Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18.

Public Schools.

The Board of Education at its recent session changed the time of opening the Public Schools from the 1st of October to the 1st of January. This was done to enable the Superintendents of the various counties to have the contracts made with teachers based upon the appointment made to their counties. Considerable embarrassment was occasioned during the past year, because schools were opened in many counties before the appointments was made, and in many instances the expenses of a township exceeded the appointment, thereby creating a deficiency in the pay of teachers, which can only be remedied by legislative action. We published on Saturday an extract from a letter of General G. A. Smith, member of the Board of Education from the Sixth Congressional District, in which he stated that it was highly probable that these deficiencies would be met by a Legislative appropriation of the poll-tax and one-fifth of the revenue for 1868, which, for some reason, was not included in the School Fund. The amount of the School Fund for the State for the past year was $234,000, allowing $1 20 to each child enumerated. This was made up of the interest on the 16th Section Fund, the appropriation made by the last Legislature, the State appropriation under the Code, and the special taxes enumerated in the Code. Many persons supposed that the schools received the poll-tax and one-fifth of the revenue; but this was an error, as stated above. If Gen. Smith be correct, the Legislature will be appealed to for the appropriation, which, if proper, will no doubt be granted, as our legislators have evinced a deep interest in the education of the masses through out the State. The Constitution of the State declares that a poll tax of one dollar and fifty cents shall be collected from each male individual liable to pay tax; which shall be devoted exclusively to the educational fund of the State; also, that one-fifth of the revenue shall be devoted to that fund. The Legislature when it assembled in July, 1868, legalized the assessment of taxes, made under the old Constitution, and the school fund was declared to the State Superintendent by the State Auditor, minus the poll-tax and one-fifth of the revenue. This is what Gen. Smith intimates in his letter will be appropriated by the Legislature to meet the deficiencies which have occurred. These items will certainly be appropriated to the school fund for 1869-70. During the past year a large number of free public schools were established throughout the State, and we judge that a larger number of children attended school than at any previous period in the history of the State. A large number of papers throughout the State have pronounced the system a failure. We think that they have acted hastily in forming their opinions. Laying aside all partisan feeling in the matter, they must admit that a great amount of good has been accomplished. It is true that a great many teachers have failed to receive all their pay. This is one of the failures incident to the organization of all new systems. We could cite instances under the old system, where teachers failed to get one pay. But with an appropriation from the Legislature to meet these deficiencies, as we hope, no good reasons why the system should not prove an entire success. Greater facilities are now offered than ever before. Every child can attend school without *any charge*. Normal schools are established for the education of teachers. *Fee or charge*, and in fact everything that can induce parents to send their children to school, has been done. Of course there are imperfections in the system which time alone can rectify. This is simply the history of all new systems.

Under this liberal system an opportunity is afforded the colored people to educate their children. We are glad to say that they are taking advantage of it throughout the State. In the county of Montgomery, for the quarter ending March 31, 1869, there were more than thirty colored schools in operation. This great want among this people is that of schoolhouses. As a class they are poor, and unable to build. In many instances, however, liberal minded white men have come forward and aided them by donations of land and money, to enable them to build. Were the farmers of the State to take our advice, they would in every instance contribute liberally towards building schoolhouses for the colored children, all over the entire State. The colored people, as a whole, are deeply impressed with the importance of educating their children, and they cannot be content to remain as laborers in any locality where they are debarred this privilege. No sane man can doubt for a moment but that it is wisdom to educate them. The future prosperity of our beloved State depends upon the education of the children now within its borders, and we hope the day is not far distant when every man, throughout the length and breadth of the State, will be an earnest advocate of the education of the masses.

The Day of Atonement.

On the day of twenty-four hours, beginning Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M., the holy day of the seventh month (Tishri), the house of Israel in all parts of the world forsakes all secular employments and applies in prayer to the Almighty for the forgiveness of sin. In the words of Moses they pray: "Oh, forgive all the congregation of the children of Israel, and the stranger who sojourns among them, for all this people has sinned ignorantly sinned." In the words of Moses they confess, "And the Lord said, I have forgiven as thou hast spoken."

For on this day I shall be atoned to you, to cleanse you from all your sins; you shall be cleansed before the Lord."

The able Jewish journal, the *Israelite*, from which we couple this article, says: "How solemn and sublime is this day, with the ideas it embodies and the influence it exercised! It is the direct appeal, an appeal from above, to the conscience of man. It speaks in impressive accents to the self-contemplating mind, and rouses from memory's concealed treasury the phantoms of all misdeeds and follies, to put on form and stand as teasing satyrs before the waking conscience. The day has roused and annually rouses tens of thousands from the sinful sleep, with its sinful dreams, to a better and higher life; it has spoken and speaks volumes of redeeming truth to the contemplative mind. With all the wisdom of all the world it has not been able to establish a day like this, to cause this deep and lasting influence upon the hearts of so many generations placed under the most diverse influences from abroad."

The Day of Atonement is the great symbol in the Mosaic theory of salvation, proclaiming the endless mercy of the Deity, and the unimpaired ability of man, to rise from the impure state, the image and son of God; to shake off the yoke of wickedness, and be free again, as he came from the hands of his Maker; and to expunge in himself the cause and effect of sin, the morbidness of appetites by criminal indulgence, the influence of wicked habits by repeated practice, the perversion of reason by false and erroneous impressions; the loss of freedom by the continual subjection of the better nature to the lower passions, and become again wise, free, just and benign. The Day of Atonement preaches the mercy of God and the ability of man to rise from the quagmire of sin, doctrines becoming the Deity, and worthy of the human dignity, in consonance with reason, and in harmony with human feelings.

"Therefore," says the *Israelite*, "the consciousness of Israel has retained and sanctified the Sabbath of Sabbaths. His sons and his daughters cling to it with reverence and inexpugnable piety. Therefore has kept away which the empires, and the wonderful influence which it exercises over Israel's nay'ads. Come, son, come daughter of Israel, let us again unite before God in His sanctuary, that for one day this mysterious tie of union encompass us all among ourselves and with our God; let us true before the God of mercy, in the consciousness of His grace and our human dignity, let us rise, to be again wise, free, just and benign, the image of God once more. Sweet are the strains of mercy resounding from heaven's lyre; sweeter still the seraphic melodies which announce, man, thee, at the image of the heavenly Father; man, thou canst be wise, free, just and benign. Be it and be blessed."

An Old Sore Healed.

The commissioners under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of July, 1867, for the settlement of the claims arising out of the Alabama treaty, have been in session for some time in Washington, deliberating on the claims presented to them, amounting to the sum of $4,388,792 in gold, for the Hudson Bay Company, and $1,168,000 in gold for the Puget's Sound Company. They have pronounced awards in favor of the Hudson Bay Company of $650,000, and of the Puget's Sound Company of $200,000. The Hon. A. S. Johnson, commissioner on the part of the United States, read an elaborate opinion in support of his views, and the Honorable John Ross, commissioner on the part of Great Britain, did the same in the presence of Hon. Caleb Cushing and Hon. C. D. Day, counsel for the two governments respectively. It is probable the judgments of the commissioners will be published at full length. They appear to have differed somewhat in their appreciation of the testimony as to the value, and to have modified their respective views as to the amount to be awarded rather than incur the hazard of further reference. By this decision a very long controversy, which on several occasions threatened to disturb the amicable relations of the two countries, is brought to a close. The evidence and arguments are very voluminous, upwards of one hundred and seventy witnesses, residing in all parts of this continent and Europe, having been examined, and the proceeding embrace three thousand five hundred pages of printed matter. It is considered satisfactory to find so long complicated and so long continued a national dispute the commissioners of the two governments have been able to record in opinion. The Hudson Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Company are required by the award to release to the United States all the possessory rights belonging to them in Oregon and Washington, which were the subject matter of their respective claims against the United States.

The Law Defying Democracy.

We quote from a recent issue of the Tuskaloosa *Monitor* the following choice warning to colored voters of what they may expect whenever the Democratic party under the lead of Randolph, Hodgson and Forsyth shall obtain power again in Alabama: "The negro blacksmith, Charlie Williamson, becoming alarmed at the publication of his infamous name on our 'Black List,' has added to his already overflowing cup of villainy, by trying to "lie out" of the scrape into which he deliberately got. His tries now to lay the whole blame upon one Alf. Winn, a partner of his in the same shop. We hope no respectable white man will countenance these unblushing negroes. This shop was the grand place of assemblage for the negroes, on election day. They had been instructed to stop there, before proceeding to the polls, and secure tickets with the names thereon of Hays and Smith. We saw scores of the ignorant creatures going into, and coming out of, the shop on that day. Many did not hesitate to admit that the aforementioned black rascal, Williamson, supplied them with tickets. Let it be the aim of all good men to rid the town of such fellows as these, by the *sternest* of our process. Let us not warm these black saps in our bosoms, to have them turn upon us and strike us. By patronage, we furnish them the wherewith to destroy us. In a short time we hope to see all negro Radical shops closed, and their occupants turn out of the country. Williamson and his accomplice, Winn, should be the very first of these. There are good white mechanics in town, so there can be no possible pretext for spending one dime with those negro workmen, who not only hate white men, but who have the audacity to express their hatred on every occasion when there is an election held. *This city must be cleansed of ambitious darkies, and only the healthy should be tolerated.*"

New York and the Fifteenth Amendment.

The N. Y. *Times* says: "We learn with satisfaction that Governor Hoffman has declined to be a party to the revolutionary project, commended by two or three Democratic journals, for defeating the action of our State Legislature last winter in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. It was proposed that the Legislature chosen this winter, if Democratic, should reseal the vote of ratification passed by the present Legislature, and thus practically nullify it. . . . If not prevent the final adoption of the Amendment in question. Meantime it was a part of the scheme that Governor Hoffman should not forward the resolution of last winter under the impression —an erroneous one, as we showed a few days since—that the withdrawal of New York could not be made until officially communicated by the Executive. Governor Hoffman wisely declines to undertake the suspension of being a party to any such dishonest act, and has transmitted his official certificate of the vote to ratify to the Secretary of State, and he does kindly deprived the conspirators of this mischievous plot of the rope with which they were preparing to hang themselves.

The N. Y. *Tribune*, upon the Coliseum disaster, moralizes thus: "Upon the whole the Coliseum could not have come to a more appropriate end. Fill a build ing with such grandeur and glory as the Coliseum, with 30,000 cultured Romans applauding, and how to get that building off the face of the earth without such an extinction becomes a perplexing problem. We remember that *The Daily Senator* perceived the difficulty at the time of the Festival, and after the Hallelujah Chorus, on the last day, wished to blow up the building, chorus, audience, and all, within hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder. This being against the law, there was devised nothing left but a thunderbolt, an earthquake, or a whirlwind and a whirlwind it is. Well, we have come to be thankful to anyhow that the vulgar proposal to get rid of the Coliseum in a Grand Gift Distribution Concert has come to naught. The winds of heaven have distributed the sacred shed all over the Back Bay. But alas for Boston! The Coliseum shattered, the Common in ruins, the Big Gun broken! Let us go and sail our kites."

IT IS A CURIOUS thing to note that while some crazy idealists or inexplicable practical jokers are writing up non archism in this country, the whole structure of dynastic rule in its own home and abiding place, is crumbling to pieces with daily increasing rapidity. Spain, France, England, Canada, Austria, are causing decided utterances, and arrange it as the professional men may that the "divinity which doth hedge a king" is numbered among the things of the past.

In Spain, the revolution which has resulted in the overthrow of a sensual tyranny, has not yet exhausted itself. Though a majority of the representative body settled upon a king, as a necessary article of political furniture, there is an able and respectable minority which constitutes the position of calm protest. Meantime the vacant throne goes begging for an occupant among the broken dynasties of Europe. As Spain is the country of peace, order and prosperity; while the Democracy has run into Ku Kluxism, and is working to kindle a war of races, and the ruin of the South, as it did in 1860 by the secession leaders, who told them there would be no war, but they would not fight. They fooled again. We tell them that the course followed by the present Democracy will not only keep capital and population from coming into our midst, but it is bound to end in a war of races. That is the precipice ahead of us. The Mobile *Tribune* boldly proclaims the fact that a war of races is almost inevitable, which is the course of the other press tools directly to bring such a war about. Ku Klux outrages panel lead to retaliatory measures, since Republicans have the right to defend themselves, and will certainly exercise this right of self-preservation, if pushed to it.

We appeal to the Union men of 1860 not to take another fearful leap into the dark; we adjure them to listen to the voice of patriotism rather than of passion, and to cut loose in time from the leaders who plunged us into the late war. We exhort them not to put in the power of these men to kindle a war of races. We appeal to all who love peace and order, to abandon a party that seeks power by appealing to the worst passions of conspicuousness. We point out the dreadful precipice we warn you in time, that you may escape the peril. The Democratic party is pursuing a course that not merely keeps out capital and population, and perpetuates violence and disorder, but that *will end in a race war*. Do the people of Alabama desire to see a war of races kindled? Will they willingly and coolly concert measures to bring it about? Will they clearly ascertained will of the people. By this course, he may reach a golden mean of imperialism, which the people will accept as the government best suited to their genius and historic character.

In England and her colonies, there is yet further advance in the direction of self-government The conflict between popular freedom and prescriptive right has been waged in the United Kingdom with determined resistance, but with such moderation on the stronger side, and such shrewd policy in the defence, that grand reforms have been effected, with amicable feelings on all sides. Suffrage has been extended until it is well nigh universal. The Irish Church has been disestablished. The proud reserve and unquestioned authority of the House of Lords, has shown itself a fortification of painted screens, after the Chinese fashion, and hastened to surrender before a siege. But all these achievements do not satisfy the progressive spirit. The reform movement demands thoroughness and consistency. To this end, notices of motions are filed for the next Parliament, to abolish the purchase system in the army, that great pauper relief for the useless victims of the law of primogeniture; for the disestablishment of the church of Wales, which is only an advance of the lines towards the English church itself; for the introduction of the ballot, for a modification of the land tenure &c, &c. In short, the sentiment is ably supported the monarchical system of England, in the abstract, is nearly dead It lives in, and may be measured nearly by the affectionate regard felt for the excellent lady who now occupies the throne, but the behavior of the royal sons puts its remaining strength to a severe test.

The old cluster that glorified all business and pandered all crimes in a king is entirely dead. The question of government is becoming a question of economy and true welfare, and cannot rest upon mere inheritance. If the English make Victoria's reign forward the resolution of last winter under the impression —an erroneous one, as we showed a few days since—that the withdrawal of New York could not be made until officially communicated by the Executive. Governor Hoffman wisely declines to undertake the suspension of being a party to any such dishonest act, has transmitted his official certificate of the vote to ratify to the Secretary of State, and he does kindly deprived the conspirators of this mischievous plot of the rope with which they were preparing to hang themselves.

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Suffrage.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

"Negro fly blow is attempting to show that the framers of the Constitution looked upon suffrage as a right instead of a privilege, and that, too, on the face of the fact that the fathers held that the States and not another might vote by decree of the suffrage, but even of his liberty." *Molly of the Times.*

That "the fathers" regarded and treated "the man and brother" not as a man, but as property, the fit subject of sale and barter, not as a woman, but as a slave; has anything to do with the question of whether suffrage is a right, belonging to the freemen, who made the government, or a privilege, conferred on a few, against common right, as is insisted upon by Radical dog statesmen, is beyond my comprehension. But my purpose was not to argue the question, or controvert the position of this learned statesman and wise philosopher, but to show a very silly dolts were men licentsfore regarded as men of learning and wisdom.

The Federalist, written by Madison, Hamilton and Jay, before the Constitution was adopted, treats suffrage as a right. What a set of silly dolts! Even as page 502, Jay says: "The definition of the *right* of suffrage is very justly regarded as a fundamental article of republican government. It was incumbent on the Convention, therefore, to define and establish this *right* in the Constitution." What a silly old granny James Madison must have been.

Chancellor Kent, heretofore regarded as the great American Law Commentator, treats suffrage as a *right*. How greatly must the people have been deceived, and what a silly old dolt, according to this wise statesman and philosopher he must have been to speak of suffrage as a right. Bouvier, an American law writer, that has been, by some, at least, supposed to be a man of some learning and sense, says: "Every citizen has the *right* of voting for public officers, and of being elected; these are the political rights of the people." Why even this learned lawyer, their handi directly to the leaders and other employees who may have rendered them aid, and to the Radical dog schools of his county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the county shall be required to make satisfactory statements of the disbursements of school moneys coming into his hands on account of said quarterly pay, to the persons in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He shall forward the said statements to the county Superintendent, a blank for which he shall furnish.

Approved, Sept. 6, 1869.

Ryland Randolph Re-Travels.

The infamous leader of the Alabama Democracy, the *Mail's* "Brother Randolph," has been on a tour through North Alabama. Hear him flatter the good people of Walker county, who preferred his room to his company:

"For the purpose of change, we decided to return home through Walker county, and initially was a portion of the way by railroad. Before we broke out we "struck" a one store place yclept "Democrat." So much for the name bedecked at the name, that our mind was quickly up" there for a halt and spot an agreeable night. Soon found that there was naught in a name, for had the place of the sign-painter of "Democrat" been "Radical," or "Dick," indeed, they could not have been worse. The *Democrat* is *vile, licentious, bigoted zophers and dirt fed romans also are upon the scribe in the Democrat office*. We are told that *he is educated on the Free Islands, instead of the Democratic Islands*, and certainly his sweet scented vagabonds refused to allow the scribe to smell at their locks. Would patronize *everybody except Radicals in the interest of struggling Italians* in the Democratic Islands, but the odor of the aforesaid "Democrat," and a low bred, long haired, lousy, Radical dog set of Sanders, consisting of the old Irish and several puppy sons, who all live on the way between Dick's and the ford of the Warrior river. We after words learned that the Radical dogs in Walker and several puppy sons, who all live on the way between Dick's and the ford of the Warrior river. We after words learned that the Radical dogs in Walker county are Radicals. Failing to "get in" anywhere, at about 11 P. M. we resumed our journey, and proceeded for the night in a bed of sand, and were kept awake by the hooting of hoot ile owls.

Acts of the Board of Education.

AN ACT

To authorize the paying out of School Moneys by County Superintendents of Education to teachers and others.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the County Superintendents of Education of the several counties of this State, to pay out the school moneys coming into their hands directly to the teachers and other employees who may have rendered them aid, and to the Radical dog schools of his county.

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Approved, Sept. 6, 1869.

AN ACT

Calling for a report from County Superintendents as to the manner in which the schools in Township divided by County Roads have been conducted.

SECTION 1. Be in enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That the County Superintendent of each county in this State, is hereby required to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction by the 1st day of October, 1869, the number of townships in the county which are divided by county lines and the number of schools established in each township, the amount paid for each fractional township or that part of the fractional township lying in his county, such report to apply to the past school years of 1868 and 1869.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That whenever any County Superintendent of Education shall fail to report the amount paid of a township lying in an adjoining county and has failed to establish schools in such township, he shall not be entitled to receive any part of the amount paid to the same and the cause for his failure to report.

Approved, Sept. 6, 1869.

AN ACT

To provide for the approving of the Bonds of County Superintendents of Education.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That each County Superintendent of Education shall, within sixty days after the date of his appointment and entered upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, payable to the governor of this State, and shall state the disposition he has made of such moneys.

Approved Sept. 6th, 1869.

AN ACT

To protect the Fund of Townships divided by county lines.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That in case any township is divided by county lines, it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of each county in which such township is divided to apportion a Board of Trustees equally from the county lines to be governed by the same laws as are the trustees of full township.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all such fractional townships shall have the same privileges and be entitled to all the entire mining region, for it was then that two hundred of the best citizens were imprisoned among the vapors that awful pit. The rubbish was piled up around the mouth, and the fortunes of Sanders, consisting of the old Irish and several puppy sons, who all live on the way between Dick's and the ford of the Warrior river. We afterwards learned that the Radical dogs in Walker county are Radicals. Failing to "get in" anywhere, at about 11 P. M. we resumed our journey, and proceeded for the night in a bed of sand, and were kept awake by the hooting of hoot ile owls.

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Approved, Sept. 6, 1869.

AN ACT

To change the Sessions of the Board of Education.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That a school day shall not comprise less than six hours.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That a school shall comprise all the days in the week except Saturday and Sundays.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That a school quarter shall comprise three (3) school months, the quarters to end respectively the last Friday in March, October 30th and December 31st.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That a school year shall comprise four (4) quarters, or twelve (12) months, twenty years of twelve (12) months, beginning on the first Monday December 31st.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That in any County or School District where the public schools are taught by colored teachers, it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of Education to appoint white men to act as supervisors of said schools, and to see that the expenses of such schools shall be allowed and disbursed from the funds set apart and appropriated to that District for that schedule of the Constitution, that, 1870.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That County Superintendents of Education shall appoint white men to act as supervisors in such districts as will best subserve the interests of the public schools, and enable children to attend the school during the scholastic year.

Approved Sept. 6, 1869.

AN ACT

To define more fully the duties of County Superintendents.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That each County Superintendent of Education shall, within sixty days after the date of his appointment and entered upon the duties of his office, execute a bond, payable to the governor of this State, and shall state the disposition he has made of such moneys.

Approved Sept. 6th, 1869.

AN ACT

To provide that the salaries of County Superintendents of Education be deducted from the apportionment of their respective counties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That the salary of each County Superintendent of Education shall be drawn from the funds arising from the assessment of some stringent measures for the regulation of the mines and the appointment of all the safeguards which science and experience can suggest. Let us not conduct ourselves with verdicts of censure against the owners of this particular colliery. We are off to blame for a lesson of legislation which leaves such negligence possible.

Journalism in Tennessee.

Experience of a New Northern Editor at the Home of Andrew Johnson—Editorial Festivities.

From the Buffalo Express.]

The editor of the Memphis *Avalanche* escaped from suffocation, and our correspondent who posted him as a Radical: "While he was writing the first word, the fifth word, during his first week, during his 1st, and punching his pencil, he felt that he was engendering a pestilence that was saturated with infamy and reeking with falsehood." *Exchange.*

Such is the way a physician that a Southern sun would improve my health. So I went down to Tennessee and got a berth on the *Morning Glory and Johnson County War-Whoop*. When I went on duty I found the chief editor sitting tilted back in a three legged chair, with his heels on the table. There was a pewter pint table in the room, and also another splinted chair, and both long half burned under newspapers and scraps of sheets of manuscript. The floor was covered with scraps, sprinkled with cigar stubs and "old soldiers," and a big six foot door hanger by its single hinge. The chief editor laid on a long tilted black cloth couch, and while I was looking around he took a re small and neatly blacked. He wore a rolled shirt, a standing collar of an old pattern, an obsolete pattern, and a check red hand kerchief with the ends hanging down his breast, about 1848. He was also smoking a cigar and trying to think of a word. And he was trying to think of it, and in pawing his hair for it, he had raised it so that his head didn't look very scrowling fearfully, and I judged that he was executing a particularly bloody article. He told me to take the exchanges and skim through them and see what was going on in the Southern press," condensing into the article all of their contents that seemed of in terest.

I wrote as follows:

"CAUSE OF THE TENNESSEE FEVER."

"The inveterate liars of the *Scott Weekly Earthquake* evidently endeavoring to palm off upon a noble and chivalrous people the idea that the late glorious convention of the Scott County Ballyhack Railroad. The people of Scott county are not to be cajoled in that Barnumville way. The people of Scott county are not to be humbugged in their own fat. They are not to be gulled by any such gammon—or rather in the settings which the *Earthquake* will call it. They believe that they can tell a bull when they see it, and not stop to chew it either, if they feel like it. They are educated people canvassers the country so richly deserve.

"Bosom, of the Higginsville *Hundredand and Hattie City of Free Ideas*, is down here again, pumping for a bust at the Van Buren.

"We observe that the boasted black press of Scott county *Morning Herald* is giving out, with his usual propensity for lying, that Van Buren is not elected The brave-born mission of journalism is to disseminate truth—to eradicate error—to educate, refine and elevate the tone of public morals and manners, and make all men more gentle, more virtuous, more charitable, and in all ways better and holier and happier—and yet this black-hearted villain, this hellspawned miscreant, prostitutes his great influence persistently to the dissemination of falsehood, calumny, vituperation and degrading vulgarity. His paper is notoriously not to be taken into the public homes, and ought to be banished to the gambling-hells and lowest dens, where the articles is cheap. The drawing insect, Buckner, who edits the *Herrah*, is buying about this pavement business with his customary loud-mouthed impudicity, and imagining that he is talking sense. Such foul, mephitic scum as this Buckner, Buckner, are a disgrace to journalism.

"That degraded ruffian Bascom, of the *Dayton Tocsin and Liberty*, fell down and broke his leg yesterday—pity it wasn't his neck. He says it was "chiefly caused by overwork and anxiety!" It was probably caused by trying to lap up his customary four pints of red whiskey around town when his hide is only gauged for four, and attempting to carry the rest of it home in his stomach in a stranger, or some body else's hat. Another stranger, by the name of Bascom, has come to write peppery articles for the *Tocsin*. And at last, at last, we have got a man who can write a paragraph in the corner, and boss the whole establishment through the window with a splintering crash, and then go out and lick the devil all the air shimmered with gleaming flashes of cuss words, and then go back and lay forth on the paper when, the editorial article of the day. Bascom is an encounter with a stranger, and he is a man of mighty thews and sinews, and could describe. People were afraid of him, and he could write peppery articles. There was a brisk tornado of manly blasphemy, with a comet or two of gentlemanly cuss words, through it, and then all was over, and five minutes later he was as meek as a lamb, and I sat alone and surveyed the sanguinary ruin that strewed the floor around me. He said:

"You'll like this place when you get used to it."

I will have to get you to excuse me. I think maybe I might write to suit you, after a while, as soon as I get better acquainted and learned the language—I am confident I could—but at present, in truth, that sort of energy of expression has its inconveniences. You see, in Utah they are Mormons, and in that, yourself. Vigorous writing is called forcible, and the public gets so it can't read them. I do not like to attract so much attention as it will bring forth. I want to be left here to wait on the customers. The experience was very novel. I read, you, and my wife, and children, after a fashion, but they are not judiciously selected. The gentleman shorts at you, through the window, and cripples me a bomb shell comes in the direction of your self preservation, and scuds the stove door with a dead cat, and then goes to the compliments with you, and freckles me with bullet holes till my shirt looks like Mad Stevens' Independence Day address. I like

Weekly State Journal.

Hymn.

BY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Thou that once on mother's knee,
Wert a little one like me;
When I wake or go to bed,
Joy Thy hand about my head;
Let me feel Thee very near,
Jesus Christ, our Saviour dear.

Be beside me in the fight,
Close by me through all the night;
Make me gentle, kind and true,
Do what mother bids me do;
Help and cheer me when I feel
And forgive when I forget.

Once Thou went in cradle laid,
Baby-bright in manger shade;
With the oxen and the cows,
And the lambs outside the house;
Now Thou art above the sky,
Canst Thou hear a baby cry?

Thou art nearer when we pray,
Now Thou art so far away;
Then my little hymn will hear,
Jesus Christ, our Shepherd dear;
Thou that once on mother's knee,
Wert a little one like me.

The Nam-e-lican Race.

BY GEORGE O. KERR.

"It was by the wrangle, near a Southern town,
I spied a sage beneath a tree reclining;
His old straw hat was emblem of a crown,
His pantaloons had less of cloth than lining.
Advancing I began to question him
Concerning things both great and small,
A mass of boundless and erroneous views,
Of vast and various misinformation.

"Treaties you've a Yankee, come," said he,
"Upon some smoking mission or another,
To see how being Republicked and free
Agrees with him you call your Colored Brother.
Extinction waits on him, with all his rights,
So freely given but very ill-conferred on!
He'll keep attaching the defenceless whites,
Till all the choice races are kinked or sold.

"Ye New Orleans—behold the lesser taught!
When in Convention certain blacks associate
A sound of peaceful throngs outside was caught,
And in the hall the blacks bloodthirsty trem-
bled.
Then through the windows, lobbies, entire
crowded,
By the unarmed Convention rare surrounded,
The Free-men called in their own words aloud,
And useless colored men were made subdued.

"In Central Georgia, several months ago
The news did spread to Lovejoy and Macon,
And three-o White Men went to see the show,
Also give the preachers friendly Southern
greeting,
But left when speaking had gone on a spell,
And all the air with loyal words resounded,
Then the blacks were left to fight and fire
not back; bring my sons from far my
daughters from the extremes of the
earth." "Ye are my witnesses; I will
work, and who shall hinder it?" "Thus
saith the Eternal, who established a rule
the sun and a path in the mighty waters.
* * * Behold, I will do a new thing.
Now it shall spring forth, shall ye not
know it? I will even make a way in the
desert and waters in a waste." "Thy
children shall make haste; thy destroyers
and they that made thee waste shall go
forth from thee. Lift up thine eyes
round about and behold; all these
gather themselves together and come
to thee. For thy waste and thy
desolate places, they shall even now be
too narrow by reason of the inhabitants,
and they that swallowed thee up shall be
far away. * * * Thus saith the Eter-
nal God: Behold, I will lift up my hand
to nations and raise my standard to peo-
ples; and they shall bring thy sons in
their arms, and thy daughter shall be
carried on their shoulders. And kings
shall be thy nursing fathers and their
princesses their nursing mothers; they
shall prostrate themselves to thee with
their face toward the earth and lick up
the dust of thy feet, and thou shalt know
that I am the Eternal; for they shall not
be ashamed that wait for me."

Equally significant is the glorious prophesy of Ezekiel:

Thus saith the Lord—Although I have cast them far off among the nations, and although I have scattered them in the countries, yet I will be to them as a mi-nor sanctuary in the countries where they have come. Therefore, thus saith the Lord, I will even gather you from the people and assemble you out of the countries where you have been scattered, and I will give you the land of Israel. And they shall come thither and they shall remove all the detestable things thereof and all the abominations thereof from thence; and I will give them one heart and I will put a new spirit within them.

The language of the prophecies is explicit—the confidence of Israel in their fulfillment is almost universally. Our uncertainty as to the fulfillment begets no doubt as to the ultimate realization of these hopes.

The rehabilitation of Palestine, the commencement of commercial relations with the world at large, will at once move into-these as a momentous question "to the right to the Holy Sepulchre." Involving the right to the government of the Holy Land. That the question will not be settled on the adjustment of belligerent knights, with enthusiasts or the inhospitable Bedouin of the desert, but it will be wielded and the reopening of commercial activity to and about Jerusalem will be the manifestation of this great event.

Will the Israelites consent to return to Palestine?

That remains to be determined. It is not unreasonable, though, to anticipate that were this feeling of homelessness to actually presents itself these will be thousands of Hebrew pioneers to avail themselves of the opportunity.

There are hundreds of thousands whose love and enjoyment for the Holy Land time has not dimmed, who will endure with cheer with the opportunity of habitation. Their condition as industrials and as communities would be materially bettered.

Aspects of Religion in Europe.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Goodell.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

MEXICO, August, 1869.

In going somewhat hastily through Europe, one, of course, cannot expect to see fully into the real religious thought and life of the people. Many things and persons are not to be despised, and I am impressed by the fact that many of the most intelligent persons, whom I have met, are not fully satisfied, also, with the condition of things in religion. I have met some of the new decorations of the old Lutheran church at Berlin, and in the church of Ron Socorro, on the high hill of Rome. Generally these new decorations are gaudy and tawdry, as a mere proof of an easy gratified fondness for display. In the most costly kind, and a blaze with marble, gilding, brass and gold, but one gets of damp and chill.

The walls are wainscoted high with polished marbles, each one of which bears a sentence from the authentic Scriptures, recording the mercy of the Heavenly Mother in answering the petitions for her intercession with God. The present tendency of the Roman Catholic religion is largely in the same direction, and I was much surprised at the crowds of the Rhine at Cologne and entered from it into a new and stately memorial of the Virgin Mary in the form of the house of the archbishop, the gift of the people of the city, and a tribute to the late decree of the Immaculate Conception.

In Paris the Roman Catholic churches have been carefully renovated, and are kept open in a remarkable way, for not only may one find entrance all day, but the large front doors are usually so opened that he who rans may see in, and the silent, stately and plaintive seem to be placed in arches or steeples that are parts of the out-door street. Few people comparatively are inside at one time, yet the impression is given one that religion as an institution is there a great power, and in the course of the whole week the number of attendants is large. I found the beautiful Church of the Madeleine full on Sunday morning at early mass, and so also the Church of the Invalides soon, and the splendid new Church of Augustine in the afternoon. I was twice my first Sunday in Paris to the American Chapel in De Berri street, partly from national feeling, as the day was July 4th, and partly from desire to keep Sunday in Paris in our good old fashioned way. The audience was good. The preaching was earnest, though not in a very exalted spirit; and the singing was especially good, and a charming remembrance of our blessed Sundays at home. I went also to the communion there, at 2½ in the afternoon, and saw the ceremony of admission to the church in the old New England way, in evident sincerity and with much comfort to myself.

Any worshiper who loves the grand simplicity of the Apostolic church communion, would gladly have dispensed with the pomp, the genuflections and all that was thrown around the sacred table. Between the two officiating ministers there was, I think, three, if not four, considerable addresses made, besides the long prayer, and I could not but contrast this worrisome prolixity with the simple exercises of the liturgical church service at Rev. Mr. Lamson's chapel, which I attended two Sundays afterwards, where I heard also a fair ad-dress or midsummer time. After that I attended a meeting at the house of an American family at a pleasant chateau in the Bois de Boulogne; it was in a room of the house. People at the church and home so much loyalty to the Bible and to Christ, and so much of the child participated in the ordinance, and the evening spent in thinking to be held in the fold of the Good Shepherd in the words of the hymn at baptism from the old book of the Church of the Master, which contains these words:

"Infant washed in God,
Thou shalt be God with man,
Where in the temple they wait,
Where in the temple they wait."

In Southern Germany, I found great signs of activity in the leading Catholic dioceses, and it seemed to be the endeavor of the priests of the Church of Rome to gather their school children to-gether in the parochial schools, and to train in the education. The organs and choirs were good, and in the great Cologne cathedral there is daily to be found a priest of the Prussian Government in seven years, and the Protestant Vesper service on Sunday was beauty-ous afternoon of the week, at different atmosphere and different audience. Sometimes there would be but two or three, sometimes a hundred. There was comparatively few persons present at the early mass, with the exception of magnificent chapel of the Bishop of the Belgium.

St. Henry Ballard, the eminent physician, arrived in New York on Friday.

A sailing vessel was named in Atlanta yesterday in New York on Friday.

Air Indians child recently crushed to death by a train of cars of its party badly.

White Pine has a new gold on State-line district, which is very rich.

Atlanta, Ga., is growing marvelously, and already has 20,000 people.

The N. Y. Sun thinks "cereal weather" best spells to many.

A contagious fever in Madras less five hundred persons daily. Cholera and Cancers increasing.

Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, has been appointed State Chemist of Connecticut.

Three Gen. Sickles, Edgar Cowley, of Ohio, is counsel, recently "counted in" Mrs. Sickles, and Mrs. Sickles, of Texas, was formerly a most temperance leader, is, and is right among the Good Templars, there in Texas. Daughter of Gen. Sickles, and Mrs. Sickles, of Texas, was formerly a most temperance leader, is, and is right among the Good Templars, there in Texas. Daughter of Gen. Sickles, and Mrs. Sickles, of Texas, was formerly a most temperance leader, is, and is right among the Good Templars, there in Texas.

Pittsburg has organized a relief fund to be raised for the poor of Paris.

A Californian considers another earthquake there this month.

The market value of a hippopotamus in New York is $2000.

Seventy-five persons and Georgia have an excellent rice harvest.

Secretary Fish is soon to have a son married in New York.

Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Since the Revolution, women's rights have never been so much to the front.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher, arrived in New York on Friday.

A sailing vessel was named in Atlanta yesterday in New York on Friday.

The Rev. Dr. Goodell, of Constantinople, is in Mexico, and is preaching.

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Thou shalt be God with man,
Where in the temple they wait,
Where in the temple they wait."

The hunter's wife, "—I know a bank.

Brigham Young, Jr., weighs 240, and has twelve children.

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On the 30th day of September, 1869, at the Court House in Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 5, of Range 2, in the city of Montgomery, as shown on the map of said city, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county.

Also, the following described property, to-wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of section 19, in township 16 north, of range 19 east, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 24, in township 16 north, of range 18 east, containing 320 acres more or less, as the property of James Bowen, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

aug25-5td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands from the circuit court, Montgomery county, Alabama, in favor of Thomas A. Hughes, administrator of James Hughes, I will proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first Monday in October, 1869, at the Alabama basin in the city of Montgomery, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter of section 29, in township 18 range 19; east half of northeast quarter of section 32, in township 18 range 19; west half of the southeast quarter of section 12 township 18 range 19 containing 320 acres more or less, as the property of James Bowen, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

aug25-5td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands from the circuit court, Montgomery county, Alabama, in favor of Thomas A. Hughes, administrator of James Hughes, I will proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first Monday in October, 1869, at the Alabama basin in the city of Montgomery, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The west half of the northwest quarter of section 19, in township 16 north, of range 19 east, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 24, in township 16 north, of range 18 east, containing 320 acres more or less, as the property of James Bowen, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

aug25-5td

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree granted to me by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 2d day of August, 1869, I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Alabama basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Friday the 1st day of October, 1869,

Two hundred Dollars-worth of Stock in the Montgomery Gas Light Company, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Holdbeer, deceased.

JOHN A. TYSON, Adm'r.

aug27-3td

Administrator's Notice.

UNDER A decree of the Court of Chancery for Montgomery county, rendered in vacation December 31, 1868, I shall proceed to sell

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

before the Alabama basin, the following described property, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section 17, west half of north-west quarter of section 16, west half of north-west quarter of section 21, all in township 16 north, of range 19 east, containing in all 320 acres more or less.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by notes. Purchaser to pay for papers.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r. de bonis non,
with will annexed of Cornelius Holdbeer, deceased.

aug27-3td

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Holdbeer, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 2d day of August, 1869, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment to me.

WM. A. PORTLE,
Administrator.

aug27-3td

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

HARDIN FRAZIER vs. THOMAS J. JUDGE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.

By virtue of an order of the Honorable Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama, I will proceed to sell, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the first Monday in October, 1869, at the Alabama basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant, Thomas J. Judge, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

A lot near the city of Montgomery fronting south on Bell street, and running back to the Alabama river, and on Hopper street 66 feet, containing 4 72-100 acres, more or less, and all the other northern part of the following described lot, to-wit: The southern portion of section 4 township 16 range 19 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 5 township 16 range 19 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 6 township 16 range 19 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 1 township 16 range 18 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 2 township 16 range 18 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 3 township 16 range 18 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 4 township 16 range 18 east, containing 40 acres, more or less, and the southern portion of section 5 township 16 range 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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

The Late Commercial Convention.

It is with pleasure we note the general drift of proceedings at the "Commercial Convention of the Mississippi Valley," which met on the 7th inst., at Keokuk, Iowa. Fifteen States were there represented by earnest men, who felt that the near future demanded that the West and South should secure, by action of Congress, the removal of the natural obstructions to the free navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. This can be done at an expense of not over ten millions of dollars, and when we look at the benefits to accrue to the commerce of the entire Valley, when the obstructions are removed, this sum is a mere bagatelle, and no opposition should come from a true statesman on account of the cost.

Of scarcely less importance is it that Railroads or other bridges across the Mississippi river and its tributaries should be so constructed as to leave the navigation of the rivers free, or at least safe for passage of vessels of all sizes now used for transportation of passengers and freight upon the western or southern waters.

The convention wisely resolved that "bridges should be constructed with reference to the ready transit of passengers and freight, between the piers on either side of the main channel of our rivers."

They further resolved that the demands of river navigation required that the "draw" or "span" over the main channel should, upon the waters of the upper Mississippi river, give a clear waterway of not less than 300 feet—upon the Ohio river four hundred feet, and upon the Lower Mississippi five hundred feet; also, that where the bridges were made of "continuous span," the main span over the channel should be not less than fifty feet above high water mark.

The above requirements are such as can be complied with by all bridge or railroad corporations, and are pronounced entirely practicable by the best engineers in the United States. Nothing less than this should be allowed, and we hope that Congress will at once take such action as will forbid short-span bridges which would destroy the navigation of the best for ornament. The rivers are public highways which should remain free to all the people forever.

If this result can be attained, and the boon of a free navigation of our rivers secured for all time, it will repay a thousand fold the labor and expense of a dozen conventions such as that just held at Keokuk, Iowa.

Other matters discussed by the convention we will notice at a future time.

The Ungrateful Rebel.

The Richmond *Whig*, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the Savannah *Republican*, the Memphis *Avalanche*, the Atlanta *Constitution* and a number of other prominent Democratic journals of the South are urging the Southern people to abandon their affiliation with the Democratic party—a party, they allege, whose name is a "synonym of disaster." Upon this, the Rochester *Chronicle* very justly remarks: "We cannot but think that this is excellent advice, but at the same time it is very cruel. The Democracy of the North have always labored principally for the weal of their Southern brethren, having made the principles they liked altogether a secondary consideration. Previous to the war the South had the nation's share of Democratic spoils and honors; during the war all chances of success were given up for the remote advantage of the Southern vote when over there should be peace and reconstruction; and since the war election after election has been sacrificed with the same object in view. Democratic gifts, in fact, has been devoted to the single purpose of keeping the copperhead and receiving the rebel vote; every thought, every voice, every atom of independence, every idea of justice, every hope of loyal triumph has succumbed to the time-serving policy of bending the knee, in the good, old-fashioned way, to those excellent southern gentlemen who are popularly known as the suffering brethren. And now will the chivalry desert their old friends? It would surely be policy for them to do so, however ungrateful it might be. The advice they have received from their northern friends has invariably been wise. The principles that have been presented to them as to what would follow a certain course of action have turned out to be utterly false. Their northern friends, from Stephen Johnson down, have been shown by the people to be men of no very material political power. The candidates they have helped in the southern States to put in nomination have been woefully beaten. Their struggles against the blacks of the South, and also of the northern suggestions, have resulted in clenching the blacks at their own expense. The future promises them nothing if they keep up the old affiliations—if they accept the usually pleasing duty of leading the Democratic party and taking two-thirds of the Democratic honors. There are no honors, in short, there is no hope of any. There has for some years been no Democratic national party to speak of, and the probability is that some something very much out of the order of events for the past eight years transpires, there will be no for a time to come. What are our Democratic brethren of the South to do? They don't want to be out in the cold any longer than they can help—their experience in that way is sufficiently told—one already. They have always had a very decided liking of the principle which directs one to rule or to ruin, and it has been fully demonstrated that their power to ruin doesn't amount to a great deal. There is a chance to unite on a good platform with conservative men in the North, who are willing to do equal justice to all sections of the country—men who have been wont to act with the Democratic party, but who have left it to the Vallandighams; and possibly with some Republicans—there are always a few such, we suppose—who are dissatisfied with the management of their party. The best thing for the Southern people is, however, to come boldly into the Republican fold; to accept negro suffrage and make the most of it; to make justice his watchword, and to act with these who love justice for its own sake and are willing to struggle for it as a party principle. We don't know that this advice is worth much, but if the Southern brethren are determined to win they will adopt it.

The *Advertiser* sneers at Horace Greeley's use of "a big H" in the word humanity, and "a big I" in progress. Within a dozen lines of the paragraph where this complaint is found, the *Advertiser* uses no less than one dozen capital letters in spelling as common words as there are in the English language. What rule in English grammar, or English typography or English composition will justify the employment of capitals in such ordinary words as "rail," (in rail splitter), "surveyor," "popular show," "railroad," "rail fogies," "carpetbag," "robbery," "murder," all commenced by the *Advertiser* with "big" letters.

Until very recently about one-third of the *Advertiser's* editorial composition was printed in italic. This was a palpable offence against literary taste; and the newspaper press remonstrated against it. Our neighbor has reformed somewhat on the italic question, but now he is likely to provoke a remonstrance against his indiscriminate and unsystematic use of capital letters.

"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

Kentucky Will Make the Best of It.

The *Daily Kentuckian* learns with disgust that the certificates of ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by twenty-one States are on file in Washington, that the imperfect ratifications of New York, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas will come out all right, and that Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and probably Tennessee, will certainly ratify, all of which will give one more ratification than is required, so that Tennessee can be spared, and still the Fifteenth Amendment will become a part of the Constitution.

The *Kentuckian* says:

> Well, what are we in Kentucky to do when the Fifteenth Amendment is forced upon us? What can we do further than to accept the situation? The negroes will, under the Amendment, have the right to vote, then of course we will have to do the best for ourselves and for the country, and try to do like they have done in Virginia and the other Southern States—make the most out of the situation. It is fortunate for Kentucky that the negro element is comparatively small in her domain; and even if the few Radicals in the State could unite the entire negro vote with them, they could carry no election against the Democratic party. All Kentucky can do after rejecting the infamous Fifteenth Amendment, is to await the issue, and be prepared to act in a way that will best preserve the forms of liberty.

Now that we know, says the *Toledo Blade*, that Kentucky will do the best she can under the afflicting dispensation that is to come upon her, we feel easier. We were fearful that she might make some trouble if the everlasting nigger should be permitted a voice in public matters. But, in the event, she will, in dignified way of course, accept the situation, why bonds will go up and people will sleep soundly.

The Gold Gamblers.

The New York *Tribune* asserts "that certain financiers of New York city, in combination with European capitalists, have conspired to buy and withdraw from use thirty millions of gold, with intent to compel those who must pay gold at the Custom House or elsewhere, to buy of them at exorbitant rates;" and the *Tribune* desires the Secretary of the Treasury to improve the opportunity to obtain such price for as many millions of that commodity as the country will take, and, to preclude all pretense that the Secretary makes money grievously tight, let him buy bonds as fast as he sells gold, so as to leave the money market wholly undisturbed.

We think this is bad advice. Nothing has given the honest people of the country more satisfaction than witnessing the course pursued by Mr. Boutwell in conducting the business of the Treasury, without reference to the schemes or the clamors of the desperate robbers of Wall street. Mr. McCulloch would gratify them at once, and feebly opposed them at others, until he became little better than a fool half, kicked absolutely up and down for the profit of knaves. The operations of the Treasury, with its great sums of gold or greenbacks, were in effect dictated only by Mr. McCulloch's administration by combinations of men who fattened and grew great by systematically injuring the business men of the whole country.

Next to manipulating the Secretary, these speculators would like to have a hand in the Treasury, and to control the exercise of official influence to bull or bear the gold market, he would be involved in difficulties, and, in the end, almost inevitably work injury to many innocent persons, not at all engaged in operating upon the money market. Hitherto the Secretary has pursued the even tenor of his way, without reference to what the operators in Wall street were doing. He has endorsed the collection of the revenue, and steadily loosened the debt, while, in the utter discomfiture of the Wall street prophets, the surplus in the Treasury has not been diminished. The September statement, it is said, will show a further reduction of ten millions of dollars. This is well, and satisfies the country. The people have confidence in the integrity of the administration that was altogether unknown while the Treasury was in charge of the last Secretary. They have seen with pleasure and approval that the operations of Secretary Boutwell have been honorably and openly made. They are satisfied with the results of the system that has been pursued, under which the transactions of the Treasury have been governed by general laws, publicly known and understood. To depart from those laws and adopt special rules to meet special cases, gold or greenbacks, we suppose—who are dissatisfied with the management of their party. The best thing for Southern Democrats is, however, to come boldly into the Republican fold; to accept negro suffrage and make the most of it; to make justice his watchword, and to act with those who love justice for its own sake and are willing to struggle for it as a party principle. We don't know that this advice is worth much, but if the Southern brethren are determined to win they will adopt it.

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The Gold Gamblers.

The New York *Tribune* asserts "that certain financiers of New York city, in combination with European capitalists, have conspired to buy and withdraw from use thirty millions of gold, with intent to compel those who must pay gold at the Custom House or elsewhere, to buy of them at exorbitant rates;" and the *Tribune* desires the Secretary of the Treasury to improve the opportunity to obtain such price for as many millions of that commodity as the country will take, and, to preclude all pretense that the Secretary makes money grievously tight, let him buy bonds as fast as he sells gold, so as to leave the money market wholly undisturbed.

We think this is bad advice. Nothing has given the honest people of the country more satisfaction than witnessing the course pursued by Mr. Boutwell in conducting the business of the Treasury, without reference to the schemes or the clamors of the desperate robbers of Wall street. Mr. McCulloch would gratify them at once, and feebly opposed them at others, until he became little better than a fool half, kicked absolutely up and down for the profit of knaves. The operations of the Treasury, with its great sums of gold or greenbacks, were in effect dictated only by Mr. McCulloch's administration by combinations of men who fattened and grew great by systematically injuring the business men of the whole country.

Next to manipulating the Secretary, these speculators would like to have a hand in the Treasury, and to control the exercise of official influence to bull or bear the gold market, he would be involved in difficulties, and, in the end, almost inevitably work injury to many innocent persons, not at all engaged in operating upon the money market. Hitherto the Secretary has pursued the even tenor of his way, without reference to what the operators in Wall street were doing. He has endorsed the collection of the revenue, and steadily loosened the debt, while, to the utter discomfiture of the Wall street prophets, the surplus in the Treasury has not been diminished. The September statement, it is said, will show a further reduction of ten millions of dollars. This is well, and satisfies the country. The people have confidence in the integrity of the administration that was altogether unknown while the Treasury was in charge of the last Secretary. They

tior of the *Monitor*, my object has been to bring peace to the country and prosperity to the people; to soften down the prejudices of men of both parties; and to the development of the great material interests of the country, to smoothen the asperities engendered by the war, and efface alike the marks and the memories of strife."

We are far from thinking Mr. Randolph the worst of the class of Democratic editors to which he belongs. On the contrary, we think he is the most candid and outspoken of all of them. The others habitually assail gentlemen whom they think they can injure; but are rather too calculating to assail such a man and soldier as Gen. Forrest. But Mr. Randolph, with none of this cold calculation and with more love of natural justice, thinks it quite as right and respectable to assail Gen. Forrest as to assail Mr. Wade or Judge Kelley, or any of the others, Mr. Randolph is very apt to publish what he thinks of Gen. Forrest as of any other man; and to prescribe for him as for anybody else. He has no use for Quebec itself an enthusiastic meeting of 8,000 men has just been held to urge that steps be taken to secure independence and annexation. A committee was appointed to address to Great Britain "a respectful petition, praying to be formed a member of the great commercial desire on the part of the inhabitants of the Dominion for its incorporation with its territory of the United States, and would not receive from the British people a gracious reception;" and the meeting broke up with three cheers for annexation.

Reports from the Pacific coast represent that the same desire is felt by the inhabitants of the strip of country between our Territory of Alaska. Such a general accord of sentiment upon a subject of so much importance is not accidental. It arises from two causes. A feeling that the mother country is rather willing than otherwise to be rid of them, and that they ought to set up for themselves, and a feeling that they are drifting into decay, while the United States are prospering, annexation would be beneficial to them, and add to the prosperity of the United States.

Our Pacific Railroad.

Work has begun in earnest on the Southern Pacific Railroad; and we may reasonably expect that in two or three years, we shall find ourselves in Montgomery open to the best line of railway communication across the continent. Generals Rosecrans and Sedgwick left Washington on Sept. 12, in company with Mr. Seward, who was to honor the occasion with his presence, to break ground upon the work at San Diego, the import at the Southern extremity of the State of California. From San Diego the road will run to the Gila river, Gen. Fremont has successfully negotiated in Paris for the funds to build the road, beginning on this end at Memphis, running southwestwardly through Arkansas and Texas to El Paso on the Rio Grande thence across the table lands to the Gila river, and along the river to a junction with the western division coming from San Diego.

This road will flank the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada chain, and bring a rich and almost entirely upon the plains. It commences in the West in a land of vines and olives, traverses territory rich in mineral wealth, and ends in the great cotton region of the South. By the time it is completed to Memphis, the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad, the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, and the road from Brunswick to Eufaula, will all be running and we will be upon the shortest line of road, and the main line for through travel between the two oceans. The road will build up a half a dozen or more new States, and ultimately bring us upon the principal thoroughfare for the commerce between the Atlantic seaboard and the East Indies.

The advantage that all the cities upon the line of this great highway of nations will derive in a commercial way could be over-estimated. The people who will live in Alabama a dozen years hence will have no cause to complain of a condition with the people of other States, as they do now, and regret that devotion to one great pursuit of life has led to the neglect of nearly all the great advantages afforded to them by nature.

And whatever may be the political changes that time may bring forth, it will be long remembered to the credit of the Republican party, under our free reconstructed government, that it took time by the forelock, and by a wise and liberal policy encouraged the building of a chain of railroads that put the State, and her people in the way of being directly benefited by the commerce of the citizens of other parts of the country.

Alabama, as a Government, in Fact, and in Law.

EDS. JOURNAL:

The *Mail*, of the 23d, under the head of "An Accomplished Fact may be no longer," comments upon the question of "Alabama, as at present constituted, must, therefore, be considered as having *a de facto* government with all of the authority of a *de jure* government, and that not, in this same article, the *Mail* says:

"The present government of the State of Alabama rest upon no valid organization. It was constituted in defiance of all organic law." The learned philosopher and statesman who pre sides over the *Mail*, is evidently floundering in water beyond his depth. How is it possible, that the present government of Alabama has all the authority of a *de jure* government, and that upon principles settled and adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, long before the revolution: and not to mention the numerous cases established in defiance of, and against all organic law? Has this *learned statesman* discovered that the learned Judges of the Supreme Court, who was this decision in the Dorr Case, was a silly set of old granmas, who decided against, or outside of the constitution?

We in our simplicity had always supposed the decision in the Dorr case was made in view of, and construing the organic law in the then, and that view of it, we maintain, the State Government of Alabama, is to all intents and purposes, a government *in part* and a government *in law*, as fully as any other State in the Union, and as such entitled to all the protection, all the rights and privileges of any other State. But we especially desire to call the attention of the people, to the concluding paragraph of the *Mail* in this article. The idea is clearly conveyed, that the present government of the State of Alabama, is only to be recognized, as the government of Alabama, until a new administration shall have been organized another. We have read and thought something upon the positions and doctrines of the leading statesmen and politicians favoring a strong central government, we observe some of whom, have more or less favored centralization; but we assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that nowhere else can be found as strong centralization doctrine as in this article, of this learned teacher of modern States' rights democracy, so-called. For the present we pass over the hypothetical cases stated under the Dox decision, not that we agree with him, but simply that he may have little to do with the principle matter in hand.

Delegates to Louisville Convention.

Governor Smith has appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Commercial Convention, which is to be held in Louisville, Ky., on the 12th day of next month.

S. M. Fosdick, of Mobile.
Alexander White, of Dallas.
James C. Bergo, Dragon county.
Albert F. Murray, of Madison.
Dr. Patton, of Lauderdale.
Robert M. Patton, of Lauderdale.

The Committee of Arrangements, at Louisville, requested the Governor of each State to appoint a number of delegates equal to the Congressional Representation of each, which the State is entitled to in the Congress of the United States, long before the Rebellion.

It will be seen that Governor Smith has appointed the requisite number, though the appointments are distributed by districts. His object seems to be to secure a representation of all the interests to be considered by the Convention.

To Probate Judges.

We have been requested to advise the holding of a convention of the Probate Judges of Alabama, at Montgomery during the next session of the Legislature, to consult upon the best method of having relating to the Probate Courts that are deemed necessary. It is thought that a concert of action among the Judges would be more effective of good results than the action and suggestions of each Judge acting without concert with the others. We would be glad to hear from the Probate Judges upon the subject, so that, if it is deemed advisable to hold such a council, it may be generally known to those interested.

Alabama News Items.

There are several sections of public land in Marengo county, open to settlement under the homestead law.

The time for holding the Grand Tournament at Demopolis, has been changed from October 13th, to Wednesday, October 6th, in order to accommodate Knights from other counties.

The Tuskaloosa *Monitor* says: "The nigger Legislature of Alabama assembled on the 24 Monday in November next." Randolph should have added, in the language of the immortal Artemus Ward, "Of which I am one of whom."

On Wednesday evening of last week two hand-cars on the S. & M. R. R. collided while going around the curve about one mile west of Selma, killing R. W. Austin, who had been employed at repairing bridges on the road, and seriously bruising others. The car going west was loaded with laborers on the road who were returning to their quarters about three miles west of town, and the car coming east was loaded with bridge hands who had been at work on the bridge crossing the Bigbee. Mr. Austin lived at Macon Station, Miss., and leaves a widowed mother who was dependent on his labor for a support.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Takes a Look Over the Political Horizon and gives the Result Thereof.

From the Toledo Blade:

MOCK CROTON (sick in the state of Confusion), Sept. 11, 1869.

At last I hev struck a haven av rest. At last I hev a shoor abidin place, for a time at least. How long I may stay, or how soon I may be compelled to pick up my limbsthers and resume my travels, I can't tell. But wat do I care? For the present I am under the wing av a man who hez $20,000, and who is yoosin it at a terrific rate. Soon few av the peple on the globe shoop it in faster onto me, and I am content. That is, I am content in reflexion by its effect on me. I read be. I hev twice penetrated the august presence av the Democratic boss, and twice hez he condescended to recognize me. I am on the free list av the Democratic Central Committee. In Ohio its agin nigger ekality, and in favor av either pu in of the bonds in the greenbacks or repudiation. In Tennessee it's nigger smirkses and nigger offis. In Connecticut it's nigger and the bonds in gold, interest and principle. In Indiana it's Hendricks and Blue-nosed Connecticut, and in Louisian, its Chinese. In Maine the peple are runnin a perfidiverry like mad, and every body is goin for low tax and whiskey. In Illinois Democracy is free trade in Missouri it's free trade and protective tariff, and so on around. In short its so high mixed that I wouldent agree to go to Congress myself if I could. I make speeches, without having first carefully ascertained wat the Democracy in that particeler county believes in.

I got $5 apiece for them from all States one day, and, by persistent runnin up on fur five hours, I became so hoarse that I could only whisper. I hev a boonatic asylum.

I shel stay wher I am so long ez there is anything to be got out av the pocketbooks av persons and a cheerun ez I am. I hev persuaded a cheerun ez I am. I hev persuaded a cheerun ez I am. I hev persuaded

Weekly State Journal.

A Nova Scotian Ballad.

"If fish thing goes up, sputtered a young scholar, "it must have been something very much like a baptism.—"If this thing goes on," said Sam, somebody'll lose a nigger." So we may say of the Nova Scotchin, that if they go on as they are going, somebody will presently lose a colony. Here is a political ballad which is just now popular in Nova Scotia, and is printed in the Halifax Chronicle:

When British drums are silent,
And British guns are gone,
We'll wear our chains no longer,
We'll rest us down to moan.
But when they come against us,
The soldier we will be,
And fight for our own together,
For we'll march up from the sea;
Then be free and free and free marching,
Free marching from the sea.

Confederacy was outwitted,
With all her traitor knaves,
We'll meet them on the mountains,
And give them foreign graves;
With fife and with bayonet
We'll drive the country free,
And we'll plough the mountains
Of the United States the sea;
Then be free and free and free marching,
Free marching from the sea.

With tariff and with taxes
Their land our people down,
But their reign will soon be over,
When they are the British crown;
For the the men of Boston
Are fighting with the tea,
We'll aid the other chattels
And will set them in the sea.
Then be free and free and free marching,
Free marching from the sea.

Their time ships upon the sea.

The Ballad of a Baker.

Joe Brown, he was a baker-man,
A lugubrious man was Joe:
He ne'er was known to want for aught,
And yet he basshful dough.

And he was ragged, hearty, too,
And half his life he'd toil,
And all his leisure he rose up with
His early rising yeast.

To nerve chose his customers
This man was early taught;
And yet his loaves were always light,
His pie-crust rather short;

And he was generous hearted, too,
And kind unto the needy,
And neat and tasty in his dress,
Although his cakes were seedy.

With him none dared to bandy jokes,
When'er he sought the marts,
For well they knew his repartees
Were sharpyer than his tarts.

And while I say his skill was great
In getting up a muffin,
The pastry filled the months of all,
And needs no further puffin'.

'Tis said he was a lean'ance man;
I say, I say I tell why
He made such wheat and cornmeal, too,
A terror of the rye!

When age at last o'ertook the man,
His frame to bent and sere,
And like the cake he used to bake,'
His head was frosted o'er.

And when he died all mourned his loss,
With no sectarian bias,
For he had been a friend to all,
A good man and a pie-cus.

HIS EPITAPH.

Beneath this crust of up heaved earth
A well-bred baker lies;
And like the rolls he used to mould,
We hope at last he'll rise.

The Path Through the Corn.

BY MISS MELOCK.

Wavy and briery in the summer air,
Like a pleasant sea when the wind blows fair,
And the ripened breath has scarcely curled
The green highway to a distant world.
Soft whispers passing from above to shore,
As from hearts resigned, yet desiring more—
Who feels forlorn,
Wandering thus down the path thro' the corn!

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Moaldering under the hedgeway gray,
Nor hum of insect, nor voice of bird,
O'er the desolate field was ever heard:
Only at ever the paltin' snow
Blushed rose red in the red sun glow;
Till, one bleak morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent its head to the winter gale,
Heartened the worm's soft note of cheer,
Hardly believing spring was near;
Saw chestnuts lay dead and every blow,
And daisies mimic the vanished snow
Where it was born.
On either side of the path thrush the corn.

The corn, the corn, the beautiful corn,
Rising wonderful morn by morn;
First scarce as high as a fairy's wand,
Then just in reach of a child's wee hand;
Then growing, growing, tall, brave and strong;
With the voice of rare harvest in its song!
While in fond scorn
The birds call-heard the whispering corn.

A strange, sweet path, formed day by day,
How, when, and wherefore, we cannot say.
No more than on our life's path can we know,
Whither they lead us, or why we go.
Or whether our eyes shall ever see
The wheat in the ear or the fruit on the tree:
Yet, whose forlorn?
He who watered the flower can ripen the corn.

My Life.

BY E. D. THOREAU.

My life is like a stroll upon the beach,
As near the ocean as I can go;
My tardy steps its waves sometimes o'erreach,
Sometimes I stay to let them overflow.

My sole employment 'tis, and scrupulous care
To eat my pains beyond the reach of tides.
Each smoother pebble and each shell more rare,
Which ocean kindly to my hand confides.

I have but few companions on the shore,
They scorn the strand who sail upon the sea;
Yet oft I think the ocean they sailed o'er,
Is deeper known upon the strand to me.

The middle sea contains no crimson dulse,
Its deeper waves cast up no pearls to view;
Along the shore my hand is on its pulse,
And I converse with many a shipwrecked crew.

The Mormon Church War.

The Brothers Smith vs., Brigham and Polygamous Practices—More Meetings.

The Salt Lake City correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* reports the progress of the Mormon schism, under date of August 26, as follows:

In my previous letter I left Joseph F. Smith, the son of "Hyrum the Martyr," and cousin to David and Alexander Smith engaged in proving that his father and Joe Smith, the "prophet," were liars. Judging from the testimony produced by Joseph F., at the Fourteenth Ward meetinghouse, on Sunday evening, Aug. 8, he succeeded admirably. He sought to prove that Joe Smith actually received a revelation establishing polygamy, and that both he and Hyrum, his brother, practiced polygamy secretly, and that in the face of their positive denials contained in the *Times and Seasons*, a Mormon paper published at Nauvoo.

The first witness introduced to the meeting by Joseph F. Smith was "Elder Howard Coray." All who have read Mary Ettie V. Smith's book, "Fifteen Years Among the Mormons," will at once recognize him name as that of the "Elder Coray" frequently often mentioned by her. His narrative was somewhat lengthy, but it ended in leaving no other impressions upon the mind than that of disgust at its flippancy, and pity for the statement of belief which it expressed.

Joseph F. Smith's Speech.

Joseph F. Smith was the next speaker. He said he was led by saying that many people were led astray, and Alexander Smith openly declares they were the sons of Joseph, who would treat with contempt any Elder Mormon who attempted to teach them. In spite of this fact he was determined to lead a life of purity, and urged it upon the statements of David Hyrum, and before they were through they proposed to present testimony to convince any honest mind who heard it, and damn any who rejected it. He stated that he would present the affidavits of twelve women now living, that they were the spiritual wives of Joseph Smith, and so continued to the time of his death; that he had the evidence of hundreds of men who had been taught the doctrine of Joseph and Hyrum, and that he being the s certainly that his father, Hyrum Smith, had two other women while his mother was still alive. As an excuse for the denials of his father and Joe Smith, he said:

"I cannot help the position this places my father and Joseph in as to their denials. I only know these facts. But everybody knows the people then were not prepared for these things, and they had to be cautious. They were in the midst of their enemies, in a State where this doctrine would have sent them to the penitentiary. There were traitors on every hand; the right-hand man of the Prophet, one Marks, was a traitor of the blackest dye. When Joseph and Hyrum left Nauvoo, intending to come to the Rocky Mountains and pick out a refuge for the people, when the mobs were after them, that man Marks and Emma Smith joined in writing them a letter urging them to come back. They came back, delivered themselves up, and were murdered. And the blame rests upon that woman, their mother, Emma Smith. And I say the blood of Joseph and Hyrum is upon the souls of Marks and Emma Smith, and there it will remain until burned out by the fires of hell."

An Excited Audience.

During this recital the audience were gradually worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and their suppressed breathing and fixed gaze manifested to the observer the intensity of the excitement. Whenever the Brighamite leaders wish to carry a point or accomplish a purpose, they seek to arouse the passions of the people by a recital of harrowing details—false, it is true, but, nevertheless, fully calculated to effectually accomplish the purpose designed. So the details concerning the death of the "prophet" were artfully contrived to excite the passions of the people and overcome the cooler judgment.

David Smith Preaches Another Sermon. His Attack on Brigham.

Last Sunday afternoon David Smith preached against the errors which he says have been grafted on the doctrines of Joseph Smith since his death. He said the spirit of man was like a ring, without beginning or ending. Brigham's doctrine is that the spirit is begotten in the same manner that the body is; the *Telegraph*, which would have the outside world believe, in the very face of facts, that the Saints are crowding to settlement, receiving no sympathy and support from any respectable members—Brigham fears him, or he would not denounce, and Joseph F. Smith would not rejoice against them. The Brighamites believe that the time is at hand when the great split, long prophesied, will take place in this branch of the Mormon Church.

In the Face of Death.

Affecting Messages written by the Miners who were Suffocated in a Saxon Colliery.

From the New York World.)

How do men feel when about to die—and now being weakened by disease or when the blood is heated by the strife of battle, but when they see inevitable death slowly but certainly approaching them and know that in exactly so many minutes it will seize upon them and extinguish the busy life that animates their frames? Do they rage and struggle against their fate, or do they meet it with calmness, resignation and dignity?

In the recent terrible colliery explosion in Saxony, all the miners were not killed immediately, as was first supposed; and a number of them were imprisoned by the explosion and were killed, after an interval of some time, by suffocation. Some of these poor fellows occupied the last moments of their lives in writing messages in their note-books to their wives and children, and these were found when the bodies were discovered. There is a serious pathos in some of these messages from the grave, but the calmness and resignation which they manifest is the most notable feature. These men, in the very presence of death, had thoughts for every one but themselves. "Dear wife," writes one of them, "also good care of Mary; in a book in the bedroom you will find a thaler. Farewell, dear mother and sisters, till we meet again." One by the name of Schmidt had pinned a paper to the breast of his blouse, on which he had written the following words: "My dear relations, even while seeing death before me I remember you. Farewell till we meet again in happiness." A miner named Bahr wrote thus in his note book: "This is the last place where we have taken refuge. I have given up all hope, because the ventilation has been destroyed in three separate places. May God take myself and relatives and friends who must die with me, and our families, under His care." Another had written: "Janata his dear Eichler left his family to God. Fare well, dear wife; farewell, dear children; may God keep you." Only one uttered a complaint, and it was not a violent one: "Farewell, dear wife and children; I did not think it would end so—Oberman." One reads these simple messages with moistened eyes, and pictures to himself the scene of these rough-handed but self-hearted men spending their last moments, not in will cries for mercy and accounts of treasons, nor in repinings against their cruel fate, but in sending these farewell words to their loved ones of whom even then breathing them so dead.

Acts of the Board of Education.

AN ACT

To provide for Public Schools in the city of Selma.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That there shall be established in each of the cities of Mobile, Montgomery, Huntsville, and in each of the towns of Talladega, Prattville, Mountain Home, Sparta, as attached to Evergreen, Marion, and Portersville, one or more classes of advanced pupils, each of which shall consist of not less than fifteen (15) pupils who may desire to become fitted for the county high schools, to which classes the ordinary branches shall be taught, instruction given in the most approved methods of teaching, and opportunities for practice afforded in the instructing of pupils of lower grade.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the city of Selma, as such school district, shall receive its proportionate share of the public school fund, including a *pro rata* share of the sixteenth section fund of each township that lies partly within the corporate limits of the city; said fund to be paid to the City Superintendent of Education, to be appropriated by the Board of Education exclusively to the maintainance of the public schools of the city.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the City Board of Education shall carefully protect the interests of the parents and guardians of the children attending said schools in the introduction of Text Books, and prevent any unjust exclusion of the copies of old books now in the possession of such parents and guardians.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall require of the publishers of the school books furnished for use in the public schools of this State, that such books shall be well bound and in as perfect order as the books of any other publishing house in the United States.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the publishers of the school books recommended or adopted shall keep them at central and convenient points in the State, and sell them at prices not to exceed those set forth in the circular from the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or about the first day of January, 1869; and the publishers shall sell them at the same price, to any merchant, County Superintendent or Teacher, upon being satisfactorily assured that the books desired are for use in the free public schools of the State.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the County Superintendents and teachers, and all other school officers, are hereby required to report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, any and all cases, wherein any regularly authorized agent of any of the series shall refuse to recommended or adopted for use in the free public schools, at prices over and above the prices fixed in said circular, issued from office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or about the 1st of January, 1869, which has been generally circulated among the School authorities of the State.

Approved Sept. 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS AND APPLICANTS FOR PENSION, RESIDENTS OF ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension Office, Washington, D. C.,
August 27, 1869.

ALL Pensioners, payment of whose pension is suspended, and all ordered applicants for pension, whose applications are on file at the Pension office at Washington, D. C., will appear at Mobile, at the office of the Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, or at such other place as such Cashier may designate, on following days:

Those whose surnames reach from letter A to F, inclusive, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter G to K, inclusive, on the 30th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter L to R, inclusive, on the 22d day of December, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter S to Z, inclusive, on the 31st day of December, 1869.

H. VAN AERNAM, Commissioner.

aug7-w72N

Very Valuable PLANTATIONS, AS A PREVENTIVE FOR Chills, Fever, etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO VALUABLE TIME DURING THE SUBY SICKLY SEASON.

TO be taken in the place of quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and the virtue undoubted. It will be found cheaper and better than any other remedy for that purpose, and also as a general tonic. QUININE AND FAMILY MEDICINE it has no equals.

The undersigned season is upon you, and you require some remedy other than Quinine, which destroys your head with pain and sometimes destroys your life. Therefore, why not use the natural remedy of the country in which you live

SIMMONS Liver Regulator

WHICH is composed of barks and herbs that are indigenous to this climate, and is the only natural remedy for its diseases. Purifying sunshine in its effect, thoroughly relative as a preventive, and a sure cure for

LIVER DISEASE
CHILLS AND FEVER
CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, HEADACHE, &c., &c.

Send to your druggist and get a package without fail. Price $1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GEORGIA.

aug28-ly

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy an execution in my hands from the circuit court, Montgomery county, against S. D. Sharpe, administrator of James Sharpe, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The west half of the southeast quarter of section 32 township 14 range 19; east half of northwest quarter of section 30 township 14 range 19; west half of the southeast quarter of section 19 township 14 range 19, containing 320 acres more or less, as the property of James Sharpe, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
aug25-td5 Montgomery county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy J. S. Ivy in my hands in the chancery court of Macon, entity against Samuel F. Rice, surviving partner of the firm of Rainey & Rice, and of Andrew R. Baker, executor of James E. Baker, deceased, I will proceed to sell, on Saturday, the 2d day of October, 1869, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, all the following described real estate belonging to the said Rice, and Andrew R. Baker, executor of James E. Baker, deceased, to-wit:

On the Third Monday in October, 1869, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, situated at the corner of Jackson and Marion, Mitford and Market streets, containing the residence and other improvements of Samuel F. Rice, one of the defendants. Levied on by former sheriff and returned to me.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
sep15-wd4 Montgomery county.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree granted to me by the Probate Court of Lowndes county, I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, on

On Monday the 4th day of October, 1869,

the following described property, to-wit:

Two Thousand Dollars-worth of Stock in the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Robinson, deceased.

Terms of sale—cash.

JOHN A. TYSON, Adm'r.
sep27-30d

Administrator's Notice.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Chancery for Montgomery county, rendered in vacation December 18, 1868, I shall proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

before the Artesian basin, the following described lands belonging to the estate of James S. and Thos. W. Jarrell, viz:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section 5, east half of south west quarter of section 9, and east half of northwest quarter of section 17, west half of northwest quarter of section 17, east half of southwest quarter of section 17 and the east half of section 18, containing in all 780 acres more or less.

The terms will be one half cash, and the balance in twelve months, with interest, secured by note and mortgage, with power of sale for the balance.

I will also sell,

On the 1st day of October, 1869,

at my residence 7 miles south of Montgomery on the Montgomery & Mobile Railroad, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of 1 sewing machine, 2 pillows and bed clothing, 1 small lot of crockery, one saddle, a library of Theological works containing about 140 volumes, belonging to the estate of James S. Jarrell, deceased, by order of the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county.

H. L. WHIPPLE, Adm'r.
aug8-d *S. & V. W. Jarrell.*

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale of the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court of Elmore county, Alabama, made on the 19th day of August, 1869, I will sell for cash, upon the premises of Lett Dodson, deceased, late of said county,

On the 29th day of September, 1869,

within the legal hours of sale, the following lands, to-wit:

300 acres of land in section 8 township 20 range 21, and 75 acres more or less in section 8 township 20 range 21 east, in the Tallapoosa Land District, said lands belonging to the estate of the said Lett Dodson, deceased, and sold for the purpose of paying the debts and distributions of said estate.

BRYANT WRIGHT, Adm'r.
aug11-wds***

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of August, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of George W. Whitman, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to the said estate or holding effects thereof, will make payment to me.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.
sep21-w6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order granted to me by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 6th day of July, 1869, I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Artesian basin, at 12 o'clock, M.,

On Friday the 1st day of October, 1869,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 32, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 31, all in township 14 range 17, belonging to the estate of Joel A. Banks, deceased.

Terms of sale, cash.

THOMAS J. ORME, Adm'r.
sep7-w6s

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Smith Bibb, late of said county, deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, will offer for sale at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Wednesday the 29th day of Sept., 1869,

the real estate belonging to said deceased, described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 3, of Mayhew plat, fronting 220 feet more or less on Mayhew street, and running back 220 feet more or less on High street, situate in the city of Montgomery, Ala.; the widow's dower interest in said property will be sold the same time by order of said court.

Terms of sale—one-third cash, one-third in six months, and the balance in 12 months. Purchasers to give their notes with approved security, and bearing interest from day of sale, with two approved securities. Possession given 1st October, '69.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r de bonis non,
sep26-w5 of Nathan Anderson, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased, late of Gen. George Bibb, of the Probate Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of George W. Smart, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WM. B. BIBB,
aug25-fw Administrator.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

HAMLIN BEATTIE vs. THOMAS J. JUDGE.

TO satisfy an execution issued in this case from the U. S. District Court, I have levied on the following as the property of Thomas J. Judge, viz:

Lot 1 near the city of Montgomery, fronting south on Lee street 220 feet, and running back 220 feet, west on Upper street 220 feet, containing 4 72 100 acres, more or less, as per plat of land laid off by Hopper, Gilmer & Hall, situate in south-east quarter of section 8 township 16 range 18.

Also, lot No. 2, in Montgomery county, Alabama, known as Lot No. 2, in Sargent's Survey, being 50 by 128 feet.

I will sell the same to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, September 6th, 1869,

during the legal hours of sale.

E. W. HEALY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 3, 1869. wdw
sep. 4—Here 60.—The above sale is postponed until *Monday, October 4th, 1869*, at the same place.
sep7-4t

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama.

FRANCIS A. JONES, by her next friend,
vs.
A. F. & R. I. BERNARD, exec'rs of E. A. Bivaud, d'c'd.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, to my satisfaction, that the defendants A. F. Bernard and Rebecca I. Bernard, reside out of the limits of this State, to-wit: in the State of North Carolina, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of 21 years:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, once a week for four successive weeks, requiring them, the said A. F. Bivaud and R. A. Bivaud, executors as aforesaid, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 20th day of November, 1869, or the same will be taken for confessed and decree may be taken against them.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 6th day of September, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.
sep7-w6 pf$10

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of John A. Tyson, Administrator, vs. Mary Ann Bibb, et al., Complainants, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the courthouse door in the city of Montgomery,

On the First Monday in September, 1869,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Lowndes county, Ala., to-wit:

The east half of southwest quarter, the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 30, all in township 16 range 18, the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, and the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 36, all in township 17 range 18.

Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, secured by note and mortgage on the property sold.

JOHN A. TYSON, Adm'r.
aug21-w5

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of August, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Bibb, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to the said estate or holding effects thereof, will make payment to me.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.
aug7-w6

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree granted to me by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 6th day of July, 1869, I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Artesian basin, at 12 o'clock, M.,

On Friday the 1st day of October, 1869,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the southeast quarter of section 32, the east half of the southwest quarter of section 32, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 31, all in township 14 range 17, belonging to the estate of Joel A. Banks, deceased.

Terms of sale, cash.

THOMAS J. ORME, Adm'r.
sep7-w6s

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned, administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of Smith Bibb, late of said county, deceased, by virtue of an order made by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, will offer for sale at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Wednesday the 29th day of Sept., 1869,

the real estate belonging to said deceased, described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 3, of Mayhew plat, fronting 220 feet more or less on Mayhew street, and running back 220 feet more or less on High street, situate in the city of Montgomery, Ala.; the widow's dower interest in said property will be sold the same time by order of said court.

Terms of sale—one-third cash, one-third in six months, and the balance in 12 months. Purchasers to give their notes with approved security, and bearing interest from day of sale, with two approved securities. Possession given 1st October, '69.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r de bonis non,
sep26-w5 of Nathan Anderson, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased, late of Gen. George Bibb, of the Probate Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of George W. Smart, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present the same, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WM. B. BIBB,
aug25-fw Administrator.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

HAMLIN BEATTIE vs. THOMAS J. JUDGE.

TO satisfy an execution issued in this case from the U. S. District Court, I have levied on the following as the property of Thomas J. Judge, viz:

Lot 1 near the city of Montgomery, fronting south on Lee street 220 feet, and running back 220 feet, west on Upper street 220 feet, containing 4 72 100 acres, more or less, as per plat of land laid off by Hopper, Gilmer & Hall, situate in south-east quarter of section 8 township 16 range 18.

Also, lot No. 2, in Montgomery county, Alabama, known as Lot No. 2, in Sargent's Survey, being 50 by 128 feet.

I will sell the same to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, September 6th, 1869,

during the legal hours of sale.

E. W. HEALY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 3, 1869. wdw
sep. 4—Here 60.—The above sale is postponed until *Monday, October 4th, 1869*, at the same place.
sep7-4t

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama.

FRANCIS A. JONES, by her next friend,
vs.
A. F. & R. I. BERNARD, exec'rs of E. A. Bivaud, d'c'd.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, to my satisfaction, that the defendants A. F. Bernard and Rebecca I. Bernard, reside out of the limits of this State, to-wit: in the State of North Carolina, and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of 21 years:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, once a week for four successive weeks, requiring them, the said A. F. Bivaud and R. A. Bivaud, executors as aforesaid, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 20th day of November, 1869, or the same will be taken for confessed and decree may be taken against them.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 6th day of September, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.
sep7-w6 pf$10

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of John A. Tyson, Administrator, vs. Mary Ann Bibb, et al., Complainants, I will proceed to sell at public outcry before the courthouse door in the city of Montgomery,

On the First Monday in September, 1869,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Lowndes county, Ala., to-wit:

The east half of southwest quarter, and the west half of the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 30, all in township 16 range 18, the east half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, and the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 36, all in township 17 range 18.

Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, secured by note and mortgage on the property sold.

JOHN A. TYSON, Adm'r.
aug21-w5

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of August, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Bibb, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to the said estate or holding effects thereof, will make payment to me.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.
aug7-w6

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, September 6th, 1869.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Hannah Murphy, guardian of the estate of Ellen Murphy, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 29 day of Sept., 1869, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and of the time of hearing the same, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Advertiser and Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 29th day of Sept., 1869, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be audited and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
sep7-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, September 6, 1869.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Hannah Murphy, administratrix of the estate of Owen Murphy, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and approval her several accounts and vouchers thereof, accompanying, showing the amount of money paid out and expended for the use and benefit of Margaret, Elizabeth and Ellen Murphy, minors, and heirs at law of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 29th day of September, 1869, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said accounts and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 29th day of Sept., 1869, then and there to show cause, if any, why said accounts should not be audited and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
sep7-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, September 6, 1869.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Hannah Murphy, administratrix of the estate of Owen Murphy, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and approval her annual accounts and vouchers thereof, accompanying, showing the amount of money paid out and expended for the use and benefit of Margaret, Elizabeth and Ellen Murphy, minors, and heirs at law of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 29th day of Sept., 1869, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said accounts and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Montgomery Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 29th day of Sept., 1869, then and there to show cause, if any, why said accounts should not be audited and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
sep7-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, September 6, 1869.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Hannah Murphy, administratrix of the estate of Owen Murphy, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and approval her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, approved and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 29th day of Sept. 1869, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 29th day of Sept., 1869, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be audited and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
sep7-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, September 6, 1869.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

UNDER a decree of the Court of Chancery for Montgomery county, rendered in vacation December 18, 1868, I shall proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

before the Artesian basin, the following described lands belonging to the estate of James S. and Thos. W. Jarrell, viz:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section 5, east half of south west quarter of section 9, east half of northwest quarter of section 17, west half of northwest quarter of section 17, east half of southwest quarter of section 17 and the east half of section 18, containing in all 780 acres more or less.

The terms will be one half cash, and the balance in twelve months, with interest, secured by note and mortgage, with power of sale for the balance.

I will also sell,

On the 1st day of October, 1869,

at my residence 7 miles south of Montgomery on the Montgomery & Mobile Railroad, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of 1 sewing machine, 2 pillows and bed clothing, 1 small lot of crockery, one saddle, a library of Theological works containing about 140 volumes, belonging to the estate of James S. Jarrell, deceased, by order of the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county.

H. L. WHIPPLE, Adm'r.
aug8-d *S. & V. W. Jarrell.*

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale of the Honorable Judge of the Probate Court of Elmore county, Alabama, made on the 19th day of August, 1869, I will sell for cash, upon the premises of Lett Dodson, deceased, late of said county,

On the 29th day of September, 1869,

within the legal hours of sale, the following lands, to-wit:

300 acres of land in section 8 township 20 range 21, and 75 acres more or less in section 8 township 20 range 21 east, in the Tallapoosa Land District, said lands belonging to the estate of the said Lett Dodson, deceased, and sold for the purpose of paying the debts and distributions of said estate.

BRYANT WRIGHT, Adm'r.
aug11-wds***

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of August, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Simon Bibb, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to the said estate or holding effects thereof, will make payment to me.

A. E. BIBB,
aug7-w6 Administrator.

In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.

IN EQUITY.

Ex parte The Louisiana National Bank and Charles Lanier, petitioners for exoneration, and the estate of Jas. E. Belcher, deceased, Creditors of, defendants. In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned, Master in said Court, to whom it has been referred by order of said Court to take the accounts and report for in the bill of complaint in said cause, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in the city of Mobile, on said Court, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, M., when and where the parties interested may attend if they think proper.

Dated September 1, 1869.

R. C. V. BLAKE,
Master in Equity, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELMORE COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the county court of Coosa county against Wiley Wilson and J. W. Bettis, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

in front of the Courthouse door in the city of Wetumpka, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The east half of section 27 township 20 range 18, as the property of Wiley Wilson.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff,
sep2-2t Elmore county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the county court of Elmore county against Edmond Jones and J. F. Bawls, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

in front of the Courthouse in the city of Wetumpka, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of section 14 township 18 range 19—as the property of J. F. Bawls.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff,
sep2-2t Elmore county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the county court of Elmore county against Edmond Jones and R. V. D. Trenton, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

in front of the Courthouse in the city of Wetumpka, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The east half of the southeast quarter of section 17 township 17 range 21, and the west quarter of the southwest quarter of section 16 township 17 range 21, and the undivided quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4 township 18 range 22—levied on as the property of Thomas Fernald.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff,
sep2- Elmore county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the circuit court of Elmore county against C. B. Dunnavant, Barrancas and Calvin Dunnavant, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

in front of the Courthouse in the city of Wetumpka, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The south half of the southwest quarter of section 1 township 20 range 18, and the west half of the north part of northwest quarter of section 12 township 20 range 18—levied on as the property of Calvin Dunnavant.

Also, the southeast quarter of section 11 township 20 range 18—as the property of Calvin Dunnavant.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff,
sep2-ds Elmore county.

State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, Sept. 2, 1869.

*Estate of William Carter, deceased.

Weekly State Journal.

A Nova Scotian Ballad.

"If this thing goes up," sputtered a negro who had been suddenly long under the water of a baptism—"if this thing goes on, fust thing, somebody'll lose a nigger." So we say any of the Nova Scotians, that if they go on as they are going, somebody will presently lose a colony. Here is a political ballad which is just now popular in Nova Scotia, and is printed in the Halifax *Chronicle*:

When British drums are silent,
And British guns are gone,
We'll wear our chains no longer,
We'll bow us down to none.
Then forth they come against us,
We'll fight or we will run;
We'll all go over together,
Or we'll march up from the sea;
Then be free and royal marching,
Then marching from the sea.

Let Canada come eastward,
With all her traitor knaves,
We'll meet them on the mountains,
And give them foreign graves;
With rifle and with bayonet
We'll keep the country free,
We'll keep the mountains
For our house beside the sea;
We can defend the mountains
Who were born beside the sea.

With tariff off with taxes
The hold our people down,
But then Pugs will soon be over,
And then Queen Victoria crown;
For like the sons of Boston
She threw overboard the tea,
We'll dash Canadian shackles
And will cast them in the sea.
We'll have wealth within our head-
We'll have ships upon the sea.

The Ballad of a Baker.

Joe Brown, he was a baker-man,
A baker-man was Joe;
He ne'er was known to want for aught,
And yet he kneaded dough.

And he was ragged, hearty, too,
And led a merry life hearsay,
And all because he rose up with
His early rising yeast.

To never cheat his customers
This man was early taught;
And yet his loaves were always light,
His pie-crust rather short!

And he was generous hearted, too,
And kind unto the needy,
And neat and tasty in his dress,
Although his cakes were seedy.

With him none dared to bandy jokes,
When'er he sought the matches,
For well they knew his repartees
Were sharper than his tarts.

And while I say his skill was great
In setting up a muffin,
His pastry filled the mouths of all,
And baffled no further puffin'.

'Tis said he was a temperance man;
If so, I can't tell why
He mixed with wheat and cornmeal, too,
A trifle of the rye!

When age at last o'ertook the man,
His friends prevailed on him and age,
And like the cake he used to bake,
His head was frosted o'er.

And when he died all mourned his loss,
With no sectarian bias,
For he had been a friend to all,
A good man and a pie-cus.

HIS EPITAPH.

Beneath this crust of up heaved earth
A well-bred baker lies;
And like the rolls he used to mould,
We hope at last he'll rise.

The Path Through the Corn.

BY MISS MULOCH.

Wavy and bright in the summer air,
Like a pleasant sea when the wind blows fair,
And the ripened breath has scarcely curled
The green highway to a distant world,
Soft whispers passing from above to shore,
As from hearts resigned, yet desiring more—
Who feels forlorn,
Wandering thus down the path thro' the corn?

A short space since, and the dead leaves lay
Mouldering under the hedgeway gay,
Nor hum of insect, nor voice of bird,
O'er the desolate field was ever heard;
Only as ever the pallid snow
Blushed rose red in the red sun glow;
Pitiless, cold, blent morn,
Shot up into life the young green corn.

Small and feeble, slender and pale,
It bent, it trembled to winter gale,
Inarticulate was the voice of cheer,
Hardly believing reply could be near,
Raw chastising hail out and rampions blow.
And daisies mimic the vanished snow
Where it was born,
On either side of the path through the corn.

The corn, the corn, the beautiful corn,
Rising wonderful more by morn;
First scarce as high as a fairy's wand,
Then just in reach of a child's wee hand;
Then growing, growing, tall, brave and strong;
With the voices of new harvest in its song;
While in fond scorn
That "I do not believe in spiritual wives,"

A strange, sweet path, formed day by day.
How, when, and wherefore, we cannot say.
No more than on our life's path we know,
Whither they lead us, or why we go;
Or what is the end of the race
We start in the ear or the fruit on the tree;
Yet, whose forlorn?
He who watered the furrows can ripen the corn.

My Life.

BY E. D. THOMAS.

My life is like a stroll upon the beach,
As near the ocean's edge as I can go;
My lonely steps in wayes sometimes o'erreach,
Sometimes I stay to let them overflow.

My sole companion 'tis, and nearest friend
To set my gains beyond the reach of tides,
Each anecdote pebble and each shell-worn end,
Which ocean kindly to my hand confides.

I have but few companions on the shore,
They scorn the strand who sail upon the sea;
Yet of I think the ocean they've sailed o'er,
Is deeper known upon the strand to me.

The middle sea contains no crimson dulse,
Its deeper vaves cast up no pearls to view;
Along the shore my hand lie on the pulse,
And I converse with many a shipwrecked crew.

The Mormon Church War.

The Brethren Smith vs. Brigham and Polygamous Practices—More Messages.

The Salt Lake City correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* reports the progress of the Mormon schism, under date of August 26, as follows:

In my previous letter I left Joseph F. Smith, the son of "Hyrum the Martyr," and cousin to David and Alexander Smith engaged in proving that his father and Joe Smith, the "prophet," were liars. Judging from the testimony produced by Joseph F., at the Fourteenth Ward meeting house, on Sunday evening, August 8, no succeeded admirably. He sought to prove that Joe Smith actually received a revelation establishing polygamy, and that both he and Hyrum, his brother, practiced polygamy secretly, and those to the face of their positive denials contained in the *Times and Seasons*, a Mormon paper published at Nauvoo.

The first witness introduced to the stand was Joseph F. Smith was "Elder Howard Coray." All who have read Mary Ettin V. Smith's book, "Fifteen Years Among the Mormons," will at once recognize this name as that of the "Soldier brother Howard," often mentioned by her. His narrative was somewhat confusing, but it ended in leaving no other impression upon the mind than that of disgust at its flippancy, and pity for the weakness of mind which it displayed.

JOSEPH F. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Joseph F. Smith was the next speaker. He commenced by saying that many would say Elder David and Alexander Smith simply because they were the sons of Joseph, he would treat with contempt any other person who preached the same doctrine. In view of this fact it had been determined to hold a number of meetings to answer the statements of David Hyrum, and before they were through they proposed to present testimony to convince any honest mind who heard it, and damn any who rejected it. He stated that he would present the affidavits of twelve women now living, that they were the spiritual wives of Joseph Smith, and so continued to the time of his death; that he had the evidence of hundreds of men who had been taught the doctrine of Joseph and Hyrum, and that he knew to a certainty that his father, Hyrum Smith, had two other women while his mother was still alive, as an excuse for the denials of his father and Joe Smith, he said:

"I cannot help the position this places my father and Joseph in as to their denials. I only know these facts. But everybody knows the people then were not prepared for these things, and they had to be cautious. They were in the midst of their enemies, in a State where this doctrine would have sent them to the penitentiary. There were traitors on every hand; the right-hand man of the Prophet, one Marks, was a traitor of the blackest dye. When Joseph and Hyrum left Nauvoo, intending to come to the Rocky Mountains and pick out a refuge for the people, when the mob were after them, that man Marks and Emma Smith joined in writing them a letter urging them to come back. They came back, delivered themselves up, and were murdered. And the blame rests upon that woman, their mother, Emma Smith. And I say the blood of Joseph and Hyrum is upon the souls of Marks and Emma Smith, and there it will remain until burned out by the fires of hell."

IN EXCITED AUDIENCE.

During this recital the audience were gradually worked up to a high pitch of excitement, and their suppressed breathing and fixed gaze manifested to the observer the intensity of the excitement. Whenever the Brighamite leaders wish to carry a point or accomplish a purpose, they seek to rouse the passions of the people by a recital of harrowing details—false, it is true, but nevertheless, fully calculated to effectually accomplish the purpose designed. So the details experiencing the death of the "prophet" were artfully contrived to excite the passions of the people and overcome the cooler judgment.

DAVID SMITH PREACHES ANOTHER SERMON

HIS ATTACK ON BRIGHAM.

Last Sunday afternoon David Smith preached against the errors which he says have been grafted on the doctrines of Joseph Smith since his death. He said the spirit of man was like a ring, without beginning or ending. Brigham's doctrine is that the spirit is begotten in the same manner that the body is; the spirit by God (meaning Adam) in the eternal worlds, the body by the earthly parents. The congregation was larger than any heretofore assembled to hear the Smiths preach, and great interest was manifested by most of those present. I am informed that Brigham has adopted the plan of calling upon twenty people to visits out of each ward to go and fill up the house in order to exclude those who would probably become converts. I know not how true this is, but I certainly saw occupying the best seats some of the most hardened and inveterate polygamists in the city, among whom was the notorious Bishop Woolley, who stated in his meeting-house last evening that the Smith boys were idiots and fools, and would only overset the throne, unreflected and scoundrels. The Brighamite leaders seem to be employing against the Josephite Mormons the same weapons of ridicule and scandal which they contend against the Gentiles, and stand against themselves by the world at large.

THE LAST MEETING.—*N. Y. SMITH'S SPEECH.*

Sunday evening your correspondent presented himself at the Fourteenth ward meeting to hear the opposite side of the question. Joseph F. Smith, the avowed and recently constituted champion of Brighamism, occupied the stand, and undertook a defense of polygamy. He made no pretensions to the spirit of Mormon, that authority being against him; nor from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, that being equally so; but he quoted from the Bible such passages as to his mind were "proofs, confirmations, strong as Holy Writ." Many passages in the singular number referring to marriages were construed by him to mean the plural also, without even the warrant of express legislative enactment. The Apostle pays quote the language of Parley P. Pratt to prove that his denied polygamy. To my mind that language is proof that he knew that polygamy was practiced at the time. It is then: "I do not believe in spiritual wives, but in wives of real flesh and blood, who belong body and soul to their husbands."

He also said: "It has been said that I have proved that Joseph Smith got a revelation on polygamy and that he practiced it; and also that I have proved my father a liar. I will show that he has not lied. There is a difference between telling a lie and not telling the truth. Webster says: 'Polygamy, a man having several wives, or a woman having several husbands.' It is the latter part my father meant to deny, and not the former; therefore he did not lie." Who will say he ever heard more nonsensical? To what straits must a man be reduced who uses such an argument as this? Unfortunately, however, a certified copy of which shall be filed in the office of Public Instruction, said bond to be proved by a great many witnesses, some of whom, now leading men in the Brigham church, made affidavit to the fact, which went placed on file in the archives of the State of Illinois, and therefore could not be destroyed by them when they fell into the arms of Brigham Young, that a promiscuous intercourse of the sexes was carried on at Nauvoo by Joseph Smith and his leading men, and that a woman, had several husbands as well as a husband several wives.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—BRIGHAM URSARY.

Meanwhile the internecine war between Josephima and Brighamism continues, and it is thought by many "Brighamites," as well as "Gentiles," that it will lead to important results. Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of our Mormon journal, and one only—the *Telegraph*—of the press throughout the world believe, in the very face of facts, that the Smiths are creating no excitement, convince no sympathy and support from any respectable members. Brigham fears them, or he would not denounce, and Joseph F. Smith would not argue against them. The Brighamites believe that the time is at hand when the great split, long prophesied, will take place in this branch of the Mormon Church.

In the Face of Death.

Affecting Messages written by the Miners who were Suffocated in a Saxon Colliery.

From the New York World.]

How do men feel when about to die—not after being weakened by disease or when the blood is heated by the strife of battle, but when they see inevitable death slowly but certainly approaching them and know that in exactly so many minutes it will seize upon them and extinguish the lusty life that animates their frames? Do they rage and struggle against their fate, or do they meet it with calmness, resignation and dignity?

In the recent terrible colliery explosion in Saxony, all the miners were not killed immediately, as was first supposed, and a number of them were unharmed by the explosion and were killed, after an interval of some time, by suffocation. Some of these poor fellows occupied the last moments of their lives in writing messages in their note-books to their wives and children, and these were found when the bodies were finally forward a certificate copy to his office at Montgomery at the close of each quarter.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Committee on Normal Classes, and the Township Trustees to co-operate so far as to unite each Normal class and a free school under one principal, who shall take the supervision of the whole.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the salaries of teachers and incidental expenses of each Normal Class when certified to be correct, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be paid to him on a warrant of the State Auditor upon the Treasury and drawn from the general school fund of the State. It shall be the duty of said Superintendent of Public Instruction immediately to pay the money so drawn to the parties to whom it is due.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Normal Classes shall commence and close at the same time as the free public schools of the township where such Normal Classes may be situated during each year.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Sept. 6, 1869.

AN ACT

Requiring Township Trustees to make a Report to County Superintendents of all Moneys or other School Property which may have come into their Possession.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, that the Township Trustees of the several Township of this State shall report to the County Superintendents of their respective counties by the first day of November, 1869, the amount of money or other school property which was turned over to them by the Trustees of townships existing during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That such report shall contain a statement as to the manner or probable manner in which such moneys or other school property has been expended, or what disposition has been made of the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That should any Board of Trustees fail through negligence or refuse to make such report, their offices may be considered vacant unless they can show good cause for the same; and their places filled by appointments of County Superintendents; such appointments to be valid until the next general election in 1870.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That such report shall be made in writing, and shall all lands or other school property or buildings which may have been given or bought, and the kind of a deed taken for the same, to whom such deed was made, and whether such deed has been legally recorded.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That should any Trustee or Board of Trustees refuse to comply with the provisions of this Act, and shall go out of office, and there is any evidence of fraud or embezzlement in the case, the County Superintendent shall be required to place the case in the hands of the County Solicitor for investigation according to law.

Approved Sept. 6, 1869.

AN ACT

To protect Parents and Guardians in the matter of Text Books.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Alabama, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in recommending or adopting a series of school books for use in the free public schools of this State, shall carefully consult the interests of the parents and guardians of the children attending said schools in the introduction of Text Books, and prevent any unjust exclusion of the copies of old books now in the possession of such parents and guardians.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall require of the publishers of the school books furnished for use in the public schools of this State, that such books shall be well bound and in perfect order as the books of any other by the Board of Education; and the Superintendent shall be required to place the following described lands, to wit: The west half of the northwest quarter of section 11, township 14 range 18; east half of the northeast quarter of section 12 township 14 range 18, containing 200 acres more or less, as the property of James Hargrove, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

aug25-td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the chancery court of Macon county against Barnard D. Lacy, administrator of Lucinda Lacy, dec'd, also, Barnard D. Lacy, executor of James L. Bisher, deceased, in favor of William Dougherty, administrator, et al., I will proceed to sell,

On the Third Monday in October, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, in front of the Court House or sale, the following described property, to-wit:

On the south half of a square between Bibby and Marion, Monroe and Market streets, containing the residence and other improvements of Samuel F. Hicky, one of the defendants. Levied on as property of said defendant, and returned to me.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

sep15-wds

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree granted to me by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On Monday the 4th day of October, 1869,

Two Thousand Dollars-worth of Stock in the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Robinson, deceased.

Terms of sale—cash.

JOHN A. TYSON, Adm'r.

sep27-30d

Administrator's Notice.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery for Montgomery county, rendered in vacation December 18, 1868, I shall proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

before the Artesian basin, the following described property, belonging to the estate of James S. Wellborn, deceased, to-wit:

The east half of southeast quarter of section 5, and the southwest quarter of section 4, and half of northwest quarter of section 17, west half of northwest quarter of section 17, east half of southwest quarter of section 17 and the east half of section 18, all in township 16 range 19, containing 640 acres more or less.

Also, Lot No. 1, in Sumner's, being 50 by 132 feet, on the south side of Monroe street, in the city of Montgomery county.

On Monday, September 6th, 1869,

during the legal hours of sale.

R. W. HEALY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 7, 1869. wdw

Sp. Sher. Sale.—The above sale is postponed until *Monday, October 4th, 1869,* at the same place.

sep7-wd

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama.

FRANCIS A. JONES, by her next friend,

vs.

A. F. & R. A. BRYANT, EXECUTORS OF E. A. BRYANT, et al.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Francis A. Jones, the complainant, that the defendants A. F. Bryant and R. A. Bryant, executors of E. A. Bryant, deceased, are residents of the State of Alabama, that they reside at Lincolnton in the State of North Carolina, and further, that the said defendants are of the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said A. F. Bryant and R. A. Bryant, executors as aforesaid, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 25th day of November, 1869, or the bill will be taken as confessed, and decree taken against them.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 25th day of September, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sep27-wd pf\$10

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term of 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of John A. Tyson, Administrator, against F. M. Gilmer, *Jr.*, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry before the courthouse door in the city of Montgomery,

On the First Monday in September, 1869,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate situated in Lowndes county, Ala., to-wit: The east half of southwest quarter; the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29; the east half of section 30. The east half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, and the east half of the southwest quarter of the north west quarter; and the west half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20—all in township 12 range 14.

J. W. HUGHES, Register.

aug26-wds\$10

65. The above sale is postponed until 1st Monday in October, 1869.

NOTICE

TO

PENSIONERS

AND

APPLICANTS FOR PENSION,

RESIDENTS OF ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 27, 1869.

ALL Pensioners, residents of whose pension is suspended, and all entered claims for pension, whose application is complete and the papers on file at Washington, D. C., will appear at Mobile, at the Office of the Claims or the Pensions, on the 15th day of each other place as each Claimer may designate, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter A to F, inclusive, on the 20th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter G to K, inclusive, on the 25th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter L to R, inclusive, on the 21st day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter S to Z, inclusive, on the 23d day of November, 1869.

H. VAN AERNAM, Commissioner.

sep7-w27t

Very Valuable

—ON—

PLANTATIONS,

AS A PREVENTATIVE FOR

Chills, Fever, etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO VALUABLE TIME

DURING THE BUSY SICKLY

SEASON.

To be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and the virtue undoubted. It will be found cheaper and better than any other remedy for that purpose, and also as a general PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE it has no equal.

The medicine season is upon you, and you require some remedy other than Quinine, which distresses your head with pain and sometimes destroys your hearing. Therefore, why not use the natural remedy of the country in which you live

SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator

Which is composed of barks and herbs that are indigenous to this climate, and will be found a sure remedy for its diseases. Purchase no imitation or substitute, but ask for Simmons' Liver Regulator, and see that you get it.

Sold by all Druggists.

LIVER DISEASE
CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, HEADACHE, &c., &c.

Send to your druggist and get a package without fail. Price \$1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GEORGIA.

sep28-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy an execution in my hands from the circuit court, Montgomery county, against W. D. Shaver, administrator of James Hardy, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in October, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The west half of the southeast quarter of section 20 township 14 range 18; east half of northeast quarter of section 30 township 14 range 18; west half of the southeast quarter of section 19 township 14 range 18, containing 320 acres more or less, as the property of James Hargrove, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

aug25-td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the chancery court of Macon county against Barnard D. Lacy, administrator of Lucinda Lacy, dec'd, also, Barnard D. Lacy, executor of James L. Bisher, deceased, in favor of William Dougherty, administrator, et al., I will proceed to sell,

On the Third Monday in October, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, in front of the Court House or sale, the following described property, to-wit:

On the south half of a square between Bibby and Marion, Monroe and Market streets, containing the residence and other improvements of Samuel F. Hicky, one of the defendants. Levied on as property of said defendant, and returned to me.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

sep15-wds

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree granted to me by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On Monday the 4th day of October, 1869,

Two Thousand Dollars-worth of Stock in the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, belonging to the estate of Cornelius Robinson, deceased.

Terms of sale—cash.

JOHN A. TYSON, Adm'r.

sep27-30d

Administrator's Notice.

LUCIEN A. GRAY, Esq., Register in Chancery, has filed in my office his report of sale of the lands of which Jesse Hargrove died seized and possessed, and all persons interested are required to show cause, if any they have, why said report should not be confirmed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

sep27-3w

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME I. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869. NO. 39.

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Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

The Proposed Fifteenth Amendment.

The *Mail* of the 23d, under the head of "The Pending Amendment," and in which it is attempted to show the purposes of the Republican party, uses this language: "The negro's right is to be placed beyond the reach of legislation; the right of all *other* races and nativities who, not being born here, are not citizens until naturalized, is to be left at the mercy of legislation." We very much regretted to see in the published speech of Mr. Pendleton, the other day, and from which we published that portion relating to the labor question, containing sentiments that deserve to be printed in letters of gold, and read by every man in the United States; that he should, as we think, lower himself by asserting, or attempting to show, that the proposed Fifteenth Amendment placed negroes upon higher ground than other races, especially when it is evident that this was intended to prejudice Irish, German, and other races.

The proposed Fifteenth Amendment simply places all races and previous conditions born in the United States upon the same footing; and so far as this Amendment is concerned, all persons of all races, or nativities, born elsewhere, are left upon the same footing; and leaves all questions of naturalization, all questions of citizenship, and all other questions of the justification of laws passed as they were before. The negro race is not secured in any right, beyond the power of legislation, that every other race does not possess, and the *Mail* says: "The negro's right is to be placed beyond the reach of legislation." And in the same paragraph, says: "The right of all *other* races and nativities who, not being born here, are not citizens until naturalized, is to be left at the mercy of legislation." And yet the *Mail* must know that the negro race not born here, are left precisely, so far as this amendment is concerned, and is to be left, to the same mercy of legislation of other races. Then why should the *Mail*, and Democratic leaders, attempt to create this impression, that the negro race is secured in rights that other races are not; it must be to deceive, delude, mislead and prejudice the public mind; to keep up hates and shut out reason. It would be well for the *Mail* and others to remember the fable of the shepherd and the wolves; the shepherd cried wolf, from time to time, when there was no wolf, and thereby deceived the farmers in the neighborhood, so that when the wolf actually came, and he cried again wolf, no person believed his cry, and the wolves actually destroyed the sheep: The truth is the *Mail* and other Democratic papers and speeches have cried *wolf! wolf!* and deceived the people until if political wolves were actually to come nobody would believe or give heed to their cry, although they were to cry themselves hoarse. These sentiments, utterances, in the end, can only injure the men and party who resort to them.

Alabama in the Louisville Convention.

We would earnestly urge the delegates to the Convention, which meets at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October, to be present, that they may present every important interests of Alabama in that Convention. Our future prosperity, as a State, in a commercial point of view, depends largely upon the improvement of the Tennessee river by a canal around the Muscle Shoals, and removal of obstructions in that river from Knoxville, Tennessee, to Paducah, Kentucky.

Of no less importance is the removal of the obstructions to navigation in Mobile bay, so that the commerce of our ores in central and southern Alabama may be conveyed to the sea." When our various rivers and harbors shall receive that attention which is due from the general Government and much needed to facilitate the exchanges of commerce in which all the people are interested, a further important work will demand the attention of the people of our whole country. This is no less than the extension of our water-lines, a work now scarcely begun in the United States. Chicago is taking the initiative in opening up communication to New Orleans for large vessels from the great lakes via Ship canal from that city to the Illinois river. In less than two years the vessels of the Northwest will be shipped largely in bulk at Chicago for foreign ports via New Orleans. Alabama is directly and largely interested in a similar work now pronounced practicable by good engineers. A ship canal connecting the Tennessee river with the Coosa river is a work which will no doubt attract attention and be projected as soon as we secure the improvement of the Tennessee by ship canal around the Muscle Shoals, and also completes the projected improvement of the Coosa. We hope that our delegates to the Louisville Convention will call attention to this great work of "extending our water lines" by connecting links of canals wherever practicable. Let us seek communications by water transportation to the great Northwest, which is at least six times cheaper than railroad freights, and a great good will be secured to the people of this State.

The Upper Mississippi and Missouri, together with the Ohio and Illinois rivers will then be in direct communication with the waters of Mobile Bay, inviting exchanges at low rates, and thus greatly increase our commerce.

While we should always be ready to feeder our railroads, which are the great civilizers of the nineteenth century, let us not forget canal and river navigation.

Did General Clanton Say It?

We find in the last Talladega *Sun* the following editorial:

"THE BLIND LEADER.—James H. Clanton, in his immigration speech yesterday, very positively asserted, that the sole reason, on the part of the authorities for deferring the re-opening of the Public Schools until 1st Jan. prox. is that it is necessary, the Legislature should meet and levy *additional taxation* upon the people, to enable the schools to resume operations. This statement evinces criminal ignorance of the laws and regulations he assumes to criticise or it is a deliberate, willful and malicious misstatement of fact. The indebted Romans can take either horn he chooses, but we are willing, charitably, to attribute the statement to ignorance due to his having operate hole of Republican Legislation.

"Oh, thou ugly, sunken spirit of partisan malice, "Hell we no other name, by which to know thee, we would call thee *Devil*."

We have no doubt the editor of the *Sun* misheard Gen. Clanton to make the positive assertion which he is above the charged with making. But the assertion is so extraordinary, as to lead us to hope that he was misunderstood, which is not a very uncommon thing. Unlike the Democratic editors who go with him, we prefer to tender to him the use of our columns to correct any such misunderstood. If he fails to deny the correctness of the statement contained in the editorial of the *Sun*, we and the public will understand him as admitting its correctness. And in that event, we think he or his friends ought to inform the public, what portion of the $2 is for making such an assertion. We know of no ground for such an assertion, and have not seen any one who could suggest a ground for it.

Secrets Coming Out.

Funny revelations are made by the quarreling leaders of the New York Democracy. The richest as yet, is that the power behind the great throne of Democracy, the man who pulls the strings that move the puppets most, is none other than the great money king, Rothschild. The New York *Citizen*, the organ of the Irish and Belmont faction, charges "that Mr. Belmont, as the agent of the house of Rothschild, was interested in securing the success of the ticket opposed to the Fenian faction, in the payment of the United States debt, principal and interest both, in specie"—an accusation which we cannot admit to be fatal to his character—that he acted under instructions from the Rothschilds at the time, and that he neglected to provide the money with a proper or can, and deliberately neglected the executive business of the campaign.

The *Citizen*, among other evidence in proof of its list of infamies, states that in a letter dated March 13, 1868, Baron James Rothschild expressed himself energetically against republican of the national bonds, or any measure which "smacked" of that process. The story goes on:

"The bonds will be sent back to America!' he (Rothschild) exclaims. Anything but payment of the debt in specie, and internal measures at the rate nominated in the bonds, must be frowned upon, opposed and discomfited, or ruin will light upon the affairs of the country. This document is Rothschild's letter of instructions, and it cannot be doubted that it had much to do with the defeat of 1868."

This would be called slander if it came from a Republican source, but the *Citizen* has a good Democratic record, as high in the Democratic church that what it says the *Mail* and *Advertiser* will always swear to. How few people in the United States thought that last fall that old money lender whose gold has so often propped up falling thrones, was really and truly the backbone of the fierce Democracy. No wonder the unterrified fought so bravely with Rothschild for a backer. He was even a better card than Ass Packer.

But after all, then, experience verifies the old warning, to put not your trust in riches. At the very hours and moment of final hour, "Old Money-bags" deserted them, and caused the fluttering about a new candidate, which completed their confusion and disconfiture. The outside world can now see behind the curtain, and know how the wires were worked. Who can ever tell hereafter how far extend the ramifications of the political Jesuits who, in our day, manage the once great Democratic party—a party originally formed in the interest of the poor and the laboring classes—a party once the party of equal rights—but finally sunk so low as to be the mean ally of slavery and oppression of caste—"the tool of the tool" of the greatest despots on the face of the earth. How are the mighty fallen!

Seward in Alaska.

Mr. Seward has been looking at the property purchased by him for Uncle Sam, which Horace Greeley irreverently called Walrussia. He was so pleased with what he saw that his satisfaction overflowed in an enthusiastic speech, made after the eclipse, which he saw to great advantage. The ornithology of the country afforded him a fine flight of oratory. He "must be a fastidious person who complains of a climate in which, while the eagle delights to soar, the humming bird does not disdain to flutter." Mr. Seward is not fastidious, and so he remarks with joy that "not only have these skies been sufficiently bright and serene to give me a perfect view, under the sixtieth parallel, of the total eclipse of the sun, and of the evening star at the time of the sun's greatest obscuration, but I have also enjoyed more clear than there have been cloudy days in the early mornings and late evenings peculiar to the season." Then he tells us about their magnificent displays of the Aurora and the rainbow; says that the winter is warmer and the summer is cooler in Alaska than in New York or Washington, that the health of the people is good; while the Whale enjoys "this robust existence" about the magnificent coast line, which shows the value of the country and its capacity for development; and the plains as well as the sides of the mountains are covered with forests so dense and dark as to be impenetrable except to wild beasts and savage huntsmen.

He talks like a spanking school girl of the moonlight—"of all the moonlights in the world, commend me to those which light up the Archipelago of the North Pacific ocean." But above all, he seems to admire the society—the savage huntsmen aforesaid. Hear him:

"I have mingled freely with the multifarious population, the Tongass, the Stickeens, the Cakes, the Hydahs, the Sitkas, the Kootanoos and the Chilcats, as well as with the traders the soldiers, the seamen and the settlers of various nationalities, English, Swedish, Russian, and American, and I have seen all around me only persons enjoying robust and exuberant health. Manhood of every race and condition everywhere exhibits its stalwart proportions, while infancy seems exempt from disease and ages relieved from pain."

As Alaska, sometimes profanely abused as a country of grizzly bears and icebergs, has turned out to be such a magnificent possession, we cannot wonder that the government is asking Denmark for more time to consider the treaty for the other purchase of our talented late Secretary, the island of St. Thomas.

If we could only get him to go there and look at it, instead of a lot of earthquakes, we have no doubt that the enthusiastic little man would rub his hands with glee, and prove to us that St. Thomas was the veritable Garden of Eden itself.

Speech of Hon. Chas. Sumner.

The speech of Mr. Sumner is an able effort, and the great interest which the country feels upon the subjects discussed is sufficient excuse for its publication, to the exclusion of other matter.

Republicanism Well Described.

Horace Greeley, in his New York *Tribune* of the 1st inst., writes thus of the Republican party:

"It can give no reason why its life should be prolonged one hour after it ceases to stand up for Government of the People, by the People, *for* the People.

"In that brief sentence is embodied the object of the Republican party, the law of its life, its polar star of action.

The end and aim of Republicanism is not confusion, disorder or anarchy, but *Government*—government of the people not by pretenders, upstarts, or usurpers, but *by* the people, and *for* the people.

This is the philosophy that gives invincibility to this party, that crowns its steady progress with triumph and blossoms, over all its discordant, unphilosophic and raving antagonists.

Let no Republican ever, in my set, forget or be unfaithful to this omnipotent truth, this mastering philosophy; and so let the ascendancy of the Republican party, the welfare of our country, like Liberty and Union, be "one and inseparable, now and forever." *Is hoc Signo Vincimus.*

Speech of Hon. Chas. Sumner before the Massachusetts Republican Convention.

Fellow-Citizens of Massachusetts:

While thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I make haste to say that in my judgment, Massachusetts has one duty at the coming election, to which all local interests and questions must be subordinate, as on the past perhaps all else depends; and this commanding duty is to keep the commonwealth, by an overthrow, an example to our country and a bulwark of human rights. Such was Massachusetts in those earlier days when, on the continent of Europe, the name of "Bostonian" was given to the Americans in arms against the mother country, making this designation embrace all, and when, in the British Parliament, the great orator, Edmund Burke, exclaimed, "The cause of Boston is the cause of all America; every part of America is united in support of Boston; Boston is the Lord Mayor of America." I quote those words from the Parliamentary Debates of the time. But Boston was at that time Massachusetts, and it was her stand for liberty that made her name the synonym for all. And permit me to add, that in choosing a presiding officer, entirely removed from local issues, I find assurance of your readiness to unite with me in that National Cause which concerns not Massachusetts only, but every part of America, and concerns also our place and name as a Nation.

SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

It is now four years since I had the honor of presiding at our annual Convention, and I do not forget how at that time I endeavored to remind you of this same National Cause, then in fearful peril. The war of armies was ended; no longer were fellow-citizens arrayed against fellow-citizens; on each side the trumpet was silent, the banner furled. But the defection of Andrew Johnson had then begun, and out of that defection the rebellion assumed new life, with new purposes and new hopes. If it did not spring forth once more fully armed, it did spring forth filled with hate and diabolism toward all who loved the Union, whether white or black. There were exceptions, I know, but they were not enough to change the result. And straightway the new apparition, acting in conjunction with the Northern Democracy, aboriginal allies of the rebellion, proceeded to the overthrow of the government. Its representatives came up to Washington. Then was the time for a few decisive words. They should have been addressed frankly and kindly to your home, there to plant, sow, reap, buy, sell and be prosperous, but not to expect any place in the copartnership of government until there was completest security for all. Instead of this they were sent back plotting how to obtain ascendancy at home as the stepping-stone to ascendancy in the nation. Such was the condition of things in the autumn of 1865, when, sounding the alarm from this very platform, I insisted upon irrevocable guarantees against the rebellion, and especially for security to the national freedman and the national creditor. It was for security that I then insisted, believing that, though the war of armies was ended, this was a past object of national care, all this being contained in the famous postulate, security for the future, without which peace is no better than armistice.

To that security one thing is needed, this: all men must be safe in their rights as that affairs, whether of government or business, shall have a free and natural course. But there are two special classes still in jeopardy, as in the autumn of 1865—the national freedman and the national creditor; and behind these the faithful Unionists in the ex-rebel States, now suffering terribly from the growing reaction.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For the protection of the national freedman a Constitutional amendment has been presented for ratification, placing their right to vote under the perpetual safeguard of the Union; but I am obliged to remind you that this amendment has not yet obtained the requisite number of States, nor can I say surely when it will. The Democratic party is arrayed against it, and the rebel interest unites with the Democracy. Naturally they go together. They are old cronies. Here let me say frankly that I have never ceased to regret—I do now most profoundly regret—that Congress in its plenary powers under the Constitution, especially in the great unquestionable power to guarantee a Republican government in the States, did not summarily settle this whole question, so that it would no longer disturb the country. It was for Congress to give a definition of a Republican government nor need it go further than our own Declaration of Independence, where is a definition from which there is no appeal. There it is, as it came from our forefathers, in lofty self-evident truth, and Congress should have applied it. Or it might have gone no further than the great money king, Rothschild. The New York *Citizen*, the organ of the Irish and Belmont faction, charges "that Mr. Belmont, as the agent of the house of Rothschild, was interested in securing the success of the ticket opposed to the Fenian faction, in the payment of the United States debt, principal and interest both, in specie"—an accusation which we cannot admit to be fatal to his character—that he acted under instructions from the Rothschilds at the time, and that he neglected to provide the money with a proper or can, and deliberately neglected the executive business of the campaign.

The *Citizen*, among other evidence in proof of its list of infamies, states that in a letter dated March 13, 1868, Baron James Rothschild expressed himself energetically against republican of the national bonds, or any measure which "smacked" of that process. The story goes on:

"The bonds will be sent back to America!' he (Rothschild) exclaims. Anything but payment of the debt in specie, and internal measures at the rate nominated in the bonds, must be frowned upon, opposed and discomfited, or ruin will light upon the affairs of the country. This document is Rothschild's letter of instructions, and it cannot be doubted that it had much to do with the defeat of 1868."

This would be called slander if it came from a Republican source, but the *Citizen* has a good Democratic record, as high in the Democratic church that what it says the *Mail* and *Advertiser* will always swear to. How few people in the United States thought that last fall that old money lender whose gold has so often propped up falling thrones, was really and truly the backbone of the fierce Democracy. No wonder the unterrified fought so bravely with Rothschild for a backer. He was even a better card than Ass Packer.

But after all, then, experience verifies the old warning, to put not your trust in riches. At the very hours and moment of final hour, "Old Money-bags" deserted them, and caused the fluttering about a new candidate, which completed their confusion and disconfiture. The outside world can now see behind the curtain, and know how the wires were worked. Who can ever tell hereafter how far extend the ramifications of the political Jesuits who, in our day, manage the once great Democratic party—a party originally formed in the interest of the poor and the laboring classes—a party once the party of equal rights—where intimidation with death in its train does not play its part. Take that whole Southern tier from Georgia to Texas, and add to it Tennessee, and, I fear, North Carolina and Virginia also—for the crime is contagious—and there is still justice for its use to whom you owe so much. That these things should occur under Andrew Johnson was naturally; but reconstruction should encounter difficulties after his defection was natural. The great English moralist—another Johnson—did not wonder that a dog in chains danced no better, but that it danced at all; and I do not wonder that reconstruction with the chains upon it succeeded no better, but that it succeeded at all. Andrew Johnson is now out of the way, and in his place is a patient President. Public opinion is come to his support in this necessary work. There is but one thing these disturbers fear: it is power; and this they must be made to feel; I mean the power of an awakened people, directed by a Republican Administration, vigorously, constantly, surely, so that there shall be no rest for the wicked.

"The conduct of a few States has not only destroyed their own credit and left their sister States very little to boast of, but has so materially affected the credit of the whole Union, that it was found impossible to negotiate in Europe any part of the loan authorized by Congress in 1862. It was offered on terms most advantageous to the creditor; terms which in former times would have been eagerly accepted; and after going and going through all the Exchanges of Europe, the agent gave up the attempt to obtain the money in disgust."—*North American Review for January*, 1864, Vol. 58, p. 150.

REPUDIATION IS CONFISCATION.

Repudiation is confiscation, and in the present case, confiscation of the property of loyal citizens. With unparalled generosity the nation has refused to confiscate Rebel property; and now it is proposed to confiscate loyal property. When I expose repudiation as confiscation, I mean to be precise. Between two enactments, one requiring the surrender of property without compensation, and the other declaring that the nation shall not and will not pay an equal amount due according to solemn promise, there can be no question. The two are alike. The former might claim a great number, because on its face more demonstrative. But analyze the two, and you will see that in each private property is taken by the nation without compensation and appropriated to its own use. Therefore I do say repudiation is confiscation.

PAYMENT IN GREENBACKS.

A favorite device of repudiation is to pay the national debt in greenbacks—in other words, to pay bonds bearing interest with mere promises not bearing interest, violating in the first place the plain terms of the bond, and next the plain terms of the law, which refuses to recognize an inferior obligation as payment of a superior. Here, in plain terms, is repudiation of the interest, and repudiation or payment of the principal. This proposition, when first broached, contemplated nothing less than an infinite issue of greenbacks flooding the country, as France was flooded by *assignats*, and thus destroying values of all kinds. Although in its present more moderate form it is limited to payment by greenbacks, yet it has the same radical injustice. Interest-bearing bonds are to be paid with non-interest-bearing bits of paper. The statement of the case is enough. Its proposer would never do this thing in his own affairs, but how can he ask his country to do what honesty forbids in private life?

REPUDIATION.

If I could forget the course of the Democracy on these things, as I cannot, there is still another chapter for exposure, and the more, it is seen the worse it appears. It is that standing menace of repudiation, by which the national credit at home and abroad suffers so much, and our taxes are so largely increased. It will not do to say that no National Convention has yet ventured this dishonesty. I charge it upon the party. A party which repudiates the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence—which repudiates equality before the law—which repudiates the self-evident truth that government is founded only on the consent of the governed, which repudiates what is most precious and good in our history—and whose efforts to save are engaged in ensuring assault upon

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

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Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

Gold Gambling.

The panic in the stock and gold markets of New York having nearly subsided, the motives and movements producing it appear. It seems that Commodore Vanderbilt and his friends were at the bottom of the stock movement, and have added some millions to their wealth, at the expense of many of the smaller gamblers who infest the financial circles of New York. It was known that a consolidation was proposed to be made of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, but there was some uncertainly about its consummation; and upon this, the gamblers founded their betting. Prices of the stocks were rising, when it was announced at the stock board that Judge Barnard, who is the Judge *belonging* to the Erie railroad, had issued an injunction forbidding the consolidation. Those in need more than a mere passing sensation, and, as a lawyer, a politician of experience, and as a gentleman of candor and fairness, I ask you that it, as stated in the *Mail*, the government of Alabama, under the present Constitution is an accomplished fact, and that the decision of Judge Busteed settles the question, that is not the conclusion irresistible that if is an accomplished fact upon the principles settled in the Dorr case by the Supreme Court, and hence does it not necessarily follow that it is a legally accomplished fact?

But if I understand you, you think the *Mail* has almitted too much. You say: "We fear there is great confusion in the popular mind as to the meaning and application of the decision in the Dorr case, to which allusion is so often made. In deciding this case the judges of the United States were greatly assisted in their work by the stringency in the money market. At this season in every year, the greater portion of the currency of the country is needed to move the crops from the West and South, money in the eastern cities is scarce, and the market in the condition technically called "tight." If the ethics of gaming is greater this year than usual, it is because the cotton crop, maturing all at once, and coming upon the market rapidly, causes an unusually large demand for money to effect its removal. The gambles succeed in running up the price of gold until it reached 162½. They sold all they could at high-water mark, and then broke down the market by a false statement that Secretary Boutwell had sold fifty millions of gold. Now, it is admitted that nobody in New York knew more than other people knew about our Spanish relations; that neither the Administration nor the Spanish Government have taken any decision likely to bring about either peace for Cuba or war between our country and Spain; that Mr. Boutwell has not gone out of his way to control in any way the operations of the gamblers, and, in only set having been the advertisement in usual form that on the next day he would publicly sell four millions of gold. In four hours gold fell thirty-two per cent., and is now settled again at the prices prevailing before the panic. Funding these operations many more of the gamblers have been "done for," and the country only regrets that they are not all broken. What folly it would be for the Secretary of the Treasury to follow the *Tribune's* advice and attempt to counteract the devilries of these speculative adventurers.

The Crops.

The Department of Agriculture publishes a summary of the crop reports for July and August. The region most subject to drought, that west of the Mississippi and Missouri, has had the most regular supply of rain, and the valley of the former has had an abundance of rain fall in its month, while Alabama and Georgia have suffered from drought, and the Atlantic States in a still higher degree, not anything of gold. Now, it is admitted that nobody in New York knew more than other people knew about our Spanish relations; that neither the Administration nor the Spanish Government have taken any decision likely to bring about either peace for Cuba or war between our country and Spain; that Mr. Boutwell has not gone out of his way to control in any way the operations of the gamblers, and only set having the advertisement in usual form that on the next day he would publicly sell four millions of gold. In four hours gold fell thirty-two per cent., and is now settled again at the prices prevailing before the panic. Funding these operations many more of the gamblers have been "done for," and the country only regrets that they are not all broken. What folly it would be for the Secretary of the Treasury to follow the *Tribune's* advice and attempt to counteract the devilries of these speculative adventurers.

FOR THE JOURNAL.]

To the Editor of the Montgomery Advertiser:

In your issue of the 24th, under the head of "Much Too Fast," you have, at some length, and in language and in a spirit and style although not entirely what I should characterize as good discretion, but still so great an improvement upon the ordinary clap-trap of the day, that as I think it deserves a respectful and more than a mere passing notice, and, as a lawyer, a politician of experience, and as a gentleman of candor and fairness, I ask you that it, as stated in the *Mail*, the government of Alabama, under the present Constitution is an accomplished fact, and that the decision of Judge Busteed settles the question, that is not the conclusion irresistible that if is an accomplished fact upon the principles settled in the Dorr case by the Supreme Court, and hence does it not necessarily follow that it is a legally accomplished fact?

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of cotton, from the Carolinas to Alabama, and a material increase from Mississippi to Texas. Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina have suffered much, mainly from drouth; in a few localities from rust, the caterpillar, and boll worm. The increase in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, will probably be, respectively, ten, twelve, and fourteen per cent. The probabilities at present favor a yield of 3,750,000 bales.

The wheat crop, as a whole, is large. The only States showing a decrease are Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and California. Some of it is inferior in quality, and a small portion has been injured by rains after harvest, but a considerable portion of the Western wheat is of good quality, and that of the South is decidedly superior.

Fruits, as a rule, have yielded abundantly; apples in a less degree than other species. New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, and Illinois, all apple regions, have nearly a full supply; New England a material reduction.

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A great discrepancy in the rain fall in territory lying contiguous is noticeable in the rain table for 1868.

For instance, the rain fall in New York during the month of August, 1868, was but 4.16 inches, while in Connecticut it was 11.03 inches; in Virginia the rain fall during the same month was but 5.84 inches, while in Maryland it was 12.97 inches. In the month of August, this year, however, the difference is not remarkable. In New York it was 2.93 inches, and in Connecticut 2.65 inches; in Virginia it was 1.35 inches, and in Maryland it was 1.32 inches. The drought of the seaboard this year has not been equaled in many years.

The corn crop has been the prey of numerous ills in every section of the country. The only States that now show an average condition are Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. In deep soils, naturally drained, the extreme moisture of the West did no injury; in heavy or flat lands, with clay subsoil, the damage was great, in some cases resulting in total failure. The loss, as shown in the table, is forty-nine per cent. in Virginia; forty-thirty to forty in Maine, Vermont, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin; from twenty to thirty in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota; from ten to twenty in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and one to ten per cent. in Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and California. Unless the close of the season is very favorable, there must be 150,000,000 bushels less than a full crop.

There will be a palpation in the yield

Recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the government; and, therefore, whatever may have been the means by which it has been done, whatever may have been the constitutional powers of Congress, to pass the Reconstruction acts, so far as they were political, and effected the organization, reconstruction, or restoration of the Southern States to practical relations with the general government, Congress alone has the right to determine its power, and how it is to be exercised. Congress having determined in favor of the present government of Alabama, that State under her present Constitution, is a State of this Union, in fact, and in law, as fully and completely as, and entitled to all the protection, rights and privileges of, any other State in the Union. The Constitution and present form of government of Alabama can, therefore, only be changed in the manner provided in the Constitution, or by successful revolution. I do not desire to be understood, by anything above said, as admitting, even by implication, that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional.

I wish to call your attention, especially, to the point, that the Supreme Court in this decision derives the power of the general government, to interfere in the internal affairs of a State, from article 4, section 4, of the Constitution, as follows, to-wit: "The United States shall guarantee to every State, in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the Legislature or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence." And the Supreme Court, say: "Under the article of the Constitution, it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State." And again the Supreme Court: "So, too, as relates to the clause in the above mentioned article of the Constitution, providing for cases of domestic violence, it rested with Congress, too, to determine upon the means proper to be adopted to fulfil this guarantee. They might if they deemed it applicable to do so, have placed it in the power of the Court to decide when the contingency had happened which required the Federal Government to interfere." The Court goes on to show that by the act of 28th of February, 1795, Congress, not the Constitution, conferred final power on the President; and the Court in answer to the argument, that it was a dangerous power in the hands of the President, goes on to state "if the President, in exercising this power, shall fall into error, or invade the rights of the people of the State, it would be in the power of Congress to apply the proper remedy. But the Courts must administer the law as they find it." The Court in the Southern ground, and when they came as those did, bringing their skilled labor and capital, he was ready to extend to them a hearty welcome, and receive them with open arms. Under their energetic management the road was making rapid progress, and if the people of Alabama would but follow where they lead, Alabama would soon become the garden spot of the world.

The building of this road would put

Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad.

WILLS' VALLEY BARBECUE.

An enthusiastic gathering of the people of Chattanooga, Lookout Valley, and Wills' Valley assembled at Allen's Spring, forty-five miles below Chattanooga, on Saturday, to partake of a barbecue, given by the people of those localities to the President and Directors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company. The road is finished for twenty miles beyond the Spring, and is rapidly approaching the whole line of the road. Sixty-six cars, densely packed with men and women, were drawn to the grounds, and not less than six thousand persons in all were present. A slight rain had laid the dust, and the cloudy sky moderated the heat, so that the day was one of unmingled enjoyment.

The veteran Col. Wm. O. Winston presided at the meeting, and opened the proceedings with a neat speech.

Speech of Col. Winston.

Col. W. O. Winston said:

He was proud of the honor of being called on to preside over a meeting assembled for such a purpose, and numbering 6,000 or 10,000, and which for the weather, would have numbered 20,000 or 30,000.

He was proud to meet Northern men in Southern ground, and when they came as those did, bringing their skilled labor and capital, he was ready to extend to them a hearty welcome, and receive them with open arms. Under their energetic management the road was making rapid progress, and if the people of Alabama would but follow where they lead, Alabama would soon become the garden spot of the world.

Let us examine, for a few moments, them in connection with the world, and would facilitate the development of the coal and the iron ore in our mountains. By it the Gulf States were united with those of the North in with bonds of iron; and well might this assembled multitude rejoice to-day.

Years ago the work was contracted for and commenced, but war came—the work was stopped—and we were left poor and powerless to prosecute it. But the old flag behind and above us has reasumed its sway, and under its folds we again prosper. Alabama, the richest State in the South in iron ore, has commenced here a great work, which is but the beginning of grander to follow. We are glad to-day to have Northern men and Southern men as brothers, on Alabama soil. We are brothers, proud of the same common ancestry, speaking the same language, worshipping at the same altars, and others to follow us will speak this language also.

To-day, fellow-citizens of New England and of Alabama, we meet to rejoice over the prospect of a stronger bond of unity and good will between the Gulf and the North. Let us extend a hearty welcome; they have money, and what is better, brains with which to use themselves, and we need their money to develop our resources.

Fellow-citizens, other gentlemen are to speak, and speeches must be short. Thanking you for the honor conferred, and your kind attention, I will give way to those who are to follow.

Speech of Gov. W. H. Smith.

Col. Winston then introduced Gov. Wm. H. Smith, who said that he had come to make a speech, but to begin with let the people be welcoming and honoring the men who were so rapidly constructing that work of such great improvement in Alabama. Though Northern men, they had not been contributing bayonets to pull down and destroy but with picks and shovels to build up and restore; to open up the highway to peace and prosperity. He was pleased with the progress of the work and with the spirit manifested by the people. All it was wanting was the hearty co-operation of such enterprises in Alabama was the assurance on the part of the people that laws made for the protection and security of all men in their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, would by should be enforced, not only by the proper officers of the State, but by the public sentiment determined to uphold law and order, and to put down and bring to punishment all violators of the law. He was happy to say to the meeting and to the gentlemen whom they had invited to their presence in Wills' Valley, that such a spirit prevailed throughout the greater part of the State; that the sentiment of the people in favor of peace and the government of the law was everywhere increasing; and that, though a few lawless men remained in spirit of violence, and some things had occurred which were calculated to deter capitalists from investing money in Alabama, he believed that a public spirit was awakened which would make all such things peaceful and law-abiding as any other State.

He would not make a speech of any length, as there were also gentlemen present who were expected to address the meeting, and he not simply responded to the call made upon him, and was heartily, entire accord with the purposes of the meeting, and was warm hearted in with the movements now so happily undertaken and so energetically pressed, to a successful issue by great enterprising and liberal Americans.

He was glad to see so many present, and he could but regard the magnificent gathering as a most auspicious omen of success in the future. He was glad to see so many present, and he could but regard the magnificent gathering as a most auspicious omen of success in the future. He was glad to see so many present, and he could but regard the magnificent gathering as a most auspicious omen of success in the future.

Speech of Col. Hulbert.

Ladies and Gentlemen; Mr. Chairman:

I am not one much acquainted with public speaking. I am ready to say that I shall confine myself to facts, and leave you to draw your own conclusions. Next to the great importance of this enterprise, I shall pass over the subject in relation to coal and iron, to which I invite your careful consideration.

I will first compare the distances between New York and New Orleans via the Atlantic and Chattanooga Railway, and competing routes.

N O to N Y via G J Lon & Cin.	1604
N O to N Y via Mem & Son con	1600
Difference favor A & C.....	4
N O to N Y via Lou & Cin.....	1604
N O to N Y via A & C, Lily's Walk.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	252
N O to N Y via Meridi S R & D road.....	1473
N O to N Y via A & C road, Lily's Walk.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	121
N O to N Y via Mobile, Meridi & S R & D road.....	1465
N O to N Y via A & C road, Lynch Walk.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	113
N O to N Y via Mobile, Meridi, & S R & D road.....	1465
N O to N Y via A & C road, Lynch & Walk.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	113
N O to N Y via Mobile, Mont, Atlanta, Aug and Wil.....	1465
N O to N Y via A & C road.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	53
N O to N Y via Mobile, Mont, Atlanta, Aug, Co Greensboro, & C.....	1677
N O to N Y via A & C road.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	325
N O to N Y via Mobile, Mont, & Gs Air Line.....	1486
N O to N Y via A & C road.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	134

These estimates show that the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railway and its connections between New Orleans and New York (and thence to Boston and the eastern cities) is the shortest and most practicable—topographical configuration being considered—and presents no able obstacles to the construction of a shorter. It is also therefore to the coast, the GREAT THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE between the Northeast and Southwest States. The construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad will be the shortest trans-Continental railway route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as by only one affording uninterrupted communication the whole year. These considerations, in connection with the statistics of our coal and iron fields I am about to present, conclusively demonstrate that this must become one of the best paying railways in the South.

The importance and value of coal to the commercial world can hardly be overestimated. The distribution of coal throughout the United States is wonderfully general and impartial.

Deposits of coal are found from ocean to ocean, from the lakes to the Gulf States. He closed by again exhorting the people to a hearty enforcement of the law, without which there could be neither peace nor prosperity in the country.

Governor Smith was followed by Col. Hulbert, the engineer of the Survey, being in statistical information, which was listened to with great interest.

Speech of col. Hulbert.

Ladies and Gentlemen; Mr. Chairman:

I am not one much acquainted with public speaking. I am ready to say that I shall confine myself to facts, and leave you to draw your own conclusions. Next to the great importance of this enterprise, I shall pass over the subject in relation to coal and iron, to which I invite your careful consideration.

I will first compare the distances between New York and New Orleans via the Atlantic and Chattanooga Railway, and competing routes.

N O to N Y via G J Lon & Cin.	1604
N O to N Y via Mem & Son con	1600
Difference favor A & C.....	4
N O to N Y via Lou & Cin.....	1604
N O to N Y via A & C, Lily's Walk.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	252
N O to N Y via Meridi S R & D road.....	1473
N O to N Y via A & C road, Lily's Walk.....	1352
Difference favor A & C road	121
N O to N Y via Mobile, Meridi & S R & D road.....	1465
N O to N Y via A & C road, Lynch

porting to come from the same source, maintaining slavery. Until this is settled we must wait.

On the recognition of belligerence there is much latitude of opinion—some asserting that a nation may take this step whenever it pleases; but this pretension excludes the idea that belligerence is always a question of fact on the evidence. Undoubtedly an independent nation may do anything in its power whenever it pleases, but subject always to just accountability when another suffers from what it does. This may be illustrated in the three cases of war, independence and belligerence. In each case the declaration is an exercise of high prerogative, inherent in every nation, and hindered to that of eminent domain: but a nation declaring war without a just cause becomes a wrong-doer; a nation recognizing independence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer; and so a nation, recognizing belligerence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer also. On the latter point there is a want of precedents sufficiently clear and authoritative; but with me there is one rule in such a case which I cannot disobey. In the absence of any precedent to the contrary, I do not hesitate to adopt that interpretation of international law which places war and all that make for war under the strongest restrictions—believing that in this way I shall best promote civilization and obtain new security for international peace.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From the case of Spain I pass to the case of England. There, for the present, I content myself with a brief explanation. On this subject I have never broken silence except with pain, and I hope not to say anything now which shall augment difficulties, although, when I consider how British anger was aroused by an effort in another place, judged by all who heard it most pacific in character, I do not know that even those few words may not be misinterpreted.

There can be no doubt that we received from England inexcusable wrong—greater, I have often said, than was ever before received by one civilized power from another short of unjust war. I do not say this in bitterness, but in sadness. There can be no doubt that, through English complicity, our commerce trade was transferred to English bottoms; our foreign commerce sacrificed, while England gained what we lost; our blockade rendered more expensive, and generally that our war, with all its fearful cost of blood and treasure, was prolonged indefinitely. This fortunate complicity began with a wrongful recognition of rebel belligerence, under the shelter of which pirate ships were built and supplies were sent forth. All this was at the very moment of our greatest agony, in the midst of a struggle for national life, and it was done in support of rebels whose single declared object of separate existence as a nation was slavery, being in this respect clearly distinguished from a power where slavery is tolerated without being made the corner-stone. Such is the case. Who shall fix the measure of this great accountability? For the present, it is enough to expose it. I make no demand—not a dollar of money—not a word of apology. I show simply what England has done to us. It will be for her to determine what reparation to offer. It will be for the American people to determine what reparation to require. In the mean head I content myself with the aspiration that out of it may come some enduring safeguard for the future, some landmark of humanity. But I have little hope of any adequate settlement until our case in its full extent has been heard. In all controversies the first stage of justice is to understand the case; and, sooner or later, England must understand ours.

The English arguments, so far as argument can be found in the recent loads, have not in any respect impeached the justice of our complaint. Loudly is it said that there can be no settlement of damages or damages for wounded feelings, and when our case is dismissed as having nothing but this foundation. Now, without undertaking to say that there is nothing in the case supposed, I wish it understood that our complaint is for damages traced directly to England. If the amount is unprecedented, so also is the wrong. The scale of damages is naturally in proportion to the scale of operations. Who among us doubts that these damages were received? The records show how our commerce suffered, and witnesses without number testify how the war was prolonged. Ask any of our great Generals—ask Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Meade—ask Grant. In view of this great wrong is a disparagement of international law to say that there is no remedy. An eminent English Judge once pronounced from the bench that "the law is astute to find a remedy;" but no astuteness is required in this case—nothing but simple justice.

Then, it is said, why not consider our good friends in England, and especially those noble workingmen, who stood by us so bravely? We do consider them always and give them gratitude for their generous alliance. But they are not England. We trace no damages to them, nor to any class, high or low, but to England—corporate England—through whose government we suffered.

Then, again, it is said, why not exhibit an account against France? For the good reason that while France acted with England in recognition of rebel belligerence, no pirate ships or blockade-runners were built under shelter of this recognition to prey u, on our commerce. The two cases are wide asunder, and they are distinguished by two different phases of the common law. The recognition of rebel belligerence in France was *damnum absque injuria*, or wrong without injury, but that same recognition in England was *damnum cum injuria*, or wrong with injury, and it is of this unquestionable injury that we complain.

CANADA.

Fellow-Citizens! I cannot be doubted that the pendency of this great question will always be a cloud upon the relations of two Powers, when there should be sunshine. Good men on both sides should desire the settlement in such way as to promote good will, and to make this best precedent for civilization. But there can be no good will without justice, nor can any "snap judgment" make friends or awaken any rule for the future. Sometimes there are whispers of territorial compensation, and Canada is named as the consideration. But he knows England little, and also little of the sacred rights of human freedom who supposes that this nation could understand to any such transfer. And he knows little also of our country, and little great kindred which is ours, who supposes that we would receive such a transfer. On each side there is impossibility. Territory may be conveyed, but not a people. I allude to this suggestion only because it has been made in the public press, and been answered from England. But the United States can never be indifferent to Canada, nor to the other British possessions, near neighbors and kindred, in the North American hemisphere. Whatever belongs to their honor, or to their independence, belongs also to the honor and independence of our fellow-subjects that Canada would take part with them. Washington was strong in this hope, so was Franklin. The Continental Congress, by solemn resolution, invited Canada, and Hamilton, in the Federal Convention, with Benjamin Franklin at his side, urged the Union between the Colonies and the people of Canada. In the useful institutions, which were signed in behalf of Congress by Franklin, Canada was invited to join, by declaring any colony things, and joined to remind the Canadians that "it is our earnest desire to adopt them into the Union as a sister colony, firmly to secure the same general system of mild and equable laws for them and ourselves, with only such local differences as may be agreeable to each colony respectively, and finally that in the opinion of the Continental Congress, "their interests and ours are inseparably united." (*American Archives, Vol. V., p. 412, 4th Series.*) Long ago the Continental Congress passed away; long ago the general Commissioner ceased from his labor of evidence. Undoubtedly an independent nation may do anything in its power whenever it pleases, but subject always to just accountability when another suffers from what it does. This may be illustrated in the three cases of war, independence and belligerence. In each case the declaration is an exercise of high prerogative, inherent in every nation, and hindered to that of eminent domain: but a nation declaring war without a just cause becomes a wrong-doer; a nation recognizing independence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer; and so a nation, recognizing belligerence where it does not exist in fact, becomes a wrong-doer also. On the latter point there is a want of precedents sufficiently clear and authoritative; but with me there is one rule in such a case which I cannot disobey. In the absence of any precedent to the contrary, I do not hesitate to adopt that interpretation of international law which places war and all that make for war under the strongest restrictions—believing that in this way I shall best promote civilization and obtain new security for international peace.

NOTICE
—TO—
PENSIONERS
—AND—
APPLICANTS FOR PENSION,
RESIDENTS OF ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 21, 1869.

ALL Pensioners, persons at whose pension is suspended, and all entitled to pleasin for pension, whose application is now on file at the Pension Office at Washington, D. C., will appear at Mobile, at the Office of the Cashier of the Pendleton Mortage Bank, or at such other place as such Cashier may designate, on the following days:

Those whose surnames reach from letter A to F, inclusive, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter G to K, inclusive, on the 20th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter L to R, inclusive, on the 25th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter S to Z, inclusive, on the 30th day of November, 1869.

Pensioners and claimants who fail to appear on the days designated will be stricken from the rolls. Those who are constantly buying small lots of very valuable goods, which they can not be examined, and for which we issue checks till all are sold; besides, we have a large lot of Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Pins, Earrings, &c., &c., and a large assortment of Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Albums, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Opera Glasses, Canes, Parasols, Fans, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Guns, Pistols, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Croquet Sets, Velocipedes, Printing Presses, Type, Printers' Cards, Stationery, Blank Books, Pictures, Chromos, Engravings, Frames, Mirrors, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Statuettes, Busts, Groups, Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Meerschaums, Cigar Holders, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Fine Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Fine Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Brandies, Cordials, Bitters, Ales, Porters, Cider, Soda Water, Lemonade, Ice Cream, Oysters, Fish, Game, Poultry, Meats, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Spices, Flour, Meal, Grain, Hay, Feed, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Heaters, Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Cement, Lime, Hair, Plaster, Sand, Brick, Stone, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Anvils, Vises, Bellows, Forges, Blacksmiths' Tools, Carpenters' Tools, Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Feathers, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedsteads, Cots, Hammocks, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Settees, Sofas, Lounges, Tables, Desks, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Safes, Wash Stands, Dressing Tables, Looking Glasses, Pictures

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 1. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869. NO. 40.

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Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

South and North Railroad.

The road is progressing with a rapidity and success which is highly gratifying to its friends; the only drawback to the satisfaction being the difficulty encountered in shutting the water out of the trenches of the new bridge across the Alabama river, near Montgomery.

The enterprising contractors are hopeful of overcoming those obstacles, so that the bridge can be completed during the present year. Should the river not subside very greatly before the first of November, and it very rarely does, no delay is entertained of this early completion. The bridge is to be of Fink's plan, with the lower chord of iron. The iron has been prepared at Louisville, and is nearly ready for erection. The timber is all prepared, and the track for laying laid from the city to the bridge. Several hundred tons of iron have been delivered. After the crossing of the river, the next obstacle encountered is that of cutting through Reock's Gap, in Pratt's Mountain, which will require the blasting and removal of nearly fifty thousand yards of solid stone. This work is in the hands of Capt. John Ely, one of the most skillful and energetic contractors in the country, who is pushing it forward with all possible dispatch, and hopes to be through the work by the first of May. These two difficulties having been overcome, there is no reason why trains may not be running to Lime Kiln, if not to Elyton, in the next twelve months.

Lime Kiln, now called Calera, sixty-two miles from Montgomery, the road crosses the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and at Elyton, thirty-two miles further, it will connect with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, which will be completed to Elyton by the time the South and North Road reaches that point. Thus the South and North Railroad, in a year's time, will give to Montgomery two lines to the north and east, either of which will materially shorten the distance now required to be traveled, and both together will secure to the road and to Montgomery a large and profitable business.

It is also gratifying to learn that Dennard & Robinson, the contractors on the northern division, have secured hundred efficient hands at work, completing their contract to lay down twenty miles of road from Decatur towards Blount Springs, (52 miles distant) by the first of January. They are expected to reach Blount Springs by the time the southern division reaches Elyton. Between Elyton and Blount Springs, a gap of thirty miles only will remain to be built. This will be the mountain district, and the work will be heavy, but the whole force of the company will be at work upon it, to secure the completion of the whole line with the utmost possible rapidity. The iron for the northern division is now being delivered.

We are informed that several enterprising gentlemen are now negotiating with the owners in New York for the purchase of Blount Springs, which they intend to improve and make the Saratoga of the South. The waters of these springs are justly celebrated, and no more popular resort will be found in the United States, when the South and North Railroad is completed, to give easy access to them.

If Atlanta is built up and made an important commercial and manufacturing city, situated on a sterile ridge, and forced to transport her coal and iron one hundred and fifty to three hundred miles, what may we not expect the future of Montgomery to be, in the fertile region in which she is built, when this railroad shall bring to her citizens the coal and iron of Alabama, the best in the world, from a distance of not more than seventy-five to one hundred miles. All that she will need is capital and skilled labor to make her one of the chief inland cities in the country.

The Figures.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano, in a speech at Harrisburg last Saturday week, gave an interesting summary of that part of the work of the administration which has come under his official notice, and is abundantly supports the general statement made above. The startling facts stated by Mr. Delano is embodied in a comparison of the revenue receipts from January to June, inclusive, for 1868, with those of January to June inclusive, in 1869. The receipts for the latter period, under the Grant administration, exceeded those of the former period, under the Johnson administration, *twenty-one and a half millions of dollars.* This shows a gain of this amount under the new administration applicable to the payment of the national debt, and satisfactorily explains the gradual shrinkage of that mountain of indebtedness, in regard to which our Democratic friends are in such sore trouble. We gain in revenue in the six months of 1869, compared with the last six months of 1868, as follows:

On spirits	$15,286,000
On tobacco	4,082,000
On fermented liquors	16,000
On gross receipts	41,000
On sales	165,000
On income	1,864,000
On banks	112,000

If the two dollar tax on whisky had been collected on 75,000,000 gallons in 1868, as it should have been, Mr. Delano says that item of revenue alone would have yielded $150,000,000, instead of less than $14,000,000—the amount collected. But the "whisky ring" was all powerful with the Johnson administration. For the year ending June 30, 1868, (under President Johnson) taxes were paid only on 6,709,546 gallons of whisky; while for the year following, ending June 30, 1869, the enormous amount of 62,009,331 gallons of whisky paid taxes. This marks the difference between an honest and dishonest collection of the revenue.

Mr. Delano states that the internal revenue receipts during July, August and September of 1868, (under Johnson,) were in round numbers less than $30,000,000. The receipts of July, August and the first half of the current month of September, (under Grant,) have been $43,800,000. And the Commissioner promises that the receipts of the entire quarter, July, August and September of this year, will reach $49,000,000 *or ten millions* in excess of the same three months of last year. This is increasing the revenue at the rate of forty millions per annum. It is done, too, without any increase of taxes, but simply by the honest enforcement of the laws now on the statute books. Mr. Delano asserts that "the revenues of this Government may be increased over past receipts by the present year $25,000,000 per annum;" he declares his belief that the expenses of the Government will be decreased by a similar amount; and he concludes, therefore, that, as under the previous Administration we paid off $50,000,000 a year, now, under General Grant, "we can pay $100,000,000 of our national debt." He contends that with eight years of a similar gain "our national debt will not be more than $1,200,000,000."

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

A Bond of Union.

A few days since we gave a full report of the barbecue given on the 25th of September, by the citizens of Lookout Valley, Wills' Valley and Chattanooga to the President and Directors of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, who are building that important work, with a rapidity only equalled in the annals of railroading by the great Pacific Railroad, while for solid and substantial work, and completeness of equipment, their road has no superior in the United States. The gentlemen who have this great enterprise in hand are fully alive to its importance as a great link in the line of railway, which, for short distance and easy grades, is inevitably destined not only to be the great outlet for Alabama's coal, iron and cotton, but which will be, as the figures adduced by Col. Hulbert clearly prove, the main railway route from the Eastern and Middle States, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio, and Kentucky to New Orleans, and the connections of the Southern Pacific Railroad. They are building their road, therefore, not as a temporary structure, but as a permanent part of the great railroad system of the United States, over which at no distant day will pass a great proportion of the product of the Southern and Western States, and much of the commerce of China, Japan, and the Pacific States of South America.

We are pleased to see in *Le Petit Journal* of Paris, an article upon this railroad and its bonds, which evinces so much intelligent interest in this Alabama improvement, that we are tempted to lay it before our readers in a translation kindly made for the JOURNAL by D. L. Dalton, Esq., the Governor's Private Secretary:

"We have often had occasion to attest the marvellous practical spirit of the American people. They have taken, or rather to them has been awarded, the famous maxim: *Time is money.* They might also appropriately adopt this line from the verse of Lamartine:

—Wyat that which is no more, has it ever been?—

"A little over four years ago the people of the United States were engaged in a war of extermination. The war was so organized and conducted as to precipitate all the arms-bearing men of the South against all of the same class in the South. Then the United States formed an immense battle-field. It was then no longer a question of cotton, or the thousand other productions and pursuits which rendered America so flourishing and so rich. Europe waited with anxiety for the termination of the fratricidal war, and asked itself, almost in despair, how long it would take America to recover from its seeming exhaustion.

"The war ended; and, as if by enchantment, industry and commerce started with renewed energy. To-day the evil traces of war seem to be obliterated. The evidence of this recuperative energy is particularly noticeable in great public works. Within a few months the North has completed a railroad line from New York to San Francisco, uniting two oceans. Now is the turn of the South to act.

"Before the war an enterprise had been set on foot by which the Atlantic Ocean at New York, and the Gulf of Mexico at New Orleans, were to be directly connected by railway. The two extreme points of such a railroad are places of immense importance. New York is the great commercial emporium of the State of Louisiana, was formerly a French province. New Orleans is, today, largely French. The first thing a Frenchman hears on landing there is pure French, spoken by hackmen. He would there find so many French theatres, French operas, and so many streets with French names, that he would almost imagine himself in Paris.

"The agency for the sale of Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds in France, has been confided to M. Erlanger, the French banker, who has already done so much to strengthen the business relations between France and the United States.

"In nine days the packets of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company cross the ocean from Havre to New York. The French Atlantic Cable, which was completed a month ago, is a medium which places the industrial and commercial interests of the two countries in daily communication.

Alabama News.

Judge Saffold, of the Supreme Court, has granted a *certiorari* in the case of the School Commissioners at Mobile. The members of the old Board have been released from jail.

The first Fair of the North Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association will open at Florence, on Friday, the 24th day of November, 1869, and on the same day Hon. R. B. Lindsay, of Tuscumbia, will deliver the opening address.

The negroes arrested and put in Athens jail for alleged conspiracy to rob, burn and murder all in, around and about Mooresville, &c., have been tried before Judge Coman and discharged—the State entering a *nol pros.*

A misunderstanding between the superintendent of the Selma and Montgomery railroad and the lessee of the penitentiary, has resulted in the taking away of a good many of the convicts recently engaged in working on that road.

Dr. Collins, through his attorneys, has sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Chancellor Skinner, and his case will be heard at Courtland. Hon. D. C. Humphreys, of Huntsville; Capt. John Phelan, of Courtland; Col. R. O. Pickett, of Florence, and Maj. Jos. H. Sloss, of Tuscumbia, are his attorneys.

The Tallapoosa *News* says that the Commissioners' Court of that county have levied a county tax of seventy per cent. on the State tax, which, it is believed, will be sufficient to pay off the present indebtedness, and meet the current expenses of the county for the ensuing year. The railroad tax is nine-tenths of one per cent.

The Fayette *Watchman* says that it is estimated that when the Elyton and Aberdeen road is completed, coal can be delivered in Aberdeen, Miss., at from 12 to 15 cents per bushel. Five bushels of coal is equal to one cord of wood. The amount saved in the single item of fuel would be almost sufficient to guarantee the building of the road. This goal will not only share very greatly with other roads in the transportation of merchandise and agricultural products, but it will have a monopoly of coal, iron and other minerals, which will be very large, and will make the stock in the road so valuable that capitalists will be glad to invest in it.

The Decatur *Republican*, of the 29th inst., says that the Decatur and Aberdeen Railroad is beginning to assume a tangible shape, and every effort is making to secure its commencement and early completion. Books of subscription are now opened all along the route, and the people interested in it are subscribing liberally to its capital stock. We learn from one of the corporators, Col. Jennings, of Lawrence, that about ten thousand dollars of stock has been taken at Moulton and vicinity, and that a much larger sum will be obtained in that part of Lawrence county. Books of subscription are also opened at Decatur, and we learn that a large amount has already been subscribed.

Let every citizen come up and take stock in this important enterprise, which is destined to make Decatur a great and important railroad centre, and benefit the entire Tennessee Valley, by a direct communication with the great South-west.

Letter from Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 2, 1869.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The past has, perhaps, been the dullest summer experienced in Mobile since the surrender. There seemed to be a perfect stagnation in business, and business men were correspondingly discouraged. But since the new crop of cotton has begun to come in there has been a marked change, and our city once more has resumed quite a business-like appearance, notwithstanding the combined efforts of certain localities to cry it down. Of course great injury has been done to the "Gulf City" by the "ohno and cry" raised against it in the country, and it must be confessed that the "old fogyism" displayed by most of its business men has given its enemies too much ground for their complaints. But notwithstanding the combination of circumstances at present calculated to drive business away from our wharves, there is great vitality in Mobile yet, and she is bound to remain as she always has been, not only the commercial city of the State, but the second cotton port in the United States. River transportation is admitted by every one to be cheaper than railroad, and with the several rivers and railroads that are tributary to us we have not much to fear from competitive lines of railroads.

Gov. Smith has ordered an election in this county, to fill the vacancy in our representation in the House of Representatives caused by the death of Hon. Oviide Gregory—and there are many aspirants already in the field, who exhibit their willingness to serve their country in its Legislative Halls. The unterrified have called a convention, to nominate a candidate, for the second Monday in this month. The Republicans so far have taken no action, and it is very doubtful whether or not they will make a nomination. The Governor is somewhat censured by the Republicans for ordering an election under the circumstances. They say that there was no necessity to run the county to the expense of a special election, when there are already four representatives in the House from this county, and the term is so nearly out.

For the last few days we have had a first-class excitement, gotten up by the two School Boards—the old and the new one. The old Board claimed to hold by virtue of a special law of 1852, for Mobile county. Some time ago Dr. Cloud, the State Superintendent of Public Schools, suspended them and appointed Mr. G. L. Putnam County Superintendent, who by virtue of his office appointed what is here designated as the new board.

Last week this new board commenced proceedings before Judge Elliott of the Sixth Judicial Circuit to compel the old board to turn over the books, papers money, property, &c., to them as their successors. The case naturally excited a great deal of interest, and last Thursday, Judge Elliott rendered his decision in favor of the new board. But the old board, acting upon the advice of their council, refused to obey the order, and were consequently sent to jail for contempt, where they are at present rusticating. The Judge rendered a very able and convincing opinion in the case, which was published in the city papers. In his decision he upheld the reconstruction acts of Congress and the loyalty of the State Government, both of which were assailed by the counsel for the old board. Of course "Ratsey Sniffles," of the *Register*, as usual has become outrageous in his feelings by this decision, and calls, not only Judge Elliott, but even Admiral Semmes, who was counsel for the new board, some very hard names. As a sample of the consistency and regard for truth of the man who writes for the *Register*, I quote the following from the *Register* of the 28th ult., a few days before the decision was rendered, and when he hoped, by flattering the Judge, to influence his decision. After speaking of the importance of the case he goes on to say "Judge Elliott has a trying question to decide—we don't mean on the law—for to our view, there is but one side of the law, and that seems to be the well nigh unanimous opinion of the bar, but on all the surroundings. But whatever his personal bias, if he have any, it is a consolation to know that he possesses one of those loyal minds that force its owner to the love and exposition of loyal truth, and in which professional pride triumphs over personal prepossessions and learning." One would think that after such a just tribute to Judge Elliott's ability and uprightness, the person rendering it would be estopped from abusing him, but not so the *Register*. And the above is a fair sample of the course of that journal, fortunately, nothing that emanates from the *Register* can do any one any harm here, unless it should praise them. Neither Admiral Semmes nor Judge Elliott seem much disturbed by its thunders—but just think of a leading paper assailing a gentleman for appearing professionally as counsel in a cause, and the Judge for rendering a decision merely because it was detrimental adverse to the preconceived idea of the editor. But as I have spun this letter out already too long, I will close for the present. RENO.

FOR THE STATE JOURNAL:

To Chas. L. Scott, Editor of the Vindicator, and month-piece of the Democratic Party of Wilcox, and the would-be nominee for Congress of the Democratic Party of the First District, 1870:

In your issue of Sept. 24th, ult., you state that "The bloody and insatiable Radical axe wielded by a set of corrupt thieves and an unscrupulous set of foreign plunderers, has for some time been seeking another victim to gratify its envenomed hatred." You call on all who have the patriotism and courage to live their native land, and even die its loathsome oppressors, and last but not least fallen upon the neck of Dr. Caldwell and severed his official head as Treasurer of Wilcox county."

Why know that a deep and bitter curse of execration at this infamous and dastardly act has gone up from the heart of every loyal Southerner in Wilcox county.

You have become so used to certain pet words and phrases that you use them upon every occasion, regardless of the subject or the persons of which or of whom you write. The acts of the "carpet-bagger," or of the "good and virtuous men of Wilcox," when done without committing your high mightiness, are characterized as "damning wrongs and political outrages."

Can you tell what good the decapitation of one political head would do the "foreign plunderers," when another of the same political principles was appointed in his place? Do you mean to say that the new incumbent "loves his native land" less, or is less firmly founded in the political principles of the Democratic party?

"Do you "mean to say that those "good and virtuous men of Wilcox" who signed the petition for the appointment of Mr. Cook, and by whose agency the "official head" of Dr. Caldwell was severed, have sent up a "deep and bitter curse of execration of this infamous and dastardly act?"

Or do you insinuate that those who signed that petition were all classed among the "Loyal Southerners?"

Your article upon "The Removal of Dr. J. D. Caldwell" needs some explanation, for you were aware that the word "carpet-baggers," who have such a long list of "political outrages" to answer for, had anything to do with it, and I doubt if more than one knew of such a petition being circulated among "the good and virtuous men of Wilcox."

You say that the men who are against you "are as cunning and as wily as they are thievish and corrupt;" and you call upon the faithful to heed your note of warning. You seem to think you are the only one in the Democratic party a match for their cunning, and you hover over the Democratic party of this county as a hen over her chickens when threatened by a hawk. If they don't gather under your wings at the note of danger, they are under a spell from the influence of the evil eye, and you attempt to exercise the evil spirit by such trash as this.

"The official decapitation of Dr. Caldwell is only another damning wrong added to the sad and long list of political outrages perpetrated by the crew of carpet-baggers who are scorned and contemned by every man of decency and respectability in Wilcox."

Now, is it not a pity, Mr. Scott, that this "damning wrong which is to be scorned and contemned by every man of decency and respectability in Wilcox," is the act of the "good and virtuous."

It is time that you made some additions to your vocabulary of words that you might speak of the acts of your political brethren in different terms than of those of your "loathsome oppressors." Yours, truly,

FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.]

MR. EDITOR: Your Mobile correspondent, "Reno," says that Gov. Smith is "somewhat censured" for ordering a special election in the county for Representative in the General Assembly, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Oviide Gregory. The ground of complaint seems to be that Mobile county now has four Representatives, and therefore the county should not be subjected to the expense of a special election.

Under the Constitution of the State as it now stands, the representation of Mobile county consists of five members. The law says that whenever a vacancy occurs the Governor shall order a special election to fill it. That word *shall* is mandatory. It gives no discretion whatever.

Surely the Governor should not be censured for doing what it is his solemn, sworn duty to do. JUSTICE.

General News.

Right Hon. James Moncrief has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, *vice* Hon. George Patton, deceased.

THE Tobacco Association of New York recently held a meeting, at which a resolution was passed asserting that the present ruling prices of manufactures of tobacco, owing to the high cost of leaf, labor and taxes, are unremunerative, and should be raised to a higher basis.

A recent publication, based upon letters from several hundred cotton planters, states that when labor is fully organized, and the people cordially united in favor of the laws, the South can produce at least one hundred millions of bales of cotton annually.

Biddy Cox, who for many years sold tripe in the market, corner of Third and Green streets, St. Louis, died recently, at an advanced age. On searching her premises, $900 in gold and $4,000 in greenbacks were found concealed in her cellar.

Virginia will hold its first State Fair since the beginning of the rebellion on the second, third, fourth and fifth of November next, in the city of Richmond, and the list of premiums offered amounts to seven thousand dollars. The railroads and steamboat lines have agreed to charge but half fare for visitors, exhibitors and articles for exhibition. Competition is desired from the North, with the assurance that ample opportunities and facilities will be afforded all.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent asserts that there is but little hope of a compromise between Spain and the Cubans. The sentiments of both parties are heard here. The Spanish Government says in so many words, "Lay down your arms and send deputies to the Cortes. If you will be as Canada, we are willing. If you desire independence, we don't say no. The matter may be arranged, but disarm." Spain's motto is, nothing but compulsion.

An intelligent citizen of Savannah, Ga., over forty years engaged in the cotton trade, estimates this year's crop at from 2,750,030 to 3,000,000 bales. This will be worth much more than the crop of 1860, which was the largest ever raised. The crop of 1860 brought $191,000,000. This year's crop at present prices will yield a much larger sum. The South is recovering rapidly, chiefly from its income from cotton, and the exports of the Southern States are in a much more flourishing condition now than at any time since 1860.

At the recent Minnesota Democratic State Convention a resolution was offered declaring that the suffrage question rightfully belongs to each State, and therefore we are opposed to the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States." A motion was made that the subject be indefinitely postponed, and it was—yeas seventy, nays thirty-four. Those Northwestern democrats are really beginning to discover that the democratic principles of Buchanan went down with the rebellion, and that the nigger is a fixed fact.

The Democratic Convention of Wisconsin put a sort of War Democrat into the field as candidate for Governor, Col. Robinson having occupied a staff position in the Army of the Potomac, though he saw but little actual service. But "the Democrats" have suspicions even of this small bit of patriotism. *The Prairie du Chien Courier* don't like Colonels, and it falls foul of this particular specimen in a very foul way. It charges him with "deserting his party, with the mania of civil strife seized on the public mind;" it considers his going down to the Army of the Potomac as "base ingratitude and perfidy," and it swears that the Democrats of Wisconsin "have no sympathy with this nominee for Governor." Perhaps not. Under the circumstances, of course, the Colonel, in spite of his colonelcy, will be badly beaten; and he can then console himself in private life by reading the affecting history of the dog who paid so roundly for being found in bad company.

Right Hon. Edw. Cardwell, Secretary of State, delivered a speech to his constituents at Oxford recently, on the subject of the policy of the government toward Canada. He said the general policy of governing colonies from home was a total failure, and there had consequently been substituted for it a policy to encourage them to develop their own power and resources, and stimulate them to a spirit of self-reliance. He showed how successful this policy had been in the case of Canada, and briefly reviewed the progress recently made by that colony. She had already an army of her own, and such a merchant navy that if her people chose to adopt the act passed for the purpose, she might become one of the first maritime powers of the world. This, the speaker said, was the true policy to pursue. If we benefit the Canadians, we benefit ourselves also. By this policy our colonies have become sources of strength and honor. When the time comes and England calls for the support of her colonies, there will be a confederation such as the world never saw under a single sovereign.

The New York *Herald* of Wednesday credits the bank officials of New York generally, with having struggled to stem the tide of demoralization; but adds that the gravity of the crisis was not a little aggravated by many who, with a heartless indifference, called in loans and otherwise protected themselves, being totally reckless of the sad consequences to others. The result in some instances was disastrous. Brokers, even those in the very best standing, found it no easy task to borrow. Altogether the distress prevailed. Every market is effected by it. There was no obtaining money at the Stock Exchange except at the most exorbitant rates. For instance, the gradations were from one quarter of one per cent. to two per cent. per day, with perhaps a greater number of transactions at one half of one per cent. Such loans were generally in the shape of carrying stocks, though it was known that in a few cases one-half one per cent. was paid direct.

False Pretences in the Mississippi Canvass.

It is evident that Judge Dent intends to cultivate assiduously the spirit which dictated his nomination. The scheme for making him the candidate of "The National Republican Union Party" was conceived in fraud; and his speeches as candidate are impregnated with fraud and falsehood. So far as he and his party are concerned, the canvass is to be one of false pretences.

In his Corinth speech, Mr. Dent characterized his opponents as the "blitherenders" or "extremists;" and the same epithets, used in the same connection, abound in the newspapers supporting Mr. Dent. "The one party by Torbell, Ames, Alcorn & Co.," he is reported to have said—"wanted to disfranchise the white people, while the party he belonged to was in favor of universal suffrage and amnesty." Now, Messrs. Alcorn and Tarbell are respected and influential leaders of the Republican party proper in the State; General Ames has won the confidence of the country, and justified the confidence reposed in him by the Administration, by his course as Commander of the Military District. And the party with whom they are associated, instead of being committed to the policy of proscription, as Mr. Dent alleges, has called upon Congress to remove whatever disabilities remain subject to its control, and has declared its purpose to take the field in favor of exchanging from the new Constitution all harsh and intolerant provisions.

The Mississippi Republicans, whom Mr. Dent denounces as "blitherenders," in malignity, and "extremists" in their purposes and plans, to-day stand upon ground which he impudently claims as his own. They are for universal suffrage and amnesty. They proclaim a policy which will secure the enfranchisement of all, and render impossible the imposition of the disabilities which Mr. Dent declares they contemplate. Their principles are as broad, as tolerant, as just as those on which Walker was elected Governor of Virginia. And when Mr. Dent ignores the fact, and imputes to them intentions and opinions at variance with their platform, he simply shows the untrustworthiness of his representations and the dishonesty of the cause of which he is the champion.

The truth is, Mr. Dent has been nominated to fight the battle of the Democracy in Mississippi. The Republicans who support him are a mere handful, all told, and their object is notorious; they are not two into a thousand of the Republicans of the State. The Democrats have the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States." A motion was made that the subject be indefinitely postponed, and it was—yeas seventy, nays thirty-four. Those Northwestern democrats are really beginning to discover that the democratic principles of Buchanan went down with the rebellion, and that the nigger is a fixed fact.

We hear of a good joke, said to have taken place a few miles from this city during the recent hurry in the wheat harvest. Cooks, like druggists, make mistakes, and use the wrong ingredients in getting up dinner. In this case, the "gist of the period," who was hurrying up the dinner for a lot of hungry men, picked up the wrong jug, and in cooking her onions, poured in a good dose of "oil tree" instead of vinegar. The harvesters at the dinner table relished the onions very much, and were not aware that they had been cooked in whisky; but they found it out a short time after they were through eating, and we understand that one stirdy old member of the church was so drunk from eating onions that he was unable to work until late in the afternoon.—*Erie (Pa.) Republican.*

In Arkansas, Elder Knapp, while baptising converts at a revival meeting, advanced with a wiry, sharp-eyed old chap into the water. Asked the usual question, whether there was any reason why the ordinance of baptism should not be administered. After a pause, a tall, powerful looking chap, with an eye like a blaze, who was leaning on a long rifle, and quietly looking on, remarked: "Stranger, I don't want for interfere in this yer business any; but I want ter say that is an old sinner you have got hold of, and I know that one dip won't do him any good. If you want to get the sin out of him; you'll have to anchor him out in deep water over night."

The manager of a country theatre looked into the house between the acts, and turned with a face of dismay to the prompter, with the question of "Why, good gracious, where is the audience?" "Gone," replied the prompter, without moving a muscle, "he is just gone to get some beer."

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.
JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.
SATURDAY, OCT. 9.

Enoch Ardens.

Tennyson did a good thing for newspaper reporters when he told the touching tale of Enoch Arden. Every knight of the lead pencil feels bound to find somebody who not only comes up to the full measure of Tennyson's hero but goes a little beyond. When the circumstances don't exactly suit, like George Alfred Townsend improvising his "Marriage of the Volunteer," they make up for all deficiencies. Lately we had one Enoch Arden coming home to Chicago, and finding his wife married to husband number two, whereupon he presented himself, was received into the new family circle, and Enoch and his successor possess the wife in common. That would do very well for Chicago, where they do all manner of queer things in the matrimonial line, but in other localities they tell the thing differently. Thus in St. Louis an Enoch named Kelley found his wife married to one Gallagher, and he first knocked her down with the fist, and then opened his jack-knife. She ran into the streets screaming murder, and brought a policeman, who, at the instant, heard of the knife, arrested Kelly, while engaged in ripping beds to pieces with the jackknife aforesaid. Husband No. 2, called Edward Gallagher by the reporter, comes upon the scene ten minutes after Enoch Kelley's arrest, and declares it was lucky for him that he did not come sooner. But of all the marvelous stories the last one put afloat takes the premium. We find it in the St. Louis *Democrat*. This Enoch was a sergeant in a Federal regiment, is wounded at Chickamauga, gives his wife's picture to a comrade, who is killed, and the wife's picture is sent home. Of course, Enoch Arden is supposed dead, his wife gets another husband, and when Enoch comes back from Andersonville prison, minus one leg and one arm, and finds Mrs. Enoch rejoicing in the possession of a whole man, he goes off to New York, begins business as a peanut merchant on the curbstone, gets ahead fast, makes a fortune, buys a brown stone front, just as his successor is reported in the county paper to have died, and poses by the lightning train, fitted out with artificial leg and patent arm, to receive the widow before she has a chance to cut him out again by getting husband No. 3, in the marrying and divorcing State of Illinois. We stop for the present, awaiting the next, which Townsend himself is expected to furnish.

Cowardly Juries.

The recent trial of the Engineer Griffin, the author of the Mast Hope disaster on the Erie railroad, affords a theme for much newspaper comment. In disobedience of a rule of the road, he started his engine without orders, and the consequence was a collision which caused the death of six persons and the injury of many more. The Coroner's jury directly charged the engineer with wilfully causing the disaster; but when he was put upon his trial, though the evidence was undisputed, and the charge of the Judge strong against him, the jury returned a verdict Not Guilty. They felt that he had not *intended* to kill his victims, and they would not send him to prison for recklessness. "That is to say," says the *Tribune*, "since he did not deserve to be hanged, they would not punish him at all. Since he was not guilty of deliberate murder (for which he had not been indicted) they found him innocent of any offense whatever. This tenderness was mere cowardice."

Judge Barrett, before whom Griffin was tried, was very indignant at the verdict, and when the jury assembled next day, he poured out his wrath upon them in a remarkable address, which is thus reported:

"GENTLEMEN: You last night returned into Court, after a hearing of two days, with a verdict of not guilty in the case of The Commonwealth against James Griffin. This was not expected, and your verdict was against the law, against justice, and an outrage against humanity. You violated the obligations of your oath—plain, simple obligation to render a verdict according to the evidence. Instead of this you rendered a verdict against every particle of evidence. The cause of defendant was abandoned by his counsel. Drowning men will catch at straws. The theory of the defense is unknown to the law, and the counsel for the defendant did not believe it themselves. I was, and still am, astonished at your verdict. I am astonished that you should in this way set aside the law and violate your oaths; and I trust that the spirits of the dead, dying, bleeding and burnt victims of Mast Hope will rebuke you as long as you live. We have no power to curse the gross wrong which you have inflicted on the community."

The Judge continued at considerable length to recount the horrors of the dreadful disaster at Mast Hope, and to ask the jury if they had no sympathy for the sufferers there, but must waste it all on the prisoner, who was the author of the great calamity. He concluded his rebuke to the astonished jurymen as follows:

"In failure, I hope that you will feel a proper regard for your oaths. You are now discharged from any further duty at this Court. You are not fit to sit as jurymen. I will not try causes before such a jury."

He has been very fairly suggested, inasmuch as we want the negligent punished not to avenge the dead, but to protect the living, that it would have been more to the purpose, if Judge Barrett, instead of hoping that the jury would be rebuked by the spirits of the dead, would feel themselves responsible for the next act of criminal carelessness, which, as a more men mangled and crushed to unsightliness ensues.

Apropos of recalcitrant juries, we are reminded of a story told by Governor Smith, about an insolvent that recurred in his practice while a young lawyer. A Judge, still exercising the legal lore, resting now in West Alabama, presided. A poor fellow, crippled, with five motherless children dependent upon his earnings for support, had been indicted for violation of a law, prohibiting the sale of liquor to be drunk on or about certain premises. The defendant was ignorant of the fact that the law, formerly prescribing, drinking "on the premises," had been amended by the addition of the words "or about. He had required his customers to go to some distance with their whisky, as had been the custom, but the law laid hold of him, the evidence of his offence was clear, and conviction inevitable. To get the sympathy of the jury by laying before them a statement of his case, as a cripple and the supporter of a large and helpless family, Mr. Smith stated it in making a proposition to the prosecuting solicitor, that the defendant should plead guilty and have a merely nominal fine imposed. The Solicitor sternly refused to compromise, and the case went to trial. The Judge charged in accordance with the evidence, and against the defendant, and to the surprise of everybody, the jury found him "Not guilty." The Judge was indignant. He had been polled, and they steadfastly adhered to the verdict. He demanded of them whether they had understood him to charge that if they believed the evidence they must find the defendant guilty. They answered in the affirmative. Then did they believe the evidence? They did. He ordered them to be discharged, but after many ineffectual attempts to get a hearing the foreman moved the Judge to listen to his explanation, which was as follows: "We understood your Honor very well, and we believed the witnesses; but we think your Honor does not understand the law. That sealed their fate. They were sent out of the jury box with vengeance, but their disgrace was a warning to all juries on that circuit for years afterward; and many a poor fellow was sent to prison, when reasonable doubts existed as to his guilt, for few the jury would dare to disregard by the irascible Judge, if they failed to convict. We hope the lecture of Judge Barrett to the jury that acquitted Griffin may not work similar harshness to unfortunates who hereafter come to be tried for offences before him at Milford, Pennsylvania.

"Gen. Forrest and the Democratic Representative from Tuskaloosa."

The above heading we take from the Montgomery *Mail* of October 1, in which the editor of that paper makes a very evident effort to defend and exalt Ryland Randolph.

We accept the idea so prominently set forth by the *Mail*, that Ryland Randolph is a "Democratic Representative" in other words, a true representative of that class of Democrats who are under the influence or leadership of such editors as the Napoleon of the *Mail*.

In the first place, we call attention to the following explicit avowal, contained in the editorial of Mr. Bandolph, touching Gen. Forrest's scathing letter in reference to himself. Mr. Randolph's words are as follows:

"We entertain no feelings of malice towards Gen. Forrest, and have no desire to injure a feature in his character, or a hair on his head. Whilst we shall most likely not cultivate any feeling of affection for him, at the same time we will by no means entertain any unpleasant feelings or unkind thoughts for him. Hereafter he may follow or not follow the path which pleases, and we will have our own opinion in private, of unexpressed but fully understood."

Now, in order to see how Mr. Randolph treats gentlemen like Gen. Forrest, towards whom he "entertains no feelings of malice," and "no desire to injure," we make another extract from Mr. Randolph's same editorial, as follows: (The italics are our own):

"Gen. Forrest should not have allowed his letter to appear in such a disgraceful and disgusting sheet as the JOURNAL."

But after all there is a small crumb of consolation for Gen. Forrest. For, this dreadful Mr. Randolph gives him the following explicit assurance:

"Hereafter he may rip, slash, chop and eat with whom he pleases, and we will have our own opinion thereof, unexpressed, but fully understood."

Surely Gen. Forrest must be a singular man, if he does not feel happy when Ryland Randolph thus agrees to allow so much to him.

Ryland Randolph's Sancho Panza.

A few days since Judge Rice and Mr. Buckley met upon Perry street, and not having the fear of Hodgson before their eyes, actually spent some time in conversation without view from little Napoleon's sanctum window.

The editor of the *Mail* was so much pleased with the spirit of proscription which induced Mr. Randolph to denounce Gen. Forrest for choosing to associate with Judge Blackford, that he in the *Mail* mind "follows in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," by publishing in his paper how much "disgust-ed" he (the Little Editor) was at seeing Judge Rice talking with Mr. Buckley. Hodgson's feeble imitation of Randolph is as follows

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.—Sitting at our sanctum window Wednesday afternoon, we were disgusted to see Buckley, the confederate, and Judge S. F. Rice engaged on the opposite side of the street in a conversation which appeared to be of a most interesting and often of an amusing character. They talked about two hours together. As people passed them, heads were turned, and the expression of contempt on the faces of spectators was universal and painful. To see a man whose dearest rights have been outraged and whose most honored sentiments have been insulted and trampled upon, consulting familiarly with a hypocritical wretch who is as base as the basest of the plunkering crew who have been saddled upon us, and who is one of the knaves who have mocked at our calamities and cursed our dearest interests, is a sad and suggestive exhibition of human weakness and ambition."

The Public Debt—The October Statement.

The monthly statement of the United States Treasury is thus epitomized in the New York *Times*: "The Secretary of the Treasury continues the good work of paying off the public stocks of the United States. In his last October statement we find that he has further reduced the five-twenty bonds $13,418,726 since September 1st, and that this sum was paid off since he put into operation the Sinking Fund first, last Spring, he has purchased $56,771,121 of six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, while the entire reduction of the public debt, since the present Administration came into office, is $246,966,187. The progress of redemption, net, in September, is $7,467,420, so that the purchase of the month for the Sinking Fund included the invest ments of $5,951,297 of the previous surplus.

The Treasury now holds in gold coin $107,228,646, of which $24,412,720 is held for the redemption of certificates of clearing $84,391,938 as belonging to the Government The accumulated gold has been drawn in the public mind (and included as part of the total debt) to the last of October is $42,213,660, or about one-half the sum of gold on hand at the same time. The greenback and other circulating notes in the Treasury are reduced to the small balance of $6,559,004; purchases for the premium of the Administration to give the business of the country while moving the crops the full benefit of the entire greenback and national bank circulation, less the unemployable amount required for the daily working of the Treasury."

FOR THE STATE JOURNAL.]

Alabama as a Government de jure—The Mail, Advertiser, and "Curiosity" at Bay.

"An Old Fashion Democrat" has endeavored to sustain, through the columns of the JOURNAL, that the government of Alabama is an accomplished fact; that the question is settled by the principles decided by the Supreme Court in the Dorr case, and therefore Alabama is a government in fact and in law, de jure and de facto. The *Mail* and leading editorials of their issues of the 23, under different heads, have treated lengthily on this subject, and the *Advertiser* again, in the issue of the 5th, had an editorial upon this subject.

As I understand, the *Mail* and *Advertiser* both concede, that the government of Alabama is an accomplished fact, and therefore a government *de facto*. The *Mail* further concedes the question settled by the decision in the Dorr case, and, therefore, Alabama is a government *de facto* with all the powers of a government *de jure*; and hence only to be changed under the existing forms of law; this practically concedes the whole question. But still, the editor of the *Mail* insists, the Supreme Court has never settled the question that the government of Alabama is a loyal government, because, he says "the Supreme Court simply refused to decide the legality of the government; but decided that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of the question, and therefore did not decide at all upon the facts." The editor of the *Advertiser* says "the decision in the Dorr case has no application;" because, he says "the Dorr case was settled upon a different state of facts, and that the state of facts existing in the case of Alabama was never contemplated by the court in deciding the Dorr case." Now, gentlemen, "an Old-Fashioned Democrat" thinks this is all what lawyers would call special pleading. The *Advertiser* commits a great error in making the facts, instead of the principles, decided in a decided case, a precedent for future adjudications, and both commit an equally great error in the position that the Supreme Court shall usurp the power conferred on the Congress of the United States by the Constitution, and determine on the facts constituting a legal State government.

Let me call the attention of you both, not as partizans, but as lawyers and Statesmen, to what I think cannot be controverted, is the principle decided in the Dorr case, and what is the true and correct principle of the Constitution under the Constitution. The Constitution has confided to Congress *exclusively*, the decision of the question of what is a legal State government, and that when Congress so decides, this decision is the law of the case; binding upon every other department of the government, and not subject to be reviewed by any power in the government. The Dorr case decides further, that this power being thus confided to Congress *exclusively* to Congress, when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, this decision, with all matters on which they are appointed, as well as its Republican character, is recognized by the Constitutional authority, and its decision is binding upon every other department of the government, and cannot be questioned in a judicial tribunal. Here the case is settled, so much the common snap-bean, being very rich and tender. This is a new variety of pea, and from appearances must be very prolific. They were grown in the garden of a friend of Mr. Walhill, but he does not know where the seed came from or by what name to call them.

The *Selma Times* has been shown by Mr. R. M. Wahlil, two pods of a very large bean, which he says he has found are curiosities in their line. The pods are about two feet long and full of fruit. They were one of the pods after they had been cooked and then they measured as much the common snap-bean, being very rich and tender. This is a new variety of pea, and from appearances must be very prolific. They were grown in the garden of a friend of Mr. Wahlil

Weekly State Journal.

THE TYROLESE AND SWISS.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Osgood.

ST. MORITZ, August 30, 1869.

One is sometimes interesting because he knows all about a subject, and another is interesting because he knows nothing. and like a child shares with us the eagerness of his first sight of things. Here among the Tyrolese and Swiss mountains and valleys I am chain only the merit of the latter, and wholly as a child can I prattle of my new and charming experience. I have come from Munich by Salzburg, through the valley of the Inn into Tyrol, and through the lower and upper valley of the Engadine, to this high retreat, where, 6,710 feet above the sea, so many hundred of people have been and are seeking health at the Pontedolma fountain, and I can only say in all simplicity that I am wholly taken by surprise, and I did not suppose there were any such scenes of beauty and sublimity in the world. Yet to many it is an old story, and instead of trying to describe the country, I will content myself with giving a few impressions of the people, especially of their religion.

There is a great difference between the manners and institutions of the Tyrolese and Swiss although they are both mountaineers, and I can say decidedly that thus far I have never seen a people who manifest so much religion as the Tyrolese and so little as the Swiss. In the Tyrol, one is in the whole region of the main region of Austria between Salzburg and the Tyrol, the whole country is ecclesiastical, and you have hardly come out of sight of a church or something churchly. On the house and hotel, on the well and stable, on the rock by the wayside, or high up in the mountain pass sometimes in regular stations that run through long distances, you see the crucifix or the picture of the Madonna or some effigy of bishop or saint. In some cases, as at the Maria Plana at Salzburg, it is the evident purpose to tie together the parts of the magnificent landscape the beads of a rosary with a string of devotion, and you are led from station to station by inscriptions and pictures till you find yourself at the high altar, with the official priest standing ready to receive the homage of the worshipers over your footsteps, and to give you the odor of incense instead of the fragrance of flowers.

In the Tyrol you cannot find generally a striking feature of the landscape without some reminder of church powers; sometimes on the mountain top, on a statue before the water-fall, inistruppon your worshiping the God of nature, according to the rubrics of the priesthood. Sometimes the association of ideas was strange and startling, as when the hostler drove his horses into an inner-ground and let them feed in the meantime. "Thou help of sinners, pray for us;" or when we ate our meal and bread and drank our simple Tyrol wine at a hotel table over which hung a massive crucifix, quite stately among the other adornments.

As soon as we passed into Switzerland at Martin's Bridge, all this changed, and the churches were few, and the other signs of devotion were almost entirely wanting. The ringing of a church bell and the sight of a few plain chapels, and all that outwardly reminded me, during my first Sunday in Switzerland, that I had entered a Christian country. At Coire of course, there is much faith and zeal here still among the Swiss, although it is not easy to see the fire that of old kindled on those mountains the beacon fire of the new Protestantism. I do not think that I ever saw such zeal. Religion continues to be the Tyrol and in Switzerland during the two Sundays of observation.

Sunday morning, August 29, I attended the little church at Ried, a Tyrolese village on the way from Landeck to Sanders. I find that this place was once looked upon as a frontier post of the old religion, and that the Capuchin monastery was erected there in the seventeenth century, as a barrier to the advance of Protestantism in this direction from Switzerland. On the front of the church there was a large fresco painting of the Host, or the communion cup, and walls with figures of saints and angels, as if to lift up the symbol of priestly faith before high heaven in the face of the ungodly rebellion of Zwingle and his crew. Inside of the church matters had quite as strong a look of old Rome, and a Capuchin monk in brown serge gown, with cowl and rope around his waist, was preaching with great force to a large congregation, among whom were many thirty or forty women in white bonnets and uniform gowns, who seemed to be Sisters of Charity or of some religious order. I did not hear the preacher distinctly, but he appeared to be urging the worth of the life of faith and love, and to be especially zealous in reaching the hearts of the young and of all who had not positively taken up the cross. He was a good preacher, and a little of his fire would not hurt the rank and file of our reformed order of clergy. It seemed to be an assembly of people who had gone on in the old way with little or modern times to stir them, except the sight of the telegraph posts and wires. I was interested to see that the women's church-yard and note their signs of regard for the dead. In many instances fresh flowers were laid upon the graves in the form of the cross and in the earth was "made into little mounds, which would seem to indicate that children only were buried there, if it were not that so many of the mounds were of this size; and perhaps the earth was thus heaped up only for remembrance in general of the dead.

Yesterday, August 29, I tried to get a sufficient idea of the worship in this great Swiss watering place and its neighborhood, to give you some opinion of the state of religious institutions here. I accordingly went at eight in the morning to the little chapel of our Our-Haus to attend the Roman Catholic mass. A young priest officiated and a Capuchin friar, a lordly and sallow-like looking man of some thirty-five years, helped him to put on the star dress, and went round with the box to collect money for a new church. The service was very quite, without hymn or sermon, and only a few received the communion. About fifty persons were present, perhaps ten of them of apparently favored position, and the remainder Swiss or English or German women. They modestly stood or knelt during the entire worship.

At 11 o'clock I was at the village of St. Moritz, about one and a half miles distant, to attend the Swiss church there, but there was no service at the usual hour on account of there being a funeral sermon: "Are at 1 o'clock or at noon, as I was told. After visiting the neat Catholic church near by, and finding it crowded and a throng outside, and after going into the old churchyard not far off, and opening the church door and seeing there a fire-engine and a crumbling old building, I went on to the sign of a pulpit or pews or worship in this deserted old shrine, I walked home to our 12½ o'clock dinner at the Our-Haus.

I returned to the village to the funeral, and saw first the coffin borne on the shoulders of four men to the grave, and followed by the minister, and perhaps forty men walking together, and after them about as many women walking together. A few words were read from a liturgy at the grave, and the coffin, a plain box, stained black, without any ornament or inscription, was lowered into the earth. The procession then went to the Protestant church, a plain, substantial and not rude building, where the minister, who wore a cloak instead of a gown, read another prayer and preached a sensible sermon, without any especial fire or effort, on "The Rest of the People of God." His speech from a side pulpit, and in the centre of the ample chancel there was not the usual communion table, but a neat organ. He is, I understand, supported by a few of the Swiss state, like the old clergy of New England. This service lasted about thirty minutes, and then the audience retired and the service of the English and American Episcopal Church began, which had been held at our hotel at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a large audience and a good sermon, I was told, on the necessity of our obedience to law in order to understand true liberty. The afternoon attendance at the Episcopal service was large, and many walked over from the hotel.

The responses were good and the singing was hearty and general. It did me good to hear the old Magnificat so sweetly sung by a goodly company of English and American men and women, and it was refreshing to see the pluck of the English in thus standing by their rites when absent from home and amid the temptations of a watering-place. I like them better the more I see of them; and they are a clean, kindly, truthful, home-loving, reliable, reverential people, as they have appeared to me. The sermon that they respectfully listened to from a young man not of moderate intellectual pretensions, but sensible, practical, gentle and devout and excellent in its way, to say nothing of its coming within the range of a good sermon. The subject was the true recognition of God's providence in trouble. These English church services are marked by sobriety, of which the Archbishop of Dublin is head, and are established at every leading summer resort on the Continent as well as in the British army, who is a fine specimen of a liberal church man of the Whately school, and to whom we owe the Epistle to the Philippians, just from the press, by Dr. Ellicott, and noble scholar, Lightfoot, of Cambridge, the author of a similar work of note on Galatians.

Dr. Dorner, of Berlin, advised me of the great convention of the Catholic Church at Stuttgart to-day, and I am sorry that I cannot be there to take note of its probable important doings among a great nation with whom religion seems to be to a large power and interest, and to receive the communion. About fifty persons were present, perhaps ten of them of apparently favored position, and the remainder Swiss or English or German women. They modestly stood or knelt during the entire worship.

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to each gallon of lye used, and set to boiling. After the grease is eaten up, if the mixture will "eat" or take the plume off of a feather, put in more grease. If a white seum rises on top, skim it off and put in more lye. This seum is grease, and should never be left until it is cold. Boil until it looks ropy as it runs off the stirrer. If not boiled too thick, all soluble will settle while it is cooling, and I prefer not to have the lye poured in as Mrs. Page directs in the May number. A former writer gives her trouble with grease that was too salt. I think if she had rightly to learn, her lye was too strong. I never have trouble with salty grease except that it makes the soap hard.—*American Agriculturist.*

Lopez.

Four telegrams by various ways, two of which we print to-day, concur in the general report that Lopez has been signally defeated in the battle of Cerro Cora. The announcement of his defeat at his own headquarters is followed by a statement of his rout at Curuguty (which is not to be confounded with a former battle-field of Curuguaty), with a loss of one thousand men killed and twelve guns, augmented by his further disaster at Ignacion, where the Allies took from him twenty-five guns. Those facts being established, we can readily understand that the impromptu Government at Asuncion has declared him an outlaw. Count d'Eu will have gained an honorable and not common hamd as an energetic and skilful commander, for the asserted victories could not have been gained without his personal direction. His strategic combination ags nat a subtle and highly effective.

The probabilities are that the backbone of the military power of Lopez has been broken, and that he may remain at the head of a roaming vagabond band, but he cannot again be considered as master of the situation. But practically they can refuse to carry these ways of they please, and the end of the campaign is only the mere is the amount of damages which would be awarded against them in a suit at law. The whole country once is abundantly aware—he six cents' worth of cotton upon a bale of cotton whatever. This feature is the most odious one of the Chinese immigration question, and the one which we are learning from it the sympathy of the better part of the community. For a few instances, it would appear that the present policy is not short-sighted. But having thus to judge of their own affairs, we have the right to protest, in the name of the public good, against the importation of women of this class, and in the name of humanity, against the traffic of human flesh.

Gen. Sickles's Note.

Bismarck, Prime Minister of Prussia, who is in retirement owing to illness, is reported to be afflicted with the same diseases as those from which the Emperor Napoleon III is suffering. To parliamentary disease is said to be inflammation of the kidneys, with which Bismarck has been afflicted for several years, and on account of which he has been obliged to absent himself from office. The last of a rugged constitution, which is not called upon to answer for the excesses of his younger years. Whether the same cause passed through a "stormy youth," and although his constitution has already cleared off nearly one-third of the burden which rested upon us at the end of the war, and by the six months of Gen. Grant's administration (up to the 1st of September) we must attribute no less than 250,000,000 of this reduction, and the whole of this amount is due to the policy of a Republican Congress. The Democratic party has had no such illustrating speech, and at the same time Gen. Grant's Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made still greater reductions in the honest collection of the taxes. Such a record is the best argument for the election of Governor of Pennsylvania by a majority large enough to make it decisive.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A GOOD JOKE IS CLEAR.—That was a good one which was played on the Democracy, in appointing several prominent Republicans to act as delegates to the Commercial Convention to be holden in Louisville, Ky., on the 13th inst. It has happened to be the day of the State election in Pennsylvania, and by all that is good the principal Democratic orators Gooy got rid of just so many Republicans as they could conveniently. It is almost as good a joke as the capture during the war of that big gun at Bolivar Heights, and which the Confederates had been left by the rebels because its ammunition had exploded upon a test of the

Singing at the State Fair.

The Atlanta *New Era* says our German fellow citizens will find something to their interest in the following, which has been issued by Hon. D. W. Lewis, Secretary of the Georgia State Agricultural Association:

Invitation to all German musical societies of the State, and to those out of the South generally, to attend the "Sängerfest" during the State Fair.

WHEREAS, a desire has been generally reported in this section of the country—a desire which does credit to the social reproach to our people; and whereas, the cultivation of vocal music societies and the cultivation of vocal music are greatly conducive to the refinement and social enjoyment of the people, and to the hearts of the people—all of which, in our opinion, has produced but little influence favorable to the invigoration of the body, and

Whereas, the Centonia Mannerchor" of this city, coinciding with the wish of the Germans of this section of the city, have already issued partial invitations for such vocal German societies to be present during the festival and the holding of the State Agricultural Fair, and have received a favorable response, and are singing at the fair ground at that time, and have been requested to accepted the invitation. It is therefore

Resolved by the Committee, That all vocal German societies be invited to attend the fair, and that they be requested to bring their wives and children with them, as the same are hereby cordially invited to attend; and that the object is the purpose of organizing and establishing a Central Committee of the Southern States, with a view to holding a grand annual "Sanger Feste" at such points as may be hereafter agreed upon.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this city are hereby prepared with all accommodations for the entertainment of such meetings, prize singing or concerts at the Fair Grounds, and that all visiting singers will be cordially received and entertained at the Centonia Mannerchor" of this city. Ample arrangements are being made for their accommodation.

Those societies who cannot attend in person will please transmitte or a delegate to represent them.

The Festival to continue for three days.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE.—A Spanish priest once, exhorting the soldiers to fight like lions, added in the ardor of his enthusiasm: "Reflect, my children, that whosoever falls to-day, ons to-night will be in Paradise." A loud applause followed the sentiment. The fight began, the ranks wavered, and the priest took to his heels, when a soldier, seeing him, cried out: "Father, you forget the promised supper in Paradise. "Thou my son, true," said the priest, but I never take supper."

Good Cotton Plantation to Rent.

On Monday the 25th day of October inst.

WILL be rented for one year from the first day of January next, at the Court House door in the city of Montgomery, the Plantation belonging to the estate of John H. Cogburn, deceased, containing about 650 acres, about 300 of which are cleared. There is on the place a three-horse rail place, will also be rented the dower land, containing about 200 acres open land—all of which lies in one body. There is a Washington mule, 3 miles from the Autauga bank, with good dwelling, gin-house, cabins, &c.

Terms—one-third cash, two-thirds, payable October 1st, 1870, and lien on crop.

JOHN C. NICHOLSON,
R. C. ALFORD,
Administrators de bonis non.

oct26-2w

From the San Francisco Times, Sept. 20.

The "Great Republic" Invoice of Chinese Girls.

The steamer Great Republic arrived between eight and nine o'clock Saturday morning. The steamer, as usual, transmits the customary report of the number of passengers, and cargo, and generally informed, on unimpeachable authority, was nine hundred, twelve hundred, or fifteen hundred tons. Probably the latter figure is the most nearly correct. Among the cargo, as usual, were eighty girls, imported as usual for the brothels. Thing have not improved in trade in these girls for this market as active. Aside been repeatedly affirmed, the fact that the Chinese Six Companies, parents, to a condition of absolute practical slavery. It is nonsense for the Pacific Mail Company to say that they cannot prevent the traffic as common carriers. They are perfectly competent to take all passengers who tender the money and their tickets, and practically they can refuse to carry these women if they choose to do so, and the only reasonings which would be awarded against them in a suit at law would be that every one is abundantly aware—he six cents' worth of cotton upon a bale of cotton whatever. This feature is the most odious one of the Chinese immigration question, and the one which we are learning from it the sympathy of the better part of the community. For a few instances, it would appear that the present policy is not short-sighted. But having thus to judge of their own affairs, we have the right to protest, in the name of the public good, against the importation of women of this class, and in the name of humanity, against the traffic of human flesh.

NOTICE
—TO—
PENSIONERS
—AND—
APPLICANTS FOR PENSION, RESIDENTS OF ALABAMA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 27, 1869.

ALL Pensioners, payment of whose pension is suspended, and all ordered applicants for pension, whose application is on file at the Pension Office at Washington, D. C., will report in person at the Office of the Cashier of the Pensioners offering Bank, at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 1st day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter A to F, inclusive, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter G to K, inclusive, on the 22d day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter L to R, inclusive, on the 23d day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter S to Z, inclusive, on the 24th day of November, 1869.

H. VAN AERNAM, Commissioner.

sept7-w2m

Very Valuable
—ON—
PLANTATIONS,
AS A PREVENTIVE FOR
Chills, Fever, etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO VALUABLE TIME
DURING THE BUSY SICKLY

To be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and the virtue unbounded. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box. Prepared only by DR. J. F. SCHENCK'S PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE it has no superior.

The substitutes season is upon you, and you require something to keep you in health. Take SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and you will escape fever and ague and sometimes develops a poor liver. Nothing will so soon restore the natural activity of the country as SCHENCK'S PILLS.

SIMMONS'
Liver Regulator

Which is composed of leaves and herbs that are indigenous to this climate, and is the only natural remedy that will cure Chills and Fever, and all affections of the liver, when properly taken as a preventive, and a sure cure for

LIVER COMPLAINT,
CHILLS AND FEVER
CONSTIPATION, DISPEPSIA
BILIOUS ATTACKS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Every one suffering with any of these diseases should send to your druggist and get a package without delay. Price $1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GEORGIA.

sept22-d&w1y

40,000 CASES OF GOODS

were shipped from China, and received at Boston, New York and Philadelphia, from March to October, amounting in value to over

One Million Dollars.

Our agents in China are receiving this immense business from the largest importers, and are selling to the trade at the lowest possible rates. Orders from the Merchants, Importers, and others, for cash, and at short dates, will receive prompt and careful attention.

Our Catalogue, sample, and price list of Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cashmeres, Grasscloths, Linens, Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Corsets, &c., &c., &c., is now completed and ready for distribution.

Also, our Catalogue containing choice selections of Jewelry, Gold and Plated Jewelry of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with a number of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to sell their publications at the lowest wholesale prices. Our Catalogue will contain all the popular works of Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Moore, Burns, Milton, and Tennyson's Works, in full gilt and plain bindings, and hundreds of others.

Terms, and everything else, for

One Dollar for each article.

We do not offer trashy articles of merchandise that will not bear the closest inspection, but we do offer articles that will bear the closest inspection, and are then cheaper than you can obtain them in any other way. We will refund the money in every instance if not satisfied.

SAVE HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the country, and can guarantee your wages will be satisfactory. Agents should collect 10 cents from each customer for postage, &c., and send such by mail as registered, and all good sent by us will be so registered.

Agents should collect 10 cents from each customer for postage, &c., and send such by mail as registered, and all good sent by us will be so registered.

Address, ALLEN CHANDLER, Chandler Building, Boston, Mass.

sept15-w&d1y

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi fas in my hands in the circuit and city courts of Montgomery county, and circuit court of Lowndes county, I will sell at the Court House door in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 7 and running north 80 chains, and east 7 chains and 50 links to the south line of section 6; thence east 80 chains to a red oak in the southeast boundary of said section 6; thence south 80 chains to the half section corner on section line to the beginning. Also, west half of southeast quarter, and east half of southwest quarter, less all lying east of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad, and south of the public road leading from Montgomery to Hayneville, and west half of northeast quarter section 18, and east half of northwest quarter of section 17. The west half of northeast quarter of section 18, and west half of northeast quarter of section 18, and east half of southeast quarter of section 13, all lying and being in township 16 north, range 18 east, and on the west half of southeast quarter of section 13, township 16 north, range 17 east, and all that portion of the north east quarter of southeast quarter of section 7 township 16 north, range 17 east, lying west of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

Also, the following described property, to-wit: Lot No. 4 in square No. 1 in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, and fronting on Lawrence street

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

One highly distinguished and gallant neighbor, Napoleon H. Hodgson, of the extensively circulated Montgomery *Mail*, paid us the compliment a few days since to suggest our name for Secretary of War. The matter was not called to our attention until yesterday—hence we take this the very earliest opportunity of returning our sincere thanks to friend Joseph Napoleon for the generous and pathetic emanation of his soul direct brain, and we beg leave to assure him that in case we should be so fortunate as to receive the appointment (and backed by so extinguished a gentleman, everything is possible) we shall at once offer to him the position of General-In-Chief of the Armies of the United States. The predominant idea of President Grant's administration is conciliation; have immediately assumed the most important duties. Many patriots among us were of opinion that we might regain, by party combinations, which we had lost by the sword. We have patiently and earnestly aided them in their efforts to recover our rights by lodgement of our rights through the agency of a party organization at the North. The very association of ideas seems to have exposed our friend abroad to the imputation of sympathizing and rebellion.

Those terms have proven too heavy for them to carry, notwithstanding they claimed to have defeated the "rebellion," and disclaimed any responsibility for the or our sets. Our misfortunes crushed our friends as well as ourselves. Our enemies have thus received a new lease of power, with a confirmed accusation against ourselves and our friends. Under these circumstances, what is the duty of Southern men? We have made every sacrifice—a military fight and a political fight. We have been conquered by the soldiers, who generously offered us terms of Appomattox. We have been subjugated by the same soldiers, who have inflicted upon us the utmost indignities. They would perpetuate our disqualifications; they would create the negro our master by constitutional provisions. We have thus been conquered in those two wars, under honorable stipulations, which we have not broken. It is say more our duty to resist with the bullet than with the bayonet? We are as one man for the flag in both cases, except that we could not vote, that they must be as and to the unequal, the hopeless, this ruinous contest. We claim to be men in Virginia and Tennessee here as much—accept the situation, with its fortifications and allegiance as Alabama. As Lee, within the lines of Richmond and Petersburg, disdained them till broken by superior force, so he fell back fighting without retiring or cartridges, as he met superior numbers, with abundant supplies, as they gathered around him, and demonstrated to the world that he could do no more than sacrifice brave men to inevitable destruction, like Leo, the South will stand exonerated before the world of any want of courage or fidelity. Like Leo, the South will bow to a force she could not resist. She will, like him, disarm misfortune by fortitude.

We have, in truth, no more moral right to sacrifice the peace and welfare of the Southern people by persevering in this desperate combat than Lee would have had to order a charge of his unarmed and starving soldiers against the serried ranks and concentrated artillery of Grant."

Dallas's Review used to be a favorite with such editors as we have above mentioned. How is it now? Will any of them publish from it the article we to day copy from it? We guess they will not.

From Dallas's Review, for September, 1863.]

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The Conservative Victories.

BY W. M. BURWELL.

The military conquest carried with it complete political subjugation. It is shown by the excellent address of ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, and by the late Judge Oldham, of Texas, and published in the last number of the *Review*, that the civil war was to settle not the right to regulate our own internal affairs, and that the South remained as it was, to the last extremity, the total ownership of their social system. Events which have succeeded show that we can not secure, through the ballot box, that which we forfeited on the field. The Radical Republican party have triumphed, ruthlessly and tyrannically, in exampling under foot every domestic right which can be valued by a people—they have deprived us of the right of suffrage and of representation, and cast them upon our former slaves. Our remaking and taxing powers are now in the hands of men without knowledge, without property, and without principle. Man have come from other States with, not pretending to any qualification of citizenship; have immediately assumed the most important political offices. Many patriots among us were of opinion that we might regain, by party combinations, which we had lost by the sword. We have patiently and earnestly aided them in their efforts to recover our rights by lodgement of our rights through the agency of a party organization at the North. The very association of ideas seems to have exposed our friend abroad to the imputation of sympathizing and rebellion.

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The Louisville Convention.

The *Courier-Journal* gives us full accounts of the preliminary proceedings at the National Commercial Convention. A very large crowd was in attendance. On the first day a grand reception was given Hon. Millard Fillmore. The following is his reply to the "address of welcome:"

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of Louisville:

This reception is an honor and a pleasure which I had no reason to expect. Were it a candidate for some high political office, or did I come with the pretension of political power, I might account for this assembly here to-day. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since I have taken part in political matters. I believe no party but I do belong to my country (applause), and I cannot express to you the gratification I feel to day at seeing the people's delegates assembled, gathered from every State in the Union. The Union restored—that glorious Union which has been endangered, but I trust not lost (applause).

Fifteen years ago I visited your city for the first and last time. Had I been asked in the lucky unawares, I could not have recognized it. Time, since then, in grand old river flowing along its edge; and the great commercial cities of the country, but now, when I see your splendid houses and your beautiful streets, all seems to be changed. It would seem as though magic had passed over it. How has energy, and enterprise, and industry the vicissitudes of the past ten years, is unaccountable, but I congratulate you on your good fortune and your prosperity. Kentucky, if there be a State in the Union whose political power has been conquered in those two wars, under honorable stipulations, it is Kentucky. It is say more our duty to resist with the bullet than with the bayonet? We are as one man for the flag in both cases, except that we could not vote, that they must be as and to the unequal, the hopeless, this ruinous contest. We claim to be men in Virginia and Tennessee here as much—accept the situation, with its fortifications and allegiance as Alabama. As Lee, within the lines of Richmond and Petersburg, disdained them till broken by superior force, so he fell back fighting without retiring

I knew your illustrious citizen, who did honor to his State, as he did to all the country, and who now sleeps with his fathers. I need not say I allude to Henry Clay. (Applause.) He was my early, last, devoted friend, and I was his; and I can never revert to his memory without reverence and regret.

I beg your pardon, gentlemen, I came here with no prepared address. The times has long past since I have attempted public speech. I came here simply to thank you for the unexpected reception

The Death Penalty and Mob Law.

EDS. JOURNAL:

I notice in the papers that a man was hung a few days ago, who was charged with committing a rape in Bullock county. I write this to indite my simple protest against the manner in which this man was, without form or semblance of law, executed. Not on account of race or color, however deserving he may have been of death, but on account of the fact that he was hung in any instance, under any circumstances, as a punishment for any offence whatever. It is proclaimed broadly that the very nature, intent and end of all law, is for the reformation of offenders against these laws; that no punishment is to be inflicted save for the benefit of the offender for which the perpetrator is punished. Now is it not a fact undoubted, that, that object can be no reformation where offenders are punished by death? Does not the very nature of the case, when imposed upon criminals, stamp the idea of reformation as an absurdity; and does it not make a mockery of public justice, and constituted courts, when it is shown to the world that society is afraid to trust the punishment of crime in the hands of the tribunals which they themselves have established for the administration of law. And because mobs, in like legislative capacity, derive the power to take human life, as an atonement for offences, which they impose upon criminals. I certainly cannot be from the old and noble Mosaic Code, which demanded "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." That law has long since been buried among the rubbish and pride, and we are indebted to Almighty God, Creator and Ruler; and, second, I do further recommend to all people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of worship, and to unite in like homage and prayer due our bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayer ask for a continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this fifth day of October, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT,

By the President, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

[L. S.]

Alabama News Items.

W. F. Morse, an old citizen of Talladega county, has been sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Stephen McBroom, of Fosterville, Ala., had his leg broken by jumping from the cars, last week, in DeKalb county.

The next stated meeting of the Presbytery of South Alabama will be held at Uniontown, Perry county, 22d inst., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

Capt. A. M. Godfrey, proprietor of the Battle House, Mobile, committed suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat. Cause—Pecuniary embarrassment.

A large citizens' meeting was held in Mobile yesterday to protest against that city subscription to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad. They resolved to appeal to the Courts for protection.

Mr. R. H. Thobeh's ginhouse, in Limestone county, Ala., was burnt last week with 3,000 pounds of seed cotton and a gin. Mr. Thobeh's brother, Mr. W. Stokes and W. Northern have been arrested on charge of having fired it.

Mrs. "Matt" Fleming has been arrested in Columbus, Ga., for poisoning her husband. She has confessed the deed. She is twenty-five years old, daughter of a Mr. Perkins, a man of means during slave times, and exceedingly pretty. Cause—illicit love.

A Confederate soldier who served in the Alabama regiments from first to last all through the war, and surrendered at Appomattox, called on Harold L. Hodgson here a few days ago. He will now fight for the old flag. We see it stated that a good many ex-Confederates are enlisting in different places in the regular army.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

From a letter, dated Monday night last, from a student in Auburn College to his father, we gather the following facts concerning a row at Auburn on last Sunday night: In the afternoon some students were rocking off for school by some white boys, for not giving the wall to some ladies they met. This caused excitement among the negroes, who became threatening in their manners and expressions. About the close of religious services, pistols were fired off near the school, and a rock or brick thrown at the college and the citizens to that point became general. In the melee several negroes were cut or knocked down by their loads—some shot in the legs—some arms broke. No student or white citizen hurt.—*Union Springs Times*.

We learn that three negroes have died of their injuries. It is said the affair is untrue. In the meantime, it is the old story repeated of "all the niggers' fault." When will such things cease?

The New Wonder of the World.

The Colorado of the West, which flows through portions of Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and California, is in length the sixth river of our continent, but it differs from all others in the fact that the regions that lie under the American flag. It is a river of canons, of which it has no second only to cotton.

Under the present system of schools, Governor Smith is understood to favor a system of education under which scholars can support themselves while at work, and get sufficient education, being surrounded at the elevating influences and refining influences of modern civilization. This industrial system is to embrace girls as well as boys. The idea is that what the South pre-eminently wants is useful, industrial girls, who will be helps to their mothers themselves, and how to act as helpmeets to their husbands, and a good teacher to children. The curse of the ages—in Europe as well as in America—is the "lady" who can't "do" anything. In Mr. McPhimpsters' Dear reader do you recognize this picture? Will you permit me to draw a picture for your mind to rest on?

A girl, healthy, strong, cheerful, with a mind stored with good, sensible, practical affections, who can cook a dinner for her husband, mend her children's dress or nursing her hands, and who can herself earn at the table she has furnished, a Queen indeed! If the Smith inaugurates an educational system of this character, the Governor of the Commonwealth is counterfeited, he may justly claim a monument. It is to the wife and mother we must look for the moral force, acting as a human agency, which is to save the many failures of society. The great lesson for the South and for the whole country is that labor, refinement is consistent with industry. Understand me by the term "industry" not the labor of the field hand.

The development of one of the great elements of progress in the South is a matter which I am not at liberty to enter upon at this time. It is sufficient, however, to say, that the subject is being considered by a party of gentlemen now in communication with experts, and will in all probability commence this winter.

I think all candid men, of all parties, will agree, that the two measures which would distinguish the Smith administration, are Industrial education of the people and the development of resources of Southern resources. Is it not high time to leave political abstractions alone, join hands as a band, and unite our energies to work?—good old-fashioned hard work?

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

By the President, D. C., Oct. 8.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence. Health, on the contrary, has been unusual. Abundant crops have rewarded the labors of the husbandmen. Mines, manufactures and manufacturers have successfully contended their peaceful paths. Mines and arts have flourished liberally. The nation has increased in wealth and in knowledge, and has enjoyed in every part of its borders the blessings have advanced; and every increase of the year has been enjoyed in Union. Harmony and fraternal intercourse restored, are obliterating marks of the past conflict and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened, means increased, and all our relations of peace are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is tired by none but freemen.

It becomes the people thus favored to make acknowledgments to the Supreme Author, from whom such blessings flow, of their gratitude and their dependence; to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devotly to implore the continuance of the favor.

Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 19th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and we are directed to Almighty God, Creator and Ruler; and, second, I do further recommend to all people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of worship, and to unite in like manner, and to express the hope that you may continue to be prosperous, and that our country may be one and united forever. [Applause.] Pardon me, therefore, for not adding to this address, and for consulting myself with simply thanking you for this honor. [Applause.]

The following delegates are present from Alabama:

Major J. M. McClellan, Athens.
J. H. Moss, Tuscumbia.
Gov. R. M. Patton, Montgomery.
R. H. Wilson, Huntsville.
J. Pickens, "
J. L. Cooper, "
Eli Shorter, Eufaula.
J. F. Cruel, Jacksonville.
S. U. Foshick, Mobile.
W. Taylor, Talladega.
J. R. Powell, Montgomery.
J. C. Keffer, "
Thos. Pallman, "
Jos. C. Bradly, Huntsville.
Robt. McFarland, Florence.
W. M. Byrd, Selma.
M. J. Williams, "
J. T. Tarner, Athens.
David B. Lewis, Huntsville.
J. W. Cooper, "
Albert F. Murray, "

CARPET-BAGGER DENT here is said to be confident that his Democratic friends will succeed in making him Governor of Mississippi. He prophesies that he will have a large majority, and says that the Rebel antecedents of Judge Alcorn will prove fatal to him. It is true that Judge Alcorn was a rebel during the late war. But when it closed in Confederate defeat, he submitted absolutely and unconditionally. He was not a rebel against the Government of the United States when he in advocating a full obedience to the laws of Congress, and reorganization upon the basis of freedom, instead of slavery. Judge Alcorn is being considered by a party of gentlemen who are committed to civil rights and will in all probability commence this winter.

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Gen. Forrest, knowing Hodgson's inclinations, promptly and sensibly responded like this, either to get rid of his press or to secure its support.

But the most refreshing part of this "rebellion" is expressed in the following:

"Later in the campaign, two days before the defeat of the army in front of Nashville, Tenn., I was ordered to report to the best lieutenant of cavalry of Forrest's command, with a battery picked men, to form a dangerous duty. Gen. Forrest sent for me, and, by order to Acting Brigadier General Rucker, and General Buford, sent me to the commanding officer of the 7th Tennessee (Hodgson). That officer (Hodgson) detailed Lt. Randolph and a field company of artillery for the service to perform the duty. The service to be performed was to pass behind the enemy's lines and cut the telegraph wires."

From the *Mail* ought to be ashamed of such a statement. The idea of a man who was "organized in the spring of '63," being "the best material ever used in the service, bah!

Now fact of the business is—in those days the conscripts (the cavalry organized in '62), sometimes behaved so badly and shot at so many fugitives at night, that they were frequently made the objects of fire from the rear by the old soldiers. General Hood was known to have had a great dislike for *all sick*—and if he sent out any such order, it was a regular set, and was so understood by the soldiers. Hodgson, with the hope, and for the sole purpose of getting a position, left the army at the point to return till after the war was over.

The idea of a lieutenant and "30 picked men to perform a dangerous duty before the enemies lines. Why, being selected from a regiment of "conscripts" is too preposterous ever to have originated anywhere except in the imagination of the editor of the *Mail*.

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Tribune the outline of his experiences in a sketch which is at once clear, concise and graphic. He traversed nearly nine hundred miles of canon, and there are probably three hundred miles more upon Green River, making the whole canon system of the Colorado twelve hundred miles long. For almost this entire distance the streams are inclosed by vertical rock walls, from five hundred to three thousand feet high. Nor is the scenery in the least monotonous. The rocks are worn into every conceivable form, and present many varieties of color—lemon, chocolate, slate, gray, white, pink, orange, and purple. The Canons of the Colorado—the last portion of our continent to be explored by civilized men—form the most stupendous natural curiosity on the globe, and, however inaccessible, must ere long attract a constant and large throng of visitors. The descent of the Mississippi is six inches to the mile; that of the Platte about twelve or fourteen inches; but the Colorado, for the entire distance traversed, averages nine feet to the mile. Powell's party passed over between three hundred and four hundred cascades, some of them twenty feet high. Again and again boats were upset; provisions and outfit lost, and the explorers often had to swim for their lives. They came out with a part of their boats and nearly all their instruments lost, and with only enough to carry them through a portion of water-soaked flour. The one-armed hero who led them reaches every high point and noted down their perils. We could wish, too, that he had told us more of the Shewits and Moqui Indians, who so lately dwelt in the Great Canon, in houses perched, like swallows' nests, in the sides of the rocks a thousand feet above the river. But we trust that he will repeat his story this winter before many lecture associations, and will then give it to the public in a more elaborate and permanent form. It will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the age. Mr. Powell is an honorable, high-toned gentleman, and will form one of the most fascinating chapters in the whole record of explorations, ancient and modern.

Cruelty to Animals.

The cruelty to animals in their transportation by rail and sea comes up once more with descriptions of scenes of sickening brutality. The recent arrival of some writers in the cruelty of some classes of the English people which makes them delight in the tortures of helpless animals. Miss Burdett-Coutts, one of the few angry philanthropists of the world, because she is rich enough to be free from fear of the sneers of monied and manufactures have successfully resented their peaceful paths. Misses and Burdett-Coutts has himself became responsible for the wages of his workmen, who were all hardy and experienced mechanics. He has also, by way of Union. Harmony and fraternal intercourse restored, are obliterating marks of the past conflict and estrangement. Burdens have been lightened, means increased, and all our relations of peace are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is tired by none but freemen.

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atmospheric causes (rains and winds) but the surface was undoubtedly cooled down long since, like that of the earth, but all the more rapidly as there is no inner atmosphere to retard the process of radiation into space. The tremendous brilliancy of the explosions is easily accounted for by a consideration of the comparative prominence and a recollection of the fact that the rays reflected from them are not subject to diminution by passing through an atmospheric medium at the beginning of the light toward us.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Weekly State Journal.

BY J. W. DIMMICK & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

Ryland Randolph.

We take the following article from the Greensboro *Beacon*, to show the estimation in which the leader of the Democratic party in this State is held by the ablest and sensible men of the State. We utter our protest against the charge of the *Beacon* that this high-toned, honorable member of the "nigger" Legislature, and leader of the party, is an enemy to the Democracy. He is their "Moses." We appeal to the *Mail* and Mobile *Register* to sustain us:

"This gentleman, in the last issue of his paper, charges with the disorganization of the party in this State, and particularly in this county, Ryland Randolph. Mr. Randolph is a gentleman of high character, and did not publish his card.

During our connection with the press, which runs through a period of near twenty-six years, we have never intentionally treated a contemporary of the press with any other, discourteously, and in support of our assertion, we appeal to our readers, some of whom have been subscribers to, and readers of, the *Beacon* during our entire connection with it.

Mr. Randolph says: "If Col. Harvey or any private gentleman assault us unjustly (as we have reason to believe he has), we could pass it by with a mere pity way of gratifying the same."

The gentleman is entirely mistaken in the supposition. We have not had a very little to do with him—and certainly have no reason to believe that he is his remark, that he could "point out to us a more manly way of gratify. If the gentleman feels that we have done him an injustice, we have only to say, that we have not intended it, and that we are willing to do him any reparation in our power. Will that be manly enough? But the gist of his complaint against us is, that we did not publish his reply to Gen. Forrest's letter. In one case we are to do so he thinks we gave evidence of personal hostility to us.

To that complaint we reply as follows: Mr. Randolph had assaulted Gen. Forrest's character, without the slightest provocation, and for an act in which Mr. Randolph had not the slightest concern. Gen. Forrest replied, explaining his reasons for what he had done. In that letter he says that his object in writing was not to defend himself against Mr. Randolph's charges, but to explain to the people of his countie through which his road is to pass, why he "reserves" by which he was entabled in the course he had pursued.

Now, as the conductor of the only paper published in the county or counties through which the road is to pass, we thought it our duty, after giving the matter mature reflection, to publish his letter, as a means of enabling him to explain his course to the people of his county. We were influenced in so doing by no desire to do Mr. Randolph an injustice, or in any way to wound his feelings. His card we published two columns in his paper, is altogether too long for him to publish entire in his paper, and we therefore condensed it, and submitted it to him. Mr. Miss Coutts would see that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would be instituted on the spot, on the evidence of the shocking statements made by Mr. Hodgson and others. These must on touching our soil be under the protection of English law, and the offenders punished as the law directs to the penalties."

We think the view of this case which does seem to have occurred to Capt. John Ericcon, a Swede, a Professor in the highest schools and Universities on this continent might be useful. The lower classes in Europe are, in a great degree, forced to set their dogs to fighting, and torture other animals to entertain them. In their power but in all this they only follow in their poor way the examples of the rich and educated classes. Thus, in Spain, the favorite amusement is bull fighting, the narrow portion of the bridge, when it is put into practice, is the driving of mounted nobles, after a poor panting beast, kept for the purpose, and carried to the top of the bridge, and then let down and torn in pieces? What can be more cowardly than the fox hunting of Wales, Peers and commoners, after weeks of practice, shooting at flocks of caged birds, which are let out to be mangled, and fall fluttering at the feet of gentlemen? What more cowardly than the pigeon matches

Weekly State Journal.

The Importation of Chinese Women on the Increase.

The arrival of one hundred and eighty Chinese women in San Francisco on the 18th inst., is described by the *Herald* of that city as follows:

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Great Republic, arrived from China last evening with a fresh cargo of Chinamen and Chinawomen. The Great Republic was not expected to arrive until to-day; but the Northeaster of the Celestials was by no means diminished by this circumstance. As soon as it became known, the Chinese quarters of the city were busily astir, and confusion, shared in largely by the women, who seem to have adopted the system of woman's rights, and now in many cases import prostitutes on their own account.

"All the avenues leading to the company's wharf were thronged by Celestials who went in break-neck haste to the steamer, to secure by some means some of the women. Around the wharf, along Brannan street and the streets intersecting it for some distance, the Chinese pressed in crowds, while the women mingled freely in the rush, their voices often rising above the clamorous din produced by the scuffling of their countrymen. They were interested in the distribution of the women—part of the cargo belonged to them. They were present to take charge of their property of the cargo, and see that Capt. Douglas did his duty in awarding them their rights.

"Before the steamer had reached her berth the police, under the charge of Captain Douglass, the Custom House officers and some of the heads of Chinese companies, men and women, were admitted, and the doors were then closed. A few minutes later the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy and a representative of the press asked for permission to enter, but were denied. It was the policy of Hi to remain outside until a subject of his Celestial Majesty made his appearance, for whom the door was opened. The landing began and the work of the Custom Officers received from some captain. It was a star, but did not belong to the company's regular line.

"The gentlemen kept outside white the ladies and women on orders from a superior. Had they been subjects of the Chinese empire they would have exercised no trouble in obtaining admittance. There is only one ground alone left on which the refusal to admit such men can be justified—the revolting and loathsome character of the scene within.

"The scene in the sheds were bewildering. Chinamen and women were running to and fro, now with boxes, now with baskets, and again with that valuable staple of the Celestial empire, the fan, and some bamboo canes. The wharf was strewn with trunks, packages and baskets, while their contents were turned out, and submitted to the examination of the Custom House officers. A large quantity of opium and tobacco and other articles, subject to duty, and the value of which will pay handsomely for the officers' trouble. In the steamer the scene is beyond description. The women were locked up in their apartments, from which the din of voices could be heard plainly on the wharf. The men were marshalled in rank, and, waving his broad hat slung upon his back, and his baskets before him. The air in this part of the vessel was foul and unwholesome, and the stench was terrific, beyond his regular salary. We are not in a condition to deny that he has ever done so; but till the proof is forthcoming, it is but just to withhold any unfavorable opinion expressed by a trusted agent, against whom there has hitherto been no complaint, and, as far as we are aware, no suspicion of dishonesty.

"Respecting the hindery department the intimations may be darker, but are more indefinite. We are not aware how much evidence of fraud, if any, has been obtained, nor definitely of the nature of the transactions concerning which complaints are made. It would, therefore, be improper for us to express any opinion upon the case. The late head of Kooynym party, or the Democracy call him—Judge Bond—resigned, and Mr. Acer I saw them niggers standin there all together, but I forgot to say he came to Kentucky, Ohio, or Injiany, where they can't vote, and where it's safe to brag on it. But they warnt in Kentucky, Ohio or Injiana; they were in Mississippi, and there they let 'em vote, and moreover, they compelled to stand by and treat em on the they was men! Engh!

Judge Bond made a most tellin speech to em. After remarkin that he was a Democrat, and a Union man, and one of which the niggers cheered, and the Judge bowed low and with much grace or poor Johnson used to under such circumstances,) he went on to ask why he colored friends couldn't get confidence to him. He cood put his hand on his heart and swear that he was a friend to a colored man hisself, but he hed friends amongst em all his life, and had his interest at the same time, and he reckoned Love em! He did love em. There was nothin noble about em—nothin to make a feller wish give him confidence in him. The Judge directed the balance of the time he had to the best secesh orthern, blastin rebosh ne carpit-bagger and every one of em, and I cood see When he spoke with contempt ur North-ern men who come South for the sake of gane ov bein nominated for offices, and ur makin speeches in their own behalf, he blood curdled with indignation.

Ef he concluded I hollered "Boo!" and the Treasurer took at his hat. It had been reported ov him that he hed no confidence with the colored people nr the South. Wat falsehoods! But he hedn't colored blood in his veins, he—

"Three sons uv yoors hev!" yelled the linguistic expert from the crowd, and the concerted him ur the crowd uv niggers yelled "Ho!"

The next candidate for Auditor nv State she scribed that he loved the colored man and believed that he was very much in favor nv the fiai salvation. He was worthy nv her confidence, for he was proud to say he hed colored blood in his veins, and allun had. He cood take a Shilocnv Afrikin by the hand and say "brother."

The other candidates were skalv emphatic ex to ther offection of a Ethiopian. One asserted that his brother was a mulatter, and the other remainin' young that shood they be left disconsolit widders, he cood console em, for he was proud to say he hed colored blood in his veins, and allun had. He cood take a Shilocnv Afrikin by the hand and say "brother."

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Judge Bond, pointin at us with one hand exclaimed, in a voice:

"Democrasy and Ethiopy are hand in hand, hart to hart, 'Bor'

It was tough for me, but I endored it, and the strikin pinter was cheered vociferously by the black cusses before us.

The meeting ended with three hearty cheers for the candidates, wich was lined in principally by the candidates and me.

Then the crowd took grass, and I went and me North turnspitty, but he didn't. He gave me $10 to treat niggers with. Cood I waste whisky on niggers, even to confirm the impression left on ther minds at the meetin? Never! So that evenin me and four other ardent Democrats from the North took twenty or thirty drunks too much after we bed reched wat ought to hev ben our limit, and went in a crowd of niggers passin, our cashral instinks riz. Ez I saw them the whisky in me biled. Forgettin my affockshinit demonstrashun on the platform that afternoon, I marched out, followed by my now found friends. Hangin to a lamp post I remarkt to em that I was a Democrat.

"You!" scornfully from grillers, your face—"Bor Fr (hic) Dem, and d—n Grant—yoor not okal to whites—yoo aint got no cr(hic), and yoo (hic) a—k(hic)nk. 'Bor for Dem! Go for the d—l niggers, boys!"

"Kill the d—d niggers!" shonted one wich hed participated in the Noo York outpourin nutsin in 1863, "kill the bloody augurs!" and, echoin his cry, we sailed in.

The Ethiopians war surprised. They hed seen me on the stand—they hed observed me shakin hands cordialy with Grant and the other candidates, and to be termed d—d niggers, and assailed by me in a manner, wuz too much for em. We didn't vankish em, however. It took a yoomlad effort of personal pooerers to make parters to reakoo us from the infooriated wrothen, and I rite those lines with the bruises of their fists on me, and sling, and divers other contoosh ons. I hev lost love from me, but I wuz headed to prevent the carpet-baggers from trivumphin more than it is in Pennsylvasy, wich I cood hev done, but for this.

The trouble with me is, that Dimocrats don't hev to be niggers everywhere. Hed I bin in Noo York, or Ohio, or Injeanny wut I did in Virginny, they'd hev rewarded me with a seet in the Legislater, while here it puts me out ov favor with the same party. And wat an argement in favor uv temperance. Wat a good hev to make sudden changes in business which requires delikit touches. In the North the men hev hilter than me in him the better he is fitted for Dimocrisy, for it unlooses his lower instinks. Here, alas! the nachral instinks every Dimikrat hez to kill a nigger must be suppress. Wo is me! I am afeard I shall never do for this seckshun.

But I cever donbtid the tarribull effeck uv givin the nigger the ballot, I am now convinced that we runnin like sheep ur standin with bowed heds to take sich blows, ez men when convixedly inclined down to fight, even those niggers, puffed up with the idea of okality, struck out from the ranks and fled. Ez uf they was men and hed rites. And to see the white men interferin in their behalf agin me, was too much for me to sickenin. And this, too, done by Dimocrats! Wat is the country comin to?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich was Post Master.)

The Catholic Telegraph Goes for Pere Hyacinthe.

From the Catholic Telegraph.)

The telegraphic announcement that Pere Hyacinthe, in violation of his vows, has left his convent, and had renounced the authority of the Holy See, though painful intelligence, was not entirely unexpected. It is but the fulfilment of the gloomy forebodings of those who have intently observed and weighed the utterances during the last two years. Pere Hyacinthe stood for a time high in brilliant talents as an orator, which cause him to forget the humble garb of a Carmelite friar, and to don the adornments of soutane and infidel professors, that crowded the Sorbonne to listen to his rare, fervid eloquence, have indeed him, through his self-conceit, to prefer worldly applause to the divine favor he approached, and to renounce the Church, of which he is a priest, and which in part he not exaggerated, as excommunicated himself. His pride, deeply wounded by the late reproof which he received from the Holy See, has brought him to his senses, if he has had ever this greater intimence than the vows that he has broken, and the faith that he has dishonored. How far he has gone in his downward course, his published letter will expand, when the initial power of and the gross of England that re-cele the doctrines and sentiments he rejoiced beyond measure; but in the delirium of their joy, they attach to his apostasy far too much importance. The scandal that it has given is certainly great, and in this he all the more to be deplored and abhorred as he was by promotion to the place that Lacordaire, Lacombe and Felix adorned with their sanctity, as well as with grand eloquence and profound knowledge, in the ability to use which he was but a dwarf in comparison between the published confessions of the Apostate and Lacordaire would not, to discerning minds, be to the advantage of the first. A great orator, by no means could have been strikingly prolific, he certainly was, and long and arduously employed in the perfecting of those gifts of oratory. But as a theologian he would not be found to be whose fame was based on extended rather than their convent walls or the lecture room of some Roman college. The writings of Jahn, the socialistic views, have been strongly marked with the most condemned errors of the unfortunate De Lamenais. His fall has been as lamentable as the apostacy of Julian, who, possessed of great talents and deeper and more varied knowledge, and who had over all with whom he came in contact an almost resistless influence. We hope that the error of Hyacinthe, for his sake, will not be so irreparable. Two years ago Rome excluded him from the pulpit of Notre Dame. His late defection confirms the correctness of its judgment.

DEXTER ON A BREAK.

What He Did at Prospect Park.

From the New York Times, Sept. 25.)

During Friday afternoon, and in the interval between the beat of the race at Prospect Park, Mr. Dexter Dover Dexter around the track for the gratification of the visitors. He got up his pair to a quarter of a mile, which he trotted in thirty-four seconds, purposing to send his record a full mile after the races was over. While being led around the field in which the trust stakes are located, Dexter suddenly broke away from the boy who held him, and although the latter stuck manfully to him, he got free from his control, and dashed off at full speed down the track. Alarm at the consternation prevailed among the spectators, but the noble horse, who is the property of the public, should injure himself, a result which appeared inevitable. Galloping wildly in the direction of the stables, he dashed with such unconsciousness force with his head and chest against one of the doors that he split it in two, and then turning off he ran against the posts supporting the roof of the covered walk around the stables, and broke the rafty, who dashed. Fortunately at this juncture he was stopped, and no conclusion was found to have escaped without a cut or bruise of any kind. Mr. Bonner immediately ordered him to be harnessed to another sulky, and taking the reins drove him on to the track. Announcing his intention of covering him one mile, several experienced horsemen went into the judges' stand to time him. Being well carried by his breakaway, Dexter went off at a clipping pace, trotting the first mile in 2:21, and then, Mr. Bonner causing him up on the second time round, he completed the two miles in 4:56. The best judges express their conviction that the wonderful "King of the Trotting Turf" is not at all the present time than he ever did in his life.

We learn from Massachusetts that the chance of a Democratic success in the approaching election is null. It has been supposed that the division of sentiment among the Republicans on the liquor question, and the power of the Grangers and Knights of St. Crispin, who are hostile to Governor Claflin, might together result in the election of a Democratic Governor in the person of that brilliant young statesman, John Quincy Adams; but it is now admitted that all such calculations will prove vain. Mr Claflin will be re-elected, and the Legislature will be Republican, though the majority in that body will be smaller than usual.

Some New Yorker who has been swindled, relieved his feelings in the *Herald* office as follows: "I'm swindled. I'm ready for leaving my watch and chain, valued at $870, and about $435 in greenbacks and stamps in my pockets. Don't feel like saying anything very hard, but want to find the $400—I ain't. The 850 or 860, or thereabouts, you secured, you are welcome to it. The gentleman over in the lady is not surpassed, either on or off the stage. She deserved more than she got. I admired it. When next we meet I hope to be near enough to you to hand your softly spoken words, "Good bye my dear; take care of yourself," and I will do the same. Am not going to tell the State will take good care of you and all your pals, and your friends, at least. Till then, day day. NEXT?"

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a rabid organ of ultra Democracy, says that some of the leaders of the Democracy in the Democratic ticket in Baltimore are not content with the offices for which they respectively aspire," but that they are even "ubiquitous and worthless." It says, with regard to one of them: "It is a stereotyped Copperhead boast that 'the Democracy is everywhere alike.'

The Petersburg *Express*, after reading the statement that the Minnesota Democratic State convention indefinitely postponed a resolution opposing the Fifteenth amendment, says that these Northern allies of ours are really beginning to discover that the Democratic principles of Buchanan went down with the rebellion.

TAXES.

First and Last Call!

WILLIAM M. OGBORNE is not only authorized by Deputy to collect the State and County Tax for Montgomery county.

WILLIAM FALCONER.

The only Collector of Montgomery county.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving said County and State Taxes for the year 1869:

Montgomery, Wednesday, October 6, 1869.
Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Oct. 7.
Perry's, Friday, Oct. 8.
Mount Meigs, Saturday, Oct. 9.
Dublin, Monday, Oct. 11.
Dublin, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Tucker's Store, Thursday, Oct. 14.
Pine Level, Friday, Oct. 15, and until 3 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, 16th.
Hyver, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
Pine Level, Friday, Oct. 22, and until 3 o'clock, p. m., Saturday, 23d.
Robertson's Cross Roads, Friday, Oct. 22.
Hall's Store, Saturday, Oct. 23.
Wilson's Store, Friday, Oct. 29.
Pine Level, Saturday, Oct. 30.

All persons failing to pay their taxes by the 30th of November, 1869, will be required to pay double the amount of taxes assessed, and all property will be advertised and sold to pay the same.

WM. M. OGBORNE.

sept17-tdtw6

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the April term 1869 of the Chancery Court for the counties of Montgomery and Autauga, in a Middle District Division of the State of Alabama, in the cause of Thomas Perry, Complainant, vs. Mary Perry, Defendant, I will sell at public outcry,

On the 1st Monday in November, 1869,

before the courthouse door in the city of Wetumpka, in Montgomery county, Ala., within the legal hours of Court, to-wit:

The south half of section 35 township 22 range 16 east and the east half of the southeast quarter of section nine or less on the east sided of Hatchett's creek. Ten acres of the north side of the southeast quarter of section 16, and all that part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 20 lying west of Hatchett's creek—all of said land situated in Montgomery county, Alabama.

W. G. DELONY, Register.

sept22-2tdtd

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi fas to me issued in the Circuit court of Lowndes county, against DAVID W. Murphy, I will sell at public outcry,

On the First Monday in November, 1869,

at the Alcaston basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 7 and running south on section line to a stake; thence north 20 links on section line to a stake; thence north 20 degrees west to a stake; thence north 89 degrees east to the beginning, containing one acre more or less, all in township 16 range 20 east, Montgomery county, Alabama.

Also, the southeast quarter of section 12 township 16 range 19 east, all in township 17 also, an undivided one-half interest in the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17, of southeast quarter section 18, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 17, and the west half of northeast quarter of section 17 and the west half of northwest quarter of section 17, and the west half of southwest quarter of section 17, the southeast quarter of section 17, the southeast quarter of section 18, the northeast quarter of section 19, and the northeast quarter of section 17, all in township 17 range 19 east, also, the northeast quarter of section 19 township 17 range 19 east, containing in all 1,000 acres, more or less.

We do not employ any Traveling agents, and consequently will not be responsible for any money paid to our agents, unless personally responsible.

Special Money orders will be issued for large orders.

For further particulars send for catalogue.

Address, ROBERT BARDEE & CO.,
Montgomery county.

aug15-tdw3

The State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, September 3, 1869.

Estate of H. E. Harrison, deceased.

THIS day came H. E. Harrison, administrator, and filed his application in due form and under oath praying for an order of sale of the personal property and real estate belonging to said estate, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs and creditors of said estate and he regularly docketed it.

It is ordered that the 21st day of October, 1869, be and the same is a day for hearing the matter of said application, which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 64 Broadway, N. York.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the April term 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will sell at public outcry at the Alcaston basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On Saturday the 30th day of October, 1869,

on the property of the estate of William L. Haygood, deceased, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Section 36; east half of southeast quarter, east half of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, all in township 17 range 18 east, containing 240 acres, more or less, also, 40 acres out of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 1 township 18 range 18 east.

W. G. WALLER, Adm'r.

oct1-wdsd

Administrator's Sale.

One Dollar for each article.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise that can be sold by regular dealers at our price. We do not offer a single article of merchandise that is not cheaper than you can obtain them in any other house. Everything we offer is new and perfect in every respect.

ONE HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

We want good reliable agents in every part of the country. Send for our terms and circulars. Address all orders and sendings to orders, you can obtain the goods at the same price as if you were present in person. Our object in this enterprise is to give satisfaction to every one dealing with us.

Agents should collect 10 cents from each customer to pay postage on the letter containing the money and the goods we send.

Remember that Hall's Checks have the privilege of exchanging for any article mentioned on our catalogue, or the money refunded to the purchaser, the amount of which can be purchased in the usual way for the same money.

Remember that we are the only authorized agents for the sale of Hall's Checks. We are constantly buying small lots of very valuable goods, and we can offer great bargains for which we issue checks till all are sold; besides, we are daily getting out put checks for Dry Goods, QUILTS, BLANKETS, DRESS PATTERNS, or some other valuable article.

Persons wishing to act as agents will please send for circulars containing an article for about one quarter of an ounce.

Address, E. B. TREAT & CO.,
No. 64 Broadway, N. York.

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator

Which is composed of barks and herbs that are indigenous to the climate, is offered to the public as a safe and reliable remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Colic, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by taking this Regulator.

LIVER DISEASE
CHILLS AND FEVER
CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, HYPADACHE, Etc., Etc.

Send to your druggist and get a package without fail. Price $1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GEORGIA.

sept24-tf

10,000 CASES OF GOODS

Are now shipped from the house in this city, to Alabama, and merchants, in every part of the country, from Maine to California, are saving money by sending to

One Million Dollars.

Our facilities for obtaining goods, and for doing business on the principle of "Quick sales and small profits," are unsurpassed by any house in the trade. Manufacturers, Importers, and others, for cash, and prompt sales, can secure rare bargains in every description of goods, and in any quantities.

Our Catalogue is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply for it, free of charge. It contains a large number of articles, and will be found very useful to every one dealing with us. Persons who cannot find the different products in the market, can obtain the same to turn out promptly and most cheap.

W. H. OGBORNE.

sept17-tdtwd

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

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sept22-2tdtd

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Also, the southeast quarter of section 12 township 16 range 19 east, all in township 17 also, an undivided one-half interest in the west half of the northeast quarter of section 17, of southeast quarter section 18, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 17, and the west half of northeast quarter of section 17 and the west half of northwest quarter of section 17, and the west half of southwest quarter of section 17, the southeast quarter of section 17, the southeast quarter of section 18, the northeast quarter of section 19, and the northeast quarter of section 17, all in township 17 range 19 east, also, the northeast quarter of section 19 township 17 range 19 east, containing in all 1,000 acres, more or less.

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Address, ROBERT BARDEE & CO.,
Montgomery county.

aug15-tdw3

WANTED—AGENTS to sell a new book for

every family. Prospectus, Mechanics and Workingmen, and all who want employment, should send for circular.

Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

sept17-tdw4

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Manual

Edited by GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Author of "Elements of Agriculture," "Draining for Profit and for Health," and "Sewerage and Land Drainage."

500 *Octavo Pages and over* **200** *Illustrations.*

The New Orleans *Times* says: "It is a book which should be in the hands of every Farmer and Mechanic."

The New York *Tribune* says: "Its study by the million should be found in the house of every Farmer and Mechanic. It is a complete encyclopedia of all subjects connected with rural life."

Any intelligent person can make more money than he now does, by procuring this book and reading it.

Send for circular containing full description and terms and to secure territory.

Address, E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, N. York.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will sell at public outcry at the Alcaston basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On Saturday the 30th day of October, 1869,

on the property of the estate of William L. Haygood, deceased, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Section 36; east half of southeast quarter, east half of northeast quarter, and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, all in township 17 range 18 east, containing 240 acres, more or less, also, 40 acres out of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 1 township 18 range 18 east.

W. G. WALLER, Adm'r.

oct1-wdsd

Administrator's Sale.

One Dollar for each article.

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Remember that we are the only authorized agents for the sale of Hall's Checks. We are constantly buying small lots of very valuable goods, and we can offer great bargains for which we issue checks till all are sold; besides, we are daily getting out put checks for Dry Goods, QUILTS, BLANKETS, DRESS PATTERNS, or some other valuable article.

Persons wishing to act as agents will please send for circulars containing an article for about one quarter of an ounce.

Address, E. B. TREAT & CO.,
No. 64 Broadway, N. York.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to me by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods, credits, rights and credits of Lucy A. Porter, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r.

sept17-dw

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mary A. Perry, deceased, have been granted to me on the 24 day of October, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate, Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOHN T. PORTER, Adm'r.

oct17-dw

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at public outcry, to the highest bidder in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On Monday the 1st day of November, 1869,

13 shares of stock in the Bank of Mobile and North Alabama Railroad, of the assets of the estate of E. J. Goodwyn, deceased.

W. G. WALLER, Adm'r.

oct1-wdsd

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry, at the Alcaston basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday the First of November, 1869,

Lot No. 5, in Square No. 8, on west side of Commerce street, in the city of Montgomery.

And 2 Shares South and North Railroad stock—all of the assets of the estate of Joseph Hall, deceased.

Terms—one-half cash, balance at 12 months with interest. Note with good security required. Sale positive.

H. P. LEE & CO., auctioneers.

oct8-wdsd

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry, at the Alcaston basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday the First of November, 1869,

Lot No. 3, in Square No. 8, on west side of Commerce street, in the city of Montgomery.

And 2 Shares South and North Railroad stock—all of the assets of the estate of Joseph Hall, deceased.

Terms—one-half cash, balance at 12 months with interest. Note with good security required. Sale positive.

H. P. LEE & CO., auctioneers.

oct8-wdsd

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry, at the Alcaston basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday the First of November, 1869,

Lot No. 8, in Square No. 8, on west side of Commerce street, in the city of Montgomery.

And 2 Shares South and North Railroad stock—all of the assets of the estate of Joseph Hall, deceased.

Terms—one-half cash, balance at 12 months with interest. Note with good security required. Sale positive.

H. P. LEE & CO., auctioneers.

oct8-wdsd

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will offer for sale on the premises, for cash,

On Monday the 25th day of October, 1869,

the following lands belonging to estate of Bartlett Hudson, deceased, to-wit:

The west half of the northeast quarter of section 19 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 19 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the west half of the southeast quarter of section 19 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the southwest quarter of section 19 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the west half of the southeast quarter of section 19 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 24 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 24 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 24 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 25 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 25 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 25 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 30 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 30 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 30 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 30 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 31 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 31 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 31 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 31 township 12 range 18, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 36 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 36 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 36 township 12 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 1 township 13 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1 township 13 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 township 13 range 19, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 1 township 13 range 19, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 6 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 6 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 6 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 6 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the west half of the northeast quarter of section 7 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the east half of the northwest quarter of section 7 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7 township 13 range 20, 80 acres; 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Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organ of Escambia and Elmore Counties.
JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

President Grant on the Gold Ring.

Several of the Democratic papers of the country have for some time past charged the President with complicity in the late gold transactions of Wall street. This slander was extensively circulated in Pennsylvania and Ohio, in order to influence the elections in those States, but the good people of those States, have by their voices at the ballot-box, hurled back the slander into the teeth of its authors, and given assurance to the world that they repose confidence in the administration. General Grant was no doubt appealed to before those elections, to make a public denial of those charges, but it appears that he preferred reposing confidence in the good judgment and sense of the people. The result shows that his confidence was not misplaced, and to-day we rejoice in common with the loyal people of every State, that Pennsylvania and Ohio have, by their action, secured peace and harmony to the country.

Since the election, however, Mr. Robert Bonner of the New York *Ledger*, through a friendly letter to Gen. Grant, suggesting the propriety of a brief denial, over his own signature, of all knowledge of the late Wall street "corner" on gold, has drawn from the General the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, 1869.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 11th inst. is received. I have never thought of contradicting statements or insinuations made against me by irresponsible parties as those are alluded to in your letter; but as you have written to me on the subject in so kind a spirit I will say that I had no more to do with the late gold excitement in New York city than yourself or any other innocent party, except that I ordered the sale of gold to break the ring engaged, as I thought, in a most disreputable transaction. If the speculators had been successful you would never have heard of any one connected with the administration as being connected with the transaction.

Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

P. S.—I have written this in great haste, and without exercising judgment as to the propriety of writing it, but I submit it to your judgment.

U. S. G.

This, says the New York *Herald*, is perfectly satisfactory and conclusive. It was not needed, however, for the vindication of Gen. Grant. His order to sell those four millions of gold on that fatal Friday to the ring was in itself a complete refutation of all the insinuations of his foreknowledge of or complicity in the pool.

DAHOMEY.—William Crafts, a colored man, the elected member of whose escape from slavery several years since brought him to notice, delivered a lecture in Boston the other night, on Dahomey, a country which he visited as commissioner from England. The King of Dahomey received Mr. Crafts courteously. He told him he could do nothing as King towards the suppression of the slave trade. It was carried on almost exclusively by Europeans, and upon them must the influence be brought to bear to stop it. The King expressed his approval of the opening of commercial relations with Europeans, and hoped that mercantile houses have been established. Human sacrifices are made at the present time, and Mr. Crafts did not believe the inhuman practice would ever soon be entirely abolished. It was the belief there that it was necessary to send one to the other world to carry messages to deceased friends. The practice was to give the victim a message and at once to decapitate him. In reference to the religious beliefs of the natives of Dahomey, Mr. Crafts spoke of the serpent worship. Those reptiles were quite large, but were not poisonous, and could be safely handled after she town, in numbers, every day. These snakes were treated with the greatest consideration and kindness, and there were priests whose duty it was to look after them, and a severe penalty was inflicted on any one who should destroy the life of a consecrated serpent. Through the aid of friends in England, several snakes have been established in the country, and it is hoped that good results will be accomplished thereby. At present, we should say, Dahomey is a very unpromising field.

Baptist Association of Florida.

Some eighty or ninety colored ministers, representing some five or six thousand members of the Baptist denomination in Florida, met in convention in Tallahassee on Thursday last, adjourning on Monday. A Baptist Missionary Association was organized, and positions were designated for missionary stations in various portions of the State. The subject of homesteads and schools was discussed freely by different members. It is hoped by the organization of this organization will be of great benefit in promoting the spiritual and material interests of the colored people of Florida. On Monday a delegation of fifteen ministers, with Rev. James Page and G. B. Simons, called upon His Excellency the Governor, and Secretary of State. His Excellency being absent, the Secretary of State addressed them as follows:

Permit me, gentlemen, in behalf of His Excellency the Governor, who is unavoidably absent, to thank this meeting of your appreciation and abiding confidence in granting, and also may be regarded as a pledge of your loyalty to the government, and your undying attachment to those truths and principles for which he was raised to the Executive Chair of the State; and also, likewise, upon of His Excellency's unsurpassed devotion, by all legitimate means, to the spiritual and material prosperity of the people of the entire State.

Allow me myself, permit me to say that I thank you for this token of regard, and here pledge myself anew that you shall have my best efforts to sustain and make sure in Florida the principles and doctrines of the National Republican Party of the Union, and I ask your earnest co-operation, as Secretary of the State of Florida. In a short time you will be scattered over distant points in this State, and wish you to assure the people that the government will use its utmost diligence to protect and defend all law-abiding citizens, and in all difficulties that may arise, to look to the legally constituted authorities for redress, and in no case to permit themselves to be compromised by mob violence. Encourage schools, and teach the people to enter upon homesteads of their own as quickly as possible, and thus build up a thrifty, intelligent people in this State.

Gen. G. B. Carse also made some very timely remarks to the delegation, and both parties separated after a pleasant interview.

Cotton.

From all quarters comes the intelligence that the receipts of cotton at the various ports up to the present time are very heavy, and largely in excess of last year. This is very cheering news, for it shows that the planters throughout the country have not been backward in availing themselves of the fine weather, but have gathered the larger portion of their crop and forwarded it to market. All the cotton sent to market has been sold at a good price, and we may, therefore, reasonably expect that a considerable amount of surplus money will remain in the hands of our farmers on the first day of January, 1869. With this surplus increased upon improvements in their farms, the prospect for the future is certainly cheering. We take the following figures from the Southern News of the 15th, from the statistics of that port:

Receipts to date in excess of same time last year:

To Great Britain.....5,204
To France.....1,593
To other foreign ports.....1,172

To all foreign ports.....8,574
Shipments to Northern ports in excess of same time last year, 43,272
Excess of stock on hand, compared with same time last year.....19,888

Pushed for Support.

The organ of the Democratic party of Alabama, the Tuskaloosa *Monitor*, seems to be pushed to the wall for subscribers. Not being able to obtain subscriptions from men, it endeavors to enlist the aid of the ladies in the following unheard of style:

"The patriotic young ladies of New Lexington are so well pleased with the *Monitor*, that they have agreed to receive the visits of no man who is not a subscriber. The fine question puts a music visitor after entering a lousy up there, is: 'Sir, do you take the *Monitor*.' If you say no it is heartily welcomed. If say, he is given to understand that his visits are not desirable. When he says yes the two old ladies near New Lexington, who lately refused to give their consent to parting with their daughters, on the substantial ground that those fellows who sought their hands were not regulars of this paper. Many fellows have also been shaking for the same reason. Cannot other places in Tusaloosa county imitate the example so nobly set at New Lexington? If womankind will do this generally and us, we could double our subscription list in short order."

A PARIS correspondent describes a sweet thing in sleeve buttons: One gold button, as large as a small cheese plate, is covered with crystal, under which is a rouge or nude tableau. The other, in companion, contains, under a crystal cover, three dice; a touch of the nail sets a hook going, and round turns the roulette dice in unison with the clock work button, which, when touched, also sets one of the dice leaping somersaults; when the dice are die on one cuff always a number, and either rouge or noir stands at the hook. In this manner gentlemen can gamble in railway rooms, in bed, at the play, anywhere.

"Editorial Notice, One Time, Sixty-two Dollars."

The New York *Times* of Saturday says editorially:

Fisk, Jr., as well as George G. Barnard, Justice, etc., has at last secured an office. Hereafter the public will know where to look for authentic statements from both the great financier and the incomparable Judge.

Any communication from Fisk to the public through *The Sun* will, we doubt not, be read in all the bar rooms, brothels, and cook-pits of the city, where *The Sun* shines for all at only two cents," with the usual discount.

But the experience of Mayor Hall should remind Fisk that light from Dana's *Sun*, like all sunshine in these times, is expensive.

PUBLICATION OFFICE OF THE SUN,
NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1869.

A. O. Hall, Esq.—DEAR SIR—What may I expect you to receive for the publication to funds? I am sorely pressed, and shall deem your immediate assistance a great favor.

Very truly, yours,

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.
No. 13 WEST FORTY-SECOND ST.,
June 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Oblige me by inserting in your paper the following copy of a request of mine, a part of which I shall present to the Historical Society:

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

HON. A. OAKLEY HALL,
To The Sun, Dr.

For advertising in *Brady's New York Directory*, 1869.....$62.

Received payment,
W. J. RICHMOND,
for *The Sun* by its publication.

I wish thereby to acquaint the press throughout the Union that there is one person in this city, and, after much journalistic and public experience, I am able to say, there is but one person, only one, which will, as appears from the receipt, accept money for an editorial notice. The knowledge by people out of the city of that fact, so perfectly understood here, however, must do much toward causing the attacks or compliments of *The Sun* to be properly appreciated.

A. OAKLEY HALL.

This brief correspondence shows clearly that the payment of money current on editorial notice in *The Sun*, while the attention to the President show that to refuse the editor an office will secure the same result. There is this difference, however, that those who pay money must pay daily—"Editorial notice, one time, $62." But the refusal of an office is a continuous operation, and secures constant attention. Consequently the public is favored with a daily current exchange of the President, more indecent, malicious and disgraceful than anything before seen from a paper pretending to be respectable.

"What may I depend on to-morrow" asks the Duke of Pendleton in the song *de grace* to his greenback policy. His Democratic opponents in the East console themselves over their late loss with the reflection that both have gone down together, and the *New York World* even attempts to reconcile Seymour, when it alleges to have been beaten by the greenback plank in the Tammany platform, and by the running of Blair as his associate. It declares Seymour's denunciation of Fenilletonism, before his nomination last year, to have been correct, and adds that "events are so steadily working in the soundness of the conclusion which he then gave, that by another year we trust the whole party will be as wise as he is."

The Supreme Court Judges.

The Supreme Court has a quorum at last, even Judge Field having returned from Europe, and now it is engaged upon some whisky appeals from Tennessee. The Court holds this extra session in order to show Congress that it is grateful for the legislation of the last session by which the Justices were relieved from circuit duty, and that it is willing to work seven months in the year instead of five. Under the old regulation Judge Field alone had to travel 13,000 miles annually.

To see the Judge on the bench is to form, on the whole, a favorable opinion of mate of promoted human nature. I spent an hour in court the other day, very much interested in the study of the several faces. Field's being absent. They sat abreast in separate chairs, after the fashion of a negro minstrel band, the two men being Miller and Davis, both youngish. In the middle of the Chief Justice's head one of the military hairs is to be seen. It is the intellectual chair, and next to him on either side Nelson and Grier seemed to be asleep. Swayne, Clifford and Swayne are the solid performers. The latter is much the handsomest man I ever had any parents, kindly—but a father and mother—and in their own neighborhood they are highly respected. Swayne stands high at the bar, and I did not see how I was going to do justice to him in celebrating the day's birthday with the thin and unsubstantial beverage I was accustomed to. The Miller appeared to me to be a man of mind, and that I like all my countrymen, admired and honored the Chief Justice. I said this in a spirit of unprofitable drawback—I never drank anything stronger than cold water at home, and I did not see how I was going to do it abroad. I was the whole length of the land, and then acting under advice, he started the West to see what a change of climate would do. He began his journey about the 1st of July last, and in due time arrived in Salt Lake City. After duly seeking health in the pure air of the mountains, he found himself sinking, and started for San Francisco, but was too hopeless. About the 1st Sept. he found the fell disease was making such rapid strides that if he would see his betrothed he had no time to lose. He had got telegraphed to her of his condition, and with a woman's singleness of devotion she made up her mind to marry him. She arrived at Farmington, a village between Salt Lake and Ogden, and at Ogden, where Morris was stopping, on the morning of September 14th, and on the evening of the same day the two were married. A week or ten days afterward Mr. and Mrs. Morris began the journey homeward, all hopes of the air of Utah being beneficial to him having long since been abandoned. The journey was made by easy stages, frequent stoppages being necessary to recruit Morris's failing strength, which was failing rapidly. On reaching Omaha, Nebraska, they found Moinee, Iowa, on Wednesday, the 29th, he was much exhausted, and on being removed from one car to another quickly breathed his last. Kind strangers procured a coffin, and the remains of the stricken widow proceeded on her homeward journey. She got to Iowa on the 30th, just twenty-one days after she left Salt Lake, she arrived at Edington a widow. Life is made up of sad stories, but there are few more sad than this.

Railroading in the South.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that building railroads and cotton factories has become a lively business in the Southern States. There is scarcely a single thriving town of 5,000 inhabitants in Alabama and Mississippi that is not preparing to erect a mill for making *coarse cotton* or woolen goods. The leading topic of interest at Corinth and Humboldt in this State is the effort to raise by subscription money enough to erect a factory. Rather pleased with the vigorous canvasses with which it is being pressed gives assurance that it will succeed in each case. But railroading is the leading mania in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas. New Roads are planned, and some of them being built, in each of those States, to place cotton regions within reach of markets from which they are now almost debarred, or that are accessible only by expensive carriage. Gen. Forrest has charge of one of these roads in Alabama, and is pushing it forward with prodigious energy; and indeed many of the most enterprising and confederate officers in the South are taking the lead in works of internal improvement and industrial undertakings, the rich cotton crops of last year, and this afford a part of the means of building more roads, and capital from Boston engaged by the brilliant intellect of the South, is being liberally furnished to aid the work. In five years there will hardly be a predictive report in the South not supplied with a railroad.

MARK TWAIN.

How He Celebrated Certain Birthdays.

While upon his trip to Niagara, Mr Twain met a British officer, with the following result. He says:

At the appointed hour I fell in love with the Major of the Forty-second Fusiliers and a splendid, hearty and hospitable Englishman, and they invited me to join them in celebrating the Queen's birthday. I said I would be delighted to do it. I said I liked all the sightseeing I had contemplated to be acquainted with, and that I like all my countrymen, admired and honored the Queen. I said that I had been under a most terrible drawback—I never drank anything stronger than cold water at home, and I did not see how I was going to do it abroad. I was the whole length of the land, and then, acting under advice, he started the West to see what a change of climate would do. It began his journey about the 1st of July last, and in due time arrived in Salt Lake City. After duly seeking health in the pure air of the mountains, he found himself sinking, and started for San Francisco, but was too hopeless. About the 1st Sept. he found the fell disease was making such rapid strides that if he would see his betrothed he had no time to lose. He had got telegraphed to her of his condition, and with a woman's singleness of devotion she made up her mind to marry him. She arrived at Farmington, a village between Salt Lake and Ogden, and at Ogden, where Morris was stopping, on the morning of September 14th, and on the evening of the same day the two were married. A week or ten days afterward Mr. and Mrs. Morris began the journey homeward, all hopes of the air of Utah being beneficial to him having long since been abandoned. The journey was made by easy stages, frequent stoppages being necessary to recruit Morris's failing strength, which was failing rapidly. On reaching Omaha, Nebraska, they found Moinee, Iowa, on Wednesday, the 29th, he was much exhausted, and on being removed from one car to another quickly breathed his last. Kind strangers procured a coffin, and the remains of the stricken widow proceeded on her homeward journey. She got to Iowa on the 30th, just twenty-one days after she left Salt Lake, she arrived at Edington a widow. Life is made up of sad stories, but there are few more sad than this.

A SAD STORY.

A Marriage in the Shadow of Death.

From the Rock Island *Union*, Oct. 2.

In the *Daily Union* of Sept. 25th appeared the following notice:

MARRIED.—At Farmington, near Salt Lake City, Utah, Tuesday, Sept. 14, by Mr. T. C. Morris and Miss Mary C. Lequant, both of Rock Island county.

In the matter of the marriage notice, from the best hearsay we have received, and at present only feel free to say, generally, well selected. Clifford is of Portland, Me.; Nelson, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Grier, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Swayne, of Columbus, O.; Davis, of Blooming ton, Ill.; Miller, of Keokuk, Ia.; and Field, of San Francisco. Swayne and Miller are members of the bench, Nelson was appointed by John Tyler, Grier by Polk, Clifford by Buchanan, and Field, Chase, Davis, Miller and Swayne, by Lincoln. All of them, I believe, are Republicans. Such is the record. [Washington Chronicle.

Wash. Cor. Chicago Republican.

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Weekly State Journal.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Husband and Father Saves the Lives of his Family by his Presence of Mind.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Citizen.]

On Sunday afternoon the Fort Wayne Railroad Company sent a construction train up the road preparatory to the commencement of work on Monday morning, as is the usual custom. The engineer, anxious of course to make his Sunday work as short as possible, rushed the train out of the depot and around the curve to the bridge at the top of her speed. Upon arriving at the bridge, however, he saw that which caused him to reverse the engine and apply the brakes with all his force. A man with his wife and two children were on the narrow portion of the bridge, where is the just wide enough for a train to pass, about midway of its length of 600 feet. Neither one could be reached by the impetus of the train before the train would rush upon them; but the father and husband was equal to the emergency. Catching up the children in his arms, he told his wife that he would see to them, and bade her run toward the end of the bridge, until the train should reach her, and then jump into the water. She must run for her life, as her safety depended upon her getting near enough to the shore to find shallow water before being overtaken by the train. She did as directed, and when she felt the hot breath of the iron monster she jumped from the bridge, fortunately alighting in it not more than two feet of water and waded out the train passed her in safety. But what of the father and little ones. He could not run with them; and with almost distracted wife fears of his wife's safety, he was bound to find some escape for them. Taking the little one in his arms, he coolly and steadily, in the face of the approaching train, lowered himself within them to a brace beneath the bed timbers, and there held them fast within a few feet of the water, while the train thundered over them. At the time the engine reached the centre of the bridge, the exertions of the engineer and brakemen effected the stoppage of the train; and the latter were then rendered to extricate the frightened family from their yet perilous position, all of they went on their way thankful for their deliverance.

How Some of our Merchants Were Taken.

From the Republic.]

A few years ago a large drug firm in this city advertised for a boy. Next day the store was thronged with applicants, among them a knee-high-to-a-grasshopper little fellow, accompanied by a woman who proved to be his aunt, in lieu of faithless parents, by whom he had been abandoned. Looking at the little fellow, the merchant in the store promptly said:

"Can't take him; pieces all nail, besides, he is too young."

"He is small, but he is willing and faithful," said the woman. "There was a twinkle in the boy's eyes which made the merchant think again. A partner in the firm volunteered to make room for the boy, and when that they wanted of such a boy—he wasn't bigger than a pint—he was given another consultation the boy was set to work. A few days later a call was made on the boys in the store for some one to stay all night. The quick response of the lad contrasted well with the reluctance of others. At the hour the merchant looked in to see if all was right in the store, and presently discovered the youngster fast asleep from pure exhaustion. "What are you doing?" said he. "I did not tell you to work all night." "I know you did not tell me so, but I thought I might as well be doing some thing." In the morning the cashier got orders to "double that boy's wages, for he is smiling." Only a few weeks elapsed before a show of wild beasts passed through the streets, and very naturally all hands in the store rushed to witness the spectacle. A thief saw his chance and entered a rear door to steal what he could, but in a twinkling found himself firmly collared by the determined little fellow, and after a struggle was captured. Not only was a small sum recovered, but valuable articles taken from other stores were recovered. When asked by the merchant why he had not joined in the watch when all others quit work, the reply was, "He told me never to leave the store when others were absent, and I thought I'd stay." Orders were immediately given once more to double that boy's wages; he is willing and faithful." To-day that boy is receiving a salary of $6,500, and next January will become a member of the firm.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

A Father Attempts to Chop His Dead Child in Pieces.

From the Watertown (Wis.) Republican.]

We have been informed of the particulars of an affair which occurred in the Dorean West of this city about two weeks since, the details of which would be altogether too shocking for our readers for relation were it not that a useful lesson might be conveyed in showing the ruinous power of strong drink to demoralize a man of a naturally kind heart and affectionate nature.

At the time mentioned a resident of the west side became on a spree of beastly intoxication and declared his purpose to go hunting. His wife did her utmost to dissuade him, as their little child lay dying at the point of death; but he put her off with a brutal answer, and, taking his gun, left the house. During his absence the child died, and the grief-stricken mother, mourning her loss, met him with a sorrow which the cruel circumstances so loudly bespoke. He proceeded to compose the little form of her child, and prepare it for burial. But before the sad task was done, the husband and father returned, maddened with liquor, and seeing the body of his child upon the bed he seemed roused to a perfect frenzy, and drawing his knife dashed it upon the floor and rushed to the door for an ax to chop it to pieces. Returning with the ax he found that his crazy his purpose into execution, and already had the wagon-wheel above the body, when three or four women, who had come in to condole with the wife, pulled him back, and after a desperate struggle, prevented him from committing the horrible deed. The neighbors, after sober came to our knowledge, and, although gone before were made to keep it locked up, it became known among the people of the place, a strong feeling of revenge and resentment is felt for the man who has shown himself capable of committing so dastardly a purpose.

All the Difference.

How a Young Husband was bothered by the Telegraph.

There is nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream. Such was the thought which struck Mr. Sallis as he sat down to the experience of everybody who has tried it. Especially was the experience a very sweet one to Mr. Sallis, for he was a young man, saw and gained the affections of a fairest belle, who was as lovely as the rose. No wonder he could not have helped it to save his life. They used sometimes by moonlight alone, sometimes in the quiet parlor when the room had gone away. For him to look was to be. He was not one to let concealment, like a worm 'i the bud, feed on his damask cheek. That was not his style. He told his love, and found, much to his gratification, that his love was reciprocated—that the little belle was as deep in the mud as he was in the mire.

"Hast thou ever yet loved, Henrietta?" he cried, "I'd rather imagine I had," she replied.

"Oh! did not my glances my feelings betray, When you helped me to pedding the hills time to-day?"

This settled the hash at once. Three months ago they were married. It is hardly necessary to say that they were happy. In that respect the biggest of sunflowers couldn't hold a light for them. They thought Mrs. Honan must have been crazy when she said:

"O, bujeesus, how far we flee
From these sweet paths in search of thee."

Thus things went on until some two or fifteen days ago, when Mrs. —— went to a little town not a great distance from Sallisville, to remperate what seemed to be her failing health. Mr. —— with the natural instincts of an affectionate young husband, was of course much exercised over the welfare of Mrs. ——, and tenderly requested, on her departure that, should anything happen to her, he should lose no time in telegraphing that fact. Several long and weary days, to him, rolled around without any tidings from the wife. His suspense was broken a day or two since, however, by the reception of the following dispatch:

Mr. ——, Your wife had a child last night, but is doing well to-day.

Mrs. ——, Nurse.

On its reception he grew frantic, and could have taken a car or locomotive by the side had he not been left by the last afternoon train. He passed a sleepless night, and departed the following morning in great haste. On his arrival, a satisfactory explanation was given. Her name had been misrepresented. The nurse chained she had sent the following:

Your wife had a chil last night, but is doing well to-day.

Mrs. —— Nurse.

It was discovered that the operator, misinterpreting the word "chil," had simply added a "d."

Life in Texas.

Accounts from the borders of Texas represent that their remote region is being in a most unsatisfactory condition. The Indians, it seems, are in a numerical majority over the troops, to a great that they conduct themselves just as they please. There are at Medicine Bluffs, for example, just ten braves for one soldier. The unpleasant result is that the United States government is only respected by the Indians as an eleemosynary institution for furnishing them with beef, corn and sugar. The corn which is given out to them at stated periods is exchanged by them, in barter with the post trader, for sugar-the sugar being taken to the trader's corn pound, and the corn delivered at $1 50 per bushel. The trader then sells the corn to the contractor, who trusts it over to the government at $3 per bushel, and then at the accustomed time it is again issued to the Indians, who laugh at the whole thing.

Queer tales are told of the manner in which the government is swindled at those distant army stations. Ten prices are often paid for lumber to enrich enterprising proprietors of sawmills. And then upon the Rio Grande, the old story of cattle stealing is revived. The Mexicans come over the river and drive off the old Border Minstrelsy, the Tweed constantly counted by those more troopers

"who sought the bourne from which their brest, Like Banquo's spirit, in sculdest back."

Of course the Texans hang the robbers when they catch them, but it is one that this is the normal condition of affairs on the border, and it is one that needs improvement.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Mormons Knock for Admission to the Union.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 8.—A great number of people from all parts of the Territory met in the Tabernacle this evening and held here yesterday afternoon, in the new Tabernacle. The crowd was enthusiastic, numbering over twelve thousand. The Hon. A. Smith, Brigham Young's counsel, was elected chairman. A committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, asking the admission of Utah as a State. The memorial represents that similar petitions were sent in in 1856 and 1862, although not presented, they were never brought to a vote. The memorial claims a proportion of the other Territories admitted into the Union with far less order of government and general resources for self-maintainance. The Territorial Government at the last is oppressive—a relic of the old Colonial form our fathers threw off because of its injustice, exaction and tyranny—particularly in appointing the Government appointing officers from distant States who are unacquainted with the necessities of the people. The population of Utah is now 150,000, and they are asking for self-government.

A Parisian Scandal.

The Baron de Rivière—His Reply to the Accusations of Heloise Stilt.

From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 13.]

The most interesting, a lengthy account of which appeared in last Sunday's *Herald*, giving the fair lady's side of the question as she represented it in her complaint and through her counsel. Mr. James Henderson, counsel for Mr. Rivière, obtained an order from Judge Jones of the superior court, requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the order of arrest against the Baron Rivière de Rivière should not be vacated. Yesterday the order was made returnable on yesterday morning before Judge Jones. On that case coming up the plaintiff's counsel presented a long affidavit, which was met with the motion, owing to the shortness of the notice which he had received, Mr. Henderson replied that he was ready to proceed, and that, in case the plaintiff insisted on an adjournment, he would withdraw the motion and issue a writ of habeas corpus in addition. The result is that the case on which we now moving, which had been prepared in great haste, will now somewhat incomplete. The suggestion of Mr. Henderson was adopted and an order entered in the minutes of the court to that effect.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE BARON DE RIVIERE.

The following is a copy of the counter affidavit of the defendant, which, it will be seen, sheds a different light on the interesting transactions between him and the baroness from what has been set forth in her complaint:

City and County of New York, ss.—Baron Henri Armoa de Rivière being duly sworn, says that the allegations in the above entitled action; that he has read the affidavit of the above named plaintiff, on which the order of arrest herein was granted by Hon. James Friedman, on the 2d day of October inst.; that the statement in said affidavit to the effect that he was married man and, in summer of 1865, in the French empire, gave himself out to be a French gentleman of princely fortune and then represented himself to deponent as an unmarried man," is utterly false and untrue, as well as the statement in said affidavit to the effect that he "by divers acts, devices, false pretences and allurements, gained the plaintiff's affections and confidence, and did by false, wicked and fraudulent devices debauch and seduce the plaintiff and induce her to live and cohabite with him as his wife." Deponent further says that it is utterly, wholly and absolutely false and untrue that said plaintiff on the 10th day of September, 1865, at the city of Paris, in France, or at any other time or place, deposited with him for safe keeping the sum of $7,500, France in gold coin, and of the value of $7,500 in American money, belonging to the plaintiff, or any gold or money whatever; or that deponent then and there promised or agreed to return the same, or any part thereof, upon her request. Deponent further says that it is totally false and untrue that he absconded from France or wrongfully converted said amount, or any amount, or any property of the plaintiff to his own use, or that he now wrongfully detains the same or any part thereof from her, or that he is about to quit the city, or that he is a transient boarder at the New York Hotel in this city. Deponent further says that it is absolutely false and untrue that he is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $7,500 or any other sum. He further says that he left Paris some time in the month of April, 1865, for Madrid, in Spain, accompanied by his wife and children, and during that time his wife, and arrived in Madrid aforesaid in the said month of April; that in the latter part of May, 1865, he left Madrid with his family and proceeded to Seville and Cadiz, and then went to Lisbon, in Portugal, where he arrived in June, 1865; that from the 13th of January, 1866, he left for Bordeaux, in France, where he arrived on the 19th of January, 1866, and will also appear by his pasport from the French minister at Lisbon, countersigned by the official authorities at Bordeaux; that he first became acquainted with the plaintiff in a railroad car between Paris and Bordeaux, in the latter part of the year 1861, when she then and there represented that she was an orphan destitute of money or means, and that she was going to join her husband and had left for America; that she then had only children—a boy about ten or twelve fourteen years of age, and a baby only a few months old; that, on hearing her affecting statement, deponent gave her money to pay her traveling expenses; that deponent never saw her in Paris in the year 1866, when she appealed to his generosity to furnish her with the means to join her husband, who, she then stated was in Australia; that he complied with his generosity to furnish her with the means to join her husband, who, she then stated was in Australia; that he complied with her request, and that she went to Australia, and upon which deponent was traveling on his way to Chile; that said plaintiff followed him up to Lima, in Peru, and remained there until he came back from Chile, some six months thereafter; that ever since she has systematically followed up, annoyed, threatened and endeavored to extort money from deponent, who was obliged, in the year 1867, to have her arrested and brought before the *Commissaire de Police* in Paris, where she was bound to keep the peace; that said plaintiff has now been residing in the city of New York for the past year, and has systematically followed him up with attempts at black-mailing deponent, and that deponent is now married man and engaged in important business with the Chilean and Bolivian governments, with which he has contracted for 1,000,000 tons of guano; that said plaintiff, in the month of September last, published in numerous creditors unpaid, and was then sued by said creditors in the police correctionels court, in the city of Paris, for obtaining goods under false pretenses.

AFFIDAVIT OF EMILIE ARNOUS DE RIVIERE.

The deponent being duly sworn, says that she is the wife of Baron Henri A. de Rivière, the defendant in this action, and that she was married to him in the month of May, 1865, in the city of Madrid, Spain, in the year 1865; that she has read the foregoing affidavit of the defendant and knows the contents thereof; and that so far as the same relates to the defendant's taking his daughter-in-law and this deponent to Madrid, Seville and Bordeaux, the same is true.

AFFIDAVIT OF LAVINIA D. WISE.

The deponent says that she knew the plaintiff in Paris, and that she then became acquainted with him in this city, in 1865; that said plaintiff then went under the name of Rose Stilt, and that this deponent that she was the wife of Baron Rivière; that in the year 1866 or prior thereto, and had put up at the Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, where said plaintiff resided at the St. Nicholas. Deponent visited said plaintiff at both places, where said Helen Stille lived in the most elegant and luxurious manner, apartments, and with one of whom she went to Europe as mistress; that she became acquainted with the Duke de Sermoy, and represented, and as deponent is informed and believes, tried to pass herself off as the Duke's wife; that when she first came to the city said plaintiff was a frequent visitor of a house of ill fame in Houston street; that in the year 1867 deponent was informed by the said George Stille, now deceased, that the plaintiff had basely deceived him in Europe and elsewhere, and indeed had to believe that he was the father of one of the children, and thereby obtained large sums of money from him; that at this time she knew that the plaintiff also would not believe her under oath.

The Pacific Railroad commenced carrying immigrants to California for $70 from New York, or $42 from Omaha, on the 1st of September, and the experiment has proved a gratifying success. The number of emigrants has averaged 100 per day; they are carried in good cars and well cared for, and they can make the trip in less than ten days. They are now a large item in the business on the emigrant trains to the Pacific.

A lady whose deceased had not enjoyed a continuance of life for thirty-eight years, was asked at a seance one night if she would like a communication from his spirit. "I believe not," she said, "if he's got no more spirit in the other world than he had in this, it's not worth bothering about.

Mark Twain proposes a pleasant little joke to Congress. He proposes to buy a number of silver mines: "I own millions of silver mines, and I have millions of silver deads in Nevada—in fact I own the entire undercrust of that country, nearly. And if Congress would only waive that State off my property, so that I could get at it, I would be very glad."

The ingenuity of Connecticut has risen above the invention of wooden nutmegs. Its latest and most ingenious way that of "wooden wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin McCall, of Bonraliville, in that State, the other day. One of the presents was a bridal loaf, frosted with great care, but on attempting to cut it for distribution among the guests, it was found to be a large wooden block, fastened upon the head of a flour barrel.

TAXES.

First and Last Call!

WILLIAM H. OGBOURNE is my only authorized Deputy to collect the State and County Tax for the year 1869.

WILLIAM PALLOONEY,
Tax Collector of Montgomery county.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1869:

Cedarville, Wednesday, October 6, 1869.
Rutledge's Store, Thursday, Oct. 7.
Mount Meigs, Friday, Oct. 8.
Hope Village, Saturday, Oct. 9.
Bierne', Tuesday, Oct. 12.
Dublin's Store, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Tucker's Store, Thursday, Oct. 14.
Pleasant Hill, Friday, Oct. 15, and until 2 o'clock, p. m.
Saturday, Oct. 16.
River, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
Union Academy, Thursday, Oct. 21.
Robertson's Cross Roads, Friday, Oct. 22.
Montgomery, Wednesday, Oct. 27.
Albina, Thursday, Oct. 28.
Hardscrabble, Friday, Oct. 29.

Having been delayed one month in the collection of the taxes, I can only visit the different places mentioned, and I request the citizens to form on promptly and meet me.

W. H. OGBOURNE.
oct12-2d4w

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama.

A. F. GUYES, SYDNEY G. MARSH, vs. JAMES L. WINTER et al.

IT this cause it is made to appear to the Register, that James L. Winter, a defendant to the cross bill in this cause, has left the State of Alabama; that James L. Winter, Lavius S. Winter and their children Lois Amith Winter, Mollie Towner Winter, James L. Winter, jr., Charles Winter, Eva Winter, Anna A. Winter, and an infant whose name is unknown to Mary Isaac J. Moses, are nonresidents of the State of Alabama, and reside in the State of New York; that James L. Winter and their children reside at Atlanta in the State of Georgia; that Isaac J. Moses resides at Columbus in the State of Georgia; and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of 21 years, except the children of J. L. Winter.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said James L. Winter, Lavius S. Winter and their children Lois Amith Winter, Mollie Towner Winter, James L. Winter, jr., Charles Winter, Eva Winter, Anna A. Winter, and Mary Isaac J. Moses, are nonresidents of the State of Alabama, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of December, 1869, or in default they thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 18th day of October, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.
oct18-w4 21d3

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term of 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Charles Morelos against Susan B. Thomas, minorum, et al., I shall proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in November, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed in said city, the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of northwest quarter of section 5 township 15 range 19; north half of northeast quarter of section 12 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; east half of southeast quarter of section 1 township 15 range 20; west half of northeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 31 township 14 range 19; containing 941 310 acres, more or less, sold as the property of Thomas J. Orme.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county, Ala.

THE State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, September 3, 1869.

Estate of H. R. Harrison, deceased.

THIS day came R. M. Daniels, administrator, and filed his application in writing for an order and decree praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

W. E. DENNIS, Probate Judge,
sept23-w4w Elmore county, Ala.

THE State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT.

Estate of Green Hatchfield, deceased.

THIS day came Thomas B. Hatchfield, administrator of said estate, and filed her application in writing for an order and decree to sell the real estate belonging to said estate, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

It is ordered that the 3d day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge.
oct9-w4w

State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT.

Estate of William Gordon, deceased.

THIS day came Jane E. Gordon, administratrix of said estate, and filed her application in due form and order praying for an order of sale of the real estate belonging to said estate, and the court finds the same sufficient for the purpose of distribution.

It is ordered that the 30th day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge of Probate.
oct14-w4w

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER an order of the Probate Court of Tallapoosa county, Ala., I will offer for sale,

On the 6th day of November, 1869,

ON THE PREMISES IN SAID COUNTY, ALA., the following described

LANDS.

The southeast quarter, southwest quarter of section 13, southeast quarter and south half of the east half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter section 24, northeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 26, all in township 19 range 24.

Terms of sale, Cash.

JOHN LANCASTER, Adm'r
oct14-w4w Estate Wm. Lancaster, dec'd

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will offer for sale, on

Monday, October, 1869,

I will sell at the premises of the late deceased, the undivided one-fifth interest in the following lands, situated in said county of Montgomery, to-wit:

The southwest quarter of section 20 township 18 range 20, 160 acres; southeast quarter of section 24 township 18 range 20, 160 acres; northwest quarter of section 29 township 18 range 20, 160 acres. West half of northeast quarter of section 29 township 18 range 20, 80 acres. West half of northwest quarter of section 4 township 18 range 20, 80 acres. Northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 4 township 18 range 20, 40 acres. Northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 5 township 18 range 20, 40 acres. Southeast quarter of northeast quarter of section 5 township 18 range 20, 40 acres; all lying east of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

Terms of sale—one-half cash, and the other in 12 months with interest from day of sale.

WM. L. MILLWOOD, Adm'r.
oct12-d6

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama.

A. F. GUYES, SYDNEY G. MARSH, vs. JAMES L. WINTER et al.

IT this cause it is made to appear to the Register, that James L. Winter, a defendant to the cross bill in this cause, has left the State of Alabama; that James L. Winter, Lavius S. Winter and their children Lois Amith Winter, Mollie Towner Winter, James L. Winter, jr., Charles Winter, Eva Winter, Anna A. Winter, and an infant whose name is unknown to Mary Isaac J. Moses, are nonresidents of the State of Alabama, and reside in the State of New York; that James L. Winter and their children reside at Atlanta in the State of Georgia; that Isaac J. Moses resides at Columbus in the State of Georgia; and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of 21 years, except the children of J. L. Winter.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said James L. Winter, Lavius S. Winter and their children Lois Amith Winter, Mollie Towner Winter, James L. Winter, jr., Charles Winter, Eva Winter, Anna A. Winter, and Mary Isaac J. Moses, are nonresidents of the State of Alabama, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 15th day of December, 1869, or in default they thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against them.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 18th day of October, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.
oct18-w4 21d3

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Charles Morelos against Susan B. Thomas, minorum, et al., I shall proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in November, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed in said city, the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, to-wit:

The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the south half of the southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of northwest quarter of section 5 township 15 range 19; north half of northeast quarter of section 12 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; east half of southeast quarter of section 1 township 15 range 20; west half of northeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 31 township 14 range 19; containing 941 310 acres, more or less, sold as the property of Thomas J. Orme.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county, Ala.
oct12-w4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands in the circuit and chancery courts of Montgomery county, Ala., I will proceed to sell,

On the Third Monday in November, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, the following described real estate, situated in said county of Montgomery, to-wit:

The west half of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 1 township 15 range 20; west half of northeast quarter of section 12 township 15 range 19; north half of northeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of northeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 6 township 15 range 19; west half of southeast quarter of section 31 township 14 range 19; containing 941 310 acres, more or less, sold as the property of Thomas J. Orme.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county, Ala.
oct12-w4

Very Valuable —OF— PLANTATIONS.

AS A PREVENTIVE FOR

Chills, Fever etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOOK NO VALUABLE TIME

DURING THE BUSY SICKLY

SEASON.

TO be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind. A dose taken each day, as a preventive, will be found cheaper and better than any other. Try it. Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle. LAVENDER & SIMMONS' MEDICINES. It has no superior.

As the sickly season is upon you, and you require some remedy other than quinine, which distresses your hearing. Therefore, why not use the natural remedy of the season in which to live.

SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator

Which is composed of leaves and herbs that are known by the Indians as the best and only specific remedy for the diseases. Perfectly harmless in its effect, thoroughly reliable as a preventive, and sure cure for

LIVER DISEASE
CHILLS AND FEVER
CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, HEADACHE, Etc., Etc.

Send to your druggists and get a package without fail. Price $1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
sept28-d1 Macon, GEORGIA.

$10,000 CASES OF GOODS were shipped from this house to our house in our branch, in Mobile, and others, in exchange, in every part of the country, from March 1st, 1869, and continued to the time for over

One Million Dollars.

Our facilities for doing a first-class insurance business are better than ever before. We have agents in all the principal cities, ready to purchase goods from the Manufacturers, Importers, and others, for cash, and others at an interval of from three to six months, as per production.

Our terms are moderate, in part, of the following goods:

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Virginia, Kentucky, Jeans, Linseys, Tulle Lawns, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts, Corsets, &c. &c.

Silver-plated Ware, Spoons plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, 3 bottle Plated Castors, Heraldic Ware, Glass Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery in great variety.

Elegant French & German Fancy Goods, Beautiful Photograph Albums, the newest and choicest styles in Morocco and Velvet bindings.

Morocco Traveling Bags, Handkerchief & Glove Boxes, &c.

Gold and Plated Jewelry of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with a one of the largest manufacturing houses in Boston, to supply us with the standard and latest works of popular authors at the lowest prices, and we are prepared to fill orders for Libraries, Public or Private Works, in full gilt and cloth bindings, and bindings for Law, Medical and Theological Books.

One Dollar for each article.

We do not offer a single article of merchandise that is not worth a dollar, and in many instances we do not ask you to buy goods from us unless we can sell them cheaper than you can buy them at wholesale, and pay while the greater part of our goods are sold at retail.

ONE-HALF THE REGULAR RATES.

Orders received and filled with promptness and accuracy. By employing your spare time to form clubs, you can procure goods from us at one-half the usual wholesale rates, either in Club or Merchandise orders. Send for circulars, which contain full particulars, and which will be sent free of charge with our house.

Agents wanted to collect 10 cents from each customer and forward to us in advance, for Descriptive Checks to be given to each customer.

Agents will find it to their interest to call on us before purchasing the article thereon described, or send for circulars and price list. Address, GEORGE ELY, Augusta, Georgia, numbering over 250 different articles—not one of which is worth less than a dollar—all for the same money.

Every purchaser of first sending for Checks are entitled to one. We are also ready to supply agents with valuable goods, which are not on our catalogues, and for which we charge only 10 per cent. on cost. Agents in every large club we will put check for WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, or any other valuable article of value, *giving some members of the club an opportunity to draw a valuable article at a less cost than the regular price.*

In every order amounting to over $250 accompanied by the cash, we will allow an extra discount of 5 per cent. Those whose subscriptions reach from letter A to F, inclusive, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter G to K, inclusive, on the 30th day of November, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter L to R, inclusive, on the 15th day of December, 1869.

Those whose surnames reach from letter S to Z, inclusive, on the 31st day of December, 1869.

M. VAN ARSDALE, Committee.
sept7-w22w

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Bell, late of Montgomery county, Ala., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r.
oct7-3w

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mary E. Perry, deceased, have been granted to me on the 31 day of October, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Ala., to all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOHN L. PORTER, Adm'r.
oct7-3w

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at auction at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours

On Monday the 1st day of November, 1869,

all the estate of Jacob Weil, late of Pikeville and North Alabama Railroad, of the assets of the estate of H. A. Jones, deceased.

H. F. Lee & Co., auctioneers.
oct7-w3w

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry at Artesian basin, on

Monday the First day of November, 1869,

Lot No. 8, in Square No. 8, on west side of Commerce street, in the city of Montgomery.

And 2 Slaves South and North Railroad stock—
Terms—one-half cash, balance in 12 months with interest from day of sale. Sale positive.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct7-3w W. G. WALLER, Adm'r.
H. F. LEE & CO., auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry at Artesian basin, on

Monday the First day of November, 1869,

Lot No. 8, in Square No. 8, on west side of Commerce street, in the city of Montgomery.

And 2 Slaves South and North Railroad stock—
Terms—one-half cash, balance in 12 months with interest from day of sale. Sale positive.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct7-3w W. G. WALLER, Adm'r.
H. F. LEE & CO., auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry at Artesian basin, on

Monday the 1st day of November, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, the following lands belonging to the estate of Jacob Christin, deceased, to-wit:

The west half of the south half of section 13, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 14, section 12, east half of northwest quarter of section 12, and the northeast quarter of section 12, containing 1,000 acres, more or less, all of which is cultivated and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 31 day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause, if any, why said application should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Washington L. Jones, administrator of the estate of George T. Jones, minor, as guardian of Mary Jones, minor heir of Jacob Weil, deceased, and filed his application in writing for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

It is ordered that the 1st day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sarah A. Pollard, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Tribble, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration her petition in writing praying for an order of sale of the real estate insolvent, and praying that the same may be sold for the purpose of distribution, and the court finds the said petition to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper, and that the personal property, with the exception of the slaves, is insufficient to pay the debts belonging to said estate, also a final account and vouchers of said administratrix, and the court finds the same correct and ready for settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the time appointed for the hearing thereof, should be given to all persons interested to be and appear before the court on the 30th day of October, 1869, and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be settled and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Wallace Bell, administrator of the estate of Thomas Bell, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Ala., and filed his application in writing for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

It is ordered that the 1st day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Washington L. Jones, administrator of the estate of George T. Jones, minor, as guardian of Mary Jones, minor heir of Jacob Weil, deceased, and filed his application in writing for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

It is ordered that the 1st day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court, I will sell at public outcry at Artesian basin, in the city of Montgomery, at 12 o'clock, m.,

On Monday the 25th day of October inst.,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, the following lands belonging to the estate of Jacob Christin, deceased, to-wit:

The west half of the south half of section 13, southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 14, section 12, east half of northwest quarter of section 12, and the northeast quarter of section 12, containing 1,000 acres, more or less, all of which is cultivated and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 31 day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause, if any, why said application should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sarah A. Pollard, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Tribble, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Ala., and filed her application in writing for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

It is ordered that the 1st day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sarah A. Pollard, administratrix of the estate of Griffin L. Rogers, deceased, and filed her application in writing for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient to convict the same if they think proper.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 1st day of November, 1869, be and the same is appointed a day for the hearing of said application, at which time parties in interest can appear and show cause if they think proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
oct12 2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sarah A. Pollard, administratrix of the estate of Griffin L. Rogers, deceased, and filed her application in writing for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to the estate of said deceased, and the court finds the said application to be sufficient

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, OCT. 30.

In the Superior Court of New York, Philip Johnson has recovered $26,000 damages of the Hudson River Railroad, for illegal overcharge of fare for one year, during which he made five hundred and forty trips over the road.

The Chicago *Post* helps the Democracy to account for their defeat thusly: Democratic journals are trying to explain the defeat of the party in the late elections, on the ground of the "heavy loads" it had to carry in unpopular candidates. The heaviest load of unpopularity the Democratic party has to carry is the Democratic party.

The discovery of Junius, so often announced, has, at length, it is said, been placed beyond doubt by the researches of the Hon. Edward Twisleton, of England, who has, for the first time, called in the aid of a scientific expert in handwriting, the well-known Mr. Charles Chabot. The results will shortly be made public, together with *fac similes* of the autographs of Junius' Letters to Woodfall and George Grenville.

A Oakey Hall, who has been foisted by an insertable providence upon the people of New York as their mayor, issues a scurrilous letter to the *Herald* with this challenge:—"I now end this epistle by challenging Horace Greeley, as candidate for comptroller, to meet me on a political stump next week in any rural portion of the state he may select and discuss for three hours on a side the issues of the day."

The Hon. John A. Campbell, of Alabama, who resigned his seat in the United States Supreme Court at the outbreak of the war, and was afterwards connected with the rebel War Department, appeared for the first time since his resignation, and opened a cause in the Supreme Court, on Tuesday. Mr. R. B. Curtis, of Massachusetts, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court, appeared as counsel in another case.

The New York *World*, of a few days ago, remarked that "Disintegrating influences are working upon the Radical party in something like four fifths of the states." The accuracy of the *World's* statement is most conclusively demonstrated by the results of last Tuesday's elections. The Radical party, however, will endeavor to bear up under all such "disintegrating influences" as were at work upon it in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa.

The *Tribune* says: "When General Grant's letter to Mr. Bonner was published, we regarded it as a most excellent one, but unnecessary. Later developments, however, show a depth of depravity in the schemes of the gold ring at that time unknown to us, and we have since had occasion to congratulate the country that the letter was written." We suppose it is to be true, save the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, that a majority of the Cabinet favors a speedy recognition of the Republic of Cuba. The President, as did his particular friend, the late Secretary Rawlins, strongly believes in that direction, and delays chiefly from prudential reasons suggested by the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, and Attorney General Hoar, who coincided with Mr. Sumner in their opinions as to the important international question involved. It is not, certainly, as some have asserted, because of any immediate effect on the Alabama question that these gentlemen advise the President to hold off for the present. Mr. Sumner puts his request for delay on higher and more general grounds. Were a recognition of the Republic of Cuba—and not of belligerent rights for the Cuban insurgents merely—to have any direct bearing on the controversy with England about the rebel privateers, diplomatic motives of the kind alleged might be the more readily imagined. Even then, however, important State action could hardly be made to turn upon the particular theories of international law held by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The popular voice, we believe, decidedly favors immediate recognition of the Cuban Republic. It is evident that Spain, agitated with internal disorders quite sufficient to occupy the attention of the Regency at home, will not be able to maintain its authority in Cuba. Further efforts to do so are but a waste of human life. The war, too, is prosecuted with such cruelty that the civilized world should protest against its continuance. It would appear to be a war for the maintenance of African slavery—abolished by the Republican Constitution—as well as for the perpetuation of a foreign despotism over the Caucasian inhabitants of the island. Our people sympathize with the insurrection, as a revolt against the public tyranny, cruelty and oppression. They do this independently of any supposed or possible future of Cuba in its relations with this country. In doing so this, because they are on the side of freedom and humanity, struggling against power unjustly exercised.

There are, undeniably, other reasons which have their weight with many in favor of the autonomy of Cuba. The destiny of an island so near our South ern coast can not be to us, as a nation, a matter of indifference. We have interests of our own at stake. If annexation does not immediately follow, we want the least expect to establish relations of reciprocity in trade with the "steadfast isle," largely increasing our commerce in that direction, and bringing about a result which we are to such a degree dependent on the Cubans. We have no doubt that decisive action now will secure the lasting friendship and alliance of Cuba, to the advantage of her people as well as of our own. Nor is it probable that voluntary annexation would be long deferred, when independence is once established and recognized.

Under these circumstances, we may reasonably expect the President will not much longer defer to act according to his individual inclination in this matter, concurring, as it does, with the views of his Cabinet advisers—there being, we are informed, but the two opponents in that council whom we have already named. Spain, we believe, cannot subdue the rank and file fight bravely against it. It lacks honesty, and pluck, when it does not come square out in defense of the people. But our leaders are cowards. They dare not avow their principles. They mean one thing and talk another. They lose two Democrats to gain one Republican. They plan to falsify election returns when support friends. They want the vote of the tax-payers and the vote of the bondholders, and set up cockleger platforms, meaning nothing; thus talk by the hour to prove to a Republican that they mean one thing, and another hour to a Democrat to prove they mean another. This is the style of "top-and-bottom dealing to reach the cards in the center.

"We mean equal taxation, but dare not say so openly."

"We mean greenbacks for bonds, but it won't do to say so just yet."

"We mean to repudiate the nations debt, but, boys, don't mention it to bondholders, or they will not vote with us."

"We mean to protect the South when we get into power, but can't get the power or if we say so, so must go slow to catch New England."

"We must not denounce Republicans, so many Democrats are in that party. If we offend them, they will not come back."

"We won't adopt certain views and ideas of brave, earnest Democrats till they become popular."

And then kill off the men who advanced and popularize the ideas to strengthen the party.

There is a rising Democrat in Ohio. "Hist in there!"

There is another in Indiana.

"Kill him down!"

There is another in New York.

"Kill him down!"

There is another in Pennsylvania.

"Kill him down!"

There is another in New Jersey—another in New England—another in Illinois—another from somewhere in the Pacific coast—another in California—another in one of the Southern States.

"Kill them all down!" And thus strengthen the party.

Packer is glad that Pemilston is killed.

Pemilston is glad that Packer is killed.

Hoffman is glad that both are killed.

Hendricks is glad that all of them are killed.

Blindingham wishes more of them were killed.

"And we, in common with other good Democrats, are sorry such is the case, and yet do not care a continental that he is killed, if those who do the killing will not manage in killing others to kill themselves, and by this cowardly, brainless, tricky, selfish, illiberal policy, principle principle and emasculate the Democratic party."

The Fugitive's Story.

From the N. Y. Independent.)

To the Editor of the Herald:

In an article under the above heading you do me great injustice by buying before your many readers the one side of the case which at first blush would appear to one believe that the bogus Baron Henri Regis Casimir de Trobriand was the victim of "injured innocence," and had been greatly imposed upon by a designing and unscrupulous woman. I am no lawyer, but I am bound, in order to set myself right before an over-indulgent public, to correct certain statements made by this self-styled scion of nobility, and will be brief as the circumstances will permit.

In the first place, Count Arnoux is not a Jew, but a Roman Catholic. Most of Herbert in no sense. The Count's father is an expose of his frauds in a book called "Memoirs of a Jew," or Etats Unis devoilés par un Juif Converti," published in Paris under the auspices of M. Benoit Champy, President du Tribunal Civil de la Seine (its Chamblers.)

As to his conduct, those who knew him in 1857, when he engaged in a duel with the notorious Mulligan, can best testify. I need make no comments.

In a previous edition of your paper great stress is laid on the deposition of a certain female. I have since taken the trouble to question the police [illegible] this woman's character, and learn that she is known as "Lilly," and that she kept a *maison de joie* in West Houston street in this city for many years, where the *pseudo* baron lived on the earnings of her illicit profession spoils. This woman is at present living in East Eighth street in this city in company with another female, who swears she was formerly my servant, and whom I can only pity for having permitted herself to be so degraded.

During the pendancy of my action against De Rivieres last week an emissary of his was endeavored to entice me to visit a lady companion in a house in Thirty-third street, where I could ascertain something of advantage to my case. This I refused, but sent my valet *de chambre* to ascertain the nature of the house, and found, as I expected, that an attempt was made to lure me into an improper place. The affidavits also disclosed that I lived with a certain woman in Thirty-third street, in this city. This I deny. I never lived with that lady although in some now worth millions of dollars. As to my blackmailing this "honorable contractor," anger must be provoked at the portraits with no common patience. This fellow, who lived on my money, and who hyrobocated my jewelry and squandered my wardrobe to make his wife presents, has the impudence to [illegible] hear him talk of blackmail. I was worth thousands when he was friendless, and my letter to him will show that I would wished him to do for his child that which my father will do for me in such cases, and look up into the fugitive's calm face with an unswerving conscience, but with that confident carnestness of moral conviction which is so characteristic of the "Old Pioneer." Mr. Whittier (or, let us drop the Mr., out of respect to his Quaker principles) has a word in his book that is meant to write on is one of those words. Applied to me, it means the opposite and undispated place among the poets of the age.

I am forced to be present when this group was shown to Sojourner Truth, and the negro—who had been five years a slave—burst into tears. "I remember," said she "the day when I was sold from my mother, with just such a child, and with just such a bundle—a fugitive slave, carrying in my arms my little daughter, then only a year old, and my only worldly goods tied in a pocket handkerchief." Mr. Rogers' new work will make an appeal not only to Sojourner Truth, Harriet Beecher Stowe, suffered slavery and its horrors, but to those who, though never themselves enslaved, obeyed the command to "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them."

HENRI DE TROBRIAND.

The Riviere Scandal.

Statement of the Lady.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23, '73.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I see by this morning's issue of the Herald that the bogus Baron Henri Regis Casimir de Trobriand, who is the author of "Etats Unis devoilés par un Juif Converti," published in Paris under the auspices of M. Benoit Champy, President du Tribunal Civil de la Seine (its Chamblers.)

As to his conduct, those who knew him in 1857, when he engaged in a duel with the notorious Mulligan, can best testify. I need make no comments.

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A PEARFUL PROPHECY.

Terrible Desolation on the Pacific Coast Predicted.

From the Albany Argus.]

There has recently existed considerable information concerning the state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, from Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall, who has just arrived from that port. Mr. Perry says that business is generally is very dull upon the Isthmus, and a further decline is even looked for. This state of affairs is in consequence upon the opening of the Pacific railroad, and the transportation of large quantities of goods and many passengers by that route instead of by the way of the Isthmus and the Panama railroad as formerly. The business of the merchants of Aspinwall and Panama, who have always depended largely on the custom of the California passengers, has been materially reduced, and the hotels are also suffering from the withdrawal of a large portion of their trade. Instead of four steamers a month, as formerly, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company now send but two, and but comparatively few passengers are now being conveyed by that route. The establishment of the Pacific railroad has been a severe blow to the Isthmus, and by the way of the Isthmus; and the foreign residents of that section of country are in a most gloomy state of mind. So much so, indeed, that they never received any benefit from the pat ronage of the California passengers, and they say, Many of our readers will remember the original Count Arnoux, who was for the present process used by the Government for the purpose of transferring large amounts of gold to the Atlantic coast. The establishment of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company now send but two, and but comparatively few passengers are now being conveyed by that route. The establishment of the Pacific railroad has been a severe blow to the Isthmus, and by the way of the Isthmus; and the foreign residents of that section of country are in a most gloomy state of mind. So much so, indeed, that they never received any benefit from the pat

Weekly State Journal.

How A. T. Stewart Started in Business.

From an interesting personal sketch of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the dry goods King, in a New York paper, we take the following account of his first business operations:

Having attained his majority, Mr. Stewart made preparations to return to Ireland to receive his patrimony, upon the interest of which he had been living. "How much is your patrimony?" asked Mr. Chambers, a gentleman then well known as a buyer at auction for several business firms, and to whom he had stated his intended return to Ireland and the object of his going.

"About $10,000, I suppose," said Mr. Stewart.

"A mere little sum. What do you propose doing with it?"

"Invest it here and live on the income."

"You can do better."

"How?"

"Go into trade."

"Nonsense; I know nothing about trade. I have a horror of trade. I can't even buy a hat or a pair of gloves without getting some one to pick them out for me."

"Stuff," ejaculated Mr. Chambers, impatiently; "Do as I tell you. Go to Belfast, buy linen cloths and scallop trimmings. Spend all your money in them, and you'll double your money."

"If ever I buy linen goods," said Mr. Stewart, "you shall have all the profits."

Mr. Stewart went to Ireland. It was a forty days' voyage. There was only one cabin passenger besides himself, and on the fare of dry biscuit and musty bread they liked to have starved. But at length the voyage ended, he reached his native town, saw his guardian and received his patrimony. It was only $5,000, half the expected sum. The guardian, as guardians are apt to do in these days, had speculated on his ward's money and lost. He went to Belfast. Passing through High street he recalled his conversation with Mr. Chambers. It occurred to him that he had not the remotest idea what either insertions or scallop trimmings were. Seeing a small store and a woman behind the counter he went in.

"Do you keep insertions?" he quietly asked.

"Yes, sir," politely answered the shop woman. "Here is some," and she handed him a piece, which he proceeded to examine.

"How much is this a yard?" inquired Mr. Stewart.

"One shilling."

"I'll take a quarter of a yard;" and this quantity was quickly severed from the piece. A very similar dialogue ensued in regard to scallop trimmings, and with the same result, Mr. Stewart buying a quarter of a yard of this also. Mr. Stewart now saw what insertions and scallop trimmings were. It occurred to him that he had not gone to work, however, in exactly the right way to carry out the plan of Mr. Chambers.

"Can you sell me these goods any cheaper if I buy considerable quantities of each?" he inquired of the shopwoman.

"How much do you wish to buy?"

"A thousand pounds' worth."

"Oh, my sir; you had better go to Mr. Workman's, the manufacturer," said the shopwoman, and she directed him the way to go.

To Mr. Workman's Mr. Stewart went. His £1,000 were soon exchanged for insertion and scallop trimmings. Mr. Stewart soon arrived in New York, bringing with him the product of his purchases.

"I invested my patrimony as you wished me to," said Mr. Stewart to Mr. Chambers.

"You have done just the thing," spoke up Mr. Chambers, with a lively burst of enthusiastic joy. "Scarcely any of these goods are in the market. They are in great demand; sure to double the money paid for them. Where are the goods?"

"Brought them on the ship with me."

"Lucky; well open a store at once."

"Who do you mean by we?"

"You and I will be partners, of course."

"Not at all," answered Mr. Stewart; "you sell the goods I bought, pay me back my $5,000, and that's all I ask or expect. I bought them for your accommodation and not to make anything myself."

It is unnecessary to pursue this dialogue. Mr. Chambers would not listen to anything else than sharing the profits with Mr. Stewart. He insisted further that they should open a store together, and that Mr. Stewart should be the salesman, while he would buy other goods at auction for the establishment. This programme of business finally agreed upon, the next thing was to get a store. They looked through Pearl and Hudson streets, the great centers then of the retail trade, but could find no place to suit them, the principal objection being the high rents asked. Finally a bill "To let" upon the door of No. 257 Broadway attracted their notice. The rent on inquiry was found to be $375 a year. For some time they pondered over the expediency of assuming such a high rent. The man who had just vacated the place had failed, and this made them calm cautious. They decided to take the store.

We have given with some prolixity the above details, as they have never been given to the public before. They show exactly the circumstances under which Mr. Stewart entered in to business, but, instead of his selecting his own business, as most men do, for a profession for it on the suppositious belief of its opening the way to a brilliant fortune, on the contrary he had a strong aversion to it, which it was difficult to overcome, and that, as already stated, he was launched, unless *nolens, volens* into business—a business in its subsequent development the most remarkable on record; one in its progress calling into activity most marvelous executive abilities—one in the rapid attainment of a wealth unequaled in the history of modern times. In the fall of 1823 No. 257 Broadway, heretofore a store No. 299 Broadway. Mr. Chambers bought goods for him for a short time, but Mr. Stewart soon became a partner. The business was all his own. The store was

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 1. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869. NO. 44.

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The Late Elections and their Lessons.

Everything seems to be against the frantic schemes of the madcaps, who control the motley cohorts of the Southern Democracy. They attempted to withdraw from the Union, and found a Southern Confederacy, whose corner-stone was to be slavery, and they failed. They labored to establish a system of peonage, but this crumbled to pieces. Then they were to undo all the acts of Congress, by electing Seymour President, but despite their well laid scheme and deep calculations, the people made General Grant President and squelched their revolutionary plot to regain possession of the Southern States, in the chrysalis state. Then the people of Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, took the reins out of the hands of worn out hacks, and acquiesced in negro suffrage. And so will nigh deprived Hodgson of the little store of sense with which nature had endowed him, and made Randolph more insane than ever known to be at any former period. But drowning men are proverbial for catching at straws, and gamblers fancying fortune, will change with a new deal, so these haughty editors saw a reprieve in the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Packer and Pendleton were to be their Moses and Joshua to lead them into the promised land. The Fifteenth Amendment was bound to be defeated, and a train laid that was to blow the Republican party to pieces. Pretty, mincing John Forsyth announced that Republicanism was at the last gasp and failing to pieces. Hodgson wrote sundry articles pitched to the same tune; Randolph whetted his bowie-knife and sounded his war-whoop, and the editorial mimes muddled the water in the wild exuberance of their frantic joy. The whole pack fell foul of Judge Rice and Col. White, in order to deter others from following their patriotic example. The knew the Union men of 1865 were ready to quit a party into whose ranks they had been entrapped and they hoped to frighten them from their purpose, by the ferocity of the attack on Messrs. Rice and White. "Man proposes, but God disposes," says the adage.

Ohio and Pennsylvania knocked the last prop from under poor Hodgson and his co-laborers, and unless some one ents them down, their political necks will certainly be broken. They move us to pity, as they dangle in the air, spasmodically flinging their feet about in fruitless search of a foot hold, and, all the while, yelling out to the jeering crowd that they are not at all hurt by the least pain. With the downfall of these men, comes a new era. The Moores, Dargans, Winstons and Fitzpatricks will take the helm and put the Democracy on a new tack. With a mighty effort of deglutition they will gulp down negro suffrage. Next year we shall hear but little from Democratic orators about negro suffrage, but a vast deal about conservatism and burying dead issues.

The ranks of the Alabama Democracy are broken for all time to come. The seeds of discord now sown will burst it asunder. The Union men of 1860 will no more be dragooned by truculent editors, but obey the impulses of patriotism. The men of property and the lovers of peace will not set with a party which keeps so turmoil to promote its selfish ends. The poor white men, who were the slaves of aristocratic slaveholders, and were dragged off to the army while the scrawl of twenty hands remained at home to fleece their families, will join the Republican party, where they can enjoy a fair chance. With the disintegration of the Democracy, the Republican party will gain thousands of recruits, and occupy the prond position in popular esteem to which its principles entitle it. Men have looked at it through the haze of prejudice, but hereafter they will not be misled by Democratic misrepresentations. When Democrats acquiesce in negro suffrage, they will no more have a bugbear to thrust in the faces of such as wish to join the Republican ranks. That card will take no more tricks. The Democrats are bound to die hard. They know that acquiescence in negro suffrage amounts to disolution, that they will lose their hold on their deluded followers. It will be worse than a change of front in the face of a hostile army—it will be a disbanding of their forces. Hundreds and thousands will never return to their standards. Hodgson & Co. know all this, but they cannot fight against fate. The old leaders will snatch the helm out of the hands of these incompetent men, and rednce them to ranks with every mark of disgrace. It is in vain for Alabama Democrats to attempt here the divide and conquer policy. The Republican phalanx is not to be broken. No Trojan horse can be introduced into our camp. But we invite volunteers to join us. Mahomet must come to the mountain. It is clear no third party can be formed in Alabama, no matter what name it assumes, or under whose auspices it is started. We warn our friends that this game will be attempted, as a *dernier ressort* by the Democrats, who are adepts in moulting their feathers. We cordially invite volunteers to join our ranks, and assure them they shall receive a hearty welcome. But they must fight under our banners, not attempt to form any third party. We tell our friends to be of good cheer, for we occupy the vantage ground, and only have to "advance the head of the column" to achieve a lasting triumph.

Georgia Colored Labor Convention.

A Convention composed of between two and three hundred delegates was lately held at Macon. The delegates were represented by the papers of that city as being in many instances above the common average of intelligence, and their deliberations were harmonious. The following is the report of the Committee on Education, which we recommend to the perusal of every colored man:

The mind of man is that part which, more than any other, indicates the near relation that he sustains toward God, the great source of all knowledge. The past history of man has developed the fact that the mind is capable of a very high degree of cultivation. Indeed, the limit to which the human mind is confined has never, and, perhaps, never can be ascertained by man himself. Our Creator, in his own wise providence, has ordained that while man is primarily dependent on him for everything, even the breath he inhales, still there is much that he may do for himself which will, in a very large degree, enhance his happiness or misery while he lives upon the earth. There is no duty required of man that yields such an abundant harvest of true happiness as the cultivation of the mind. This cultivation of the mind is called education. No educated people can be enslaved; no educated people can be robbed of their labor; no educated people can be kept in a helpless condition, but will rise with a united voice and assert their manhood.

Your committee beg leave to say that in their opinion many, if not all of the disadvantages under which the colored people of Georgia are toeday laboring, grows out of their great destitution in this respect. We know that many of them are doing everything in their power to acquire an education them selves, and to educate their children; still with the lights before us we think that much more might be done, and will be done, be done, if our people can be made to understand the vast importance of this subject to themselves and their prosperity.

We have the honor, therefore, to recommend to the members of this Convention, and the people of Georgia, that in the future more attention be given to this subject, and that in every neighborhood the heads of families, and others interested in the education and elevation of the colored race, unite themselves together for the purpose of establishing schools for themselves and children. The well-known maxim, "United we stand, divided we fall," holds good with us in the work of education. We must work together so that the strong may help the weak and all prosper together. We recommend that such arrangement be made by this Convention as they may deem necessary to assist the people in securing teachers, and that a committee be appointed to memorialize the General Assembly of this State, at its next session, to at once pass the necessary laws to carry into effect that part of the Constitution of Georgia which provides that there shall be a public school law. We would further recommend to our people to employ no one to teach their children unless they be of good moral character, believing, as we do, that it would greatly retard their elevation, morality, to do so.

WM. J. WHITE, Chairman.
HENRY SIMMONS,
FLOYD SHELTON,
S. A. COMB,
W. A. GOLDEN.

The following is the report of the Committee on Immigration. We ask every sensible man to note the contrast between the noble sentimen s of the down-trodden and oppressed colored men of Georgia, and those of their oppressors. They extend the hand of welcome to the immigrants whom the Democratic party have threatened to make the instruments of their destruction. Here is the report:

WHEREAS, There is great talk in our respective counties of their being flooded with foreign labor; and

Whereas, Bad men have tried to impress upon the minds of our people that foreign laborers, when arriving in this State, will destroy the "negro;" and

Whereas, It is the opinion of this Convention, laboring men of whatever color, class or their previous condition may have been, they will unite for the elevation of labor; and

Whereas, There are millions of acres of land lying idle in this State for want of cultivation; be it therefore

Resolved, That we stand ready to extend a hearty welcome to any and all who may choose to cast their lot among us as laborers, and especially the Chinese.

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to protect laborers in their rights, let them be of whatever nativity they may.

A Good Example.

We see by the papers that Mr. Hall, Senator of Tennessee, has introduced a bill to amend the criminal laws of the State, so as to prevent the publication of slanderous articles in newspapers. The bill provides that no newspaper editors shall publish or permit to be published any slanderous or libelous article on the private character of any one, unless the same shall appear as an editorial, signed by the name of the author. Any newspaper editor violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment on presentment as is now prescribed by law, and in addition to the penalities now imposed, he shall be fined $1000, and in default of payment shall be subjected to imprisonment in the county jail for one to six months, at the discretion of the court.

If we had had such a law in Alabama we should not have had so many slanderous and libelous articles in the press of this city and State. The way in which the Democratic press has for a long time assailed the private characters of some of the best men in the State, for no other reason than that they were Republicans, has been a standing disgrace. The high mission of the press has been degraded, and it has forfeited the respect of the people. If the same kind of amendment could be enacted in this State, it would do much to elevate the tone of the Democratic press, and would be a much more valuable educational agency than it has hitherto been. Nothing is so calculated to degrade the press, in the estimation of the public, as the frequent publication of low and scurrilous attacks on the characters of respectable citizens on political grounds.

Too Late.

The first sign of a disposition to effect genuine reforms in Cuba and other colonies, is the decree of Spain granting religious liberty. It will be, for the present, of not much practical effect—such is the condition of Cuba and Porto Rico. But it makes some difference in the attitude of combatants struggling for the mastery there. The church influence is still powerful in the island. Its support to the cause of Spain was undoubtedly of some importance. Precisely as Maximilian overturned his throne in Mexico by decree which turned the whole church party against him, it is not impossible that the orders now promulgated may contribute to the overthrow of Spanish rule in Cuba. It is true, the revolutionists are committed quite as strongly to religious liberty. So Juarez was regarded with intense hostility by the church party in Mexico, but they preferred his success to the rule of Maximilian because it was thought easier to control or undermine his government. In like spirit, the church adherents in Cuba, may prefer a chance of securing peculiar advantages through the revolution to the certainty of religious liberty enforced with military strictness by a soldier as Captain-General. At all events, it is too late for this measure to have any serious effect in winning back insurrectionists, while it may weaken the Spanish power.

A Sad Affair.

Lovers Killed by Lightning.

From the London Times.]

A melancholy interest surrounds the death occurring on the 26th ult. of Thos Hardaker and Emma Carrick, the two lovers who were struck dead on Sunday night, in the footpath leading from Stanningly to Farsley. It appears that the couple, who had both been Sunday school teachers at St. James' Church Stanningly, had kept company two or three years, the young woman being employed as a weaver, and the young man learning about the county with his brother, James Hardaker, in charge of a toy and fancy bazaar. Last week being Farsley feast, the bazaar was pitched there, and Thomas Hardaker availed himself of his near proximity to his sweetheart, Emma Carrick, to pay her occasional visits.

The bazaar was got ready on Saturday night for removal to Holbeck at 6 on Monday morning; and as the couple were to be married in November, they arranged to walk together as much as possible before parting. In the afternoon they took ten at her father's house, and in the evening were at Farsley. They appear to have been on their way to the young woman's home at Stanningley when the calamity occurred. They took the path across the fields, and were last seen alive in conversation in a "snicket," a narrow road between two fields, terminating the footpath in the direction of Stanningley. They ap.ear to have retraced their steps toward Farsley, and to have stood for shelter in the shadow of the wall, on the footpath leading to Mr. Butler's house, close to the fieldpath, and near to a stile road, which was protected by an iron railing. On the south side of the wall is a plantation of young trees, and some fifty yards further on, on the north side, are other iron railings, the unfortunate pair standing between the iron rails and pointing toward the westward.

The storm came from the westward, and it is supposed that the electric fluid, attracted by the mass of metal, swept forward to that guarding the stile road, and on its way struck down the lovers, as they were found lying apart a few yards from the wall, the young man stretched on his back, and his unfortunate partner on her face, her umbrella, or parasol, lying under her body. The only mark of the action of the lightning on the bodies of the helpless pair was to be seen in their faces, which were scarred and burnt about the forehead and nose. Hardaker's right boot was ripped open, a small hole was burnt in his purse, and two or three other holes in his shirt, and his money—gold, silver, and copper—was partially melted, two shilling pieces being fused together; but rather singularly, the young woman's purse and its contents were untouched. When the bodies were washed and laid out, they appeared to be only asleep, the young woman's countenance having a pleasing expression, and the color for a time remained in her cheeks.

The Saginaw (Michigan) *Enterprise* relates the story of one of the most perilous balloon voyages on record. Professor La Mountain was the only occupant of the balloon, which ascended from Bay City on the afternoon of the 12th instant. The balloon had leaked badly, and his companion was obliged to get out of the car, when those who held the balloon let go suddenly, and the air vessel passed upward with dreadful velocity, without either ballast, instruments, food or companion. In a few minutes the balloon had attained an altitude of two miles, and was driven by a very strong gale directly toward the lake. It passed into a snow cloud, which speedily cooled it and everything in and about it. The escape valve was frozen tight, and Professor La Mountain, in pulling with all his might to open it, drew out the rope and thus cut off another means of escape. The balloon still passed upward, and emerged into the clear, cold air above. The involuntary traveler felt that something must be done, and quickly. He climbed the ropes above the hoop and felt for his knife, but he had left it below. Clinging with one land to the ropes, he tore with his other hand and his teeth a hole in the side of the balloon. Passing to the other side he repeated the process, and then returned quickly to the car. His fingers had been frozen while thus exposed. He heard the cloth tear, and saw the rent open from the bottom to the top. The balloon had gradually slackened its upward progress, rested a moment in equilibrium, and then began to descend, slowly at first, and then with a velocity more frightful than that of the ascent. At the height of two miles from the ground the gas had completely left the balloon, but the air had rushed in and made it a sort of parachute. Prof. La Mountain was in a half unconscious state during the descent, although he remembers passing through the cloud, less distinctly the sensation on seeing and nearing the earth, and then he became wholly unconscious. When his senses returned he was lying in a wood, and several persons had come to his assistance, having seen him fall. He had been stunned and severely bruised, but had no bones broken, and suffered no internal injury.

Our Expenditures.

The official statement of expenditures in the different departments fully justifies the claim that great economy has taken the place of extravagance in the public service. In the Navy department the saving, compared with six months under Johnson's administration, has been about two millions; in the civil service and miscellaneous expenses about four millions, and in the expenses of the War department the saving has been almost seventy millions! This is for the six months ending July 31st, and as we recently showed in commenting upon Mr. Boutwell's speech at Philadelphia, there has also been a large increase in the receipts, caused not by greater taxation, but by greater efficiency in the collection of revenue. All these facts correspond with the pledges of the Republican party, and prove that their opponents were not warranted in pretending that a Democratic victory was necessary to secure a more honest and economical administration. Taken in connection with the rapid decrease of the public debt shown by the Treasury reports each month, they prove that the nation has both the will and the power to meet its obligations fully and honorably. So much we have accomplished already, but a thorough reform of the civil service will prodnce yet greater changes for the better.

NASBY.

An Affecting Incident at Vicksburg—The Difference Between 1856 and 1868—Untimely Death of Col. Leonidas Slasher.

From the Toledo Blade.]

VIXBURG, wich is in the State uv Mississippi,
Oct. 12th, 1869.

One uv the most affectin insidents wich ever come under my notis transpired at the Southern Cross Hotel, in this city, today. I bev wept oshnm uv tears in my day, and hev seen all sorts of horrible deaths, but never one wich teched my heart as the untimely decease uv Col. Leonidas Slasher, uv the interior, wich took place yesterday.

I regretted the Kernel's death for many reasons. I had only made his acquaintance five days (he had bin in town that time), and had consekently only succeeded in borrerin $13 uv him; $3 at one time and $5 at other times. He had money and was flush with it; and I had confidently counted on subsisten on him for at least four weeks. Troo his death settles wat I borrowed uv him, but that's no consolsation. Ez soon ez he'd got well acquainted with me, he'd a never thought uv askin me for it anyhow. In addishen to this greed, wich is purely personal to myself, the Kernel was a chivalrous Southerner uv the old Skool. He wuzn't in the Confederit servis himself, but sich wuz his devoshen to the coz that he forced into the field all the poor whites in his vicinity, and huntid sich ez wouldnt go out uv the country with dorgs. He was a troo gentleman. He wore ruffled shirts, took the *National Intelligencer*, and drank his brandy-and-water without water.

The Kernel knowed that the war was over—that the South had bin subjugated, and reconstructed, but hadn't any idee of the changes wich had taken place. He hed lived on his plantashen out uv the reech uv the world all this time. He xposed that reconstruction meent simply that ef he shood be elected to Congris, he would hev to go to Washington to set insted uv Richmond, wich he expected to do next year.

The Kernel and I wuz in the office uv the hotel, when his beamin eye happened to rest onto the register, it laying onto this same.

"Wendell Phillips—Boston, Mass."

The Kernel staggered ez tho he had bin struck in the face. "Wendell Phillips in Vixburg! Good Heavins! where is he?"

Capt. McVay, wich wuz settin by, pinted to a tall, gaunt man, in a skreem pipe hat wich wuz setting by the stove reading the Noo York *Herald*, and remarked, that must be him.

The Kernel gritted his teeth, and an expression uv intense pleasure rested onto his countenance. "Capten, git a rope. Major, see of that lamp-post is high enough to string this Yankee up to, and Gineral, git some uv the boys together immejiately. I'll help hang one more Yankee before I die, anyhow!

And the impetuous Kernel made for the speced Phillips. He slaid him in the face, at wich the Yankee ris and floored the Kernel, and at it they went, tooth and too-tail—the wust small file I ever saw. They was finally dragged apart by the clerk uv the hotel and the bystanders—the two wun arrested by a policeman handy by, and dragged off to a magistrate's offis, when, upon a hearing uv the kase the Kernel was fined $20 and costs.

"What is this?" he asked. "Fine me for lickin a Yankee we wuz about to hang? Why, Squire, do you know who I am, and who he is?"

"Shi Sh!" and the Kernel's friends, wich hed just rushed in. "Pay yer fine—it wooden't do for us to hev you let off for lickin a Abilishnist. The niggers wooden't like it, and it wood loose us their vote. Pay, and say nothin."

"Wat!" replied the Kernel, turnin pale. "They said nuthin, but paid the fine for him and hurried him away.

The Kernel went to his room in a most fearful state uv mind, mutterin ez he walked, "Can't lick an Alishnist in Vixburg! Fine me for lickin Ablishnists to please a set uv niggers! Can't lick an Ablishnist——wat——"

When he got to his room he sat down and drawed a long sigh. Burryin his face into his hands, he wept a half hour, and then fell fainting from his chair. I picked the old man up and put him to bed, after which I chafed his limbs with whisky and put a bottle of it to his lips and mine. He showed sons signs of life, and in perhaps an hour, coold utter words in a faint and feeble way.

"I—can't—hang a Ab—lishnist any more! Oh!"

And the poor old man relapst. I struggled with him for fifteen minits, when he again opened his eyes. This time he wuz calm, tho' he spoke with an evident effort.

"Nasby," sed he, in a hoarse whisper, "it's time I wuz gone. It's time that the old stock either died decently or committed sooicide. There ain't no more room for em. I never thot ten years ago that the time wood ever come when I coodent hang a nigger or a Ablishnist in Mississippi; but it has come and I'm a cumberer uv the ground. First, my niggers is not free; next, they vote; then I'm fined for lickin' a Ablishnist, and finally I'm told that I mustn't hang one uv em. Wat is there left to live for? Here, take this rope, take these pistols, and this bowie knife, and hang em up in remembrance ov me. I die sad and glad. Sad, to think things is ez they is—glad to go, ez I know I'm in a better world."

At this point I fed him a little whisky out of a spoon.

"Hold my hand steady," said he. "While I write a note given you these keepsakes, that no one may question your rite to 'em."

He wrote this time on a leaf uv his memorandum book, and makin a meshen on the bk wuz tyed a knot under one ear, died. His last words wuz: "Spades is trumps; black's the winnin spot."

I wept a tear or two and composed his limbs. And havin arranged the body decently, I altered his will, in wich he bequeathed me his rope, pistol and knife, so ez to include his trunks and contents, and takin his pokit book out uv his breeches, I insted into a pasyoon.

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Thus died Kernel Leonidas Slasher.

It wuz impossible for him to survive such a complete reversal uv everything, and it wuz perhaps as well that he died ez he did. Pease to his ashes. His death is one more reason for my hatin Ablishnism, of any other reason wuz needed.

I blskivered afterward that Wendell Phillips wasn't in Vixburg at all. The registerin uv his name wuz a miserable joke uv a young lawyer in the city and the person pinted out as the great fanatic was a traveler for a Conservative dry goods house in New York. It was a cruel joke for all consarned.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Which was Postmaster.

The President and the Gold Conspirators.

A desperate effort is being made by the political enemies of the President to involve him in the conspiracy of the gold gamblers. It ought to be sufficient for any reasonable man, that the President ordered the sale of gold over the heads of the conspirators and thus broke their Ring. Yet since the discomfited gamblers and their sympathizers court an investigation, we trust it will be instituted and pushed with vigor, until the scheme against the public credit is laid bare. The public have a right to know the entire history of this stupendous fraud. Nor will they take the highly improbable stories set afloat by unscrupulous men for anything more than they are worth, until they are substantiated by credible testimony.

The most impudent attack yet made against the President, is contained in a letter addressed by James Fisk, jr., to the editor of the New York *World*. This partnership suggests both the cause and desired effect of the correspondence. Fisk is mad because the President is reported to have called him a man "destitute of moral character." He declares that Grant once accepted his hospitality and shared his table. What of it? Such has been the case with many who have had occasion to travel on Admiral Fisk's steamboats. When the Presidential party took that route last summer, readers of the news, apers sailed at the manner in which Fisk frisked about the distinguished guests, attired in all the glory of silver stars and gold lace. He obtruded himself and his attentions where they were not wanted, and though he received no open snub, naturally and properly he got no thanks. When he calls himself a "friend" of the President on this account, he shows his ignorance of all that constitutes friendship. The "favors" of Mr. Fisk were of a kind that could not be rejected, though they must have been distasteful. And no one acquainted with propriety would have thrust them upon a traveler guest, or boasted of them as showing "easy relations" between the parties involved. Now they are seen in their true light. They were part of an attempt to bring odium on the President, in case he presumed to thwart the objects of the conspirators. Harmless in themselves, it was thought they would terrify thoughtless people, and turn the tide of suspicion against the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Happily, the scheme has proved a total failure. Fisk does not expect any one to believe his story. He says: "Gen. Grant cannot be expected to publish a disavowal of all language that sensational reporters may put in his mouth; and as he has never contradicted one of my statements hitherto, I shall not trouble him to confirm this in detail." Could impudence go further than this?

There is one sufficient answer to be made to all these attacks of Fisk and his fellow-financiers. Their conspiracy was overthrown by the peremptory order of the President to sell gold in Wall street. This proves his hands to be clear of ever the remotest connection with their designs. It accounts also for the deadly enmity of the conspirators. Naturally they find allies in the Democratic camp, and attacks from that source need create no surprise. But we advise the Democrats to drop all stories and rumors from whatever source they come, and join in the demand for a searching and thorough investigation of the late assaults upon the public credit. Then the truth will be made manifest, and false witnesses will come to grief.

Napoleon III.

Few people reflect how much of wha makes this world a tolerable habitation flows from the uncertainties of our condition. "A truth known soon becomes mean to us," says a philosopher. In a similar spirit we may say—with perfect knowledge of our surroundings. Here, take this rope, take these pistols, and this bowie knife, and hang em up in remembrance ov me. I die sad and glad. Sad, to think things is ez they is—glad to go, ez I know I'm in a better world."

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LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

A New Question Settled.

The Supreme Court decision in the Yerger case adjudicates and determines a long mooted question of prime importance. It involves the authority of military tribunals to try persons charged with criminal offenses committed within States not yet readmitted into the Union. The case on which this decision is based is fresh in the mind of the public, but a summary of the facts may nevertheless be *apropos*. An ex-officer of the United States army, named Crane, being Mayor of Jackson, Miss., had, in the pursuance of his official duty, caused an attachment to issue against a piano in Yerger's residence, to liquidate certain overdue city taxes. This occurred while the latter was in attendance as a delegate at the Memphis Commercial Convention. On Yerger's return he took the levy as a personal and intentional insult, and attempted to call Crane to account, according to the mis-called code of honor. This course was blandly ignored by the Mayor, who, soon after the reception of Yerger's note, appeared on the streets in the discharge of an official duty. There he was met by Yerger, who brutally murdered him in open day, in the sight of many witnesses, without demanding one word of explanation. He was arrested, arraigned before a military commission, and believed to have been found guilty from the fact that the accused has been held in confinement ever since the adjournment of the tribunal. While the military court was in session, an application on writ of *habeas corpus* was made before the United States Judge whose district included Mississippi, but it was refused on the plea of want of jurisdiction. A further application was made to Chief Justice Chase, as an individual member of the supreme judicature of the Union, who took the plea under consideration, but deferred action until the cause could be heard before a full court. The present decision has its as a patron of the arts and as the upholder of order in France. We are thinking exclusively of the part he fulfills in the world, of having terminated the *qui vive*—of his merits in guarding them from stagnation, in exciting perpetual hopes to be followed by unfailing disappointment. In whatever parts of the world the *Journal* circulates, these merits have long been felt and perhaps recognized without formal expression—but within his own empire, among the mercurial French, how incomparably more manifest they must be.

We must recollect that the French have much changed since Cowper said that "the Frenchman easy, debonair and brisk, gives him his limbs and his frisk, is always happy, reign whoever may, and laughs his sense of misery far away." This is no longer true. But whoever may reign over him, the Frenchman can get on with reasonable comfort, while he is not given up to dead or stagnant uniformity. Like the Athenians he must have daily something new, or the hope of it—and for several years now Louis Napoleon seems to have maintained himself in his seat by taking advantage of this temper of his countrymen. But the Emperor is old. As the natural effect of age the blood moves sluggishly in his veins, and this physical condition is enhanced by the operation of chronic disease. His power as a jugler is evidently weakened, and his projects of all classes are impatient of the uncertainties of the future from fear that their ruler is not master of the present. The latest reports from France remind one of Professor F. W. Newman's solemn pun made in 1862 and pronounced by the late Henry Crabb Robinson "the best serious conundrum he ever heard." Why is it impossible to insure the life of Napoleon III? Because there is no making out his policy.

Advancing Republicanism.

Too much repression is hurtful. That is the reason, why the children of the strictest preachers of the Gospel often get the name of being worse than other people's children. The love of liberty is natural; and if it is restrained unduly at home, it goes into excess as soon as this undue restraint is removed.

This philosophy applies as well to a Government that exercises too much restraint, as to a parent that is too fond of exercising his authority. A bad government makes bad citizens; a good government makes good citizens.

Republicanism is necessarily active in the very nature. It means a Government *of* the people *by* the people *for* the people. The best means to secure this will be found, not in too much repression of popular feeling or popular demonstration, but in a generous trust in the better qualities and noblest aspirations of the people at large as God made them. Whenever Republicanism has an appearance of Radicalism it is the temporary result of a violation of the principles of common sense and sound philosophy above announced. But this result is only temporary. The progressive and liberal and philosophic principles of the Republican party, in their natural and regular operation, as applied in Governmental operations, are, "like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce." They are conservative and cohesive of all that is good in human Government.

It is stated, on the authority of the Washington *Republican*, that it was currently reported in the streets of that city last Tuesday, that the papers conveying the property of *National Intelligencer* to Senator Spargue, were executed on that day.

The Grand Reunion of the Army of the Tennese in Louisville.

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which is to take place in Louisville on the 17th and 18th of November, is designed to be the largest meeting of that society ever yet held, and arrangements are being made accordingly. All the distinguished military men of the country who were connected with the United States army during the war are expected to be present during its sessions. President Grant and Gen. Sherman are fully committed, having accepted the investigation sent to them, and it is said they will certainly be in attendance. Among the invited guests are the President and Cabinet, General W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan, Major Generals H. Thomas, H. W. Halleck, John Pope, Irwin McDowell, Geo. G. Meade, John W. Turner, Geo. B. McClellan, D. C. Buell, P. St. George Cooke, H. W. Halleck, W. S. Hancock, W. S. Rosecrans, A. E. Burnside, John A. Dix, John E. Wool, J. M. Schofield, Geo. L. Hartsuff, O. O. Howard, Joseph Hooker, E. D. Townsend, Geo. Stoneman, David Hunter, N. P. Banks, Louis Weitzel, E. R. S. Canby, A. J. Smith, Terry, Mower, Reynolds, Ames and Benj. F. Butler; Admirals Farragut and Porter; the officers of the Societies of the Army of the Cumberland, Army of the James, and Army of the Potomac; Hon. E. M. Stanton, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and Hon. William Pennington. Ample arrangements will be made with the different railroads throughout the country for transporting the members of the society and invited guests, due notice of which will hereafter be given.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND calls General Sherman's attention to the fact that he is too slovenly in his dress; he thinks the General should "burrish up a little." Furthermore, George Alfred finds fault with Sherman's directness of speech. We quote from one of his late Washington letters:

"General Sherman has been so frequent and so flippant in his letter writing and his oral conversation, as he is not named much now-a-days. While John Sherman is an adept at going all round the barn, W. T., his brother, enacts a perpetual march to the sea, in exhausting every topic by a slap dash sentence. He is already on record on a great variety of sides of a great many questions, and he would have such a comfortable time running for the Presidency that his contempt of the popular will would be apt to get much looser after that event."

All this *apropos* to General Sherman's Capital removal letter.

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

The Eufaula, Opelika & Guntersville Railroad Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Eufaula, Opelika and Guntersville Railroad Company was held recently, at Opelika, and the following Board of Officers was elected:

President—John L. Pennington. Directors—John L. Pennington, William H. Smith, George F. Harrington, William H. Barnes, William T. Brown, Dr. W. L. Hatlin, J. J. Hinds Secretary and Treasurer, John C. Towles.

The President has made all necessary financial arrangements with Northern capitalists, and the funds required to complete the work are already subject to his draft. A contract is now being made with Messrs. Visscher and Lockett for the building of the first twenty miles of road, and work will be known, specific contractors will commence the work next week.—Every assurance that the most skeptical man should require is afforded to warrant the expectation that the road will be completed from Opelika to Gadsden within the next twelve months. Before Christmas 1870 the people of Montgomery, and the travelling public will be in the enjoyment of a new route to the North by Opelika and the Selma Rome and Dalton Railroad, saving many miles of travel and the vexatious delay of seven hours of waiting by which travellers are now subjected to in coming from Chattanooga to Montgomery by way of Atlanta.

President Pennington and the projectors of this valuable improvement deserve great credit for the vigor and determination with which they have pushed forward this enterprise to a stage in which its successful completion is no longer problematical. Once more, the well wishers of Alabama, and the friends of Montgomery and her trade, have reason rejoice in a victory over Georgia and the Montgomery *Mail*.

Suffrage to be Universal.

The victory of the Republicans in Pennsylvania and Ohio makes certain the success of the Fifteenth Amendment. To make it a part of the law of the land, the affirmative vote of twenty-eight States will be required. Twenty-seven have already ratified it, or have elected Legislatures favorable to it, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Virginia, New York, Wisconsin.

Several of the above States have not yet ratified the amendment—our own State among the number—but there is not one of this class that will not do so upon the assembling of its forthcoming Legislature. Of these twenty-seven therefore, there can be no doubt. One more State only is required to finish the work. This one vote is sure to be obtained. Neither Texas nor Mississippi can re-enter the Union till they ratify the amendments. And even without them the measure will find its victory, for Georgia is almost certain as Iowa to vote for it. Tennessee will also vote aye if the pledge of Gov. Senter is redeemed. The States yet to vote that will certainly vote against it are California, Delaware, New Jersey and Oregon.

Such is the work of the summer of 1870, while it has been, one of the quietest in the history of American politics, will always be considered an important one, and become historical. For by its close the American Republic has become a Republic indeed, where all men are free and their freedom acknowledged. The accomplishment of this triumph is glorious enough for one year, and it must for all time rank as one of the greatest of the glories of the Republican party.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

Negro Suffrage—The Fifteenth Amendment—The Sovereignty of the State.

There are many men who are in favor of negro suffrage, but who are opposed to the Fifteenth (proposed) Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They are in favor of the State conferring suffrage on the negro. To these I desire especially to present a few suggestions. You profess to be true, honest and loyal men, and good policy to confer suffrage on the negroes. I suppose all will admit that for the peace, good order and prosperity of the country, it is desirable not to have one class arrayed against another, that as far as possible it is desirable to restore confidence in each with all classes. Then suppose all the States, by their Constitutions, confer suffrage on the negro, there will always be some persons agitating the question by urging the Legislature to prepare amendments to the Constitution, or to call a convention to amend the Constitution, so as to take away this right; and on the other hand, there will always be some demagogue seeking to get into the Legislature by obtaining negro votes, by alarming their fears on that subject, and hence the question will not be permitted to be settled in this way. But suppose the question is settled by the proposed Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States; every body will soon understand that it is settled beyond the reach of their legislation, and violence and white outcry alike, freed from this question, will vote for the best men to promote the best interest of their State and particular section; moderate voters will not be taking up all their time in ascertaining how to vote to save their right to vote. Then, if you are in favor of conferring suffrage on the negro on what objection can you have to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment? You must admit, if you will candidly think about it, that in the particulars stated it would work well; and it would certainly be better and more harmonious that citizenship and suffrage should be the same in every State throughout the United States.

But it is said this will violate the rights and sovereignty of the States.

Was then the American revolution effected; was the American Confederacy formed; was the Constitution of the United States made; was the precious blood spilt, and the hard earned substance of millions lavished, not that the people of America should enjoy peace, liberty and safety, but that the governments of the individual States, that particular municipal establishments, might enjoy a certain extent of power, and be arrayed with certain dignities and attributes of sovereignty? Now the rights of the States under the Constitution is one thing; the power to amend the Constitution, and the policy of such an amendment, is quite another different thing; but in the first case we simply look to the Constitution and a fair construction, to see what the rights of the States are; but in the other case we look to the object to be attained by such amendment, and if upon a candid and fair consideration of the subject, the object is of paramount importance to the security, right and happiness of the people, are promoted by the adoption, then by all means adopt the amendment. In the first case the question is, what are the rights of the States? In the second case the question is, as to that particular subject has the best interest of the people, what should be the rights of the States.

Then in this case, is it best for the public good to adopt this amendment, not whether it, to some extent, takes away something heretofore regarded as the rights of the States. I maintain the adoption of the amendment will promote the happiness of the people, and hence, I am in favor of its adoption.

AN OLD FASHIONED DEMOCRAT.

Republicanism and Democracy—The Contrast.

It must be evident to the obtusest mind, that a certain class of newspapers in the South has very seriously injured the South by the reckless and intemperate course which it has pursued on public issues. These papers are nothing more nor less than firebrands. They seem to be much more intent on fanning the flames of discord and perpetuating the antipathies and hatreds of the late contest than on drawing the veil of oblivion over the scenes of the past. No one can fail to be struck with the folly and inconsistency of these newspapers. They clamor loudly for the removal of political disabilities, and charge the United States with unheard of oppression, and, in the same breath, advise their deluded followers to prescribe every Republican regardless of his individual worth.

The *Mail* and the *Monitor* owe all their notoriety to this virulence and intemperance. This influence is confined to the lawless and the headstrong who find in them the reckless tone suited to their nature. Taken never above the heads of the gallant Forrest upon their readers, and their war records were probably due to the conscript law, rather than to patriotism. If the rational and conservative portion of the community, freed from this question, will vote for the best men to promote the best interest of their State and particular section, and hence the will-not be taking up all their time in ascertaining how to vote to save their right to vote. Then, if you are in favor of conferring suffrage on the negro on the grounds of good policy, and hence of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment? You must admit, if you will candidly think about it, that in the particulars stated it would work well; and it would certainly be better and more harmonious that citizenship and suffrage should be the same in every State throughout the United States.

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The School for Scandal at Washington.

"There is no better School for Scandal in the country than Washington, and the *Telegram* correspondent from that inexhaustible source of gossip, tittle-tattle and malicious lies, writes with his accustomed freedom and certainly corrected certain mistakes which appeared without spoiling his photographic picture of Washington society, as agitated by the latest breeze of scandal. The Mrs. Grundy whose whisper is law in all the hotels and boarding houses at the National Capital is a very peculiar individual. She is of Northern proclivities. She sometimes parodied the latter, during the war, in a somewhat dangerous as well as ridiculous manner, and occasionally just missed becoming a martyr by them. She has sighed for the good old days, until she feels that the "lost cause" was her own, and, by making believe hard, almost imagines that she was born in the Palmetto State and not on Cape Cod. She never will forgive Senator Sumner for advocating the right of decent colored people to ride on the cars that run on Pennsylvania avenue. In fine, she has never surmounted the disgust and dread which a black skin used to inspire her when she first came to Washington. Herein she is like not a few of the strongest minded of the abolitionist sisterhood. Like many other residents in Washington, she cannot imagine that slavery has been abolished.

It was also that most eagerly sought up and spread the gossip about the dusky beauty whom a lively young foreigner escorted to a Washington theatre, in violation of "social propriety" as these are understood by all Americans who have not yet been converted to Anna Dickinson's theory of amalgamation. We concur with Mrs. Grundy in her opinion that *de gustibus non disputandum*, and confess that we incline to Charles Lamb's theory of "imperfect sympathies," rather than to that of Anna Dickinson's theory of miscegenationism. But at the same time it is amusing to see how reluctantly, not only Washington Mrs. Grundy and her friends, but even the most fanatical abolitionist, accept some of the logical consequences of negro emancipation. Among these consequences must apparently be the gradual extinction of a prejudice against color, which never was so bitter in the South as it is in the North, and which does not exist either in England, France, or any other civilized country except the United State.

[N. Y. Tribune.

The Yerger Case.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the Yerger case, as pronounced by Chief Justice Chase, may be taken to presage a serious interference by that tribunal with the legislation of Congress. Yerger, a former Rebel officer, a bitter and unreconstructed Traitor, refused to make payment of Federal taxes levied upon him. For this, his piano was seized and sold by Col. Crane, who commanded the military district in which he resided. In revenge, Yerger sought Crane, attacked him with a barbarous weapon, and literally cut him to pieces. There could be no question that it was a case of brutal murder. But, owing to the divided state of popular feeling, it was certain that no conviction could be secured in a civil court, and before a jury of citizens. Mississippi has not been reconstructed. Its government is provisional and military. The assassin was therefore arraigned before a court-martial, which condemned and sentenced him to death.

From this judgment the counsel of Yerger made appeal to the Supreme Court, nerving the competency or jurisdiction of the military tribunal, and alleged that Yerger should have been tried by civil process, before a jury of his peers. The decision read by the Chief Justice in effect sustains this view. It orders the whole proceedings to be brought before the Supreme Court for review, and lays down the dictum that civil authority has always been superior to that of the military—a proposition to which it is presumable exceptions will be allowed under the stern necessities of actual war. In the Mordella case, the Court decided that it had no jurisdiction, because the question involved was political, and within the province of Congress. But if its present judgment be not misinterpreted, it has apparently decided to interfere when Congress has taken especial pains to limit its authority by statute. For an act passed in 1865, to provide for situations like that presented in Mississippi, confers especial jurisdiction upon courts-martial, and takes it from United States District Courts; the manifest object being to prevent any appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington. So that, in the slang parlance of the bar, this tribunal has "snatched the question outside the limit of the law," and denied the power of Congress to establish a situation in which it can be deprived of appellate jurisdiction.

If the decision does indeed go to this length, it is of great importance, not merely as affecting the fate of Yerger, but in its bearings upon the condition of society and the issues of reconstruction at the South. Let it be ordained that all murders and outrages perpetrated by persons of Rebel proclivities and of which Union men are the victims, shall be tried *before Juries composed of* the neighborhood, and composed of persons who sympathize with the criminal, (if they are not associated together by secret and oath-bound leagues—and it does not require much wisdom to foresee how rarely convictions will be obtained; how next to impossible it will become to secure the administration of justice. In some States, the only *hope* of Union men has been that given by the presence of Federal authorities, and their power to afford protection, or to punish crime. Withdraw this protection, and in many parts of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Georgia, "niggers," "carpetbaggers" and loyalists generally, will have to "stand from under."—*Tribune (N. Y.) Journal.*

The Mississippi Election.

Senator Thayer's version of his conversation with the President, with reference to the Mississippi election, was scarcely needed to disprove the suggestions to Executive favor which have been paraded by Judge Dent and his friends. The circumstances under which the nominations of Alcorn and Dent were respectively made, the platforms on which they respectively stand, and the known position and purposes of their friends, are enough to prove where the sympathies of Northern Republicans properly belong. Gen. Grant is not the man to allow family relationship to influence the course which his convictions and his political alliances clearly indicate. And he knows too well the conditions under which Judge Dent became the opponent of the regular Republican candidate, to be misled by any profession of Republicanism which Dent or his supporters may make.

In Virginia, what was known as the "Conservative" movement had both significance and justification. It was a protest against a hasty, precipitate policy, and an effort by even the spirit in which that policy originated. In Mississippi the case is different. The Republicans of that State have nominated Alcorn, stood on a platform identical in principle and purpose with that on which Governor Walker was elected in Virginia. They disclaim all proscription, and oppose the practical operation of the new Constitution which makes the franchise possible. They go further, and urge upon Congress the abrogation of all disabilities which continue subject to Federal control. In these respects the Republicans whom Dent seeks to defeat are as liberal as the most pronounced "Conservative" could desire them to be.

There is, however, one difference between the pretended Republicans, of whom Dent is the tool, and the genuine Republicans, of whom Alcorn is the leader. The former strive to obtain power in order that as far as possible they may frustrate the guarantees which the new Constitution throws around the freedmen; the true Republicans, on the contrary, aim, by obtaining control of the State Government, to realize for the State the full benefit of the guarantees which the Constitution is designed to afford. Divested of disguise, the contest is between the friends of reconstruction and its consequence, and the enemies of both. The Dent Party, in attempting to invest it with any other character, are adhering to the policy of fraud and false pretences in which their organization originated.—*N. Y. Times.*

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1869.

CORBIN.

It is ascertained on thoroughly reliable authority that the President and Mrs. Grant have ceased all social connections with their relative, Mr. A. H. Corbin, of New York. Their reason for this is evidently his duplicity in connecting himself with the New York gold conspiracy. It is also ascertained that when the President sold his horse to General Sherman he gave his wife twelve thousand dollars of the proceeds, which she forthwith transferred to Corbin, he then being in New York on a bridal trip, to be put in New Jersey real estate. This is the only money ever given to him by any of the President's family, and it is not improbable that he used it for the purpose of conveying to Fish and Gould the impression that he was the broker of the Grant family. It is certain that he did carry such an impression to them, and that they were greatly influenced by it in their operations. The sale of gold finally dispelled it, and disclosed Corbin in all the hideous duplicity of his character.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The unexpected adjournment of the Court of Claims last Tuesday until the first Monday in December, is the subject of extended comment among the legal fraternity and elsewhere. It is evident that a general feeling of dissatisfaction exists among the most directly interested, and the unanimous complaint of the practitioners of the bar of the court is that the judges seem to consult their personal convenience regarding the period of their terms rather than the interest of public business or the just rights of suffering claimants.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The International Exposition movement progresses slowly, notwithstanding the eminently respectable standing of those who have it in charge. The truth of the matter is that the gentlemen who have allowed their names in connection with it, to give it tone, do not attend to the necessary preliminary details, and consequently it has fallen into the hands of several prominent strikers of the Washington lobby.

Russia and Cuba.

Sympathy of the Great Monarchy with the Patriots.

A correspondent of a New York journal sends the following from Washington:—

A few weeks ago the Moscow *Gazette*, one of the most influential of the Russian journals, and which has to some extent an official character, had an elaborate editorial article on Cuba, taking strong ground in favor of its independence. It showed by incontestable facts from the history of the island that the Cubans had long been grievously oppressed by the Spaniards, who had regarded the colony simply as a place to make money, and had accordingly plundered it without mercy. This state of mismanagement was of itself a sufficient reason for throwing off the Spanish yoke, and finally justified the Cubans in their attempt to govern themselves, and to look for the concurrence of their magnificent country in their own hands, instead of allowing them to be squandered by foreign plunderers,

But the Moscow *Gazette* took even higher ground than this. It urged that America belonged to the Americans; that the Monroe Doctrine was entitled to much consideration in the national or general policy of America as the balance of power Doctrine which was so potent in Europe, and which was based on nearly the same ground of autonomy or national Independence. It referred to the recognition of Cuba by the American Republics as a proof that the American nations were beginning to appreciate the necessity of a distinct American policy, in opposition to that European policy which had long succeeded to rule the world and to regulate the affairs of both hemispheres.

The Moscow *Gazette* is the organ of the Emperor, and it is well understood in Russia that whenever he wishes to advance any theory, it first appears in the shape of an editorial in that paper. The Emperor is doubtless desirous of letting it be seen, in the case of Cuba as in the case of Alaska, that he has no sympathy with the policy of the Western European powers in relation to America, and would be glad to see those powers stripped of all their American possessions. The Russian legation here has had the official from the *Gazette* translated into English and sent to Secretary Fish, with a polite note calling attention to its importance, and requesting its publication, that the American people may know what Russia thinks on the great question of America for the Americans.

Letter From the Coming Man.

The epistle of the Coming Woman in the *Atlantic* some weeks ago, calls out this companion piece:

"To the Hon. Mrs. Standhigh, M. C.:

"My Honored Wife:—It is nearly 10 o'clock, the children are safely tucked in bed, and although the week's mending stares me in the face, I snatch a moment to spend in writing to you.

"Can you spare a few moments from the cares and honors of a public life to read a few lines from your fond and obedient husband? I would gladly write to you when you were in my numerous cares, and some of my duties seem very awkward to my unpractised hand. To be sure I gained some experience during your absence in the campaign before election, but do what I will, skimming the milk is not my forte, and as for working the butter with my hands as you told me, what a mess! I suggested to Betty the other day—very mendingly, that the duty belonged to her, but she indignantly refused. She says you always took care of the milk before you went into politics, and it's no business of hers if your head is turned. I do the best I can, but really Betty is a little hard to suit.

"Then there is the sewing girl. What a time she gives me with her questions. I would pack her out of the house only the dear children are so shabby and I am getting so nervous I cannot sew.

"By the way, what can be the matter with the pickled cabbage? We opened the jar of it the other day and it is not all alike. Betty says the cabbage spoiled it, but I am sure, dear, you told me to put one ounce to give it relish; or was it three relish instead of ounces? I declare I am quite bewildered. The spiced currants, too, are terribly strong. Could I have made a mistake in putting them up, and used pepper instead of spice? Tell me I cannot find the cook book that you said was in the house, and I have been so short of change that buying was one not to be thought of. Couldn't you make the next month's allowance a little larger? Maggie's toes are out of her gaiters, and her coat has it's oaking.

"Write me a letter as soon as you get this and come home for the holidays, if you can be spared. But you must not expect us to look so very nice, though I wear myself out. I stoop and dust every week of my lif', and insist upon the children keeping their playthings and cut-door traps under the table—out of the way there you see—and so much bawling than if lining up out of the little one's reach.

Your faithful husband,

MOSES STANDHIGH.

P. S.—What shall I give the baby when he kisses me? This other night I gave him pain killer, and you can hardly imagine how he screamed. I think it must have been temper, he got so red in the face. Betty says I ought to give syrup, but then I am firm. Syrup is good with butter cakes; but I'll never believe it will cure colic without your orders. Baby has one tooth!

M. S.

P. S. again—What shall I do? Betty just came to the nursery to give warning that she will leave tomorrow. I was going to learn how to make bread next week. I cannot leave the children to find another girl, and Betty says she won't be ordered around by a great starling man. But I ought not to annoy you with these trifles.

YOUR MOSES.

Traveling in Style.

From the Omaha Herald, 30th inst.)

As announced in the *Herald* of yesterday, the first through train of Pullman cars from Omaha to San Francesco left this city yesterday morning. The train consisted of the sleeping coaches "San Francisco" and "Orleans," the drawing room car "Wabasch," and the commissary or hotel car "Elkhorn Club."

This is the inauguration of a system of travel with which the public have not heretofore been provided. They have had the palace cars, it is true, and the dining cars, but heretofore there have been no through cars of this description.

The train which left yesterday morning, consists of the most costly and elegant coaches which have ever been constructed by the Pullmans, or, for that matter, by any one else. The "San Francisco" and "Orleans" are entirely new cars, the latter having been exhibited at a fair in San Francisco, and the former having been terried across the river yesterday morning. They are constructed in the same style of elegance and beauty in which characterizes all the Pullman's cars, with additions and improvements which make them perfect models. They are furnished with side sofa seats and parlor upholstery, which was imported by Mr. Pullman. The upper berths are finished elegantly in black walnut, while the floors are covered with the celebrated "Wilton" carpet.

The dining car is arranged with a view to furnish the comforts and luxuries of the season in a style which cannot be surpassed in the best hotels of the country.

As showing what travelers are furnished with, we give the following

Bill of Fare.

Cold Dishes.—Oysters raw, beef and buffalo tongue, pressed corned beef, English brawn, ham spiced, beef a la mode, roast beef, ham boiled, roast antelope, sugar cured ham, roast loin of buffalo, roast saddle of mutton, dried beef, English crabs in salad, pate de foi gras, potato salad, boneless sardines, anchovies, pickled lobsters, pickled oysters, smoked salmon, smoked halibut, pate of grouse, pate of quail, pate of wild duck, baked pork and beans, pickled salmon.

Hot Dishes.—Champignons with champagne, English crabs, deviled English crabs with curries, oysters stewed, sausage fried, scrambled fish and eggs, omelette with rum, macaroni au gras, hominy fried and boiled, rice fritters, corn beef hash, codfish cakes, truffles with champagne, smoked salmon broiled.

Vegetables.—Boiled tomatoes, green corn, French green peas, string beans, baked sweet potatoes, potatoes boiled, boiled, fried, tyonaise.

Relishes.—English mixed pickles, chow chow, piccilili, horse radish, olives, worcestershire sauce, currant jelly, English dairy cheese, anchovy toast.

English muffins, waffles, deviled ham sandwiches, fried crullers, dry toast, buttered toast.

Tea, coffee, chocolate.

A Queer Story.

From the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian.]

A discovery has been made in regard to the famous horse "Dexter," now owned by Mr. Robert Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, which is destined to create no little stir among the horse fanciers of this country, and at the same time will add to the fame of that celebrated horse from the Hambletonian stock (where it has always been awarded), and to the credit of the Black Hawk blood, where it belongs. In short, "Dexter" was foaled in Danville, Caledonia county; his sire was the old French "Norrill" horse, and his dam the "Bowen" mare. This, in brief, is the pedigree of this wonderful horse, as the story goes. The person who has made this discovery is Cornelius Russell, a blacksmith, who was formerly stripped of that man who came here from Rockford, Ill., last year. The manner of the discovery as we understand it, was in this wise:

Mr. Russell became impressed with the similarity of "Dexter" to the "Morrill" stock, and by considerable correspondence and inquiry, he traced the horse back from New York to Chicago, from Chicago to Lower Canada, thence to Concord, N. H., and from the latter place to Mr. Bowen, now of Passumpsic, but who then lived in Danville. On talking with Mr. Bowen, the latter said he raised a certain colt each a year, which was an uncommon likely one, and thought him a good prize. This colt went to Concord, N. H., after which he lost trace of him. In describing this colt he described "Dexter" perfectly and those who have seen this celebrated horse know that he is peculiarly marked. In addition to this, we understand Mr. Russell has the affidavits of all the parties through whose hands "Dexter" has passed from the time he left Mr. Bowen until he came into the possession of Trussell at Chicago. On learning these facts Mr. Russell purchased the Bowen mare at once, and together with the Cushman and Richard Flint horse, which he already owned, started last Monday for Illinois. This, in brief, is a history of a remarkable case of horse imposture, and the result of its exposure will shut up the Morrill blood, while those who have paid such enormous prices to get the same breed as "Dexter"—as they supposed—must feel rather cheap.

A Dubuque paper says: "While passing one of our leading hotels, we beheld a fair female leaning back in a chair, with her feet upon the window sill, leisurely perusing a paper, which we judge to be the *Revolution*. Of course it's all right; it looks a little odd to an outsider.

We learn from a card of Rev. Joseph B. Cottrell, that the Montgomery Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will meet in Union Springs on Wednesday, December 8th, to attend of the 1st of December, as before announced.—*Cor. Sun.*

In Justice a Farce in the United States?

Col. Yerger, a Mississippi rebel of good family, murdered Col. Crane, an officer of the United States Army, some months ago. The deed was committed in cold blood, on the slight provocation that the scion of chivalry was summoned to pay his taxes. The assassin was tried by court martial and condemned to be hung. Never were the scaffold and the rope more richly deserved. But the case was carried up to the Supreme Court and argued there, and the result is that Yerger is to have a trial in the civil courts, and of course will be at liberty. He may yah he soon parading the streets of New York with John Reid and other devotees of the knife and pistol. Justice is purtial in the old rebel States. If a negro raises his hand against a white man or woman, he is found suspended from a tree in a very few hours; but to maim, outrage or murder colored citizens of both sexes is still pardonable in the case of whites. As to shooting a Yankee, of any position in politics or society, it is a commendable action. Nor is this view of the case confined to Mississippi. Northern Democratic papers that have found so fault with Yerger's crime exult over his release. Emigrants to the South should take out policies of insurance against accidents—especially the trifling accident of assassination.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

A Green Witness.

About ten years since a young man of good character hired a horse from a livery stable, to ride out to a little town about twenty miles distant. Unfortunately, about half way out the horse was taken sick and died. The livery man sued him for the value of the horse, representing that the horse had been killed by fast driving. One of the young man's witnesses (rather green for a city witness, by the way) was called to the stand and questioned thus by the lawyer:

"You are acquainted with the prisoner at the bar?"

"Yes, I do."

"How long have you been acquainted with him?"

"About three years."

"Well, sir, please state to the court what kind of a reputation he bears as regards fast or slow riding on horseback."

"Why, I guess, I suppose if he was riding with a company of persons who rode very fast, and he did not want to be left behind, he would ride fast too. And if he was riding with a company that rode very slow, and he did not want to go ahead alone, I suppose he would ride slow too."

Judge (very much enraged)—You stupid very much inclined to evade answering questions properly. Now, sir, you have stated how the prisoner rides when he rides in fast and slow company. Now, sir, I wish you to state to the court how the gentleman rides when he rides alone?"

"Why, sir, I, having never had the pleasure of riding with him when he was alone, I don't think I can tell."

The Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says the Radical Republicans of the Tennessee Legislature "were on the look-out for a man that came the nearest to being of their politics, and found such a man in Henry Cooper. To be sure, he is a Radical, nor yet a Republican, but he was a staunch Unionist during the war, and has never been a very bitter opponent of the Republican party. He never "stormed" against them as have John son and Etheridge, never accused them of being guilty of all sorts of crimes against the Constitution and the sacred white man, so have those two worthies. He is a moderate man, in every sense of the word, and will make a good Senator."

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

TAXES.

First and Last Call!

WILLIAM H. OGBOURNE is my only authorized Deputy to collect the State and County Tax for Montgomery county.

WILLIAM FALCONER.

Tax Collector Montgomery county.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1869:

Centreville, Wednesday, October 6, 1869.
Exchange Hotel, Thursday, Oct. 7.
Porter's, Friday, Oct. 8.
Mount Meigs, Saturday, Oct. 9.
Pike's, Monday, Oct. 11.
Dublin, Wednesday, Oct. 13.
Tucker's Store, Thursday, Oct. 14.
Pine Level, Friday, Oct. 15, and until 2 o'clock, P. M., Saturday, 16th.
Brewer's, Wednesday, Oct. 20.
Union Academy, Thursday, Oct. 21.
Hall's Store, Pike Road, Friday, Oct. 22.
Hardwicke, Wednesday, Oct. 27.
Athens, Thursday, Oct. 28.
Wilson's Store, Pike Road, Friday, Oct. 29.
Having been delayed one month in the collection of the tax, I can only visit the different precincts one time, and I request the citizens to have no delay and meet me.

W. H. OGBOURNE.

sept25-tiloct

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

HENRY H. WETHERSTON vs. JOHN H. CAFFEY et al.

IT this cause it is satisfactorily shown by the affidavit of H. H. Wetherston, that the defendant, John H. Caffey, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, that he resides in Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, that A. E. Caffey resides in the State of Louisiana, that A. E. Caffey resides in the State of Indiana; and further, that to the belief of said affiant the defendants are of the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said John H. Caffey, J. F. Caffey and A. E. Caffey to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the first Monday after the fourth day of December next, or a decree *pro confesso* may be taken against them.

Done at office in the city of Montgomery this 6th day of October, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

oct9-w4w

Plantation for Rent.

BY order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made on the 26th day of October, 1869, notice is hereby given that the lands of the estate of Wm. Hall, deceased, will be rented at public auction to the highest bidder,

On Monday the 15th day of November, 1869,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, the following described property, to-wit: The south half of section 30, 16 of which are cleared—also, section about 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared—also, section about 200 acres, 100 of which are cleared.

Terms—Note of person hereby with two good and sufficient securities.

A more particular description will be given at the time of rental.

E. E. H. WALTER, Administrator of John C. Walter, dec'd.

oct22-tw4w

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the April term of 1869, of the Chancery Court for the counties of Bibb and Coosa, 1st District and Middle Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, in the cause of Ellen Logan vs. E. Henderson, A. P. Henderson, J. J. Logan, et al., I proposed to sell at public outcry

On the 1st Monday in December, 1869,

at Rockford in Coosa county, the following described real estate lying in the county of Coosa, to-wit:

The south half of the north-west quarter of section 19 and the east side of the Coosa river, except 20 acres more or less off of the south end of said tract, in township 21 range 16, and all that part of the west half of the north-east quarter of section 24 township 21 range 16 lying west of Rockford creek—all of said land situated in Coosa county and District, county of Coosa and State of Alabama.

W. G. DELONY, Register.

sept4-tdec1

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
October 26, 1869.

IT is ordered by the Chancellor of the Middle Chancery District of the State of Alabama, that a Register be appointed to take the proofs and report to the next Chancery Session, in said District, for hold at Montgomery, on the first Monday in December next, the testimony in the above cause.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal for 30 days, requiring persons interested of the time and place of holding said Special Term as aforesaid.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

oct26-w30

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will offer for sale on the premises,

On the 3rd Monday in November, 1869,

being the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The south half of south-west quarter of section 6 township 16 range 17, containing 80 acres, beginning at a point on the Catoma road on the south line of said section 6, running thence north 8 4-5 100 chains, then west 100 links, then south 8 75-100 to the point of beginning, containing the west 10 acres of Lot No. 10 Ashley's plat.

Also, Lot No. 10 Ashley's plat, immediately west of the first named place.

ROBERT DARBY, Sheriff

oct27-wds

Assignee's Sale.

In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.

In Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF REUBEN T. TRUM, JR., bankrupt.

IN accordance with a decretal order of said Honorable Court and by virtue of the powers vested in me as assignee, I will proceed to sell,

On Tuesday, November 23d, 1869,

to the highest bidder, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-half interest of said bankrupt in and to Lot No. 1 on the north side of Commerce street in said city of Montgomery, and known as the Trum property, and being the same conveyed to said bankrupt by Wm. Atkinson, Montgomery and Isaac Streets.

The above described property will be sold free of all encumbrances, for cash.

JOHN F. BAILEY, Assignee.

Montgomery, Nov. 3, '69. (3d)

Assignee's Sale.

In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama.

In Bankruptcy.

IN THE MATTER OF JOSEPH B. KERR, bankrupt.

IN accordance with a decretal order of said Honorable Court and by virtue of the powers vested in me as assignee, I will proceed to sell,

On Tuesday, November 23d, 1869,

to the highest bidder, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north-west quarter of north-east quarter and the south-west quarter of section 27 township 15 range 20, containing 240 acres more or less.

The above described property will be sold free of all encumbrances, for cash.

JOHN F. BAILEY, assignee.

Montgomery, Nov. 3, 1869. (3d.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, this day granted, I will sell at public auction, for cash, on the premises,

On Friday, 26th day of November, 1869,

the following lands situated in said county and lying about 10 miles from the city of Montgomery, on the Pintlala road, to-wit: The west half of the south-west quarter, and the west half of southeast quarter of section 11; the east half of south-east quarter of section 10; the north-east quarter of section 15, and the north-west quarter of section 14; the north-west quarter of section 20, the north-east quarter of section 19, the south half of south-west quarter of section 8, in township 17 range 18—of the real estate of John F. P. gh, deceased.

Terms—One-half cash, balance note with good security at 12 months with interest.

GEORGE H. FISH, Adm'r.

oct22-d1-wds

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will offer for sale on the premises,

On Wednesday the 17th of November, 1869,

all the personal property belonging to the estate of Annis G. Knight, deceased, subject to sale, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Hogs, Corn, Oats and Calves, Plows, Hoes, one Gin, one Mill, Yarns, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

CHARLES B. LOFER, Adm'r.

oct25-wd2w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered on the 15th day of October, I will sell at public auction on the premises,

On the 15th day of November, 1869,

the following personal property belonging to the estate of E. S. Jacocks, deceased, to wit:

One Wheat Cook and book case, one sewing machine, one eight day clock, one spanned face gold watch, one cow and calf, one lot crockery, and one lot of household and kitchen furniture.

JUDY T. SANLEY, Adm'x.

oct21-w4w

Good Cotton Plantation to Rent.

On Monday the 25th day of October inst.

WILL be rented for one year from the first day of November, 1869, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, the Plantation belonging to the late Stephen Goodwyn, deceased. Said plantation contains about 200 of which are cleared. With this, there will be rented a good gin and press and one mule, consisting of about 200 acres open land—all of which lies in one body on the Washington road, 5 miles from the Artesian basin, with good dwelling, gin house, cabins, &c.

Terms—Cash, with two sureties, payable October 1st, 1870, and lien on crop.

PETER C. NICHOLSON.
H. G. ALFORD,
Administrators de bonis non.

oct4-tw

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered on the 1st day of November, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday the 1st day of December, 1869,

as the property of Sidney W. Jackson, deceased, the following described real estate, to-wit:

West half of south-east quarter and south-east quarter of south-east quarter of section 33, northeast quarter of north-east quarter of section 3, north-west quarter of section 2, and north-west half of north-east quarter of section 2, all in township 18 range 17.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months and one-third in twenty-four months, with interest from day of sale.

BENJAMIN F. JACKSON, adm'r.

nov2-tds

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will sell at public auction, at Pleasant Grove, in Precinct No. 13, Elmore county, Alabama,

On Saturday the 13th day of Nov., 1869,

during the legal hours of sale, all the following described real estate belonging to the estate of H. R. Harrison, Gross & Co., to-wit:

The north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 30 township 16 range 19, the north-west quarter of south-west quarter of section 29 township 20 range 18, also south-east quarter of south-east quarter of section 19 township 20 range 18, also south half of south-east quarter of north-east quarter of section 24 township 18 range 19, also south-east quarter of south-east quarter of section 36 township 18 range 19, also west half of south-west quarter of section 19 township 20 range 19, containing in all 300 acres more or less. Lying and being in Elmore county.

Terms of sale—one-half cash, and the balance on a credit of one year, note of purchaser with at least two sufficient securities.

R. M. DENNIS, Adm'r.

oct28-tw4w

In Chancery at Wetumpka, Alabama.

JAMES M. PRESCOTT vs. DAVID W. BOZEMAN.

IT this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of James M. Prescott, that the defendant, David W. Bozeman is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and that to the belief of said affiant resides in the State of Tennessee, and further, that he is of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, for four consecutive weeks, requiring him the said David W. Bozeman to appear before this office on the first Monday in December next, or on the 6th day of December, 1869, or a decree *pro confesso* may be taken against him.

Done at office, this 13th day of October, 1869.

W. G. DELONY, Register.

oct18-tdec6

The State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, October 7, 1869.

THOS. Ingram vs. Mitchell, administrator of said Ingram, et al. Mitchell, administrator of said Ingram, et al. vs. Mitchell, administrator of said Ingram, et al. Petition for sale of lands against W. H. Thomas's distributive and others, in accordance with the decree of the Probate Court of Elmore county, Alabama, rendered at the October term, 1869, thereof.

It is ordered that the 1st day of November, 1869, be appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time all persons interested are notified to appear and show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

oct7-w4w

The State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, October 7, 1869.

THOS. Ingram vs. Mitchell, administrator of said Ingram, et al. Mitchell, administrator of said Ingram, et al. vs. Mitchell, administrator of said Ingram, et al. Petition for sale of lands against Wm

Alabama Journal.

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The Governor's Message.

The General Assembly of Alabama convened at the Capitol on Monday at 12 o'clock M. There was a quorum of both Houses. Credentials of new members presented and they were sworn in.

The following message of his Excellency, Gov. W. H. Smith, was read in the Senate and House of Representatives:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, November 15, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I tender my sincere congratulations for your favorable auspices under which you assemble as legislators.

Through the mercies of a kind Providence the cultivators of the soil have been blessed with a reasonably abundant crop. That class of our people being prosperous, we naturally find a corresponding prosperity in mercantile, mechanical and other pursuits. Towns and cities are being built up, and interior improvements are going forward. In a material point of view, therefore, we have come to be gratified at the actual condition of things, and encouraged at the prospect before us.

Nor is it in material prosperity alone that we find so much cause for encouragement. In regard to political affairs, there is a manifest improvement in the public sentiment of the State. We find a diminution of the excitement and intolerance which were engendered among the people during the process of reconstruction. Those who are responsible for the acts of the State Government may well congratulate themselves at the favorable change which is thus going on.

Alabama was restored to the Union with a Constitution which deprived a considerable number of our people of the privilege of voting. This naturally produced irritation and complaint. But while this restriction on the elective franchise was embodied in the Constitution, that instrument also contained a provision which authorized the Legislature to remove it. At the first session of the General Assembly after the State was restored, the power thus granted was exercised in the form of enacting a law by which the disabilities which had been conditionally imposed by the State Constitution. Since the enactment of that law we have had in this State what is popularly called Universal Suffrage. I opposed the removal of disabilities has contributed largely to the gratifying change recently seen.

Under the Constitution, as rested entirely with the Legislature either by non-action, to allow the restrictions to continue, and thus leave the persons embraced in it without the right to vote, or, by a favorable action, to invest them with that positive political power which appertained to the elective franchise. The Legislature adopted the latter course; and time has vindicated its justice and wisdom. That measure, besides being just in itself, was so broad and liberal in its character, as to relieve those in authority from the charge of being actuated by a spirit of proscription; in this connection reference may very appropriately be made to the disabilities imposed by the 3d section of the 14th article of amendment to the Federal Constitution. That section prohibits certain classes of persons from holding any Federal or State office, unless those disabilities be removed by a two-thirds vote of each House of Congress. I hope the day is not at hand when Congress will exercise the authority thus given, and enact a law for the general removal of disabilities.

In the process of reconstruction, the election franchise was conferred upon a class of people in our midst who were formerly slaves. This introduced a new element into politics; and it is not unreasonable that, by some, it should have been regarded with grave doubts and distrust. Many good citizens considered it a dangerous experiment, and one which might work serious, if not fatal, injury to our social and political system. As for myself, however, I never shared in those apprehensions. By the issues of the war, the colored man was made free; and the legitimate result of his freedom, and power to maintain it, is the right to a voice in naming the men who are to make and execute the laws under which he is to live. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the quiet, patient, and upright deportment of the freedmen, both as citizens and laborers. By their efforts to educate themselves and their children, they are furnishing commendable evidence of their purpose to improve their mental condition, and thus increase their capacity for good citizenship.

MARTIAL LAW.

It is proper that reference be made to the manner in which the laws have been enforced, and the extent to which general order has been preserved throughout the State. Taking the State at large, the laws have been executed with as much promptitude and vigor as could be reasonably expected or desired at any time or in any state. In the same breath point out the people have patriotically yielded that obedience which all citizens owe to the constituted authorities. To this general remark, however, there have been some exceptions.

In particular localities crimes have been committed under circumstances calculated to induce the belief that they were the result of pre-arranged plans and there is not much room to suspect, that, in some such cases, the local officers were not sufficiently energetic in their efforts to discover and arrest the guilty parties. Another grievance, which has been justly complained of, was the receipt, by certain citizens, of warnings and threats, purporting to emanate from persons determined upon violence, but whose identity was veiled in impenetrable secrecy. Information upon these subjects reached the Executive Department at different times, and from various persons, accompanied, in some cases, by appeals for a remedy against the evils complained of. In a few instances, intelligent and patriotic citizens suggested a declaration of martial law as the best means of securing a proper redress of grievances. Others thought an organization of the militia would accomplish a public good in the way of warning evil doers, and restraining their violence. Some, again, urged both a declaration of martial law, and the organization of a sufficient militia force to maintain military control over designated localities.

It being the undoubted right of every citizen of the State to seek a redress of grievances at the hands of those in authority, it was my constitutional duty to give these appeals a deliberate and careful consideration. Prominent among the obligations resting on the Governor, is that which requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. When, therefore, I entered upon the considera tion of this grave question, I did so, I hope, with a full appreciation of its importance, and of the responsibilities resting upon the Executive in connection with it.

The Governor is clearly not authorized to declare martial law unless there be a condition of things which would justify him in suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Section 18 of our Bill of Rights provides that the privilege of this writ shall not be suspended, "except when necessary for public safety, in times of rebellion or invasion." It will not be contended by any one that the State has recently been invaded. But has there been, anywhere within its limits, a "rebellion," in any legal sense, or in the sense contemplated by the Constitution? Rebellion has a clearly defined signification. It means an open defiance of governmental authority, attended by overt acts, or a state of lawlessness which interrupts the regular operations of those agencies that are provided by the Constitution and laws for the administration of justice and the punishment of those who commit crime. In other words, there is no rebellion where all the courts are open, and the various officers in condition to perform their regular duties, and unopposed in their regular exercise.

It is lamentably true that an unusual number of crimes have been committed in certain localities. But they are such as it is the duty of the courts to inquire into and punish. Every county has had its regular officers, in judges, justices of the peace and notaries public, whose duty it has been to issue warrants for the arrest of any party charged or reasonably supposed to be guilty of any crime or misdemeanor, punishable by the laws of the State. The sheriffs and constables are bound by the laws and the oaths of office, to arrest all persons for whom warrants have been issued. In order that they may be enabled to perform their duties in this respect, the laws of the State authorize them to summon to their assistance every able bodied man within their respective jurisdictions. Any person refusing to obey the command of such officers, when called upon, is guilty of an offense, and liable to be punished. But in any case, the party injured must first do his or her duty. There is ample power in the courts to punish delinquent sheriffs and constables; but no such power is placed in the hands of the Executive. In such cases the Governor has no authority to do anything except to assist the sheriffs or other ministerial officers in the execution of process. It is his duty to do this with the whole power of the State, when necessary. But he cannot legally interpose the military arm of the State, even for this purpose, until all other means provided for the enforcement of the law have been tried without avail. The powers of sheriffs and constables are not exhausted until they have summoned all the able-bodied men in the county, and the men summoned to assist them, either refused to obey, or having come to his assistance, encountered physical opposition greater than they could overcome. In no county in the State, so far as I am advised, has there been any open and organized opposition to the regular officers. If there has been such opposition anywhere, it is perfectly safe to assume that it might have been easily swept away by a *posse comitatus*.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved August 11, 1868, it was made the duty of the Governor, whenever, in his opinion, it was proper, to organize the militia of the State or any part thereof. Under the authority thus granted, I should have had the militia organized, in whole or in part, if I had thought such organization necessary to secure the enforcement of the law, or the maintenance of tranquility. But I have been unable to see any such necessity. Take, for instance, any county, or any part of a county, wherein there was an unusual amount of lawlessness. It has already been shown that, nowhere in the State, has there been any interference with the regular functions of the courts, or any of their officers. And thus I think it is clear that martial law, even if it were authorized, would not facilitate the detection of crime; and I think it equally clear that an organized militia is not necessary to make arrests.

But it may be thought by some that evil doers would have dreaded the militia to such an extent that its mere organization would have had the effect of restraining their lawlessness; and further, if need be, companies could have been called into actual service for emergencies where crimes were frequent. To this I think a satisfactory reply can be easily made. Federal troops are stationed at different places throughout the State, or at points readily accessible beyond its limits. Officers in command of these troops have the general orders from Washington to furnish military assistance to the civil authorities whenever requested to do so. Of this I have been advised by official sources. Applications at different times have been made to this department, sometimes by officers in extreme exigencies, for troops to be sent to particular places, merely as a measure of precaution, to allay the fears of the community, and to prevent possible disturbance. On all such occasions, I lost no time in applying to the proper commander for the desired troops; and in every instance they were promptly furnished. I have incidentally heard of troops being stationed at different places in the State without any request from this department, which, of course, they had an undoubted right to exercise; or as may have been done at the request of other civil officers. The general orders referred to above, require troops to be furnished upon the application of any civil officer, whatever may be his position.

So far, therefore, as there may be any necessity for troops, they are already at hand, and well supplied. They can be thrown to any point, free of expense to the State, and with more dispatch than would be possible with the militia, unless, indeed, it were organized on the basis of a standing army, and kept constantly in the camp or field.

These views are prosecuted for the purpose of showing that there has been no necessity for suspending the regular operation of the civil law. But even if there had been actual necessity for an appeal to the military power, the executive is not vested with the right to exercise it, by any part of the Bill of Rights which is embodied in our constitution, save that no power of "suspending laws shall be exercised except by the General Assembly, or by its authority." It is perfectly clear that this section refers to the civil laws of the State; and it is left for the Legislative Department to determine when, how and for what purposes they, or any part of them, shall be suspended. That department has not ventured to exercise this suspending power itself, and I think it has acted wisely, and in accordance with the clear intent of the constitution, and the true interest of its people. How, then, can patriotic citizens expect the executive to usurp this power of stopping away civil authority by declaring martial law, or otherwise, because the judicial officers or other ministerial officer has reported to the executive that he was unable fully to execute the civil duties, and when no such officer has ever applied to the executive for assistance, either ordinary or extraordinary?

Another source of complaint is found in the allegation that in some cases the proper officers will not make arrests; that, in others, the judicial tribunes will not convict. If this be so, the remedy is not with the executive, for he has no power to substitute military for civil courts. The militia, if organized, could not be employed in the arrests of offenders and when arrested they would be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

This is no time for usurpations or the assumption of arbitrary power. The time honored bulwarks of civil liberty must still remain unbroken, and, as a rule of observance, there be exceptional cases of individual hardship.

But apart from all these considerations, there is neither war nor rebellion in Alabama. We are in that condition which the whole framework of our institutions recognizes as one of profound peace. It would be a palpable assumption of unwarranted power on the part of the executive to attempt to rule by military law. The laws of war cannot be applied to a state of peace without utterly disregarding all those constitutional safeguards which it is the solemn and sworn duty of those in authority to preserve, and without a faithful adherence to which there can be no civil government worthy of a free people.

I am aware that it is not usual to discuss a question of this kind in an executive message, nor should I have troubled you with its discussion at this time were it not that there seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of many good citizens, and with a portion of the press, as to the extent to which executive power may be employed to correct temporary evils in a time of peace. It is feared that the military rule which the people of this State have experienced for the last few years has induced some indifference to the inestimable value of civil government. Be that as it may, it is a source of regret to find so many citizens of intelligence and well-known patriotism ready to concede to the Governor the power to declare martial law, upon the mere request of a few individuals, who allege no grievance that might not be promptly redressed by the civil tribunals. If, upon such ground as this, the Governor may supersede the civil authority by declaring martial law, there is nothing to prevent him from continuing in power for an indefinite time. He is elected for two years, and until his successor is qualified. If he should decide that there was necessity for martial law throughout the State, he could instruct his provost marshals to allow no election to be held, and thus no successor could be chosen. In this way he might indefinitely govern the people by military orders, and punish them by drum-head courts.

I find another excuse for the extended treatment of this subject, in my great anxiety to allay discontent; to pacify all of our people; and to restore reason and patriotism to their rightful dominion in the State. It is essential to the early and full developments of the unsurpassed resources and power of Alabama, to that measure of prosperity and happiness which the people ought to enjoy, that every person within the limits of the State, or who may entertain a thought of coming here, may feel perfectly assured that all their rights of person and property, and all their civil and political rights will be safely protected against usurpation or violence of any kind, whether official or unofficial.

IMMIGRATION.

The subject of immigration is just now exciting a deep and widespread interest. It is not at all remarkable that so much attention should be directed to it, for it is a question of vast importance. There has never been a time in the world's history when a large population was not the controlling desire in every country that had a government that was influenced by enlightened principles. To this general rule we form no exception. It is alike our natural desire and interest that people should come from abroad and settle among us. But in all our efforts to attract them, we should be careful to adopt such a policy as would, if possible, operate to the mutual advantage of the people already here, and those whom we invite. Any plan that would work to the detriment or disadvantage of either would not be in accordance with correct principles. I believe, however, that a large number of immigrants may come to Alabama, and greatly improve their condition, and at the same time contribute to the general prosperity of the country in a way that would inflict injury upon none.

But in order to accomplish this desirable result, much depends upon the general plan to be adopted for attracting immigrants. By some it has been suggested that it would be good policy to have agents sent by the State to different ports of Europe, who could write, and cause to be published such information in regard to the advantages possessed by Alabama as would induce immigrants to seek a home here. This would involve expense which the State, in its present financial condition, could not well afford to incur; and therefore I do not think that such a policy should be adopted.

At the present price of cotton there is no reason why a large portion of the farm labor is as well rewarded as it is in our cotton growing States. Cotton raising in Alabama is, perhaps, as profitable as in any State in the Union. It is probably more so than the average of them; and hence it can pay as high a rate of wages, and higher than some, for the labor that is necessary to produce this great staple. Alabama, therefore, is peculiarly attractive to such laborers as may desire employment in the cotton field.

Some of our mountain counties contain almost inexhaustible quantities of coal, iron, marble, slate and other minerals. Railroads, now in rapid process of construction, will soon be completed which will open up communication with these mineral regions; and enterprises for their development will create a demand for the labor that is requisite for the purpose. Then, again, there is a demand, and at an early day there will be much more, for a large number of laborers in connection with the lumber business near the Gulf coast. These facts are becoming known, and as a knowledge of them extends, we should make known at the same time our desire for laborers to come among us. We, therefore, should extend a cordial invitation; give such assurance that immigrants will be greeted with a hearty welcome; and that here they would find political liberty, and ample protection for life and property under wise and just laws, faithfully and impartially administered. By such a policy as this, I have no doubt we should secure a large accession both from Europe and our Northern States, of persons who would make industrious and worthy citizens.

The question of introducing Chinese into this country as laborers forms a special topic in current discussions upon the subject of immigration. All propositions which I have seen, for bringing this class of persons to the South, are based upon the idea that their labor might be made available for the cultivation of cotton, and obtained at a lower rate than that which is now paid. I do not think that those who favor this experiment have devoted to it that reflection which its importance deserves. At any rate, there are more reasons than one why, in my judgment, we should discourage Chinese immigration. The proposition to use them as a means to reduce the wages of laborers is, of itself, a sufficient reason for opposing the scheme.

I do not see how any substantial interest in the State would be benefitted by a reduction of laborers' wages. On the contrary I should regard such reduction as a positive calamity. We do not want a superabundance of cheap labor. If we have more than capital can profitably employ, the necessary consequences will be poverty, degradation, misery and crime. The poor would not only be deprived of all chances for improving their condition, but they would become still poorer; and at the same time the rich could in no way derive any legitimate profit from the result. If Chinese were brought to the cotton States, it is probable that they would be willing to labor at rates that would barely subsist them. What, then, would become of the laborers we now have among us?

Thousands of good citizens, by the misfortunes of the war, were so reduced in pecuniary circumstances that they are dependent upon manual labor for the support and education of their children. Their little homesteads are all they have left. The products of their small farms now bring a price that is quite remunerative; and this class are beginning to prosper as they never did before. As a natural consequence they are becoming contented and happy. Even the widows and orphans, made so by the war, can make an independent support; live honestly, and have some hope of comfort in the future. By their industry and frugality they may not only provide the means for enjoying an easy life, but may become ornaments of society and the pride of the State.

Again, what is to become of the colored people if wages be reduced to the point aimed at by those who favor the introduction of Chinese? Many possess their own but little property. They are dependent for their support upon their labor alone. Planters at the present price of cotton, can afford to pay their employees a rate of wages that will not only give a comfortable support, but, with proper economy, allow some margin for accumulation.

But even in the most favorable point of view, the advantages possessed by our laboring population are limited enough. The true policy is, by all practical means, to enlarge rather than diminish them. All pursuits in life rest directly upon the productive industry of the country; and therefore the laborers have the very highest claims upon our encouragement and protecting care.

Labor should be diversified. Too much of it should not be devoted to the production of any one article. While slavery existed, the labor of slaves was directed almost exclusively to the cultivation of cotton. That was the great absorbing interest of the cotton States. It monopolized the capital of the South. Planters seldom thought of making investments except in slaves and cotton lands. The extent of those investments from year to year may be readily inferred when it is remembered that, before the war, the annual cotton crop was worth about $200,000,000. With the cotton raising interest already established, and the profits of this vast amount annually applied to its improvement, we may very naturally a prosperous business. This mode, however, of running the profits of the cotton crop necessarily dwarfed all other pursuits.

The error of this policy was perceived at the time by thoughtful and observant men. But to cut the institution of slavery root and branch, as it were, was a work that would fall upon the present generation. Before the war the slave population was a little over 4,000,000. The average value of slaves was about five hundred dollars; and hence they were worth in the aggregate over two thousand millions of dollars.

As the average period of the life of the colored race is from twenty to twenty-five years, there was, in that period, an extinction of nain two thousand millions of invested wealth. Over one hundred millions a year was destroyed by the ordinary mortality of slaves. But all that is now changed. Investments will hereafter be made in regular branches of business and remunerative enterprises, and so there will be a constant swelling of accumulations and a steady increase of wealth. I do not wish by any means to be understood as seeking to disparage or under estimate the cotton growing interest. We should all award to that interest its due prominence and value in our State and in the country. I believe that the cotton tax will permanently maintain the high price which it now commands. For this reason, if for no other I should regret a diminution in the rate of wages for cotton producing labor, for with such diminution there would certainly be a fall in the prices of cotton. This would ruin the laborer, without in any way benefiting the planter. It is to the mutual interest of laborer and planter to keep up the rate of wages and the price of cotton.

Still we have other fields of labor that are already inviting to immigrants, and which will become more so, by the expanding business which we may reasonably anticipate from the natural system that will hereafter prevail. More attention should be paid to the raising of grain and live stock. This, by reducing the cost of living, would benefit the entire community. As a consequence more to the advantage of the laborer, as it would increase his opportunities for saving a portion of his wages.

Then again, we have internal improvements which give employment to a large number of laborers; and others will soon be wanted in coal fields, iron mines, foundries and cotton factories. There will also be employment for a large number of mechanics. In a word, Alabama is an inviting State for immigrants, where they will be sure of unskilled laborers.

RAILROADS.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved February 19, 1867, it was made the duty of the Governor, on the part of the State, to indorse the first mortgage bonds of railroad companies, when certain conditions were complied with. Before such endorsements could be obtained twenty miles of road had to be built and equipped. Then, the Governor was to endorse for $12,000 per mile for the road proper, and an additional amount for bridges, viz: Sixty dollars per lineal foot for bridges made of wood, and one hundred dollars per foot for such as were constructed of iron. The rate of indorsement was to continue for every subsequent section of twenty miles until the road was completed.

By an act, approved September 23d, 1868, this law was so amended as to increase the rate of indorsement to $16,000 per mile. It also provided that said indorsements should be made for each section of five miles completed after the first twenty, and so much of the former law as related to bridges was repealed. Under the law as thus amended, bonds to the amount of $3,270,400 have been issued up to the present time, have been made as follows:

For the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad	$1,800,000
For the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad	480,000
For the Selma, Marion & Memphis Railroad	320,000
	$2,600,000

These roads are in the hands of gentlemen of capacity, energy and responsibility. There is every reason to believe that they will be completed at an early day. When they are, it is believed they will be promptly paid as it falls due, and that everything else will be done to prevent loss to the State on account of its indorsement.

I have personally inspected the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and feel safe in saying that, although it is not now constructed very rapidly, yet the work has been done in a manner that reflects credit on those who have it in charge. This road is under the Presidency of Mr. Lewis Owen, who manages its affairs with efficiency and ability.

The Alabama & Chattanooga Road I have personally inspected more than once. That road is being built with great rapidity, and I learn from its officers, the Messrs. Stanton, that it is their intention to have the entire line from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Meridian, Miss., completed in less than two years.

I have not inspected the Selma, Marion & Memphis Road, but I have satisfactory evidence that the work of building it is energetically prosecuted. Gen. N. B. Forrest is President of the Road, and deserves credit for the efficient manner in which he is managing its affairs.

In my judgment there is a defect in the law which requires the Governor to indorse the bonds of railroad companies. I am in favor of carrying the credit of the State, with proper restrictions, to necessary and important works of internal improvements; yet I do not think it a good policy to have a general law upon the statute books requiring the State to indorse the bonds of any and every road that may build and equip twenty miles. It is natural that every community and locality should desire the advantage of railway communication. The convenience of such communication is incalculable to every one who wishes to travel or who has anything to transport. So great is the desire for railroad facilities that counties and towns will readily vote subscriptions to aid them. The inducements to do this are strengthened when it is only necessary to construct twenty miles of road to place it within reach of the State's indorsement. This being accomplished, the indorsed bonds would be applied to a continuation of the road, and as additional indorsements are obtained for every five miles after the first twenty, county and town subscriptions may easily be obtained to an extent sufficient to insure the completion of the road.

Thus it will be seen that an entire road may be built upon public credit, and without the contribution of any individual capital, and it might be done through parts of the State, and between points, where there is not sufficient business to justify the expenditure of so much money raised upon credit alone. It is possible, indeed, to construct a road in this way that would not pay running expenses after it was put in operation. This is not in accordance with the true theory of fostering public aid to works of internal improvements. The correct principle upon which to proceed is to lend the State's credit to the efforts of private capitalists whose practical business sagacity forecasts remunerative enterprises.

Inasmuch, therefore, as the present law will probably operate to increase the State's credit, I deem it a duty to invite such legislation as will protect it against a misfortune of that character. The best mode of accomplishing this, in my opinion, is to repeal the law which requires the indorsements of railroad bonds. This would, by no means, preclude the State from extending assistance to meritorious works of internal improvements. On the contrary the General Assembly, which meets annually, could, from time to time, by special acts lend its credit to such enterprises as might be found of sufficient importance and necessity to justify it.

There is another subject in connection with railroads to which I invite your attention. It is alleged by merchants, who are endeavoring to establish themselves in business in some of the border counties, Screws asCommissioners, It is personally known to this Department that those gentlemen made a sincere, and thorough examination into all the details of the railroad contract by their commission. The result of their labors is embodied in an official report, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. It will be seen that the Commissioners found that all capitalists who had contracts to build roads in the State, or who had become interested in the same, had complied with the law, and that the books and accounts of the different officers are kept in a neat and business like manner.

FINANCE.

The accompanying reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, and State Financial Agents, show, in detail, the operations of the treasury for the last fiscal year, and the present condition of the State's finances. For the year ending September 30, 1869, the expenses of the State Government amounted to $1,022,404 42. In addition to this amount, there was disbursed, during that period, the sum of $380,453 39 which formed a part of the expenses of the previous year.

Taxes for the last fiscal year were collected under the revenue laws enacted before the present State Government went into operation, though licenses were issued under the law of December 31, 1868. Receipts from these sources for the year amounted to $686,-451 02. All the beginning of the year the amount in the Treasury was $115,-787 07. These two sums make $802,-238 00. It was necessary to resort to a temporary loan or a sale of bonds to make up the difference between this amount and that which was requisite to be paid from the Treasury, including temporary loans and accumulated school interest for the present year. A sale of bonds was deemed preferable, and no loan was negotiated except one, for a short period, of $80,000, which has since been paid.

The amount in the Treasury, and subject to draft. on the first of October last, was the beginning of the fiscal year, was-$127,138 15.

The present bonded indebtedness of the State is $5,270,400. In the accompanying reports of the Auditor and State Financial Agents will be found tabular statements showing when the various bonds had segments to be issued, and the amounts of the different classes, where payable and the rates of interest. It requires $207,354 00 annually to pay the interest on this bonded debt.

The bonds held against the State some are payable in London. Of these bonds, $686,000 mature in 1870. The State has the right to extend these bonds at maturity if it thinks proper to do so. This right is expressed upon the face of each bond. The bonds referred to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. I recommend the enactment of a law under which these bonds may be either redeemed as they become due, or considered best for the interest of the State.

By an act approved August 12, 1868, the Governor was authorized to appoint a financial agent for the State. Under the authority of that law, I appointed Messrs. Lehman, Durr & Co., of this city. To these gentlemen the State is under many obligations, not only for substantial favors bestowed, but also for the promptitude and efficiency with which they have transacted all the business of the financial agency. Upon the whole, I regard the State finances as being in a highly favorable condition.

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

The Governor's Message.

The message of his Excellency, the Governor, to the present Legislature, will well pay the reader for a careful reading, and we advise our readers not to fail to give it a careful and candid consideration. That it is a dignified and able State paper, and exceedingly liberal in its tone and character, all reasonable thinking men must admit; that as to purity of style, it will compare favorably with any State paper of like character heretofore at any time issued by the Executive of the State, we think, no reasonable man will deny.

Upon the subject of violations of law, the peace and order of the people, and peace of the enforcement of law, and of material law, the message treats at considerable length. We are aware that, perhaps, upon this more than anything else there has been some dissatisfaction on the part of some of the friends of Governor Smith. We know that many patriots and as true men as live, believed the Government, State and National, should have taken stronger measures to put down disorder, to secure the rights of person and property of peaceable, law abiding citizens. And on the other side, many have affected to believe, and, doubtless, some have honestly believed, that some of the measures taken by the Government have exceeded the powers conferred, and were dangerous, if not destructive, of Republican liberty; whilst some have, from the disorders, real and imaginary, growing out of our late war, despaired of the people being capable of governing themselves, and, hence, have been ready to conclude our Government a failure, and Republicanism a delusion. To say that there has been no oppression by the Government, under the very trying situation in which it has been placed, would be to say it was ruled by men more than human; to deny that there has been great outrages to person and property, that have not as yet met just and adequate punishment, would be to say the makers of the law and the administrators of the law, possessed wisdom, foresight, judgment and power more than human. All reasonable thinking men know that no human government is perfect.

Our Government has just passed through a most disastrous internal war, the worst of all wars; one portion of the people of the Government arrayed against another portion; in many cases neighbor against neighbor; all the word passions of our nature were aroused and brought into action, and to see these things without attempting to curb the passions of the reckless mob, the Government necessarily frequently had to resort to strong measures. The evils under which we have labored have been evils necessarily growing out of such a rebellion as we had. And we say notwithstanding those evils, no government in the history of the world ever went through such a stupendous rebellion, with as little oppression of the people by the Government, and as little violation of law and order by the people; and no people ever came out of such a conflict with all their rights, privileges and immunities as well secured; and that no rebellious people were ever treated as well, and left in the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of a free government, as fully as have the people of the Southern States, and that especially the citizens of Alabama have every reason to feel thankful, of their present condition; not only in the full enjoyment of all their rights, privileges and immunities, but in the enjoyment of a prosperity equal to any people on the face of the globe; whatever a few disloyal and rebellious men, actuated more by passion and hate than by reason, may say, the people of Alabama know they are free, prosperous and happy, under a government that secure them in all natural rights. Well may the Governor *felicitate* the Legislature and through the Legislature the people of our State, and especially the Republican party, have great

Weekly State Journal.

State Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers—Peace and Prosperity to All Men."

VOLUME 1. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. NO. 46

CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.

PROPOSED ADMISSION OF SEVEN STATES.

At the last session of the Legislature a resolution was passed directing the Executive to initiate proceedings for the acquisition of certain territory of the State of Florida. Under the authority of that resolution I appointed three commissioners, who were subsequently joined by three commissioners appointed by the Executive of Florida; and terms for the proposed transfer were agreed upon. A copy of this agreement is herewith transmitted.

By resolution of the Legislature of Florida, it was provided that before final action be taken in regard to this matter, the counties immediately interested, be permitted to vote either for or against the proposition. This election took place on the first Tuesday of this month. I am not yet informed of the result of the vote, and must, therefore, at a future day, make a special communication to the Legislature on this subject.

ALABAMA SCHOOLS LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

At your last session I called attention to the condition of certain lands in Nebraska, which had been selected for the 16th Section embraced in the Twelve Miles Square Reservation in this State. In my communication upon the subject I expressed the opinion that those lands were worth about $6,000. This opinion was based upon the most reliable information then at hand. I afterwards appointed an agent, who advertised and sold the lands in the manner provided by law; and the aggregate amount of the sales was $20,480. A stated account of the sales is transmitted herewith. It will be seen that the tabular statement shows the exact amount which passes to the credit of each township in the Reservation.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

By section 158, paragraph 3, of the Revised Code of Alabama, it is made the duty of the Attorney General to submit to the Governor, annually, a report, consolidated from the reports of solicitors, showing the number of persons indicted, convicted, &c., in the State. It appears, however, that there is no law imposing upon the solicitors the duty of making reports, or prescribing the time when, or the manner in which it shall be done.

A communication upon the subject from the Attorney General, is herewith transmitted. I invite your attention to the subject, and recommend such legislation as will secure proper returns from the different solicitors in the State.

TAXES.

It has already been shown that a considerable portion of the amount disbursed from the treasury for the last fiscal year, was for liabilities contracted and school interest assumed for the previous year. But for the present year there are no untoward liabilities to be provided for. Our revenue laws therefore, should be so framed as to raise such amount only as will meet the actual expenses of the State government for the present year. As the laws now stand, the rates of taxation on real and personal property is three fourths of one per cent. This is a burdensome tax, and should not be continued, unless it be absolutely necessary. I do not think the financial condition of the State requires such a heavy tax; and therefore recommend that the tax on real and personal property be fixed at one half, or at most, six-tenths of one per cent.

I invite your attention to the question of providing a board of equalization for the State similar to that which is provided for each county, so that there may be an equitable assessment throughout the State. The assessment returns as now made, exhibit a remarkable disproportion in the value of property of the same character in adjacent counties. There should, if practicable, be some law for establishing a rate of assessment as nearly uniform as is consistent with the differences necessarily incident to separate localities.

PARDONS.

Section 7, Article 5, of the Constitution, requires the Governor to communicate to the General Assembly a list of the cases in which reprieves, commutations, or pardons have been granted, in compliance with that provision of the Constitution, I transmit a list of such cases as have been acted upon since the present State Government went into operation, together with the reasons for such action.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources, and invite the attention of the General Assembly to the suggestions and recommendations of that officer.

IMPEACHMENT.

I have received from the State Department at Washington, a duly authenticated copy of a Joint Resolution of Congress, proposing a XVth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The proposed amendment meets my approbation. With this exception, a notice of my action in regard to it, I submit herewith a correct copy of the said Joint Resolution.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Reciprocity and Protection.

President Grant, once famous for his reticence, has, of late, shown that he can speak when needs be, and talk to the point, too, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. The fact seems to be, that as the Presidential candidate with most favorable prospects, and as President elect, and the first few months of his term of office, he was content to keep a close guard upon his lips, because his brain was busy. He was engaged in mastering the requirements of his new and onerous position, and having acquired the needed knowledge, he is now communicative enough.

On Saturday, the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of this city, had an interview with our once silent Chief Magistrate in reference to the vital and important subject of protection to American industry. Judge Kelley first called the attention of the President to the proposed abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and then went on to secure and well-digested tables that the country stood in the benefit of the United States; by its provisions the Treasury interests have been swelled millions of dollars, and American exports to Canada increased. The President did not only listen, but answered, and his replies prove that he is fully conversant with the subject. He expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the renewal of the tariff on Hennissons and alleging that such a step would lose to the nation a considerable portion of its revenue, and, he might have added, deprive a large number of our citizens of employment, and establish foreign rain on many enterprising coal operators.

The present tariff law was next discussed. Judge Kelley very pertinently suggested to the President the propriety of placing on the free list all raw material used by home manufacturers, not produced in this country; to reduce the tariff on foreign manufactured articles that do not come in competition with the articles made by our own industry; and then to obviate the loss to the Treasury which an enlarged free list would entail, by increasing the duty on all imported manufactures which we can produce at home. With these sound views the President concurred, and gave it as his opinion that the wise plan proposed by Judge Kelley would not only simplify the tariff laws, but give the protection needed to our domestic industry. The President's views, as expressed to Judge Kelley, will no doubt be embodied in his first message to Congress. They certainly should be. Nothing of more vital importance than the tariff law can claim the attention of our National legislators on their re-assembling next month. From an equitable tariff, such as hinted at above, the business of the country would, we feel sure, receive a vigoration for want of which it is now languishing.

The entire nation would gain by the enactment of such a law. American fabrics, even of the finest grades, are now superior to similar foreign fabrics, ye the tariff, as it exists, gives a fictitious value to foreign products of an inferior character. At an auction sale of silk goods last week, American fabrics bearing a foreign label (the manufacturer was forced by the prevailing state of affairs to buy the right of using the trade mark of his rivals) brought seventy per cent. more than the same articles to which American labels were attached. The goods that sold at this wide variation were, in all respects, identical, made from the same materials, by the same hands, on the same looms. The advocates of the untaxed free trade policy have succeeded in legislating the minds of our people to such an extent, that the wholesale dealer is compelled to pay more under the heading of raw material, for the same article of the foreign label. With an equitable tariff law, one that will give our manufacturers fair play, there will be ample employment for and learn that they can obtain much cheaper and better at home than the articles that they now covet from abroad.

Washington Correspondence.

Correspondence State Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1869.

The federal city is awakening from its long dullness, and is infused with a new life for the approaching session of Congress. There are many workmen engaged at the Capitol in freshening up the Halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, to be in readiness for the 6th of December.

The President's Mansion is also undergoing a beautifying process. Artists are engaged in gilding and frescoing the walls and ceilings of its reception halls in anticipation of the customary levees of the winter. A gay season is confidently expected by the votaries of fashion and Washington's population, which is greatly increased during the heaviest months of the usually pass the winter here. Several brilliant diplomatic entertainments are already the subject of agreeable anticipation by the butterflies of fashion, and several Senators and members of the Cabinet have secured large and elegant residences with a view no doubt to reciprocate these courtesies in international entertainments.

The theatres again present a lively appearance, and the bustle and throng of a city metropolis are again observable on the streets.

The President is much engaged in the examination of the reports of his Cabinet Ministers, upon which he bases his annual message to Congress. The executive mansion is also daily and nightly filled with crowds of anxious office seekers, and persons desiring interviews, who engross necessarily the greater part of his valuable time. To-day the Cabinet meets, and visitors will have to forego the interviewing process, and the President, lodged by his Cabinet, will be free one day from an army of bores, to write over, he has become somewhat accustomed, and submits to with a patient and amiable grace. Much has been written and said as to the President's lack of oratorable action in regard to the Cubans, but I am authoritatively told that he has never expressed any favorable sentiments on the subject, or otherwise, and will make no recommendation in the matter, whatever, to Congress. Commodore Higgins, of the steamer Tennessee of Cuba, passed through here the other day, en route to New York, to confer with the Junta. Senor Lemus, the diplomatic representative of the Insurgent party, disavows having made any remarks or opinions involving the character or actions of the Administration, and acquits him of any blame in bringing the steamer into Washington, under the circumstances. Higgins spoke in high terms of the officers and crew, of whom were Federal and Confederate officers alike, with sympathy and brotherhood, and said they would do so ever trod a ship's deck.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his forth-coming report recommends a radical change in the banking laws, so as to admit practically of free banking; particularly so authorizing the issue of gold demand notes to the extent of twenty five per cent. of Government bonds deposited by security. From remarks made by Senator Morton since his arrival here, it is understood that he will advocate the passage of a bill authorizing the issue of $50,000,000 additional currency under the banking law, for the use of the South and West, the North having already abundance for its share in the banking capital of the country. Under this $50,000,000 is given to the South and West the distribution of the currency under the banking law will have operated very unequally, and will be a source of complaint and trouble, and act as a drawback to the commercial and manufacturing interests of these sections of the country.

General, Spinner, United States Treasurer, in his report, warmly advocates the adoption by the Government of a regular system of compensation to all grades of the civil service, by which a higher order of talent may be secured to the government by the emolument of office, and a greater assurance that unfaithful attending ordinary civil or commercial pursuits. In his long experience Gen. Spinner has given much attention to his subject, and his recommendation is well worthy the consideration of the proper authorities. During his administration of the affairs of the Treasury, now a period of eight years, the transactions of his Department have amounted to the enormous sum of four thousand millions of dollars, and yet not one dollar has been lost through the criminal fraud or dishonesty of his subordinates, which is itself a strong proof of embezzling praise to him, and of congratulation to the country.

The Fair to be held at Macon, Ga., has been attracting a good deal of attention here, many of our citizens intending to purpose leaving for that point, to attend the Fair, by a special train to-morrow morning. Prominent among the visitors in the party are Mr. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture; Mr. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Solon Robinson, agricultural editor of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Capron expresses himself well pleased with the Fair recently held at Richmond, Va., and the kind attention paid to himself and party there by the citizens.

Next week the "Army of Tennessee" holds a grand reunion at Louisville, Ky. Officers from New York and Philadelphia will meet the officers from this city and others at Louisville, and renew old acquaintances. The reunion will be quite a pleasant affair, and the bustle and throng of a large city will be experienced there.

Generals Sherman, Parker, Swayne, Porter, Smith, Oliver, and others, go from this city. These reunions no doubt afford agreeable meetings to friends, and call up patriotic associations over festive boards, but in the still unsettled condition of the public mind they are scarcely conducive to a broad fraternity, and their discontinuance would be considered, I think, an act of good sense and of proper taste.

The approaching session of Congress will be a long one, perhaps extending into the summer months. Many members are already here to receive comfortable quarters for their long sojourn.

Alabama has reason to congratulate herself upon a fair representation in Congress. No Senator from a Southern State stands higher in the public estimation than Senator Spencer. While he is the youngest member of the Senate, he commands the respect of all by reason of his liberality, his fairness and ability and his general desire to do what is right.

ALA.

The Doom of Mormonism.

Mr. Samuel Rowles, the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, has just made a visit to Salt Lake City, and has written a letter to his paper giving an interesting account of the present condition of affairs among the Mormons. He visited Salt Lake in 1865; and this second trip he enabled him to judge fairly the extent of the progress made there during the past four years.

The Pacific Railroad does not run direct to Salt Lake City, but there is to be a branch road from Ogden, on the main line in the valley, forty miles distant. The railroad has destroyed much monopoly of the trade of the interior settlements, and has greatly enjoyed by the city, but the city itself does not as yet so much changed by it. The valley of the Jordan is very fertile, and some land there, on which wheat had been grown by the Mormons successive years, and for two years, without any manure, yielded this year fifty bushels of wheat to the acre.

The recent speech of Vice-President Colfax has created considerable excitement in the Territory. He frankly told the Mormons that the purpose of the union on their institution of polygamy, and on the means by which they are maintained. The union sentiment is manifested by the large audiences, composed of equal numbers of Mormons and Gentiles. There was only one night on the occasion. Mr. Colfax spoke of Brigham Young's remarks at the last Grant and Colfax were "Gamblers and drunkards." One of the Mormons in the crowd said that Young had never said that he was a "poor religion if it would not stand one railroad," if he lives five years more. This is supposed to be the adverse judgment upon his religion, or upon his mind as to the power of a railroad."

Murderer Hung.

Josiah Little Pike, who murdered Thos. Brown and wife, two aged persons, at Hampton Falls, was hung in the jail yard of Concord, N. H., on Tuesday last. On the scaffold he made the following confession:

I do not shrink from my fate. I do not dread to die. I know how worthless my life is, and have faith in Christ for a better hereafter; but I wish to leave a warning to all young men, and to those who are inclined toward intemperance. It has destroyed my fate and ruined my soul. I would rather be dead to intoxicating drink to stop that dreadful work. And I implore God to hasten the time when it is too late. As I hope to be forgiven for my sins of a misspent life, I forgive all enemy and justice towards myself and willingly commit my soul, utterly unworthy as I have been, to a merciful Saviour; and to my friends, who have been kind, and who have given to me their sympathy and encouragement during my stay in this prison, I can only return a hopeful Christian's blessing. I have no fear of what they have done for me, yet cannot utter my feelings but, commending them to God for His blessings, and implore mercy for myself, I give you all my last farewell.

New York.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains,

AND

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

Not one hour after reading this advertisement, need any one suffer with pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first, and is the only Pain Remedy that will instantly stop the most excruciating pains, allay Inflammation, and cure Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application, in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only known antidote to pain, when taken internally. Not one hour after exposure to any of the following complaints need any one suffer pain, viz.: Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Difficult Breathing, Pleurisy, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Liver, or Bowels, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, or Pains of any kind.

TRAVELLERS SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A BOTTLE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

FEVER AND AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
FEVER AND AGUE CURED.
NO MORE FEVER AND AGUE.
BILIOUS FEVERS CURED.
SHIP FEVERS CURED.
YELLOW FEVER CURED.
ALL MALARIOUS FEVERS
AND PREVENTED.

Fever and Ague Cured for 50 Cents.

There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided and assisted by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Hundreds of people throughout the world know how quick it will cure the most ordinary complaints; for in all diseases where Pain, Inflammation, Congestion or Irritation exists, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will be found a perfect remedy. Such as Fever and Ague, Asiatic Cholera, Influenza, Typhus, &c. Information will be given.

New York.

EVERY DAY

an increase of flesh, weight and strength is experienced. It is Fat-forming, Nutritive or Heat-making. It is the blood that oxygen is to the atmospheric air, and it is IMPOSSIBLE to take cold if RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is used. Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Fluxes, Tetters, Rash, Flesh Worms, Sores, &c., imparting

A Clear and Beautiful Complexion

to all.

CERTIFICATE OF BEAUTY.

The following letter is from a highly gifted lady well known in the "circles of our best society":

"LEXINGTON, Feb. 26, 1869.

"I had not much confidence in your Sarsaparillian Resolvent, but was induced to try it, as I had spent months with Blotches and Pimples, I resolved, in all events, to try it, and took Two Teaspoonfuls three times a day, as directed. In ten days I Month since I commenced its use. To-day there is not a Blotch, Spot, Pimple or Sore visible on my face or my person. * * * * * * * *

SARAH H. TREMONT,
Corner Gay Ulf. & O.

Dr. Radway's Remedies are sold by Druggists and General Store Keepers. Principal office, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

COME IN OUT OF THE JAWS OF DEATH!

Hesitation and delay are nothing but another form of suicide, when you have a remedy at hand that is guaranteed to relieve you.

Dr. Maggiel's Pills

Are the true grain and essence of health, and the latest gift that Science has given to the world.

From Mexico to Alaska

The people know them!
The people use them!
The people praise them!

These pills grapple with Disease at its fountain-heads, invigorate the Liver, and purify the blood at once. They fortify the body against Disease by their Tonic and Alterative action, and when taken as directed are designed to vanish Sick Headache, Biliousness, Affections of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Piles, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, &c., &c., in one or two doses a year, quicker than any other medicine in the world.

The Ready Relief will afford instant ease to all.

Price only 50 cents per bottle.

N. B.—See that the name of Dr. Maggiel is on the yellow wrapper. Sold at all Druggists, and at Dr. Radway's office, No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

New Principles of Cure

Of all Wasting, Scrofulous, and Primitive Diseases of the Blood, Bone, Mouth, Throat, sore head, lungs Kidneys, bladder.

The skin made pure, clear, smooth and beautiful

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Is the only Positive Cure of all Chronic diseases—and proves that the Blood is the Fountain of Life. This fact has been demonstrated to thousands.

100 Cases of Confirmed Consumption

Were cured in year 70 cases were destroyed and dried up, and in every case the Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Dr. RADWAY, three years since, published to the world the Sarsaparillian Resolvent as the Great Remedy of Consumption, showing in every stage, that where tubercles are deposited in the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Glands, Bones, Flesh, Skin, Brain, Throat, Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Intestines, establishing the fact that Consumption is Scrofula, Blood Disease, and is cured by the destruction of such constituents as Scrofula, Cancer, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Sores, Humors, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Carbuncles, and all Blood diseases, by the absence of these constituents in the Blood, and the deposition of pure, healthy blood, which will nourish, heal, and strengthen the tubercular consumptive organs, and restore them to perfect health.

RADWAY'S RESOLVENT

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

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TRAVELLERS SHOULD ALWAYS CARRY A BOTTLE OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

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Hundreds of people throughout the world know how quick it will cure the most ordinary complaints; for in all diseases where Pain, Inflammation, Congestion or Irritation exists, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will be found a perfect remedy. Such as Fever and Ague, Asiatic Cholera, Influenza, Typhus, &c. Information will be given.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Has proved indelible, and will cure where all other remedies have failed. Those who have suffered for years, from Ague in Salt Lake City will find that it does an immense business, and undersells to the Gentiles, as well as to the faithful ax, for the most part, afraid to buy there.

The persecution of the Gentiles has driven out to Corinne the chief of the trading place on the Pacific Railroad, at the head of navigation, sixty miles from Salt Lake. An effort will be made to remove the capital of the Territory there.

The Mormons form the principal religious denomination in Utah. At Ogden there is a church and school, both very successful.

The country is generally healthy; but Mr. Hickey says that the cases of fever sprung up a great mortality among the Mormons, who are more quiet equal to that in the crowded cities of the East. The Mormons have no doctors, or very rarely, trusting to the intelligence of the mothers, and to the laying on of hands by the elders. So cure does not seem necessary.

Mr. Rowles thinks that intercourse between the Mormons and the rest of the world will destroy polygamy in Utah. The dynasty of Brigham Young is certain to die with him. The Pacific Railroad is destined to be the salvation of Salt Lake City the inevitable doom of their sacred institutions, and, as Mr. Rowles writes:

"Whether it was brought on by the bad-inspired Brigham Young to say that his was a 'poor religion if it would not stand one railroad,' if he lives five years more, he will have to accept the adverse judgment upon his religion, or upon his mind as to the power of a railroad."

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RADWAY'S RESOLVENT

Is the only positive cure for the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

20 drops in a half tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, or Pains of any kind.

ALL Internal Pains

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 13, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Wm. G. Waller, administrator of the estate of Wm. Waller, deceased, late of said county, and presented to the court his final settlement as such administrator, and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate, which are examined, approved and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 7th day of Dec., 1869, be set for the hearing of said settlement, and that on said day the heirs and legal distributees of said estate, and all persons interested, be notified of the same by publication given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before the court on the said day, why said settlement should not be allowed and approved.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

nov13-3w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered on the 1st day of November, 1869, I will sell at public auction, on the 1st day of December, 1869,

On the first Monday in December, 1869,

at the property of Sidney W. Jackson, deceased, the following described property, to-wit:

One half of southwest quarter and southeast quarter of section 2, township 16 range 19; the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, northwest quarter of section 2, and north half of northwest quarter of section 1, all in township 16 range 17, containing 480 acres.

Terms of sale—one-half cash, one-third in twelve months, and one-third in twenty-four months, with interest from day of sale.

H. A. Olcott, auctioneer.

nov9-2tds

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
October 25, 1869.

IT is ordered by the Register of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, that all persons holding claims against the estate of Wm. Waller, late of Montgomery county, deceased, be and appear before the Register at his office in Montgomery, Ala., commencing on the 1st Monday in December, 1869.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal for 30 days, notifying all persons interested of the time and place of holding said Court, and the object of the same.

JOHN W. HUBBS, Register.

oct30-w&d

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold on the first Monday in December next, at the Courthouse door in Wetumpka, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property situated in Wetumpka:

Lots 285, 286 and 291, upon which is a commodious dwelling house.

Sale to be made under an execution from the Circuit Court of this county in the case of S. H. Hatchett et al., executors of Hatchett et al., vs. J. C. Miller.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Montgomery county.

oct30-w&s

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will sell at public auction, for cash,

On Monday the 2d day of Dec., 1869,

the following lands belonging to the estate of Abner Smith, deceased:

Southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 15, range 19; southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 36, township 16, range 19; and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 15, range 19, containing 280 acres and known as the plantation of said deceased, lying on the waters of Line creek.

Also, at the same time, will be sold the west half of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres, more or less.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
Administrator.

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Julius C. B. Kennedy, deceased, late of Montgomery county, have been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of November, 1869, by the Probate Court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REBECCA A. MITCHELL, Adm'x.

nov2-6w

Plantation For Rent.

On Saturday the 4th day of December, 1869,

WE will rent to the highest bidder, at the Alabama House in the city of Montgomery, for the year 1870, the plantation belonging to the estate of Wm. Waller, deceased, lying on the Tallapoosa river, in Montgomery, containing about 225 acres good cotton and corn land, with a dwelling and other houses thereon.

Renters will be required to give at least two good and solvent securities, and will be required to make payment of rent in the manner prescribed by the Executors of said estate.

The lands are rich and have yielded a fine crop this year. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1870.

A. G. FIELDER, } Executors
C. C. FIELDER, } of Wm. Waller, dec'd.
H. P. Lee & Co., auctioneers.

nov11-tds&w4w

D. A. SMITH'S WATER CURE.

The Hygeian Home is situated on the eastern slope of Cheaha Mountain, in a mild climate, with pure air, soft water, dry walks, grand scenery, and all the surroundings favorable to health. Its waters are unsurpassed in medicinal properties by any in the South. Its table, supplied from its own farm, is bountiful, and its rooms well furnished. Terms moderate. For circulars address D. A. SMITH, M.D., Wetumpka, Ala.

jun2-ditds

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 13, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Wm. G. Waller, administrator of the estate of Wm. Waller, deceased, late of said county, and presented to the court his final settlement as such administrator, and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate, which are examined, approved and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 7th day of Dec., 1869, be set for the hearing of said settlement, and that on said day the heirs and legal distributees of said estate, and all persons interested, be notified of the same by publication given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before the court on the said day, why said settlement should not be allowed and approved.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

nov13-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term, November 8, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sidney Flowers, administrator of the estate of Wm. Flowers, deceased, late of said county, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account current and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate, which are examined, approved and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 6th day of December, 1869, be set for the hearing of said account current and vouchers, and that on said day the heirs and legal distributees of said estate, and all persons interested, be notified of the same by publication given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before the court on the said day, why said account current and vouchers should not be examined and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

nov9-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term, November 8, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sidney Flowers, administrator of the estate of Wm. Flowers, deceased, late of said county, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account current and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate, which are examined, approved and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 6th day of December, 1869, be set for the hearing of said account current and vouchers, and that on said day the heirs and legal distributees of said estate, and all persons interested, be notified of the same by publication given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before the court on the said day, why said account current and vouchers should not be examined and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

nov9-3w

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, this day granted, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange in Montgomery,

On Friday, 26th day of November, 1869,

certain Lands situated in said county and lying about two miles from Montgomery, on the Mobile road, and described as the west half, the west half of northwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1, the west half of northwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12, all in township 16 range 18, containing 480 acres and known as the plantation of the late Wm. Flowers, deceased, and lying on the waters of Line creek.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a tract of land, fronting on Commerce street, containing one acre, more or less.

BENJAMIN SMITH,
Administrator.

nov22-w3

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Julius C. B. Kennedy, deceased, late of Montgomery county, have been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of November, 1869, by the Probate Court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

REBECCA A. MITCHELL, Adm'x.

nov2-6w

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, this day granted, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange in Montgomery,

On Friday, 26th day of November, 1869,

certain Lands situated in said county and lying about two miles from Montgomery, on the Mobile road, and described as the west half, the west half of northwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 1, the west half of northwest quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 12, all in township 16 range 18, containing 480 acres and known as the plantation of the late Wm. Flowers, deceased, and lying on the waters of Line creek.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a tract of 12 months with interest and note with good security.

ANN M. F. DEKARD, Adm'x.

oct15-ds

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, this day granted, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange in Montgomery,

On Monday, 20th day of November, 1869,

the following land belonging to the estate of Sarah Ann Hall, deceased:

Northeast quarter of section 1 township 12 range 20, 160 acres. East half of section 31 township 11 range 20, 320 acres. East half of section 6 township 12 range 20, 160 acres. West half of northwest quarter of section 5 township 12 range 20, 80 acres. West half of northwest quarter of section 8 township 14 range 20, 80 acres. East half of northeast quarter of section 13 township 14 range 20, 80 acres. Southeast quarter of section 19 township 14 range 20, 160 acres. Northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 20 township 14 range 20, 40 acres. Terms of sale—one half cash, and the other half in 12 months with interest and note with good security.

WM. R. CHAMBERS, Adm'r.

nov10-td

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange in Montgomery,

On the First Monday in December, 1869,

as the property of the late Nicholas Mercweather deceased, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots bonds, situate in said county of Montgomery, to-wit:

Northeast quarter of section 1 township 16 range 20, 160 acres. East half of section 31 township 17 range 20, 320 acres. East half of section 6 township 18 range 20, 160 acres. West half of northwest quarter of section 5 township 18 range 20, 80 acres. West half of northwest quarter of section 8 township 19 range 20, 80 acres. East half of northeast quarter of section 13 township 19 range

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

JOHN G. STOKES, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

WE UNDERSTAND that there is a case now pending before the House committee on Privileges and Elections which involves the construction of the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

The question comes before the committee on a protest made by Col. W. W. Ju. Turner to the House against the right of the Hon. Jacob Magee to occupy a seat in the House as Representative of of Mobile county, on the ground that he is ineligible. It is alleged that Mr. Magee was a member of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of Mobile county before the war, and afterwards was a member of the Legislature of Alabama during the war. This case is of more importance than may seem to appear upon its face, and it is thought by many that the Democracy intend this as a test case; and if it should be decided in Magee's favor, there will be many persons returned to the next Legislature who are now supposed to be ineligible under the XIVth amendment.

This question is one of law and we understand will be argued before the committee by Col. Turner in support of the protest, and by Col. Elmore, of this city, in behalf of Maj. Magee's right to a seat.

Immigration

According to the official returns for the year ending June 30, 1869, the number of immigrants arriving in the United States during that time was 352,569. Of these, 214,748 were males, and 137,821 were females. The preponderance is thus strongly in favor of the class whose toil is most needed here. The great majority of the immigrants were also in the prime of life. There were 232,196 between the ages of fifteen and forty, and 95,568 beyond the latter limit.

From the statistics it appears that Germany was the largest contributor to this corps of our wealth. That country sent over 132,357 of the whole number, arriving here. Ireland gave 64,398, and England and Scotland together 60,286. Norway and Sweden furnished more than forty thousand, and Canada nearly twenty-one thousand. It is a little surprising to find that China contributed only 12,874 to the grand total. That certainly is not a large enough army of yellow men to frighten anybody. It may be swelled to wilder limits hereafter, and doubtless will be, but at present the threatened irruption of hordes of Asiatics is held in suspense. The preponderance of emigration is strongly in favor of the Saxon race. Nine out of seven of those who come to seek their fortune on our shores are from Northern Europe, and bring with them the enterprise, thrift and integrity which are proverbial in that section. France, Italy and Spain combined, furnish an insignificant total of six thousand, against three hundred thousand from the belt that stretches north of Louis Napoleon's domains. It will be well if this continues, and the United States is stocked from Saxon lands. The cradle of our ancestry is the best source from which to look for the manhood that is needed here.

According to the table of occupations, there were 88,649 laborers among the immigrants. There were also 28,600 farmers and 16,550 mechanics, with about twenty thousand more belonging to various industrial pursuits. This shows a large cohabit of persons without occupation in addition to the pre-eminently simple laborers. Yet the country swallows them up at once, and finds occupation for all. Railroads are to be built, houses erected, fields reclaimed, and everywhere arises a cry for strong and willing arms. Nor is this all. It is computed that each emigrant is worth to us at least one thousand dollars in addition to whatever money he may bring with him. Here, then, the nation has received in the rising tide of immigration which sets so strangly to its coasts, more than three hundred and fifty million dollars in a year. Who can talk of debt and discouragement in view of these facts?

Ought not the General Assembly of Alabama do something to attract to our State this great wave of prosperity. It is idle to ask any longer. It is worse than useless to appeal again to our North. When the emigrant lands at the Battery in New York city his mind is made up, as to his destination. Alabama needs active, intelligent agents in Europe. It is *there* and *there* alone that successful work can be accomplished. We appeal to the General Assembly to bestow upon this subject, that careful consideration, which its importance demands.

The Mission of the Republican Party—To the People of Alabama.

They have but a meagre appreciation of what is yet to be accomplished, and what to be averted, who speak of the Republican party as having 'fulfilled its mission.' It is true that no party ever accomplished so much for the nation, for liberty, for civilization, for humanity and the world. Under its rule, and by its bold, unflinching and unconquerable adherence to principle, it crushed the rebellion, saved the Union, abolished slavery and established by organic law the equal right of all men to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"—making these "glittering generalities" practical fundamental truths, and advancing the nation from its attitude of a conditional profession to the very highest plane of justice, freedom and civil equality. *If*, at any moment, it had wavered in the least, from its high resolve and aims and purposes, these great ends would have failed of accomplishment, and the American Republic would have stood to-day before the world, a hissing and a reproach, for its neglect to seize the opportunity which the rebellion gave it to inaugurate an era of freedom, or as a wreck, because of its criminal weakness and imbecility. But by doing all things needful to be done, at whatever hazard of misapprehension and loss of power, it demonstrated its fitness for the great work which Providence had assigned it. His tory will record its achievements with exultation, and its unflinching firmness will be forever cited as a sublime and noble illustration of party fidelity to righteous purposes.

It used to be a taunt of the Democracy "that the Republican party had not the sagacity to avert the war," the "ability to bring it to a successful issue," nor the "statesmanship to organize the disordered elements, which must enter into the reconstruction of the United States."

The first charge was true only in "a limited sense. Mr. Lincoln and those who came into power with him, could not "avert the war," simply because they could not accede to the demands of Yancey, Toombs, Rhett, and others, by whom the war was inaugurated. The Democratic party might have done so; but it would have been the achievement not of "sagacity," but of treason. To have "averted" the war, by acceding to any terms that would have been satisfactory to the South, would have been to sever the Union, disgrace and destroy the government, and give perpetuity to black and mounded slavery. The Republican party had no such purpose in view. "It was its duty, not to 'avert' the war, by dishonorable concessions, but to 'conquer a peace' and establish freedom, by the heroism of the army and a right and just application of the means at its disposal. This it had the 'ability' to do, and the successful results are before the world.

Equally clearly has it demonstrated its possession of the requisite "statesmanship to organize the disordered elements, which have entered into the reconstruction of the United States. This was even a more difficult work than to conquer the rebellion. But it has been achieved and under circumstances unlikely ever to arise and difficult than were ever before encountered by any party or administration since the formation of the Republic. We have already attained a degree of peace and acquiescence, which the most sanguine dared not hope for during the present generation. The Union is to all intents and purposes, reconstructed—not, as it was, but as it ought to be—not with slavery, whose clanking chains struck terror and pity into the very heart of the civilized world, but with Freedom as the "corner-stone of the Republic.

And before the present Administration shall have closed its labors, we shall have a Sisterhood of S ates more united, a People in more perfect harmony, a Prosperity more universally diffused, and a Government more just, more symmetrical, and more to be honored and revered, than was ever before known on the face of the earth. And all this, with a thousand auxiliary benefits and glories, has been the work of the "statesmanship" of the Republican party—the result of its policy, its firmness, its wise and inflexible adherence to principle, and its just and sagacious administration of the power conferred upon its representatives and its people.

With such a record of glory, and with such a legacy to transmit to its successor, it might be content to pass out of power. But the work achieved needs still to be guarded. With the Democratic party in the ascendant, it may, in a twelve-month destroy, what it has cost years of toil and sacrifice to accomplish. No sagacious parent ever puts his child into the hands of its enemies to nurse. The Democratic party is the enemy of freedom. It would be suicidal thereafter to entrust it to its keeping.

Besides, the enfranchised slaves have yet to be educated. This duty, on a very large extent, yet remains in the hands of the Freedmen's Bureau. That Bureau would not remain in existence an hour if the Democratic party had the power to abolish it.

Especially in Alabama, is it important that the Republican party should maintain its organization intact. Measures are openly threatened, which will make this State a slave-driven and a kingdom of terror, rather than a free and prosperous Commonwealth. Let the Democratic party once election, and the blood of conflict between Union men and Republicans will smoke from the green sod of every hill and valley in the land. The wail of the widow and the orphan will linger round the spot where now is heard the joyous laughter of prattling children and tuneful melodies sung by pen ful mothers. The busy hum of now returning prosperity will be supplanted by the groans and notes of internal strife and commotion. These are facts, for leading Democrats openly assert it, and publicly endeavor to throttle free speech and free action. Republicans are attacked, villified and abused because of their devotion to principle.

The Republican party of Alabama is pledged to a system of free public schools, which will guarantee to the child of the poor man the same benefits of education that the child of the rich man possesses. This system is now but fairly commenced. In a few years it will develop itself into an element of strength grand and mighty. If the Democratic party regains the ascendancy, it will be a bitter day for the sons and daughters of the toiling poor. This calamity can be averted by no other organization than the Republican party, and this consideration alone should be sufficient to indnce zeal and harmony in our ranks. But when to this consideration are added the magnitude

Weekly Gazette & Journal.
Cincinnatish Formosa.

They get into Trouble and are Bailed Out by "Prominent Citizens."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 12.]

The Grand Jury of Hamilton county, a few days since, indicted number proprietors of fashionable female boarding and boarding houses, for keeping brothels and houses of ill-fame, and the arraignment does not necessarily indicate a trial, and quite frequently several days elapse before the two proceedings, and the accused are compelled to remain in "durance vile" during the intervening space or give security in money, or the bond of reliable parties, for their appearance at the proper time. The fair damsels in question, being averse to the former alternative, naturally sought among their masculine friends for relief, and, we are enabled to state, with good success; but we must not anticipate.

Yesterday morning the first case of the cause called was that of "Celia Mack," an Emerald Island brunette, who appeared arrayed in a modest black costume, and smiled her sunniest by pleading "guilty" and, through her lawyer, the learned Irishman, contributing $100 to the school fund.

Next came the blonde divinity who signs "Frankie Wright," and, having become somewhat unsettled in her appreciation of the public gaze in consequence of the controversy in the Board of Education regarding the extension of "certain text books, &c," felt it her duty to refrain from rendering direct support thereto, and pleaded "not guilty." This, as we before remarked, made a trial necessary, and "Frankie" was offered the enumerated alternatives. The first, she thought, would be much the cheapest, but the latter struck her as more pleasant, and she decided to adopt it provided the necessary friend could be found. This latter suggestion presented a dilemma that might have proved somewhat embarrassing but for the fact that a kindhearted ex-member of Council rushed to the rescue, willing to imbibe himself on the altar of such a heart-rending emergency, and also to perform a praiseworthy act of generosity by placing his name beside the oppressed Frankie as security for her appearance at the tribunal of justice when the awful hour appointed for her trial should arrive, and that name was "Jerry Kiersted."

The scene changes, and Frankie having been discharged at satisfactorily, the *belle* form of "Catherine Bennett" (as written in the book, but "Kittie Bennett" as known on the street) stands before the bar of justice and says "not guilty" in a clear voice, when the charge is read against her by the prosecuting attorney. Kitty not being guilty of course necessitated an arrangement similar to that of her immediate predecessors, and her next friend appeared in the person of one "Alfred Liddell," who kindly placed his name beside Kittie's as security, in the sum of $300, for her safe return at the proper time, and Kittie departed, and this portion of the docket was laid aside until this morning. Shortly after court opened this morning, a handsomely dressed female appeared in the room, and fairly dazzled all present with her magnificence. For a while her veil was closely drawn, and the inquisitive were left in anxious suspense as to who might be the proprietor of so elegant a costume and so graceful a figure. In the course of time the name of "Frank Hall" was called, and the rich costume assumed a perpendicular position, and the profuse load of hair was shrouded just the least bit while the prosecuting attorney semi-read the charge of "keeping a brothel and house of ill-fame." Then the veil was raised and the astonished spectators stood aghast as the situation and the woman's identity flashed across their minds. "Not guilty" was again ejaculated in a clear, defiant tone, and the "bond book" was produced, by which action Mr. Clerk indicated to the accused that it was merely a question of bail or jail. A gentleman well known in the city, and who has been credited with many previous efforts in aid unfortunate humanity, came forward and expressed a willingness to bail the $300 worth of his worldly goods as security for the unfortunate Frank's appearance for trial. This, coming from the source it did, could not fail to produce a sensation, and the question was asked by many of the spectators, "What interest can he have in her?" and the only answer was, "Virtue is its own reward," and on the bond was placed the names of Mr. Frank Wright and William Wiswell. This ends the chapter for the present, but we will endeavor to keep our readers posted as to future developments.

The Gallows.

Execution of Wm. Bell, at Edwardsville, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—To-day, at 11 o'clock, Wm. Bell, convicted at the last October term of the Criminal Court of Madison county, Ill., for the murder of Herman Wendell, on the night of Nov. 21, 1868, suffered the death penalty at Edwardsville, the county seat. The execution took place within the jail-yard, in the presence of some forty persons, including Sheriff Moore, his deputies, some county officers, two clergymen, several newspaper reporters, and citizens. Rev. A. S. Jacks, of the Presbyterian Church, and J. F. Dow, of the Methodist Episcopal, waited on the prisoner, and officiated on the occasion. When asked if he had anything to say while on the scaffold, Bell said:

"Gentlemen—I am honestly in receipt of this crime for which I am charged, and die for others' crimes. I was asleep at the time the crime was committed. These are the last words I have to say. I am innocent. Gentlemen, it is very hard. I never was afraid of the truth. Truth did not bring me a lose. I go happy, my soul is with God, but you have got my body; but I forgive everybody. That is all I have to say."

When Sheriff Moore was about to pinion Bell's legs, the latter dashed and fell backward, and had to be raised up and be supported by the sheriff's assistants till everything was adjusted, when he was swung off, and died without a struggle. After hanging some 25 minutes, his body was taken down, coffined, and removed to the county grounds, where it was interred.

The town, notwithstanding the day was rainy and cold, was full of people from a greater or less distance. The houses, and every place from whence a glimpse of the yard could be had, were covered with persons endeavoring to see the end of the miserable conflict. Those around the entrance of the jail, from whence nothing of what was going on within could be seen, a motley rabble of 600 to 1,000 persons, men, women and children, were gathered.

Bell was a native of Tennessee, and lived with his father's family at Sadorus county, Mo., in 1859 or 1854, when he was an eleven years old. Soon after his father died, after which his mother went to Tennessee for some months, and married back, and moved was hired out to farmers. She left the criminal, and her two daughters, who live at Brunswick, Mo. Bell lived at a number of places, working a while on a farm; then at the saddlery business during his youth, and finally went to California in the year 1859. While there he engaged in prospecting, mining, and driving a team. He was a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee during the disturbances in that city and state, in 1856, he says. In Nevada, he joined a white, brown team, and then enlisted in a Nevada regiment, and was honorably discharged in December, 1865. In November, 1867, he returned to his sisters and brother, in this State, rambled about a month or so, and brought up in the neighborhood of Edwardsville, Ill., in December, 1867, where he worked mostly at making rails and chopping wood.

Up to the time of the murder of Wendell, Bell boarded in Wendell's family, where jealously, or too great intimacy with the latter's wife, engendered strife and ill-will. Bell had threatened to "fix" Wendell just before the murder. They were alone at the latter's house on the night of the murder, the family having gone to St. Louis, where they remained a day. Bell told a story of two strangers having come to the house and murdered Wendell in his presence, buried the body, and extorted a promise of secrecy from him on pain of death. He made no defense at the trial, and nobody believes his story or admits his guilt, notwithstanding his dying declaration.

Bell was 38 or 39 years old, had a small, ill-shaped head, with narrow, receding forehead, small, grey eyes, set deep in his head, with a cold, heartless, vicious look, indicative of malice and vindictiveness. He was quite illiterate, and had been fly brought up.

Heroism of a Child.

Rev. Edwin Clay, M. D., writes from Pugwash, Canada, as follows:

On Friday night last Mr. C. Crowly retired with his family to rest, a little after dark. About ten o'clock they were aroused by the sounds of fire somewhere in the building. On springing from his bed he found the whole body of the house in flames. His first thought was to get help, so he ran at once to the barn where two of his sons were sleeping. On his return he found it impossible to get up stairs, where five of his family were sleeping, or to his father's room, where the old man and a little son were sleeping together. But Mrs. Crowly, with her babe in her arms, succeeded in awakening some of those up stairs. Her brother and sister threw themselves out of the window, forgetting the three children that were still asleep in another room. The mother's screams awoke the eldest daughter, and she came to the window and asked what she should do, when her mother commanded her to throw herself down from the window, but she replied, "No; my brother and sister must be saved." She then returned through the heat and smoke and took her sleeping brother, a little younger than herself (nine years), in her arms, and carried him to the window, from which he sprung with no injury except a slight scorching of his face and hair She then returned through the floor and brought a still younger sister (seven years) to the window, and then the dear girl had more than she could do, for her sister in her fright refused to be thrown off, and with the flames coming up around her, she struggled with her until she put her out of the window, and the child dropped helplessly to the ground. After hanging a moment or two upon the window sill, she dropped down herself, a distance of nearly sixteen feet. When she rose from the ground she said, "I am done, mother; but I have saved my brother and sister from being burnt up." The mother, with her burnt children, then walked a distance of six hundred and seventy rods (I had it measured) to the first neighbor's house, in a state of nudity, for they had not saved any clothing. I was soon sent for, and in about three hours was attending to the wants of the suffering children. I saw there was no hope of saving the dear girl; from the forehead to the bottoms of her feet she was one mass of burnt flesh. This, with the fearful shock received from jumping so far, and walking such a long distance in the cold (the night being very chilly), caused her to sink very rapidly, and at 6 in the morning she died, aged seven years and eight months a martyr to the love of her brother and sister. I never before saw so much courage and firmness in one so young; and while dressing her burned and burnt limbs, she uttered not a complaint. Her sister died in the evening; and I may here suffered fearfully from the effects of his jumping out of the window. The little boy, who had his arm broken was a sad sight to see the parents, broken-hearted, weeping over their suffering loved ones.

Eminent Swedists.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.]

One evening last summer a few men went aboard a Hudson river boat, bound for Albany. The first was a tall man, with gray hair, but vigorous for his age. The second was nearly as tall, but stouter, and also gray, and his peculiar shoulding walk attracted a good deal of notice. The boat cast off and proceeded up the river, while most of the passengers sat on the upper deck enjoying the cool air and admiring the beautiful scenery of the Hudson. Presently a loud voice, proceeding from the cabin, was heard on the deck below. One of the boat hands had let something heavy fall on the floor of the hall, thin man, he had opened on that unfortunate menial. He began with hi ferish, and Halifax, and Jerusalem, and a place a good deal warmer than either, and called him more names than he could repeat in a week, and made the polysyllabic oaths fly about so fast that the poor deck hand was completely demolished and obliged to retreat in wild confusion from the scene. At the same moment a man who had been leaning over one of the side rails began to swear. It was the same man that had last gone aboard after the tall, thin one. He had taken off his jacket, and was leaning over the rail in contemplative attitude and was about when some one on the upper deck dropped about a teaspoonful of tobacco spittle on his head. He stood for fully a minute, and stamped, and uttered volley after volley of roaring oaths, and startled the whole boat with his fury. The passengers were ready to acknowledge his superiority to the other two, when the deck hand turned up again. Then the other man resumed operations. He damned the deck hand all over the world, and the upper part of the other one, and kept it up until the deck hand reloaded again. In the meantime the man who had broken off about the tobacco spittle had subsided, and when quiet was restored, another deck hand asked one of the passengers who "them two fellers were."

"One of them is Commodore Vanderbilt and the other is Horace Greeley."

"Well, I've been along this river thirty year, and I've known fellers that could do pretty tall swearin', but I'm d——d if that skinny old chap ain't ahead of any one I've seed yet. The baby faced feller ain't bad, but it ain't no use for him to try when t'other one's around. Jimjiny! ain't he a swearer!"

And the Commodore has been improving his opportunities ever since.

What the Fatting Leaf Says.

In "Nature and Life," a new volume of sermons by Robert Collyer, the falling leaf enforces its own lesson very beautifully. We extract the following from what the leaf says:

"I am a fading leaf, certainly; watching for the sun and frost to give the sign of my dissolution. I have had my beer heavy rains, so wrestle with great storms, so shudder in electric fires, to fight my way and hold my own as well as I could in the teeth of foes and palsies, ever since I began to spring. But I think I can say, as I fall, that there has been no day since I first began to grow, when I have not tried to be true to the laws of my life, as the mediator, bridging the gulf between conscious matter and the sentiment of the soul.

"And now, in falling, I shall fall for blessing, and cease to be a leaf because, as a leaf, I am no longer needed. But, in ceasing to be what I am, I may well remind you of what one has said who loves us, and takes us into his heart beyond all mot living: We compare ourselves to heaven, the leaves say well soorn the comparison, if we live only *for ourselves*. If ever in the autumn a poet's siveness steals over us, as the leaves flutter by in their fading may we not wisbraid us as we bow fair they are, how fair prolonged in arch and aisle the avenues of the valleys, the fringes of the hills, the mountain tops, the sky of man, the comfort of all living creatures, the glory of the earth—remember that these are but the ornaments of fading leaves, that faintly fit past us to die. Let them not die before we read and understand their holy revelation; so that we, also, carelessly of a monument for the grave, may build one in the world, by which men may be taught to remember, not where we died, but where we lived.

"You can think as you like, therefore, about man, as he fades and falls; make the end of your life here as mournful as you please; dishonor death by evil names and images, and its shadows falls upon your race; but I ask you, once for all, to look at your sad analogies, and protest against being counted as one of that shudders at dissolution. I might have done that in June, when my life was all to live; but in September, when the end of the day, as I begin to loosen from the spray where God has caused me to grow, the loosening seems as good a ever did the springing."

Grant and his Cabinet.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* gossips in this strain about the personal peculiarities of President Grant and his Cabinet officers:

President Grant's chief mode of recreating while in the city is a long walk early in the morning and a ride afternoon or day. For instance, the President starts out from the White House and walks toward the Capitol for an hour, and back, and the next day, by way of variety, takes his course along Pennsylvania Avenue towards Georgetown. He may be seen almost any morning enjoying his pedestrian exercise. He walks along very slowly with one hand in his breeches pocket, and the other holding a cigar. He is thrown behind his back. A strange little man is Grant in his walks. He never looks to the right or left, but straight before him, or toward the ground. He pays no notice any of the passers. His manner is altogether that of a man wrapped up in his own thoughts and unconscious of what is going on around him. Many who know him pass President Grant in these walks, but very few venture to join him.

Boutwell is a good deal of a walker also, but his chief amusement is of another kind. The financial head of the country is an enthusiastic billiardist. To him the ene ball balls are a perfect delight. After a busy day spent in close attention to the dry work of his department, the ex-Governor, who, by the way, is growing in his manner very like his Charles Sumner, repairs to a select billiard saloon on Pennsylvania avenue, and there spends two or three hours at the game, which he plays like a professor of the scientific game, but he is a very fair player, and improves apace.

Fish scarcely ever is seen in the role of a pedestrian on the streets. He rides to and from the State Department in a stylish little coupe, and after official hours generally passes his time at home in entertaining select parties.

Belknap and Robeson are great walkers. The former is a splendid looking gentleman, the very picture of good health, with fine, clear, dark eyes, ruddy complexion and a well put together frame. He is not, as formerly described by some of the newspapers, "a big, red whiskered, and red-faced fellow from Iowa." To such fellows as that Iowa, I would be doing him great injustice. He has quite an intellectual face, and carries about him a self-reliant, independent air, that stamps him as a man of decided character. He has made a very good impression here already, and his friends predict he will prove one of the strongest members of the Cabinet. Robeson is popular here also. He has a pleasant way about him, and ought to take. He likes good dinners.

Curtis and Hoar are very reserved and quiet gentlemen. Hoar might seem to some a little bit sour, which others say is only his way, and not at all a part of his disposition.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in response to an invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair, addressed the Committee a letter from Mansfield, in which he says:

"I desire very much to visit not only your State, but all the Gulf and cotton States to learn by actual observation the great resources of that very important portion of our common country. The heat and animosity growing out of the question of slavery for a long time precluded one of my political conviction from doing so with satisfaction, but now I feel that in the changed condition of affairs, no reasons exists why I could not do so. My earnest wish is to contribute in every way possible for the development and prosperity of the South. For that purpose it is a public duty to study your resources—to become acquainted with the character and habits of your population of your people, and especially their productions and manufactures. Nearly all the public men of this section have been educated either in the East or the West, and we only know of the cultivation of rice and cotton, as we do of tea and coffee, by what we see. Your State Fair would give me an excellent opportunity to learn many things, and I regret my inability to attend it. I hope, however, to pass through the State before the opening of Congress."

The will of the late Amos Kendall was presented to Judge Purcell in the Orphans' Court to-day; and was partially proven, two of the witnesses, Messrs. C. E. Brown and A. Sweet, testifying to the testator's lit ssoution. The will is dated May 26th, 1868, and after bequeathing to a grandson $10,000 and his lands in the State of Arkansas, he makes special bequests to several of the children, and appoints his friends Messrs. William Stickney and R. C. Fox, as his executors, and directs that the real property be divided between his four daughters, and gives the executors full power to dispose of his real estate, and divide the proceeds among the heirs.

In answer to a question by the court, the executors stated the estate (personal and real) was worth about $300,000, and the bond and the amount of bond would be $500,000.—*Wash. Star.*

Brownlow finds it necessary to write a letter protesting that he was not in the movement to oust Andrew Johnson, and has not left the Republican party, and that if he lives he will go back to the Senate, his friends and foes will find those things to be not true. It is rather late in the day for the Senator to sustain his reputation. He will find no place for *repentance*, though he should seek it with tears, *a la Sumner* for the evil of his defection from Republicanism is irreparable. By defeating Stokes for Governor, and turning the State over to Brownlow, the so-called Conservatives of Tennessee wrought a work of ruin which no after penitence can atone for

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued, November 23, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Averett Howard, administrator of the estate of D. Burks Brassell, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and approval his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order to sell the real estate of said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, all of which said petition is examined, and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 21st day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of this said petition and the said court to hear and determine the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county and State aforesaid, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 8th day of December, 1869, and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted and said order of sale made.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 30, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came James A. Sellers, administrator of the estate of Lucinda Sellers, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 11th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of the said account and vouchers, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, and that all persons interested be and appear before this court on the 11th day of January, 1870, and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed and passed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 23, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Averett Howard, administrator of the estate of E. A. Chapman, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and approval his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order to sell the real estate of said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, all of which said petition is examined, and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 21st day of December, 1869, be set for the hearing of this said petition and the said court to hear and determine the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county and State aforesaid, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 8th day of December, 1869, and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted and said order of sale made.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 23, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Lucinda M. Buckley, administratrix of the estate of Thomas L. Buckley, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 21st day of December, 1869, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, and that all persons interested be and appear before this court on the 8th day of December, 1869, and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed and passed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 23, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Averett Howard, administrator of the estate of Wm. Fisk, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and approval his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order to sell the real estate of said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, all of which said petition is examined, and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 21st day of December, 1869, be set for the hearing of this said petition and the said court to hear and determine the same be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county and State aforesaid, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 8th day of December, 1869, and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted and said order of sale made.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

The New York *Herald* says: "The only family relatives of Mr. Fisk are a father, mother, and a younger sister, Miss Minnie. All are living in Brattleboro, Vt., and the father is hopelessly crazy in the insane asylum in that town. His insanity is said to be on account of some unfortunate and delicate circumstance connected with his journey South, while purchasing cotton for his son. Mr. Fisk, Jr., has been married about a dozen years, and has a family of several children. Mrs. Fisk, Jr., is a very beautiful woman, and is said to be descended from his vast wealth. His wife was a Miss Lucy D. Moore, a Springfield girl, possessing great accomplishments as well as striking beauty. She is short and chubby, like Fisk himself, and the latter is a very handsome as well as a very comical couple. They love the shooting seems as good a ever did the springing."

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, November 23, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Amanda E. Pizzala, widow of the late Joseph Pizzala, deceased, and filed her petition in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, and presented to the court for consideration and approval her petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order probating a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Joseph Pizzala, deceased, a copy of said will being attached to and made a part of said petition, all of which said petition and the said will therein attached is examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered aforesaid and decreed by the court that the 11th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of the said application and petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, and that all persons interested be and appear before this court on the 11th day of January, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted, and said paper writing admitted to probate as and for the last will and testament of Joseph Pizzala, deceased.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

nov23-3w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will sell at public auction, on the premises, on the 15th day of December, 1869, the following lands belonging to the estate of Samuel Shepherd, deceased, to-wit:

On the Sixth day of December, 1869,

at the property of the estate of Hans B. Lane, dec'd, the following lands situate in said county of Elmore, and known as the proposed route of the Alabama & North Alabama Railroad now runs, to-wit:

The south half of the north-east quarter of section 31, the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 32, and the south-west quarter of section 29, all in township 19 range 17. Also, the west half of the north-west quarter and the north-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 30 township 19 range 17, 280 acres. Also, the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 31, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section 31; the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section 19 range 17, 160 acres. Said lands are heavily timbered with pine, oak and hickory.

Terms of sale—one-half cash, and one-half on a credit of 12 months with interest and note with good security.

ANN M. F. DECARD, Adm'x.

oct14-3w

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, in the village of Sanford, for cash,

On Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1869,

the real estate belonging to the estate of Jesse Pate, late dec'd, described, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 in the village of Sanford, known as a part of the east half of the north-east quarter of section 3, township 13 range 18, containing 101 yards, more or less, from the north-east corner of said section; running west 661 yards, thence south 100 yards, thence east 661 yards, thence north 100 yards, to the beginning, and which lot thence north 66 yards, thence south 34 yards, thence east 2 yards, thence south 32 yards, thence west 2 yards, containing 1½ acres more or less. Also, one half acre more or less adjoining the above described lot on the east side thereof, same section, township and range.

W. J. WILSON, adm'r.

nov26-6d

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I, as administrator, will proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, on the premises,

On the 15th day of December, 1869,

the following lands belonging to the estate of Samuel Shaver, deceased, viz:

Northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 7 township 15 range 19, southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 6 township 15 range 20, south-east quarter of north-east quarter of section 12 township 15 range 20—containing 120 acres more or less.

GEORGE P. SHAVER, Adm'r.

nov23-wds

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., made on the 8th day of November, 1869, I will proceed to sell, on the premises, at public auction,

On the 16th day of December, 1869,

all of the property of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Fitzpatrick, deceased, consisting of the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-east half of the north-west quarter of section 25 township 16 range 19, also the west half of the north-west quarter of section 25 township 16 range 19.

Terms of sale—to be sold in two lots, and for all cash.

J. D. FOSTER, Executor.

nov9-ds

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the city and county courts of Montgomery county against Wm. B. Gilbert & Co., I will proceed to sell,

On the Third Monday in December, 1869,

at the Alabama basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 47 and east 50 feet Lot 6, Square 20, East Alabama.

Also, to satisfy the same executions I will proceed to sell,

On the 1st Monday in December, 1869,

at the same place, during the legal hours of sale, 12 shares of stock in the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

ROBERT FARRIER, Sheriff.
Montgomery county.

nov20-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the city and county of Montgomery county, Ala., in favor of Averett Howard, administrator of the estate of Wm. Myrne, deceased, vs. Dr. Wm. Gilbert & Co., I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in December, 1869,

at Harwell's auction room in the city of Montgomery during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One Grover & Baker sewing machine, No. 30,000; one Gem Plate Stove, No. 1; one Queen Plate Stove, No. 2; one Queen Plate Stove, No. 3; one Queen Vesta, No. 4; one Queen Vesta, No. 5; one Queen Cake Stove, No. 6; one Queen Vesta Jackson, No. 7; one Queen Parlor Stove, No. 1; one Parlor Stove, No. 1; one Heater, No. 1; one Heater, No. 2; one Heater, No. 3; one Heater, No. 4; one Heater, No. 5; one Heater, No. 6; one Heater, No. 7; one Heater, No. 8; one Heater, No. 9; one Heater, No. 10; one Heater, No. 11; one Heater, No. 12; one Heater, No. 13; one Heater, No. 14; one Heater, No. 15; one Heater, No. 16; one Heater, No. 17; one Heater, No. 18; one Heater, No. 19; one Heater, No. 20; one Heater, No. 21; one Heater, No. 22; one Heater, No. 23; one Heater, No. 24; one Heater, No. 25; one Heater, No. 26; one Heater, No. 27; one Heater, No. 28; one Heater, No. 29; one Heater, No. 30; one Heater, No. 31; one Heater, No. 32; one Heater, No. 33; one Heater, No. 34; one Heater, No. 35; one Heater, No. 36; 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Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 1. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869. NO. 2

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All orders should be addressed to J. W. DIMMICK & CO., Proprietors, Bogart, Montgomery, Ala.

"Gillott"-ining.

Journalism should be impersonal. It must, however, be also timely, and timeliness prevents that degree of impersonality which respects to the last degree private affairs and private feelings of every man. No editor has the right lightly to attack individual frailties, errors or vice which do not in very marked manner affect the public weal. When these to abolish or covertly, practices conspicuous for ability and virtue the bounds of imprudence are passed, and the confines of base and criminal indignity entered. No freedom of opinion excuses one man for the brutal social assassination of another; no license does not justify the attempt to poison, to stab in the back, to blow out the brains of a sleeper are bad enough acts, but to use the excitements and prejudices of the hour to destroy the well-earned fame and good repute of a man—to develop and direct against him the latent hates of unreasoning mobs—the effort to make one walk, morally, dead—alive through life, is worse than any of all these. Done unprovoked, it is a deadly whisky appals Heaven's mercy; as unjustly, it is a crime which makes devils blush; coming from a foe, it argues all the indignation of a sensitive and honorable nature, but when the knife is struck by the hand of him who should be a friend, the heart is agonized at one's faith in human truth and friendship almost wrecked.

Such an attack was made by the *Advertiser* in its recent article, entitled the "Actions of a Renegade." Perhaps rightly, perhaps incorrectly, it presumed that the article of which its own is a reply was written by one of the most distinguished men of the State. His name was not mentioned, but so particular a description, by facts, was given that no person, tolerably informed in Alabama's public history for the last twenty-five years, could not fail to recognize the intended victim. Here it is well to say that the writer of this article had, until after the war, no party brotherhood or political friendship for that gentleman. On the contrary his feelings have been hurt at a tender point by certain of his words; but he would lack common humanity and forsake justice, if he allowed temporary pique to license life-long hate and acquiescence in a violent and unprovoked assault upon one who has been honored by and faithfully served his country. Not even will we rebuke the attack upon this individual is the chief object now. He will undoubtedly be caused great pain by the false strictures and unkind abuse of the *Advertiser* for the moment, but he will get over the bad feeling himself, and is far too securely placed in the affections of all good men, and has too firm hold upon the warmest affections of many to suffer permanent wrong. The aim is higher, the duty more sacred than care for the personal standing or feelings of any one man, however great. In the name of domestic privacy, in the name of social sanctity, in the name of political liberty, which is the American citizen's surest protection and grandest glory, we enter our solemn protest against the attempt to intimidate free men from obeying the dictates of their own judgment, or to rein them for having done so at all risks. Prescription for opinion's sake has written the blackest, bloodiest pages of earth's history. It turned the racks of the Spanish Inquisition, St. Bartholomew's massacre was its horrid progeny. Russ was its victim. Royalist and Roundhead in turn felt its murderous hand. Salem yields testimony of its devilish malice. The ruins of burnt churches and convents in Spain showed its dire deeds, and to-day, the fact that no man, however good, however pure, or loveable in character; whatever of labor he may have performed, whatever of sacrifice he may have made for the public weltare; no matter where born or how reared, can, in the State of Alabama, confess publicly a change in his own political opinions or express doubt of the wisdom of certain lines of policy, without incurring editorial abuse, social ostracism, public insult, and not seldom personal assault, proves its fell spirit unchanged, its gigantic evils still the same. Men of Alabama, if ye be not the braves who not long ago rendered your State the admiration of two armies; if ye have aught of the chivalry so often boast; if ye have not forgotten honor, truth, justice, courage and manliness, command this wicked persecution to cease. By the love of all fairness, do not at least seem to participate in the crime by silence. As ye have resisted dictation in political faith or action, respect the right of your fellowman to follow his own honest convictions. You may rightfully endeavor to prove him in error by argument, if you can. The moment you denounce him for holding his opinions, however widely they differ from your own, or seek to

[illegible]

ure by which it is to be gained, and can may rightfully make his proposition. The people act upon them. The majority determines by its approval with which measures the experiment shall be made. Time will show their judgment in its true light, whether right or wrong, wise or unwise, successful or a failure. Meantime the minority should not expose themselves to the suspicion of lacking patriotism by interposing partisan hate to prevent a fair trial of all that is being done. They should rather aid by word and deed to give the fullest and fairest opportunities for success, firmly believing that what is intrinsically wrong in principle will not, under a free government, be long in proving itself impracticable in application. If the measures are right and good, all will enjoy the blessings resulting therefrom.

Republicanism has control at present of this State and of the national government. It has had this control long enough to prove what its titles are to the respect or deprecation of the people. The facts are in its favor. It did conduct the war successfully in spite of the Democracy. It did save the nation. It did organize civil government in the seceded States after every variety of Democracy had failed to do it. Black men would now be worse than slaves in this State, had the caste laws of the Johnson governments been left operative. They would be paupers and pariahs—discontented domestic enemies. Under Republican law, they are happy, useful citizens. Had the landed monopolists continued to hold the power they had in '65 the poor man dare not this day refuse their mandates. The Republican party has made the poor man politically free. If the hates and revenges of the beaten Democracy had taken permanent shape in legislation, this day the Alabama statutes would be more than a Chinese wall of exclusion to the outside world and the ruling temper of society savage as that of the Comanche Indian. The kindness, and good will and hospitality, of the mass of the Southern people would have been forbidden by the despotism of the few, who cannot love and never forgive. The Executive of this State and his family can bear testimony to the truth that if the will of would-be leaders had been done, they would now be exiles from the soil of their birth. The intelligent has given a cosmopolitan welcome to the world, and so far as its wishes are carried into action, every man of any race, and legal character can be at peace in the State. The Democracy did not give the country relief from confusion with untrammeled opportunity. The Republican party has established law and order in spite of all that could be done against it. The Democracy neglected the people and their interests to serve the ambitions and the hates of a class. The Republican party has faith in the people, rules for the people, by the people. Those are facts of record that appeal to the experience of every man outside the despotic ring who believe that "by the grace of God" they are born to rule and consume the fat of the land. The proofs are in the law books, the newspapers, aye, in men's bodies. Numbers of patriots and statesmen sage counsellors of Alabama Democracy in days past. They loved the party. They regretted to leave it. But when the misfortunes of war wrecked political empirics to its high places; after those empirics had stupidly permitted the Republican party to absorb every noble and humane principle of genuine Democracy; finally, when the insane policy of these men left no alternative except to become the advocate or endorser of despotism and desolation or to act with the Republican party, they chose the latter. Republicanism at least desires and is endeavoring to secure peace in the States, harmony between the States and general government, and honor abroad. The present leaders of the Democracy, judging from their words and acts, do not even desire those blessings. It is the profound conviction of thinking and dispassionate men, that the Democracy office no remedy for present troubles, and that they have no plan of government which will afford protection to property, liberty or business prosperity. In Republican principles and Republican administration the people have expectation of peace.

Virginia, proud and peerless Virginia, this morning rejoices under a Republican government, at the prospect of an early call to all she has suffered, and the near approach of content and prosperity. Her old State Rights Democrats of the "straitest sect," have come up to the help of Republican Governor Walker. The magnificent orator and wise statesman, R. M. T. Hunter, ex-Gov. Smith, Goode, the chivalrous DeLamotte, Henry A. Edmundson, the able Preston, the steady Staples, Aylett, Lyons, Henry A. Wise, R. H. Boocok, Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives, and a host of others, incorrupt and incorruptible; men who never espoused a cause for reward or forsook one through fear, labored for the election of Walker and Republican success. Here, in Mississippi, in Texas, men wise in counsel and brave in the field, have given in their approval of and adhesion to the Republican party. With all its faults, these men consider it the only hope for peaceable government in America. By what right does the *Advertiser* call such men "renegades?" What excuse or palliation has it for saying, as it did Sept. 9, that these men "will be regarded * as more infamous than the base incendiary who destroyed the Ephesian Dome." It cannot believe what it says, it surely does not mean it. If passion and the desperate fortunes of the insane and sinking cause it advocates have produced this injustice, let not a moment of coolness pass ere the acknowledgment of error be made and the wrong atoned. Lest its excellent editors should refuse to be advised by a Republican paper, the following eloquent and sensible address of Hon. Wiley C. Harris, a life-long Democrat, of Mississippi, is appended to assist them in their penitence:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

I obey the call made upon me, so far as to say just a word or two. I have made up my mind, and it did not take me long to make it up to support the nominees of the National Republican convention without ifs or ands, and without any mental reservation whatever.

I want civil government—a government responsible to the people over whom it is erected, and a government of that liberal cast which will reconcile us all, black and white, to each other, and all the same time reconcile us cordially to the government and people and government and people of the United States. In my opinion the success of this nomination will secure those happy results, and looking over the political field, I see nothing else that will.

I care not what complexion I may take, or what political character may be impressed on me by this step. I am resolved to take it, impelled by a strong sense of duty to the State, and under the conviction that it is demanded by the necessities of our condition. It is of little consequence whether I be called Republican, Whig, or Democrat. Give us a good government; give us men to administer it who will administer it, not for themselves only, but for the whole people, and then call me what you please.

Alabama in German.

We find in the Erie, Pa., *Lewchi Thurm* (*Light House*) an influential German newspaper, the following notice of a contribution by the Hon. Paul Strobech to a new Encyclopedia, which is supplying to the Teutonic element in our country the place which Appleton's Cyclopedia fills in our libraries of English literature. The article in question contrasts strongly with the attack on Alabama, published in Appleton's Annual Cyclopedia for 1868, which is as full of disgraceful errors and falsities as can well be imagined:

"Numbers 3 and 4 of Gerhard's German-American Cyclopedia (published in New York) lie on our table, and is attracting more than usual interest on account of an article penned by our countryman, the Hon. Paul Strobech, of the Alabama Legislature, who will be remembered in our city for the splendid speech he made here during the Presidential campaign. The article gives an explicit description of the State of Alabama, and captivates our whole interest. Its author leads the reader through the dense pine forests in the southern part of the State near the beautiful bay and city of Mobile, to the vast cotton fields and the manufacturing, the mineral and the agricultural regions of middle and north Alabama, proving the immense wealth and resources of the whole State.

He tells us that his beautiful adopted State, with an area of 50,722 square miles has only 946,244 inhabitants, and shows conclusively the great inducements offered to emigrants, especially those from our native country; inducements, not only in the congenial climate and the bountiful soil but in the new Constitution and recent legislation, protecting the laboring and poorer classes of the people. He demonstrates that no country in the world can be found which offers more and surer gains to be made independent in shorter time than in Alabama.

He gives further, a very interesting historical sketch from the first invasion by the adventurer, Fernando DeSoto in 1540, until 1702 when Bienville with the first white settlers came from France to Alabama, and from this time until the 15th of February, 1765, when Alabama, by virtue of the treaty at Paris, came into England's possession. Then follows a graphic description of the bloody war with the Creek Nation, triumphantly finished by the hero Andrew Jackson, in the battle of Horse Shoe Bend (above Wetumpka). Finally, he gives the gradual growth of the State, after her admission to the Union December 14th, 1819, until to-day.

"But the most graphic and intensely interesting description we find is of the times of 1860-61, immediately preceding secession. Yancey's influence and power in calling of the secession convention after Lincoln's election, the passage of the secession ordinance on the 11th of January, 1861, by 61 to 39 votes, the unfurling of the flag with one star on the capitol at Montgomery by a grand daughter of ex-President Tyler, the reception of Messrs. Stephens, Fitzpatrick and Clay, the appointment of Thomas Judge as Commissioner to President Buchanan. In a word, the *de facto* declaration of war three months before Beauregard fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.

We are proud to see that our friend Strobach is not only working with speech in the mouth of his adopted State, but in her interest with the pen all over the world; for as we know, Gerhard's Cyclopedia circulates 2000 copies in Europe and 17000 in the United States. We hope that our countrymen will read with great interest this authentic and able German article, and that it will be of wholesome influence in directing a part of the tide of emigration to the South.

We would be gratified to find others of our countrymen in the Southern States follow the lead of Strobach and publish articles upon them equally instructive."

Case of Mr. Magee.

Hon. Jacob Magee, who claimed a seat in the House as a representative of Mobile county, was recently declared ineligible thereto, upon a resolution reported by Mr. Stewart, chairman of Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The action of the House in refusing Mr. Magee a seat was predicated upon the opinion that a county commissioner was a judicial officer. Mr. Magee was one of the commissioners of Mobile county before the war. If this opinion of the House in regard to the character of that officer is correct, which we believe, Mr. Magee is only disqualified by the XIVth Amendment, and cannot become eligible unless Congress should hereafter pass an act generally removing disabilities or a special act in his favor. While our Legislature might have delayed action in this matter to await the action of Congress upon the whole question of disabilities, which will doubtless be brought up early in the session, they were under no obligation to do so; and, choosing to act at all, there was no alternative but to act as they did. The Alabama Code makes the office held by Mr. Magee judicial. The XIVth Amendment disqualifies such. The Legislature did no more than make it operative upon Mr. Magee, and had no authority to do less. They could not relieve him.

We are glad that the troublesome question of the succession to this vacancy is made easy of solution by the fair-minded wishes of Mr. McKinstry, who desires, we are informed, to have the election returned to the people of Mobile county. This is right and generous. It is true as truth that the Republican majority in the House have neither cause nor inducement to extend favors to the viperous leaders of the Mobile Democracy, and that it is under no obligation to rectify for them the stupid blunder they made in running an ineligible man, but to the people, who were deceived and driven by those leaders, the opportunity of another election may be given, with, we hope, good results. If this opportunity is given, Mobile Republicans must secure harmony among themselves and compel fair dealing at the polls from their enemies. The intimidation of colored voters and the reign of "vigilance committees" must cease.

A Healthy Sign.

We have been shown a private letter from a venerable and excellent citizen of Alabama, in which occurred the following sentiment: "Tell friend Beckley * * * that I am what is called a Radical, and shall give to that party my support so long as to fear God, love mercy, and deal justly towards all mankind a its motto, and no longer."

This is the utterance of one who was probably never in his life as far North as the Potomac river; is a Christian in the truest sense, and personally beloved by those who know him well. It has a double lesson. Men of his class is the South, who have the independence to think for themselves and the intelligence to think aright, have, after full investigation, come to the conclusion that the happiness and safety of the whole country is more easily and surely to be explicit description of the State of Alabama, and captivates our whole interest. Its author leads the reader through the dense pine forests in the southern part of the State near the beautiful bay and city of Mobile, to the vast cotton fields and the manufacturing, the mineral and the agricultural regions of middle and north Alabama, proving the immense wealth and resources of the whole State.

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Seven hundred thousand colored men, without property, without education, without organization, without any acknowledged rights, natural or legal, beyond those of the most degraded character; with much in their past experience and their then condition to excite their worst passions, had the ballot given them. Nowhere did they abuse its power. In this State, where the right to hold office soon followed, they are this day, in all respects, except in that knowledge of bookish statesmanship, which they have had no chance to acquire, as an element of the political corporation as any other. One fact stands boldly out from all others in their favor. They have shown a modest distrust of their own ability to discharge the duties of office and, in almost every instance, where their white fellow-citizens consulted with them kindly, they have yielded the representation of their race to white men who were considered more skilled in the critically difficult business of legislation. In no instance have the Republicans who regards either the promingled doctrines of his party or the fundamental principles of a republican government.

Gentleism is omitted upon the bad taste of Mr. Coon, who is put down on the record as the Senator from *Dallas*, assuming the championship of such an indefensible measure, when he knew that the Republican Senator from Dallas, Mr. Bromberg, who is certainly not the inferior of Mr. Coon in enlightened Republicanism, or in any other justifiable (or civilized thing) was the steady and intelligent opponent of such outrage.

If Mr. Coon intends to persevere in any such unjustifiable courses, it would be far better for the Republican party that he should at once go squarely over to the Radical company to which such extreme folly shows he belongs, to-wit. to Hodgson, Tyler and Forsyth.

If the Republican party are determined that this State shall have a good government in all its departments, and that the people shall have peace and prosperity, they must check Mr. Coon and all the professed Republicans who may have a certain kind of zeal, but certainly have not knowledge of the wants and stern resolves of the long-afflicted people of Alabama.

"Carpet-baggers," so-called, who *act* for the peace and prosperity of this State, are justly and firmly held by all good citizens as our brethren. If Mr. Coon can afford to act in that way hereafter, even he will be forgiven for the injustice and injury he has heretofore certainly done to the Republican party and its true mission; unless he reforms, he has no just ground for expecting Republicans to shoulder him and carry him as dead weight.

Neither ultraism nor ultraists can hold the rule in Alabama. Mr. Coon and all others ought to take notice of that fact, and "govern themselves accordingly."

STRAIGHTOUT REPUBLICANS.

Washington Correspondence.

From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1869.

The recent message of the Governor of Alabama has met with general favorable comment. Its tone is liberal and fair, and gives the Governor rank as a statesman of breadth and conservatism, which contrasts pleasantly with the cant and ultraism of extreme politicians. With home affairs administered with such a spirit, the people of Alabama have no reason to doubt an immediate and increasing prosperity. Her condition now, in comparison with sister States, is most favorable. She has only to go on in a spirit of peace and conciliation, and an honest, fair, administration of her State Government so auspiciously inaugurated, and she will soon take rank among the foremost. Already her Representatives in the National Councils hold their places respectable among the most respected and the rest must be done by her people. The war is over—asperities have been softened—let the work of reconstruction be completed by the earnest co-operation of all her citizens in the true advancement of her every interest—agricultural, commercial industrial and social.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Thanksgiving day was observed in the Federal capitol with a double zest. The departments were all closed. In the morning the churches were filled to overflowing with earnest congregations—there, in christian thankfulness, in obedience to the Executive proclamation. After the services of the church, the good people gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the half holiday of the occasion, and hospitable dinner tables everywhere invited the welcome guest to the traditional roast turkey. The President gave a dinner party that day to the old officers of his staff, or military family, with their wives, which is said to have been a most agreeable re-union.

DEPARTMENTS DULL.

There is very little of interest transpiring in the Departments, as the officers and clerks have been for some time almost exclusively engaged in the preparation of the usual annual reports.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A late suicide, under very mysterious circumstances, which occurred about the time of the death of Gen. Rawlins, and has been hushed up until this time, is the latest local sensation. The victim was a young lady of respectable parentage and of singular personal beauty.

"She was divinely tall.

And most divinely fair."

Her step was elastic, her mien as a queen, with a throat of such exquisite mould, that Juno might have envied. On the morning that the impressive pageant that bore the brave soldier to his grave was passing to the cemetery, she was found in her chamber lying across her bed with her beautiful throat cut from ear to ear, clothed in her bright dress and her long hair matted in her blood.

The destroyer of the peace and life of this poor girl is said to be an officer in high civil position here, under the Government. The police are now actively engaged in ferreting out the particulars of this sad tragedy, which will no doubt cost this man his official head, if not his unworthy life.

CHANGES IN ENGINEER CORPS.

The Secretary of War has ordered some changes in the stations and duties of officers of the corps of engineers. As some of these changes are made in the South, I give them for the interest of your readers.

Brevet Major General Q. A. Gillmore is ordered to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and assume charge of all the engineer operations upon the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as far south as to include St. Augustine.

Major C. B. Reese is ordered to Mobile to relieve Major A. H. Damrell. The U. S. arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., has been discontinued, and the property ordered to be transferred to other points.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Michler, Engineer Corps, remains in his position at the seat of government as the superintendent of public buildings, but has been relieved of the care of the defensive works about Washington.

HAYTIEN MINISTER.

Among the recent arrivals at the capital of persons of note, is that of the minister from Hayti, Mr. Alexander Tate. He is an African, but is said to be a man of mind and finished education. He called at the Presidential mansion to-day and was presented by the Secretary of State. Upon delivering his credentials to the President from the Haytian Government, the usual speeches of amity were made.

THE TREASURY.

U. S. Treasurer Spinner has completed his report to Congress, which contains one hundred and sixty-two pages of closely written letter paper, of valuable and interesting matter, relating to the finances. Gen. Spinner has been quite ill for some time, but has recovered sufficiently to be able to walk from his hotel to the Department.

SUNSHINE AND BEAUTY.

The weather continues bright, and the streets and avenues are thronged with gay pedestrians. The fall fashions from Paris and New York have reached us, and are in full vogue. They are displayed by the beautiful promenaders in a grace and style peculiar to the American belle, and most bewitching and bewildering to the *jeune homo*.

ALABAMA.

The Georgia Fair as Seen by a Northern Editor.

From a long and interesting letter in the Philadelphia *Press* of the 22d, we make the following extract:

There were a thousand more terrors to the negro's soul of being, "sold into Georgia," ten years ago, than the wrath of the offended master or the savage overseer. Of all the Southern States, none were regarded with as much dread by the slaves of Maryland and Virginia as the State of Georgia. Visions of death in the rice swamps and cotton fields, and of a new and different kind of servitude, filled their minds, and made them ready for any new sacrifice or service that might save them from transportation to what they believed a fate only less fearful than the grave. How strange, and yet how gratifying, that there is nothing among the many mutations of the war more certain than that this long-hated Georgia has become the Promised Land to the freedman, and that nowhere between the Potomac and the Gulf is he to-day more useful to the white man and more capable in the great work of genuine self-redemption!

The State Agricultural Fair at Macon, which opened on the 16th, though not as successful as expected by its projectors, was more than useful as the beginning of a new era. The effort was in all respects honorable. Thousands gathered in to give it countenance and aid. The specimens of the growth of the soil and the skill of the people were numerous and creditable. Fine horses and mules, white cotton in the raw, better cotton blankets, cotton sheeting, cotton thread, and cotton jeans, never were seen. These, with a rare display of fertilizers, agricultural implements, rolling railroad stock, from locomotives to cars, minerals of all kinds, and a host of articles of household and general use, betokened the dawn of a civilization that must place the South in the vanguard of the mighty competition which is revolutionizing and improving mankind. Not, however, interesting all these, the occasion was chiefly important to the Northern observer in the interchange of sentiment between the many leading men who were present, and in the general recognition of the new duties imposed upon all alike by the new condition of society and of government. Estimated from this standpoint the Macon Fair was an event of unusual significance.

A few words on the political situation, and I have done. Both parties in Georgia concede that the State cannot be restored without ratifying the fifteenth amendment, and I believe the Legislature will confirm it at an early day. That Congress will be guided by the advice of Governor Bullock, sustained as he is by General Terry, I hope and believe. There is an Executive of Georgia, but no civil government. There is no school system such as there ought to be, no militia, no just election laws. These can only come from a Legislature in harmony with Governor Bullock. He has three years to serve from this month, and it would be simple madness to expect him to reconstruct the State with a Legislature that expelled the duly-chosen colored men. Let Congress take up the subject at an early day in December, on the basis of the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and dispose of it, and in one year Georgia will have a system of laws that will secure the rights of all. The hostility to Governor Bullock is intense among the politicians, but it was easy to see that he is exactly the man for the crisis. Fifteen years a resident of Georgia, he knows her interests and her people. He has administered the affairs of the State with perfect integrity. No taint of corruption can attach to his name. The appointments to the superior courts have given Georgia a judiciary of unchallenged excellence. What he needs now is the power to complete his Republican administration. That secured to him by Congress, he will have a party at his back that will soon be increased by the votes of every man, white all the men of Georgia, who admit that their welfare depends, not so much upon a particular organization, as upon a stable, settled, and harmonious government.

Father Hyacinthe in Boston.

Father Hyacinthe arrived in Boston on Friday evening, the 19th inst., and, after a brief stay at the Revere House, proceeded to Brookline, where he was the guest of Hon. R. C. Winthrop. He did not desire a public reception, and he received none, because he had written a letter to Dr. Kirk, chairman of the Committee of Evangelical Ministers, that he wished no reception, on the grounds that "in the terms in which it was announced it would be in contradictions that for the moment would be embarrassing." On Saturday he visited the State House, and other public buildings in the city, in company with Mr. C., and assume charge of all the engineer operations upon the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as far south as to include St. Augustine.

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The grand jury of Perry county found upwards of forty true bills during their late sitting, and also declared insolvent the bonds of nearly all the Perry officials.

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

TORN PAGE

Weekly State Journal,

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4.

A Card.

Cotemporaries who have done me the honor to observe my editorial habits and diagnose my editorial character, will certainly concede that I have not used the press to vent personal egotism. My chief article of journalistic faith is that public prints ought to be public educators; the most binding journalistic law is with me, that an editor should exclude his personality, *in toto*, from the columns he edits. He has no more right, than any other member of community, to use a paper to obtrude himself upon the public notice. The man and the writer should be distinct, nor ought the force and influence of editorial plurality ever to be employed to cloak the individual identity. On the other hand the individual identity should not cover or hide the designation of the editorial utterances. News, facts, laws, principles, measures of general importance are what the people should get in a paper, and not the whims, ambitions, idiosyncrasies, habits or looks of the editor, be he ever so interesting, smart or handsome. At any time, when it becomes a matter of public necessity to speak of men, the writer is less than honorable who attempts to evade the personal accountability that attaches to his every word interpreted by its effect. Only the slanderer and the coward does that.

So much I think well to say, to explain in advance, the *editorial* silence I shall hereafter maintain in regard to matters purely personal, and I ask the forbearance of the reader for the following remarks, made under the rule which entitles any man to correct misapprehensions in regard to his opinions or acts, which would tend to damage his private relations or defeat whatever public influence he might otherwise exert.

I shall assume the protection the law gives my private character that I am innocent of crime until proved guilty. No one, I think, holds evidence that I am privately a base, false, or dishonest man.

My American blood comes to me from eight generations of Virginians, whose women were pure and whose men were brave. Of my dead father's life and memory I will be ashamed, when history writes the Irish patriots of '98 infamous, and not before. Born of slaveholding stock, reared amongst and nursed by slaves, it is pleasant to reflect that the abolition of the institution found in the servants of the family no smouldering hates, nor wrongs to avenge. The kindness of mastership passed into the friendship of freedom.

I was a *Calhounist* while Calhounism had practicability; I was a Democrat as long as the word had meaning. When Democracy was degraded to the war whoop of proscription and the "shibboleth" of disgrace, I broke it sank from its high estate of guardian of the people and keeper of the public honor into depths of Star Chamber malice and became the adviser of national perfidy, when it deliberately turned the whole enginery of a grand and mighty party to the base work of oppressing a defenceless race and those who sought to shield them. I pleaded for better things, till persistence in wrong by its leaders destroyed all hope of reform. The policy of Congress had been sustained by the people as their policy. The duties of citizenship required obedience and support of the government. The Democracy refused to obey in a spirit of heartiness, and disorder, turmoil and the hindrance of the public interests were inevitable results of their refusal. The Republican party, where its unspeeded sway extended, gave order and material prosperity. I am, therefore, to-day in the Republican party, honestly, squarely, earnestly. Lost certain parties, and their influence, may excuse what they would otherwise condemn. I here[n]ote, for the purpose of fat contradiction, the following, from the *Mail*:

It is said that a scheme is also on foot in Alabama, to divide the vote of the Republican party as it now exists, and to embody "all citizens of moderate sentiments who are content to aid in carrying out the views of the Administration," into a so-called Republican Union party, which is to support Gov. Smith for reelection, and throw the carpet-baggers overboard. To accomplish this scheme we learn that the first step has been taken, in inducing Mr. Drake, recently of the Union Springs *Times*, to become the writing editor of the STATE JOURNAL.

If there be any such scheme as this on foot, I here serve notice upon all parties concerned, that I am not and cannot become its agent, personally or editorially. I am for neither this man nor the other, and know neither clique nor faction. The success of Republican principles as uttered by the platforms, and the success of Republican candidates as nominated by the recognized conventions of the party I desire in my heart of hearts, and labor for with all the brains and all the energy I have. Here, that I may have no room to dodge or avoid judgment, I pledge myself, God being my helper, to support unequivocal Republicanism, though the necessity of party harmony may demand the use of a man, against whom prejudice of clique within or party without, may be arrayed, and to oppose every faction, party or man who manifests a proscriptive feeling towards persons on account of race or nativity. While no great party ever was or ever will be, this side Jordan, the garnator of the private character or official perfection of its every candidate, the Republican party can guarantee the correctness of its principles, and by its discipline rebuke the purpose and curb the effort of any officeholder to do that which would injure the governed. What its opponents are pleased to term Radicalism, in an odious sense, is not the fruit of Republicanism but the human, natural result of a cool, persistent persecution of the persons of men who are abler in intellect and better in heart than their maligners. I certainly prefer prudence to impudence—moderation to violence—charity to retaliation—but when the choice must be made between the fanticism of right and the vengeance of malicious wrong, I shall choose the former. Robespierre with his guillotine, rather than Barry the Eighth and his deliberate malignity.

Finally I have no excuse to make for the past. Prophecy was not my gift, and I voluntarily and conscientiously did my supposed duty. What is done, must remain unchanged. What I do now and may hereafter do, is amenable to the public judgment. I love my fellow-men less in truly loving the whole free Union. Alabamian, I am also an American. My friends and comrades are dear to me now as they have ever been. May God forget me when I cease to cherish gratefully the holy confidences and friendships which are Heaven's earthly mites to men and richest worldly blessings. But the closest bond that ever knit my heart to the heart of friend, cannot bind me to deny welcome or do injustice to any member of the Almighty's great human family. Tears to the memory of all America's gallant dead! Pity and consolation for the war-wrung wives of every American widow and orphan! Mutual forgiveness and sincere co-operation for the perpetual peace and common glory of our common America.

GEORGE M. DRAKE.

Missisippi Election.

Dispatches, received at a late hour yesterday, indicate the election of General J. L. Alcorn, the true Republican candidate for Governor of Mississippi. Patriotism will have cause for thanksgiving, should this be the result. Another State will assume a peaceable position in the great family of the Union, and the inconveniences and frequent miseries of semi-military government cea e over an excellent people and splendid district of country.

Judge Dent, the opponent of Gen. Alcorn, is, so far as his public reputation is known, a good, courteous and honorable man. Under ordinary circumstances and proper influences, he might be trusted with the chief executive power of the State, with whose people he has recently become identified. As issues and parties stand, no one who wants the happy order of equal laws, *impartially administered and executed*, will regret the delicate kindness of Mississippi voters in declining to call him from the quiet pleasures of domestic repose to a station which imposes a responsibility to universal human rights and demands wisdom, integrity and firmness. Besides peculiar fitness, in that he has the latter qualifications, and is not peculiarly conceives and is ready to assume the former in all its sacredness, General Alcorn, from long residence and practical public service, knows Mississippi and Mississippians well—her capacity and their needs. The affable Dent seems to have surrendered his life to the secret exchanges of domicil, crowning his excesses in this line by the sacrifice of a long courtership in the White House to the questionable fame of a candidacy, which arrayed him squarely against all he had to the extent of his ability, labored to establish.

Similarity between the platforms of the opponents makes against and not for the Dentists. Mr. Johnson, did at least this priceless benefit to the people of the United States. He taught them the vast difference between political rhetoric and political acts. He prated constantly of constitutional obligation. Persistently he violated the provisions of the Constitution by the Dent's party, puts forward plenty of pretty "utterances," and "declarations," in their platform to satisfy the car of the best citizen, but Mr. Dent's party, if not Mr. Dent himself, gave no proof of the insincerity of their words, in belying Mr. Alcorn and friends in the canvass and killing colored citizens in the workers part of the State. The "peace laws in the world are mere verbal mockery, except meaning be given them by thorough, prompt, righteous administration. Imperfect laws, so administered, are preferable. Does any clear-headed, truthful man, in or out of the Dent party, believe that the Republican platform of that party will take shape in Republican acts? Will one such insist that it is the fixed purpose of the leaders of that party "to unite in the restoration of a State government based on the equal rights, civil and political, of men of every race, color and previous condition." Does any one doubt that the Alcorn party will carry the *spirit* of their words into governmental effect? Not one. The Republicanism of Dent and Johnson has recently become identified. As issues and parties stand, no one who wants the happy order of equal laws, *impartially administered and executed*, will regret the delicate kindness of Mississippi voters in declining to call him from the quiet pleasures of domestic repose to a station which imposes a responsibility to universal human rights and demands wisdom, integrity and firmness. Besides peculiar fitness, in that he has the latter qualifications, and is not peculiarly conceives and is ready to assume the former in all its sacredness, General Alcorn, from long residence and practical public service, knows Mississippi and Mississippians well—her capacity and their needs. The affable Dent seems to have surrendered his life to the secret exchanges of domicil, crowning his excesses in this line by the sacrifice of a long courtership in the White House to the questionable fame of a candidacy, which arrayed him squarely against all he had to the extent of his ability, labored to establish.

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As previously said, the similarity between platforms is a strong argument against the choice of Judge Dent. Both parties sparsely agree upon what is best to do for the people of Mississippi. Gen. Alcorn will do what is best, no one doubts. He has the sympathy of Congress and the President, and will receive from them every support of both to second his efforts in giving the State good government. Judge Dent is at odds with both, and while it may be true in sentiment that party sympathies should not be allowed to influence official conduct, it has been, since the day of Jefferson, a very American habit with rulers to reward those their influence. Gen. Alcorn would, therefore, be more able to do good and get good for the State. More than that, the great majority of the people North and out of Congress to succeed to the utterment of its letter and spirit. They have confidence in the sincerity of Judge Dent, and would take his election as a quasi defeat of true Republicanism and an expression of disinclination on the part of Mississippians to accept in harmony restored. Gen. Alcorn's election would secure to the State the friendship and good will of that large[d]omiant section with whom the Southern people must live united, and ought to live in fraternity. In short, Judge Dent could do nothing good which Gen. Alcorn could not do as well, and would, perhaps, do better, while the latter could do many desirable things which are utterly impossible to the former. The whole country may be congratulated upon the success of Gen. Alcorn, the bold champion of bolder Republicanism. Mississippi would long mourn the catastrophe of Judge Dent's election. Whatever the character of the present partial returns, let Republicans be strong in the hope that the Providence who has so often made the party to do a grander work than its leaders proposed, and has saved it from the effect of internal mistakes and external machinations, will again bless it with victory.

Extension of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad.

The *Bluff City Times*, Eufaula, in its issue of the 25th ult., informs its readers that the County Commissioners of Barbour county have appointed the 18th of December next a day on which to submit to the voters of the county the proposition to subscribe $300,000 in aid of the extension of the Montgomery & Eufaula Road. The *Times* opposes the subscription on the grounds—

1st. That it is premature, the road not yet being completed to Union Springs.

2d. Owen will not call for the money until the road has reached that place, and then only on condition that he is able to go immediately and rapidly forward to Eufaula.

2d. The county will be required to take the stock of the road at par, while its market value is only thirty per cent.

4th. Barbour county has already paid the Union Springs subscription, and answered by the hypothetical argument that the stock of the road did not reach par value by the date of maturity, the county property would have been appreciated to a degree which would compensate the subscription.

3d. The county bonds may be sacrificed in the market.

This would be a fully whose evil consequences would fall entirely upon the Road.

4th. That the $300,000 asked for not being sufficient to complete the road to Eufaula, the Directory have not clearly shown where the deficit is to come from. It is, therefore, not advisable to burden the county until satisfactory evidence is produced of corresponding benefit.

This objection is well taken so far as Eufaula and the extreme eastern section of the county are concerned. A very large proportion of the people and property of Barbour would feel the benefits of the road when it reached Clayton, and having got to that point, its earnings and enlarged importance would guarantee money to finish it to Eufaula.

At any rate, Col. Owen and the Directory are as anxious to reach the Chattahoochee as any other persons can be

Proskauer-Alexander Case.

The following report by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on this case deserves a careful reading by every citizen of Alabama:

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 2d, 1869.

To the Honorable Members of Representatives of the State of Alabama:

Your Committee upon Privileges and Elections to whom was referred the memorial of Allen Alexander, contesting the seat of Joseph A. Proskauer, Jr., who has a seat in the House of Representatives as a Representative of the present General Assembly from Mobile county, having carefully examined and considered the same, and evidence and argument submitted on both for the contestant and the sitting member submitted therewith, report:

That the election complained of was held on the 3d day of August, 1869, and the vote in Mr. Dent's party, puts forward plenty of pretty "utterances," and "declarations," in their platform to satisfy the car of the best citizen, but Mr. Dent's party, if not Mr. Dent himself, gave no proof of the insincerity of their words, in belying Mr. Alcorn and friends in the canvass and killing colored citizens in the workers part of the State. The "peace laws in the world are mere verbal mockery, except meaning be given them by thorough, prompt, righteous administration. Imperfect laws, so administered, are preferable. Does any clear-headed, truthful man, in or out of the Dent party, believe that the Republican platform of that party will take shape in Republican acts? Will one such insist that it is the fixed purpose of the leaders of that party "to unite in the restoration of a State government based on the equal rights, civil and political, of men of every race, color and previous condition." Does any one doubt that the Alcorn party will carry the *spirit* of their words into governmental effect? Not one. The Republicanism of Dent and Johnson has recently become identified. As issues and parties stand, with few exceptions as to persons, is a deception and a snare—a disgrace to the State in which the foes of all progress seek to obtain the power to check, and, if possible, to destroy the onward march of the South to her destined place among the people who love righteousness and do judgment.

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That the election complained of was held on the 3d day of August, 1869, and the vote shown a majority for Joseph A. Proskauer, the sitting member, of 1446 votes. But the contestant alleges that notwithstanding this apparent majority for Mr. Proskauer, the sitting member, he, the contestant, was in fact elected by the friends and supporters of Mr. Pros. kauer, by a systematic violation of and disregard of the election laws of the State, and by intimidation and force. He further alleges that Mr. Proskauer's election was not the result of a free and fair election, but was the result of Mobile county; and that enough of his friends and supporters were intimidated, challenged, rejected and hindered from voting to have overcome the apparent majority of the sitting member.

The contest may be divided into the following distinct charges or specifications:

1st. Frauds and fraudulent voting on the part of Mr. Proskauer's friends and supporters.

2d. By a systematic violation of the election laws of the State.

3d. By intimidation and threats to discharge from employment colored voters who were going to the polls and vote for the contestant.

4th. Intimidation on the day of election, and previous thereto, by violence, by which voters were overawed and prevented from voting.

5th. By a systematic conspiracy on the part of those who were the supporters of Mr. Proskauer to procure a larger and dishonest vote by the supporters of the contestant, and by challenging and rejecting the votes at any election hereafter held in this State, as illegal, on account of any defect in the registration list, or whose names were misprinted or not found upon the list, although they are satisfied that this course was pursued more because of a misapprehension of the proper construction of the election law, than from a purpose to defraud. Section 34 of the election law provides that "there shall be no challenging of the right of voting to vote at any election hereafter held in this State, as to any elector who may offering to vote at any election in this State, shall be allowed to do so without challenging, unless such elector be a person," &c. As your committee understand and construe this law, that the power vested in inspectors of elections to challenge the vote of any person not found in the registered voter, no matter for what cause, and even though the inspectors should know him to be not entitled to do so by law. The law also makes it the duty of every person voting who is not a registered voter—and the power vested in the Board of Supervisors of registration, and the judge of probate, sheriff, and clerk of the circuit court, to reject any vote found upon the poll lists and not found upon the registration list, if he be not entitled to vote by law. The precise number of votes thus illegally cast does not appear in the evidence in the case are somewhat voluminous, and it would seem to be unnecessary for your committee have no means of judging, and they do not feel themselves to say what effect it ought to have upon the vote of the contestant and the sitting member. But the proof shows that there was a systematic effort on the part of the friends of the sitting member only to deter colored voters in their employment, but also by the use of threats of discharging them from employment, should they vote for the contestant. That these threats were carried into execution when disregarded; and it is difficult for your committee to see how it could be under such circumstances could be said to be a free and fair election, and the will of a majority.

But to what extent this unjust and outrageous conduct reduced the vote of the contestant, your Committee have no means of judging with any degree of accuracy, but it is certain that this species of intimidation was going to be resorted to, and would have been successful to a large extent, but for the fact that many of the inspectors belonged to the same political party with the contestant; but this fact can make no difference as the effect of their construction of the law was equally damaging to the contestant as it was the result of good or bad motives, as most of the cases where votes were thus rejected belonged to the same party with him, and would no doubt have voted for him had they been permitted to do so.

It is conceded that the contestant lost only 509 votes by this, as your Committee have been informed, fraudulent votes to cast the election law, and there is no doubt but the sitting member may have had the same thing done in many cases, and that the vote of the contestant lost a great many votes. And that the sitting member may have had votes from the same cause, though not nearly so many as the contestant.

5th. The contestant further alleges that many persons desiring to vote for him were deterred from doing so by threats on the part of the friends of Mr. Proskauer, to discharge them from employment should they vote for the contestant.

Upon this point the evidence shows that there was a systematic effort on the part of the friends of the sitting member only to deter colored voters in their employment, but also by the use of threats of discharging them from employment, should they vote for the contestant. That these threats were carried into execution when disregarded; and it is difficult for your committee to see how it could be under such circumstances could be said to be a free and fair election, and the will of a majority.

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Weekly State Journal

The Civil Rights Bill—Charge to the Grand Jury by the Judge.

In the United States Court for the Northern District of Alabama, on the 56th inst., Judge Busteed charged the Grand Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The unusual circumstances of calling you into the presence of the court after having been once charged in respect of your duties, must find an apology therefor if any is needed in the circumstances which renders it proper.

An official communication directed to me by John H. Wager, Esq., the agent at this place of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, calls my judicial attention to various alleged infractions of the law of Congress of the 5th of April, 1866, entitled "an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication." In a charge delivered by this court to a grand jury in this district, at the Fall Term of 1866, I used the following language in respect of this statute:

"This law is familiarly known as the Civil Rights Bill. It is mainly intended to secure that part of the population which is of African origin, against oppression and wrong. The poor, patient, kindly-natured negro; stolen away from his native shores, and there enslaved without his consent; and when it suits the need or mood of the stronger race, made free without consulting him. His present status, if of his choice, was not of his selection, and it was an inevitable stain upon the national escutcheon not to guard his future by legislation calculated to secure him in all the rights as a citizen of the United States, which, by that act, he is declared to be. This tardy justice was the smallest reparation the American people could afford to make for centuries of wrong and fraud, and it is proof of our advancing civilization that we break our prejudices down at the altar of divinely instituted rights. This statute, I charge you, is the law of the land. It may not be broken with impunity. The people's honor is pledged for its enforcement, and the people's power is sponsor for the people's will."

Time and reflection have added strength to views I then expressed, and in the interim I have continued to hope that the people of the lately insurgent States would regulate their treatment of the freedmen according to the plain requirements of the law as well as by those of ordinary justice and humanity.

When the charge to which I have referred was delivered, the political reconstruction of the State of Alabama was not yet completed. In a convention held for the purpose, and which assembled in Montgomery on the 5th day of November, 1867, a new law was being framed for this State; and at an election subsequently held by the people of Alabama, the basis was established for the constitution, and is still in full force and effect as such. I shall presently refer to some of its features in connection with the subject now in hand.

The first section of the act of Congress entitled as above, provides that "citizens of the United States, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, shall have the same right to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens."

The third section of the act, among other things, provides that the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, "exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of the act, and of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or in the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of the act." The same section of the act it is provided, that in case "where the laws of the United States are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the Constitution and Statutes of the State, &c., shall be extended to and govern the Courts in the trial and discipline of such cases."

The 5th section of the act empowers the President to "direct the United States District Judge and the Circuit Judge of his Court to attend at such place within the District, and for such time as may be designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and the 9th section clothes him with authority to "employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia" of the States to prevent the violation and to enforce the due execution of the act.

From these quotations it will be perceived that the law-making power intended vigilantly to guard the Freedman in all his personal and political rights as a citizen of the Great Republic.

The Congress of the United States in enacting the law has given expression to the popular pre-ordination. No higher duty devolves upon the National Courts than to see that so far as in them lies, the enactment shall not be allowed to become a dead letter, but be asserted and enforced by all the means placed within their reach. The strength of this duty by the National Courts in this State is rendered more imperious by reason of the fact that the Constitution of the State of Alabama does not confer upon the Executive the power to suspend or remove ministerial officers elected by the people. The default of such officers, it seems, can only be curatively reached by their impeachment. The necessity for its exercise is rendered further apparent by the considerations that in a gubernatorial message just de'vered to the Senate and House of Representatives of Alabama, the Executive declares he has no constitutional right, even for the enforcement of the laws, to summon the militia service of the State to his aid, "so long as the courts of the State are open, and the various officers in condition to perform their respective duties, and unopposed in their regular exercise."

The necessity of the intervention of the National Courts is thus manifestly created, and the propriety of their intervention is conspicuous in view of the official declarations of the State Executive, that in "pardoning offences which have been committed under circumstances calculated to induce the belief that they were the result of great excitement, and that "there is too much cause to suspect that in some such cases the local officers were not sufficiently energetic in their efforts to discover and arrest the guilty parties; that "it is lamentably true that an unusually large number of crimes have been committed in secret places;" and that it is a source of public complaint that "in some cases the proper officers will not make arrests, and that in others judicial tribunals will not convict." These admissions are conceditable to the candor of the official making them, but they are the comments which their concern, furnish strong incentives for the prompt, fearless, and determined action of the National Courts, and make it impossible for the National Judges, without the most shameless and cowardly dereliction, to close their eyes to the existence of such palpable and publicly proclaimed wrongs, or refuse their aid to bring the guilty to condign punishment. The gentlemen of the jury, that there may be no misunderstanding on this point, I charge you it is the law of the land, that any person, within the District, holding an official relation to the people, from Governor to Constable, who refuses or neglects to extend to freedmen the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, such official is guilty of a misdemeanor, for which, upon proof, he should be indicted by you. And I further charge you that when a magistrate refuses or neglects to issue a warrant, upon complaint, or when a sheriff refuses to execute such a warrant, or a judge to try an offender, such magistrate, sheriff or judge, is guilty under the statute. And I further charge you that in case any grand jury of the State, within this District, refuses or neglects to take cognizance by indictment, of crimes committed against the person or property of a freedman, in the pursuit right and duty, under this act, to take original and bold exercise jurisdiction of every such offense. And I further charge you, that when a freedman, or any citizen of whatever race or color, within this judicial district, is deprived of, or cannot enforce in the Courts of the State, all or any of his rights of person and property, the statute, *ex instanti*, invests the national courts with jurisdiction of the cause, whether it be of a civil or criminal character. And I further charge you that in every such case you may act in finding an indictment upon the belief of the freedman or other person, founded upon his statement to you of the facts upon which his belief is based. Those facts satisfy your own intelligence that his belief is reasonable one.

I shall direct the communication of the Agent of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands" to be filed with the clerk, but your foreman, or any one of you, can by reference, may take it behind the bar.

In conclusion, I desire to place on record the gratification I have personally felt in the knowledge this communication has given me, that the people are equals to all good citizens; to every lover of his country; to every christian man, to every humane and virtuous man, to extinct, to aid you in upholding the integrity of the laws, and in defending the national faith.

Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The preacher is of middle height, perhaps rather above it, but, attired as he is in clerical clothes, one might be deceived in such a matter, which, after all, is not of great importance, if we agree with Dr. Watts, that

"The mind is the standard of the man,"

Dr. Cumming's face is a remarkably fine one. A glance at it might convince any ordinary observer that it belongs to a man endowed in a most extraordinary manner with the faculties of reason, retreat and submit," in the inflexible rule of Rome.

Cor.—In reference to Father Hyacinthe, what would you think is to be the end of his dispute with the Church?

Dr. Cumming—That man's future is most either bridle his tongue, or be excommunicated. The judgment of Father Hyacinthe is much more superior to that of the Pope, yet, as the Pope claims infallibility, the Father must submit or withdraw from Rome. Infallibility has already gone the length of denying the Pope's infallibility; if so, it is difficult to tell why he should hesitate to leave a communion which will decline to receive him so long as he holds that course. Then Father Hyacinthe's future course depends entirely upon the force of his character. If he has self-reliance and firmness enough to set up to the light as he expressed it, there can then be no doubt that he will yet exercise the Protestant influence in France that Father Gavazzi's oratory has had in Italy.

Cor.—What do you anticipate will be the result of the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council?

Dr. C.—Practically, nothing. The temporal power of the Pope will not be given up, and his infallibility will not be discussed.

Supping Men of Paris.

A volume recently published in Paris *"Les Soupers de mon Temps, par Roger de Beauvoir"* (The Supping Men of my Time), gives an entertaining sketch of the wits of the French capital thirty years ago, when Dumas and Lamartine, Hugo and De Vigny, Deschamps, Berat, Alfred de Musset, and Scribe, had the most delightful little dinners and suppers together. Of these Roger de Beauvoir was the only one, at that time, who had the great misfortune of being poor, and consequently rich. Dumas says he was "adorable at the dinner table." He was then "a boy there was a spirit of fun that played during forty years the wits out just like a strong, solid, joyous man, who appeared to defy disease. But he was finally taken ill. The laughing philosopher was brought to his armchair, not to be wholly beaten at once, however. He must join with the doctor who came to operate upon him. He examined the surgical instrument, and declared that the operation must be put off till the next day, in order to ascertain the exact position of the stone. Never before did he laugh with such a hearty laugh. "Then Roger," he exclaimed, "you have a plan of campaign." Two bottles were drunk by the Doctor and his patient. The latter, upon the man of art rose and said, "Good evening, my dear invalid, for it is probable we shall never meet again in this world." The Doctor added that all would be over probably within twelve hours. But in any case, come to-morrow, the patient called to his professional physician. Dr. Favrot agreed to call, as a matter of courtesy, to see the corpse. He left in his arm-chair, waiting for death, but never was his dropsical body more suddenly relieved, and he felt cured. On the morrow he answered the bell with a hearty rang. He invited the fourteen doctors who had attended him to a dinner, and composed himself in Republic putting fourteen armies in motion against death.

Another of the "Supping Men" was the Count de Courchamps, a friend of the Bourbons, and an epicure of the first order. He frequented the Cafe des Freres Provencaux, then reputed to have the finest cellar in Paris. Here he had his appointed table. Bread was specially baked for him daily. He carried his own saucers in his pocket His cook was the only one he dismissed—for ingenuities, chiefly. When he supped he began at 6 o'clock and finished at midnight; and he went on supping and meddling with the kitchen to the end, even among the good suiters of Poitiers, who pitied him and let him die among them.

A third was Armand Malitourne, who lived "not wisely, but too well"—that is to say, he enjoyed his means—until he finally he became reduced to the writing of articles for the confectioners. We allude to him for the purpose of quoting De Beauvoir's witty though rather melancholy reflection, that with too many of the Bohemian Fraternity *"the hospital is the end of every supper-table."*

A fourth was Brifault, who wrote only in a high state of gayety, with his elbows upon the table. He left a few articles behind him, and was the author of one that has come down to our day, a certain e. icure observed to him, "There is a dish which I like to a chicken." "Especially," said Brifault, "one's self and the cook." *Harper's Bazaar, in Harper's Magazine for December.*

Washington News.

From the Philadelphia Press, of the 8th.]

Jse Satano and Matimuna Juinzo, two young Japanese, have arrived here, and will attend the National Academy at Annapolis early next week for admission. Under the act of Congress of July 27, 1867, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to receive for instruction at the Naval Academy a certain number of "persons subjects to be designated by the President of the United States," not more than four shall be at any one time appointed from any State. There are eight more Japanese to enter under the same act. They will report in a short time.

Information is made that President Grant will recommend the early construction of the Darien Canal in his forthcoming message. He indoubtedly a friend of the project, but it is not known what are the obstacles that he will take official notice of it, and it is to be hoped that no others regarding the contents of his message. Never before in the history of the Government has any President succeeded so well as he has in preventing the contents of his annual message from being known before being prematurely printed.

The senatorial dispatches sent hence last night, regarding the Spanish gunboats and their seizure by the government, have created quite a mixed apprehension. The truth is, the Spanish government has not yet made up its mind as to the case, as it does not own the gunboats, but has only taken them until they are delivered by the contractors. The Peruvian Minister objected to their being detained, and, in fact, he was quite afraid they will be used against Peru. He has written home to that effect, and that there was no war between Spain and Peru at the present time, and thereby succeeded in getting the iron clads Manco and Callawba out of New Orleans, but because Spain was not at war with Cuba. His government has recognized the belligerent rights of the latter. His complaint against the gunboats has been noticed by our Government, and it remains for it to furnish a proof that to throw the matter into the courts, where the vessels have been libelled. The contractors who now own the vessels are Spanish subjects and residents. From this plain statement of the facts of the case, it will be seen that the Spanish legation will have no direct connection with the matter, and that consequently the Spanish minister cannot have threatened war as a consequence of the seizure. It is probable that they will eventually be released. In the meantime the contractors are anxious to get them out of the custody of the courts by the Spanish authorities and receiving their pay for building them.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various f. fs. in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will proceed to sell at the Court House door in said city, on the first Monday in December, 1869, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

Lot No. 4 and east 30 feet Lot 5, Square 26, Ware and Tompkins addition.

Also, to satisfy the same executions I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in December, 1869,

at the same place, during the legal hours of sale, 25 shares of stock in the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

ROBERT DARDEN, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

nov30-law

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL sell, at the *First Monday in December* next, at the Courthouse door in Wetumpka, at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property situated in Wetumpka:

Lot No. 2, square 201, upon which is an enumerous dwelling house.

Said sale is made under an execution from the circuit court of Coosa county in the case of W. T. Hatchett et al., executors of Howell Rose vs. S. H. Mosley et al.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff.
Elmore county.

nov23-td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a f. fa. in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county, Ala., in favor of Lehman and in favor of Meyer, Solomon & Co., I will sell

On the First Monday in December, 1869,

at Harwell's auction room in the city of Montgomery during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

1 Sofa, 1 Wash Stand, 1 Bureau, 1 Dining Room Table, 1 Cook Stove, 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Side Board, 1 Clock, 1 Cow and Yearling, 1 Cow and Calf, 1 Lot Chairs, 1 Lot Tinware, 1 Lot Crockery, 1 Lot Glassware, 1 Lot Knives and Forks, 1 Lot Spoons, 1 Lot Bedsteads, 1 Lot Bedding, 1 Lot Carpets, 1 Lot Window Shades, 1 Lot Pictures, 1 Lot Looking Glasses, 1 Lot Cooking Utensils, 1 Lot Tools, 1 Lot Kitchen Furniture, 1 Lot Dry Goods, 1 Lot Boots and Shoes, 1 Lot Hats, 1 Lot Clothing, 1 Lot Groceries, 1 Lot Liquors, 1 Lot Tobacco and Cigars, 1 Lot Soap, 1 Lot Candles, 1 Lot Matches, 1 Lot Brooms, 1 Lot Buckets, 1 Lot Tubs, 1 Lot Churns, 1 Lot Baskets, 1 Lot Brushes, 1 Lot Combs, 1 Lot Jewelry, 1 Lot Notions, 1 Lot Stationery, 1 Lot Books, 1 Lot Fancy Goods, 1 Lot Drugs, 1 Lot Medicines, 1 Lot Paints, 1 Lot Oils, 1 Lot Varnish, 1 Lot Dye Stuffs, 1 Lot Harness, 1 Lot Saddles, 1 Lot Bridles, 1 Lot Collars, 1 Lot Whips, 1 Lot Saddlery, 1 Lot Hardware, 1 Lot Cutlery, 1 Lot Guns, 1 Lot Pistols, 1 Lot Ammunition, 1 Lot Fishing Tackle, 1 Lot Sporting Goods, 1 Lot Jewelry, 1 Lot Notions, 1 Lot Stationery, 1 Lot Books, 1 Lot Fancy Goods, 1 Lot Drugs, 1 Lot Medicines, 1 Lot Paints, 1 Lot Oils, 1 Lot Varnish, 1 Lot Dye Stuffs, 1 Lot Harness, 1 Lot Saddles, 1 Lot Bridles, 1 Lot Collars, 1 Lot Whips, 1 Lot Saddlery, 1 Lot Hardware, 1 Lot Cutlery, 1 Lot Guns, 1 Lot Pistols, 1 Lot Ammunition, 1 Lot Fishing Tackle, 1 Lot Sporting Goods.

Said sale is made under an execution from the city court of Montgomery county, Ala., in favor of Lehman and in favor of Meyer, Solomon & Co., and others.

ROBERT DARDEN, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

nov30-td

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., as administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on the premises,

On Wednesday, the 15th of December, 1869,

the lands belonging to the estate of Francis R. Isabell, deceased, viz:

Section 17 and 18, all in township 14 range 20, southwest quarter of section 13 township 14 range 20 west, southeast quarter of section 14 township 14 range 20 west, southeast quarter of northeast quarter, south half of the south west quarter of northwest quarter of section 21 township 14 range 20, east half of northwest quarter of section 15 township 14 range 20 west half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 15 township 14 range 20, west half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 15 township 14 range 20, east half of northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 15 township 14 range 20, west half of northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of northwest quarter of section 22 township 14 range 20, south east quarter, half of northwest quarter of section 19 township 14 range 20—containing 1,130 acres more or less.

NICHOLAS M. BARNETT, adm'r.

nov23-law5

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I, as administrator, will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash,

On the 20th day of December, 1869,

the following lands belonging to the estate of Dorsey Hall, deceased, viz:

The north half of the northeast quarter of section 31, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 32 and the southwest quarter of the south west quarter of section 29, all in township 16 range 19, for and the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 30 township 16 range 19, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25 township 16 range 20, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19 township 16 range 19, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24 township 16 range 20 west. Also

On Saturday the 18th day December, 1869,

at the residence of Robert Ingram, the following described personal property belonging to said estate, viz: 2 horses, 1 mule, 1 four-horse wagon, 2 two-horse wagons, 1 one-horse wagon, 1 two-horse dray, 1 one-horse dray, 1 two-horse buggy, 1 one-horse buggy, 1 two-horse carriage, 1 one-horse carriage, 1 two-horse hack, 1 four-horse hack, 2 two-horse harness, 1 one-horse harness, 1 two-horse saddle, 1 one-horse saddle, 1 two-horse plough gear, 1 one-horse plough gear, 1 two-horse cultivator, 1 one-horse cultivator, 1 two-horse sweep, 1 one-horse sweep, 1 two-horse harrow, 1 one-horse harrow, 1 two-horse scraper, 1 one-horse scraper, 1 two-horse turning plough, 1 one-horse turning plough, 1 two-horse subsoil plough, 1 one-horse subsoil plough, 1 two-horse corn planter, 1 one-horse corn planter, 1 two-horse corn coverer, 1 one-horse corn coverer, 1 two-horse corn sheller, 1 one-horse corn sheller, 1 two-horse fan, 1 one-horse fan, 1 two-horse corn crusher, 1 one-horse corn crusher, 1 two-horse cotton gin, 1 one-horse cotton gin, 1 two-horse cotton press, 1 one-horse cotton press, 1 two-horse cotton screw, 1 one-horse cotton screw, 1 two-horse cotton stand, 1 one-horse cotton stand, 1 two-horse cotton box, 1 one-horse cotton box, 1 two-horse cotton basket, 1 one-horse cotton basket, 1 two-horse cotton bale, 1 one-horse cotton bale, 1 two-horse cotton bale, 1 one-horse cotton bale, 1 two-horse cotton bale, 1 one-horse cotton bale

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.

President Grant's Message.

"Surplus baggage to the rear," was a frequent order, when trimming the armies for field service. General Grant knew its military efficacy, and seems to consider it a proper rule for President Grant in civic administration. The document read on Monday to Congress is free, from its first to last sentence, from displays of speech or irrelevancy of discussion. Unfooled by the dust and cobwebbery of professional and artificial politics; fully alive to the responsibilities of his station; self-reliant, but not arrogantly self-sufficient for the power to do the duties imposed by his office, and thoroughly of the faith that the world does move forward, the citizen-soldier meets the American Congress with his mind clearly and firmly set towards the live issues and the actual facts of the government. Yet he modestly presents his views. Recognizing the legislative authority in its sacred sovereignty, he tells them without hesitation what he thinks best, at the same time becomingly acknowledges their superior wisdom to discuss and their higher right to determine the action which the government ought to take. The paper deserves reading and studying. There may be less rhetoric than declaimers admire; there is certainly none of the metaphysical spun-yarn that fogies call statesmanship; but there is clear information in regard to what the people want to know.

Reconstruction is not befogged by the President, or its unpleasantness shirked. He not only tells Congress that he will see their laws in this respect carried out, but assures them also that he believes both in what they have done and in what they intended further to have done. No one, perhaps, will more regret than does President Grant himself, the ills which may possibly result to innocent Georgians from the imposition of the test oath and the strict application of the XIVth Amendment to her officers. The alternative was, however, presented the executive, either to permit unwise and revengeful men to deceive and defraud the will of the nation, or to advise the enforcement at once of that will. He has done his duty in doing the latter. So those who consider this counsel harsh; or who may unmercifully suffer, wrong from it incidentally, blame the folly and spite of those who were trusted to exhibit wisdom and justice. That no small hate actuated the executive in regard to Georgia is proved plainly by his recommendation to admit Virginia.

The recommendation of an international commissioner to regulate the building at d operation of emigrant vessels, manifests keenly observant humanity and shrewd appreciation of the value of immigrant increase of the population of the United States. The Chinese question will need no tinkering afterwards, if such laws are passed, for the purposes named, as he advises. Asiatics, exempted from the dangers of peonage, will be left to their own volition to come here or stay away, and the evils of a second slavery be avoided.

Akin to domestic reconstruction, is the subject of foreign relations. Everything here shows a Jacksonian purpose, while solemnly respecting the rights of other nations, he protects against foreign aggression the rights of American citizens and the American government. His acts in the "Lotaria Major" and French cable affairs prove the latter. His suggestions in regard to naturalization, Cuban recognition and the Alabama claims indicate his forecast.

The views on the weighty matters of finance—taxation, debt, tariff—though naturally speculative to the extent that other men's views are, have the appearance of being carefully formed. The few exhibits incidental to these subjects make excellent showing for the present condition and future settlement of these difficulties.

His own words are a fitting close to a commentary upon this sensible, definite and large-spirited state paper, which does credit to the practical common sense and generous heart of the plain, unostentatious man whom every citizen ought to rejoice to call "our President."

"On my assuming the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were essential to its peace, prosperity and fullest development; first among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our obligations; second, to secure protection to the person and property of the citizen of the United States in each and every portion of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to original nationality, religion, color, or politics; demanding of him only obedience to the laws, and proper respect for the rights of others; third, union of all the States with equal rights indestructible by any constitutional means."

H. S. GARDNER.

A Serious Subject.

The commission of crime with impunity in this State, has at last met a check. It is to be hoped the check will prove a total stoppage. The Civil Rights bill provides that a citizen may secure in the United States courts the protection of law denied in the local courts, or inaccessible owing to the direction of local officers. The bill was necessitated particularly by failure, neglect, and absolute refusals at the South to do justice to the colored people, and was especially intended to furnish them a remedy for their grievances. Many notorious grievances of this sort having occurred in Alabama, the redress it about to be given.

Judge Busteed recalled the Grand Jury of the United States court for the Northern District of Alabama, on November 14th, and delivered to them in charge, published some days ago, in the JOURNAL, in regard to their duties under the law. In a literary sense, this charge is one of the ablest and most finished, elegant and vigorous. It would not deserve notice, however, if it had only literary merit. It is for the reason that it is a great act of justice, performed by the whole power of the nation, to defend the humblest black against the malice and oppression, the spite and knavery of every bad man, he be in public or private station, that the document should be circulated. Judge Busteed has spoken. Now let him act, and with the power that is his, under the life and vigor all over this State, that no black man and Republican have rights that the white man and Democrat assisted to respect. When judges, juries, and executive officers learn under this process to do their whole duty and nothing but that duty, United States courts may omit special attention to this subject, but not until then.

Republican Meeting in Mobile.

A meeting of Mobile Republicans was held at the Custom House, on the evening of the 6th, to consider the bills now before the Legislature in reference to the government of that city. Col. Yarrington presided, a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted. There is not opportunity to comply with the request for their publication in full in the JOURNAL of to-day, but the most important are given below:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Mobile, in a mass convention assembled, do most heartily approve of the plan of having said commission consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the House, and Attorney-General appoint a Mayor, a twenty-four Aldermen and one Common Councilmen for the city of Mobile.

Be it further Resolved, That we oppose the plan of Senator Brandegee of keeping the present Boards in, and for them to appoint a Mayor, but we will ask said commission to reappoint all of the good and true men in said Boards to their respective offices.

Be it further resolved, That we are well satisfied that the aforesaid committee had no intention of being obnoxious either to the Governor or any other person, and we hereby disclaim any intention to give offense to the Governor or any other person, but we believe that the aforesaid commission is the only thing that will give general satisfaction to the Republicans of the city and county. We have full confidence in their honesty and their intentions of giving us an honest Republican for Mayor, a good, true four Aldermen and eight Common Councilmen, who will give us protection in going to the polls to vote, and in fact, we have Republican interests without the fear of being shot down.

Tennessee Democracy

"Forgive us our trespasses *as we forgive* them that trespass against us," is the same breath expresses the noblest purpose in the past and the most dreaded invasion of Almighty wrath. In the Lord's Prayer out of fashion with Tennessee Democracy! Since the war their howls, from prez and stump, have dinned the ears of the whole country against what they called Radical injustice and despotism. The character of the present Democratic Legislature of that State shows that the injustice complained in sparing rope, and that the despotism was the misdeed of allowing the enemies of law to gain possession of the government.

Wrong things were done by the Republican party there, it is true, and some laws enacted which would better have been left unpassed. All the wrongs, however, and all the unwise laws could and would have been redressed and discontinued in the proper way by that party, as election brought calmness and safety sprang from order. All of them were, on the other hand, slight errors of judgment and aberrations, of temper, compared with the wholesale schedule of oppression which the present Democratic legislators are endeavoring to legalize.

It is strange, passing strange, that men, whose hearts were so tender and feelings so gushing under supposed wrongs, should use their first lease of power to deprive of their dearest rights the very men whose votes, deceptively obtained, conferred that power. (See quotation from New York *Tribune* in another column.) Let the Republicans of Alabama take care that their sympathies never make such a result possible here. Particularly should colored voters beware the whines and blandishments of those who make the slightest mistakes of Republicanism the argument for their own elevation to a position which would render proscription safe and tyranny a virtue. Listen not to their professions that they will not interfere with your rights or take from you the privileges you so well deserve and the nation has given you at so dreadful cost. Not to redress wrongs of their own, but to inflict wrongs upon others, they want power. Give them no chance to boast that they have fooled you into ruining themselves. Remember Tennessee.

Our people feel and know that Montgomery has shown a disposition heretofore to leave them "out in the cold," notwithstanding they have so generously patronized her—yes, to such an extent that the papers now not long since declared this section to be tributary to that city and to rightfully belong to her—yet have a strong inclination to trade with her merchants; and we can now assure the merchants that there's a doubt but a proposed line, whether as a branch road or an independent one, will be considerably more than self-sustaining, and as a source of profit to the city.

The *Troy Advertiser* says this in commenting upon the doings of the meeting recently held here to initiate movements for making direct railroad connection with the Pike country. It is hardly fair. Montgomery merchants and warehousemen have not shown a disposition to leave "our people" out in the cold. On the contrary the columns of the *Advertiser* will themselves show that strong efforts have been made to retain and increase business between that section and this city. Montgomery, however, like most other cities, has not an exhaustless supply of money, while she has a full supply of business. She will do all she can, by influence and capital, to aid any improvement of the means of communication between Troy, but cannot call a railroad into being by ownership, or if the whole work herself in the usual way. Nor should "our people" get the ground-idea that they have been left out. Montgomery is to receive all the benefit, and therefore, to furnish all the means.

From Tennessee.

Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

The Tennessee Republicans are to be represented here, during the coming session of Congress, by several prominent gentlemen from Nashville and other places in the State, who have been selected to present to the public men here the condition of affairs in their section. The Tennessee members are a unit in the denunciation of the conduct of the Tennessee Legislature, and the policy by which they obtained power. It is stated that they are systematically, though cautiously repealing the laws by which equal rights to all the citizens of the State have been guaranteed. Recently an attempt was made to repeal the law protecting the colored citizens in their right to sit on juries or hold offices, but failed to get the votes of 72 members obtained for the purpose. The bill was then referred to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to report a substitute and recommend its passage.

The substitute differs from the original only in form. The act which is intended to be repealed confers, in the opinion of the committee, jurisdiction on a corporate body which ought not to be transferred by the Legislature.

No matter what may be the high character of the individuals composing the Boards that may be formed under the act in question, still the powers and privileges conferred are necessarily exclusive of those who do not belong to the association, and as power is always aggressive, it is unsafe to vest it in a privileged corporation that does not profess to represent the entire community.

The act sought to be repealed declares that whenever twenty-five or more of the taxpayers and business men of any city in this State shall associate them selves together for the purpose of forming a Board of Trade, such association shall be known and recognized as a body politic and corporate under the general corporation laws of this State, and shall constitute a Board of Trade for such city. The object of such association shall be to promote the trade and commerce of the city where formed, and of the State of Alabama; to establish rules and regulations for the government of the association therein, and facilitate and expedite the transaction of business of the city. The mineral wealth, if not already developed, will soon be. Coal is found in close proximity to the city. Iron works were successfully carried on years ago. The coal is abundant and of the best quality. Acts have been recently passed in the State, and this from one of the best men in the State, to aid in much public land on the route, and it can pass across the northern portion of the State equal to Boone county for iron.

Besides these advantages, take the map and examine the position of the two Middle Alabama to those States where the great corn crop is raised, and the navigable Tennessee River is always navigable. Transport for boats of four or five hundred tons can be had during fourths of the year for the largest steamers. From Bridgeport to Decatur, Ky., almost due north, it is 200 miles. Decatur is the center of the market for the produce of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Iowa. Six hundred miles east, and of course a hundred and twenty by railroad, puts the whole produce of these great States at Tuskaloosa.

Take railroad from Northport to Eastport is the great railroad to the north-west. It will cross the Memphis & Charleston road, and will cross it at a point best for giving all connections east and west. It will also connect at Tuskaloosa with the Alabama & Chattanooga R. R., the great route northeast and southwest. No more advantageous position for the city could be made. Tuskaloosa will become at once a railroad center.

Let our people do all they can to help this great enterprise. It will insure a direct railroad from Tuskaloosa to Selma, which, with the Selma & Pensacola Road, completes the connection from deep waters on the Tennessee river to the best port on the Gulf.

We are pleased to see in our midst, Maj. M. G. Kennedy, contractor to build the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and much gratified to learn that he contemplates making his residence among us. This is the central point from Eastport, to the present terminus of the Road. We hope he will find Tuskaloosa so delightful as to afford more facilities for his work, and more attractions, as a place of residence, than any other point on the road, and we believe he will.

Prince Sudamanna and suit, from Japan, have arrived in Chicago, via Pacific railroad. They will remain a day or two, and then leave for the East.

The Telegraph.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

A full and accurate statement of the number of telegraph stations and the operators employed in the United States has never been published, and is not generally known, even among telegraphers. According to official information, which we have taken some pains to gather, the total number of telegraph offices now daily transmitting and receiving messages as follows. Western Union office, 9,462; Franklin, Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic and Bankers' and Brokers' line offices, 545; total number of public offices in the United States, 4,014. The estimated number of private offices, at which no public business is received for transmission, is 100—making a grand total of 4,114.

The number of miles now in actual use is as follows: Western Union Company, 52,099; Franklin, Atlantic & Pacific, Pacific & Atlantic, and Bankers' & Brokers' line companies, 17,500. The number of persons employed, including Presidents, Superintendents, managers, operators, clerks, messengers and line repairers, has been carefully estimated at 5,500. A large number of these operators have left the business during the past few years, and in this city there are many professional telegraphers engaged in other pursuits.

In no part of the world is the telegraph so liberally used by the newspapers as in the United States. The greater amount of this work is done at night, when the financial and commercial business of the day is concluded, and the various companies can therefore afford to send news at the low tariff rate. The amount obtained in the press dispatches delivered to the different journals in the United States during the past year, by all the lines, is estimated at 3,000,000, and the amount of tolls upon this class of custom in the same year was $1,500,000.

A most desperate negro named Harry Floyd, was killed by a white man in this neighborhood in which he resided, about fifteen miles south-east of Clayton, Ala., on Friday last. The circumstances which prompted the person of a white girl about fifteen years old, daughter of a widow. The offense was committed a month ago, but Floyd was not caught until very recently.

In the Tennessee Senate, yesterday, the House resolution was unanimously passed, removing the political disabilities and all disabilities imposed by the XIVth Amendment.

"There's richness for you."

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term ordered.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came A. D. JONES, executor of the estate of M. Montgomery and Mabel A. Jones, and presented to the court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate, which account is examined and passed on for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court, that the 10th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account and vouchers, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested, by the said executor, by the publication of a copy of the said notice in the Montgomery Daily Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for the space of thirty days before the said day set for the hearing thereof, and that the said executor do also cause a copy of said notice to be posted at the Court House door of said county, and also send each absent heir and distributee a copy of said notice.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

dec8-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came William G. Waller, administrator of the estate of Martha Jones, deceased, and presented to the court his preliminary final account and vouchers for the administration of the said estate, which account and vouchers are examined and passed on for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 1st day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account and vouchers, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested, by the said administrator, by the publication of a copy of the said notice in the Montgomery Daily Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for the space of thirty days before the said day set for the hearing thereof, and that the said administrator do also cause a copy of said notice to be posted at the Court House door of said county, and also send each absent heir and distributee a copy of said notice.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

Montgomery county.

dec8-3w

Railroad Items.

[From the Tuscaloosa Observer, 4th.]

It is now known that a Northern Company has the cash, have asked for the charter of a Railroad from Selma to Eastport on the Tennessee river to Northport, on the Warrior. It is believed that this route had not been surveyed, and the survey will not be until long since. The mineral wealth, if not already developed, will soon be. Coal is found in close proximity to the city. Iron works were successfully carried on years ago. The coal is abundant and of the best quality. Acts have been recently passed in the State, and this from one of the best men in the State, to aid in much public land on the route, and it can pass across the northern portion of the State equal to Boone county for iron.

Besides these advantages, take the map and examine the position of the two Middle Alabama to those States where the great corn crop is raised, and the navigable Tennessee River is always navigable. Transport for boats of four or five hundred tons can be had during fourths of the year for the largest steamers. From Eastport to Decatur, Ky., almost due north, it is 200 miles. Decatur is the center of the market for the produce of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Iowa. Six hundred miles east, and of course a hundred and twenty by railroad, puts the whole produce of these great States at Tuskaloosa.

Take railroad from Northport to Eastport is the great railroad to the north-west. It will cross the Memphis & Charleston road, and will cross it at a point best for giving all connections east and west. It will also connect at Tuskaloosa with the Alabama & Chattanooga R. R., the great route northeast and southwest. No more advantageous position for the city could be made. Tuskaloosa will become at once a railroad center.

Let our people do all they can to help this great enterprise. It will insure a direct railroad from Tuskaloosa to Selma, which, with the Selma & Pensacola Road, completes the connection from deep waters on the Tennessee river to the best port on the Gulf.

We are pleased to see in our midst, Maj. M. G. Kennedy, contractor to build the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, and much gratified to learn that he contemplates making his residence among us. This is the central point from Eastport, to the present terminus of the Road. We hope he will find Tuskaloosa so delightful as to afford more facilities for his work, and more attractions, as a place of residence, than any other point on the road, and we believe he will.

Prince Sudamanna and suit, from Japan, have arrived in Chicago, via Pacific railroad. They will remain a day or two, and then leave for the East.

Mills, Johnson & Co.

SUCCESSORS and Proprietors of the celebrated

S.N. PIKE'S *Magnolia* WHISKEY Cincinnati OHIO.

ALSO,

Distillers of Domestic Liquors

And Dealers in Pure

Bourbon and Rye Whiskey,

Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 Sycamore-street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

oct1-lawdw $5. Orders solicited. $5

Very Valuable

—ON—

PLANTATIONS

AS A PREVENTIVE FOR

Chills, Fever, etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO VALUABLE TIME

DURING THE DUST SICKLY

SEASON.

TO be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and the system undoubted. It will be found to be a sure cure for Chills and Fever, and for that prostration of the system so common in PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE it has no superior.

The malarious season is upon you, and you require a preventive. Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, which destroys malaria in the system, and sometimes destroys you. Therefore, use the article in its natural purity. Of the country in general.

SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator

Which is composed of herbs and barks that are indigenous to this climate, and is the only natural remedy for its diseases. Perfectly harmless in its effect, thoroughly reliable as a preventive, and a sure cure for

LIVER DISEASE CHILLS AND FEVER CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, HEADACHE, &c., &c.

Send to your druggist and get a package without delay. Price $1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

2129tf PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

HARDEN, COLE & CO., Proprietors,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE have for sale this season a superior stock of

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Roses, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c.

All of which have been tested in the South, and especially adapted to the Southern climate. Address HARDEN, COLE & CO.,

ATLANTA, GA.

10,000 CASES OF GUNS were going to be sold for one dime to one year, to handsome, active men, to travel and sell goods. Address from Maine to California, enclosing 10 cents to cover

Our Illustrated Catalogue

Further inducements for procuring the immense business we offer. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day. Send the principal cities to purchase good. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address at once, JOHN A. LOWELL & CO., Portland, Me.

dec9-3m

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Decem ur 9, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Charles Wilde, administrator of the estate of Charles Wilde, deceased, and presented to the court his preliminary final account and vouchers for the administration of the said estate, which account and vouchers are examined, approved and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 1st day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account and vouchers, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested, by the said administrator, by the publication of a copy of the said notice in the Montgomery Daily Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for the space of thirty days before the said day set for the hearing thereof, and that the said administrator do also cause a copy of said notice to be posted at the Court House door of said county, and also send each absent heir and distributee a copy of said notice.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

Montgomery county.

dec8-3w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell at public auction in the said county, on

On the 10th day of January, 1870,

the property of the estate of Martha Jones, deceased, the following described property, to wit: Fronting Lane creek road 311 feet, bounded on the north by Mrs. Jones, on the east by Lot No. 2, on the south by Lot No. 3, and running back 300 feet.

WM. G. WALLER, adm'r.

dec8-3w est—cash.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a S. fa. in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county against Ed. Owens, in favor of

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian Well, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the undivided interest in and to the following described property, to wit:

Lot No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Square 66, Jones' map, also Lots Nos. 2 and 3, fronting on Washington street—all in the city of Montgomery.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff

dec10-wds Montgomery county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy sundries *fi. fa's* in my hands from the circuit court of Montgomery county against Jacob Carter, in favor of Steven, *alias* of John Johnson, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

Lot No. 5, in Square 24, South's Map, or so much of Lot No. 5 as will satisfy said executions.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff

dec9-3d Montgomery county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on the *First Monday in January*, next, at the courthouse door in Wetumpka, at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property situated in Wetumpka, to wit: Lots 282, 283 and 291, upon which is a commodious dwelling house.

Also, one lot or parcel of land on which is situated a decent cottage dwelling house, known as the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, deceased, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner of Bridge and Fourth streets, and running thence with Bridge street 100 feet, thence with Fourth street 100 feet, thence parallel with Bridge street 100 feet, thence parallel with Fourth street 100 feet to the beginning.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff.

Elmore county.

dec11-3d

The Circus of the Period!

Stone and Murray's CIRCUS

CIRCUS!

Will Exhibit in Montgomery

Friday and Saturday

December 17 and 18, 1869.

EXHIBITIONS EACH DAY AND NIGHT!

Commencing at 2 and 7½ o'clock.

Admission 75c. Children under 10, 50c.

Tickets are now to be had at R. W. Oliver's News Depot, Theatre building.

This is the Largest and most complete Circus that ever visited the south, and is popular with

The Leading Circus of the World!

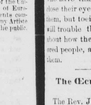
No CIRCUS, either in Europe or America, can Excel

Stone & Murray's

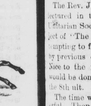
The announced exhibitions will be given upon a Scale of Originality and Splendor never before seen in this country.

ARRAY OF ARTISTES

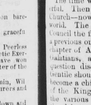
Will convey to the Public an idea of the Immense Resources of STONE & MURRAY'S CIRCUS for Delight and Amaze!



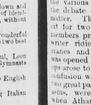
LE JEUNE BURTE, the Champion bareback Hurdle Rider!



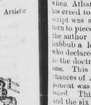
MLLE. ADELAIDE ELLSLER, the graceful and dashing Tight Rope Danseuse.



THE MAYBEE & HUTCHINSON; The Perfect Acrobats! The Novel Feats and Athletic Exercises of these Artists have surpassed all of them a world-wide fame in every quarter of the globe.



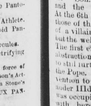
THE SNOW BROTHERS!—Benjamin, Wilson and Frank, the Marvelous Contortionists and Equilibrists.



MASTER STONE! The popular Clown and Humorist, who has the happy faculty of blending Instruction with Fun, and Fun with Instruction, and approaching controversies or volcanic!



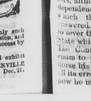
MR. CHARLES ROSS, Author and Inimitable composer Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, the two best Clowns in the World!



THE TALLEEN BROTHERS!—Paul, Leon and Jerome, the Sensational, Midair Gymnasts from the Hippodrome, Paris.



MLLE. EMILY COOKE!—The Superb English Dame Equestrienne!



Signor COLUMBUS!—The Amazing Italian Contortionist!

Master GEORGE COOKE! —The Artistic Protean Equestrian.

Mr. WILLIAM FRANKLIN!—The Champion Leaper!

Mr. WILLIAM KENNEDY!—The Grotesque Dancer!

Mr. EUGENE LEACH!—The Champion Leaper and Vaulter!

BARRY & REEVES!—The Comique Pantomimists!

ULRIC DANZEFF!—The Russian Athlete!

Mr. H. LOCKWOOD!—The Intrepid Pantomimist!

HERR DREXEL!—The Modern Hercules!

LIEPOLT & RENTZ!—The Electrifying Pantomimists!

The above Artistes are aided by a large force of Auxiliary Talent, supported on Backbones by Racing Dogs, Murray's Trained Horses, Jim-jones' Performing Mule, and the COMPLETE KURLUS PAN-TAMORPHIC.

STONE & MURRAY advertise only such Artistes as are actually with the Show, and positively that which it understood that they will appear in the Ring.

MR. STONE & MURRAY'S CIRCUS will exhibit in CORELLA, Thursday, Dec. 16, in GREENVILLE, Monday Dec. 20, EUTAWVILLE Tuesday, Dec. 21. dec9-3dwtf

Very Valuable

—ON—

PLANTATIONS

AS A PREVENTIVE FOR

Chills, Fever, etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO VALUABLE TIME

DURING THE DUST SICKLY

SEASON.

TO be taken in the place of Quinine or Bitters of any kind; the dose is small, and the system undoubted. It will be found to be a sure cure for Chills and Fever, and for that prostration of the system so common in PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE it has no superior. Of the country in general.

SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator

Which is composed of herbs and barks that are indigenous to this climate, and is the only natural remedy for its diseases. Perfectly harmless in its effect, thoroughly reliable as a preventive, and a sure cure for

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ATLANTA, GA.

10,000 CASES OF GUNS were going to be sold for one dime to one year, to handsome, active men, to travel and sell goods. Address from Maine to California, enclosing 10 cents to cover

Our Illustrated Catalogue

Further inducements for procuring the immense business we offer. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day. Send the principal cities to purchase good. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Address at once, JOHN A. LOWELL & CO., Portland, Me.

dec9-3m

Weekly State Journal.

BY J. W. DIMMICK & CO.

Corner of Market and Lawrence.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Annexation.

Senator Pennington obliges the Journal with the official figures of the vote in West Florida, on the question of annexation. No poll was had in Jackson county, on account of the excited condition of its people over the murders late committed there, but one of the commissioners asserts that a large majority would have been polled in favor of annexation had the vote been taken:

VOTE.

For annexation.....1102
Against annexation.....661

Maj. for annexation.....501

The total, 1823, is said by the *Floridian* to be less than one-third the registered vote of the territory negroes by failure to vote against is in this latter equivalent to voting for, and if by will of the resident population of West Florida be carried out by the Florida Legislature, ratified by Alabama and approved by Congress, annexation may be considered certain, and this State put in shape which nature indicates as her advantageous.

Mr. Brunner readers will take interest in the report of the proceedings of the Montgomery Conference of the M. E. Church South, published in another column. The short motions which distinguish the Conference are excellent one. If that committee be made up of men of good sense, and will confine themselves to subjects they are to consider, they can accomplish much for the State and "lay up treasure" for themselves. To do this, however they must clear their minds of the delusion, which seems to have affected every Southern religious body since the war, that they know it all by inspiration and that nobody else knew anything. Another mistaken idea has been constant. These excellent ecclesiastical autocrats have also been labored incapable of assisting to grace itself—that it must remain forever under guardianship. The vagaries of "Bishop" and "Polygamy" are more attractive with them than the oracles of God's Word, and the actual facts which are not call for to see if they read less or more. If the members of the Conference will accidentally that the Bishop introduced to the conference Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., of the Middle conference, and Rev. W. H. Carroll, of the Baptist church.

The following resolution was read and adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider and report to this conference a plan for the proper description of colored people are in the future relations to pastoral charges, in order to secure the most intelligent action on the subject of Bro. P. R. Clements and W. H. Chambers. The committee was appointed as follows: J. A. Cottrell, S. H. Dent, W. H. Chambers, B. Hall and Dr. Wilson.

W. K. Norton was appointed to collect the funds for publishing minutes of the present session.

On motion of J. B. Cottrell, O. P. Fitzgerald, Rev. Wm. H. Mosley, Wm. A. McCarty and M. S. Andrews constituted a committee of finance.

After the usual notice the conference adjourned with benediction by the Bishop.

Mr. Beecher on Manhood and Womanhood.

The New York *Tribune* reports the following synopsis of a sermon preached recently in Plymouth church:

Mr. Beecher's sermon was long and unusually interesting yesterday morning. The congregation was quite overflowed, and many persons went away unable even to find standing room. His text was from the Epistle to the Colossians, 3d chapter, 18th verse: "And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness." Paul uses four figures to express charity; they are not figures of architectural figures, as when he likens character to a house; second, military figures, as when he speaks of the "whole armor of God;" third, anatomical figures, as when he likens the structure of the body. For instance—(see 4th chapter of Ephesians)—from whom the whole body fitly joined together and compacted by that which every joint supplieth." The fourth figure consists in representing the Christian character as raiment, as when he says, "Put on therefore as the elect, and robe yourself in new garments." In other words, put on the new man. Paul says that he is not here carries with it the act of the intense love. Charity is not a single grace or virtue, but it is the whole combination of them. Charity is the ideal of the Christian life. It is the whole of them, and something to be developed. Perfect manhood is the whole. It is that of fashioning the whole garment, then another, and finally around all of them the closing garment of charity. Perfectness of character is the ideal of the New Testament—Christ did not come to save men by halves, but to make larger men of them—to make them "perfect." The man who is capable of perfect manhood, and he is the only true foundation on which to build for eternity, is the man who is perfect in all its parts. To get this, it is not enough to have faith in God, but the soul is what the body is, and that is what the soul is not—it needs to be trained and brought into subjection, and the training is the work of the Christian life. No man can be a Christian unless he comes up to the stature of a man. Christ came not to build a church, but to develope all the attributes of manhood. A church is a means to that end, and should never be allowed to supersede it. The church is the first work, and the first work is to be done, anything which will make the negro a better, wiser and more moral man, makes such man more capable of salvation. Education

Weekly State Journal.

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME I. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869. NO. 49.

Argument for Education.

No doubt can be entertained that any degree of indulgence in alcoholic drinks is injurious, and that drunkenness is ruinous, at least to the drunkard. That this indulgence, as total abstinence advocates contend, is more than any other one thing the occasion of crime, seems to be contradicted by the record of the Ohio State Prison. Taking the strictly temperate with the moderately so, nearly two-thirds of the whole number of prisoners had not reached that degree of inebriety which primarily leads to other wickedness. Only twenty-nine, or slightly more than one-fifth, are put down as actual hard drinkers. Thus four-fifths nearly of a large number of prisoners, appear not to have been tempted or stimulated to commit crime by the demoralizing effect of intemperance. On the other hand, adding those who can neither read nor write, those who can barely read, and those who can barely read and write, over one-half of these felons are found to be very ignorant. Including with these the class whose attainments are described by the indefinitely comprehensive phrase, 'school education,' all but four of the three hundred and forty-seven had been deprived of the schoolstar training which is supposed to be called good. The conclusion from these statistics is, therefore, that ignorance, otherwise than intemperance, is the parent of vice. It is also well known that drunkenness is as prevalent, though less brazen, among intelligent and educated people, as among the unrefined and uninstructed. While this is true, however, every observer can testify that the most common felonies are almost unheard of among those who have had the benefits of anything worth the name of mental culture. There is matter for reflection in this, especially to the friends and evangelists of the cause of education. Schools cost less, are more useful and decidedly more cheerful appendages of society, than jails and penitentiaries. Here is the item:

Dr. A. G. Byres, Secretary of the Ohio Board of State Charities, submitted an interesting report to the Governor, which shows that of three hundred and forty-seven convicts received into the Ohio Penitentiary during the year, ninety were under twenty-one years of age, sixty-three claimed to be temperate persons, one hundred and sixty-five moderate drinkers, and seventy-nine intemperate. Four had received classical education, two had brilliant and liberal two common educations; thirty-three were neither read nor write, fifty can barely read, and one hundred and eight barely read and write.

Southern Manufactures.

From a list of premiums awarded at the late State Fair of Georgia, published in the *Macon Telegraph-Messenger*, a few are selected to show that not only are the number and kind of factories increasing in the South, but that the quality of the manufactures is also improving. It is a fact of no small industrial significance, that "beaver cloth, which for fineness, finish and durability, will compare favorably with our best American or imported goods," is now produced in a section which, only a few years ago, had nothing finer than osnaburgs. The success of these factories will diversify the industrial pursuits of the country of the South. Diversity of labor will create difference, without conflict of interests. Difference of interests will produce that healthy variety of thought and opinion, which ever checks the tyranny of class, and whose compromised aggregate gives the highest form of material civilization. These are the awards:

Eagle and Phœnix Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.—Two gold scrapers, $10; one bale bedticking, 85; two coils rope, $10; one coil plow lines, $5; best and greatest variety of cotton, one cordage, $10. In addition to the above, the Company have on exhibition one bale white and colored plains, two bales cotton checks, one bale ginghams, one bale colorshaded and striped cotton blankets, for which no premiums are offered, but which exhibit so much merit that your Committee recommend that a medal or diploma be awarded.

Macon Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga.—Best bale 4-4 brown sheeting, $10.

Paul Pratt, Prattville, Ala.—Best bale 7-8 osnaburgs, $10.

Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga.—Best bale 7-8 and 4-4 brown sheeting, $10.

Rock Island Manufacturing Company, J. A. Young, President, Charlotte, N. C.—For display and assortment of cotton wool cassimeres, $10. In addition to the above, this Company have on exhibition one piece beaver sioth, which, for fineness, finish, and durability, will compare favorably with our best American or imported goods of this style; but, as no premium is offered, we recommend that a medal or diploma be awarded.

The Princeton Mills, Athens, Ga.—Best bale sewing thread, 10. In reference to yarns, the Committee would remark, that four factories were represented—all excellent. The bale from the Farwell Manufacturing Company, is even-ness and smoothness, is equal to the yarn to which the premium is awarded, and not only excels in best and strength.

President Madison's Wife.

At dinner, Mrs. Madison always took the head of the table, Mr. Madison the middle, and one of the ends the bottom. Her memory was so good that she never forgot a name, and would address each of her guests though just introduced with the same ease as if she had known them for years. She was a magnificent looking woman in the drawing-room. Her stately and dignified figure towered above the rest of the ladies. When she found a timid young girl, she would attend to her most assiduously, bring her to the piano, and request her to play or sing, whether in company or not. At one of her receptions, a tall, gaunt backwoodsman, from the backwoods, made his appearance and took his stand against a partition wall. He stood in that position like a fixture for half an hour, and finally concluded to take a cup of coffee which was then the custom to hand around. Mrs. Madison at once noticed his embarrassment, and she walked to where he was, and addressed him. The poor man was confounded, dropped the saucer on the floor and accompanied by almost cup into his breeches pocket. "The crowd is so great," remarked the gentle lady, "that no one can avoid being jostled. The servant will bring you another cup of coffee." They, after did you leave your excellent mother? I had once the honor of knowing her, but I have not seen her for some years." Thus she continued till the poor youth felt as though he were in the company of an old acquaintance. He took care secretly and soon to dislodge the protuberance in his pocket.

Thought Gems.

Many prominent attaches, male and female, of the New York press met at an elegant entertainment given at that economico's, November 28. From the speeches made in reply to toasts some extracts are made. Mrs. Burleigh replied to the toast—"Woman's kingdom; if it is not the kingdom come, it is the kingdom coming."

"Woman is learning that in this world we have what we call command, and that we are entitled to no more. She has not gained her place beside you at the table, she will go on demanding, and making herself so rich in personal gifts that she can command her place beside you everywhere, even at the ballot-box. The woman's kingdom has been defined for her those many centuries; no one is beginning to define it for herself. It will consist of home, the heart of husband, the love of children. Not of these alone; her charter of rights will be the measure of her capabilities; her kingdom, the world; her scepter, the sovereignty of her own life.

Mr. Parton said of American literature:

One of the few faults of the American character, if it has any faults, is excessive modesty. The sentiment shows it. For a baby American literature has given us some vigorous centuries, which have been heard at a great distance from its birth. Lately in the *London Saturday Athenæum* some pretty long lists of American books—good books, too; for they know better over there than to write much trash. No one, I think, can more enjoy the productions of genius than I do. And yet I sometimes wish that a long time may elapse before this infant, now in the cradle, arrives at years of discretion. For I have noticed that great nations first produce a glorious history and then produced historians to record it. They give birth to heroes before they form poets to immortalize them. While Rome was great, robust, progressive and victorious, she only fought battles against barbarism, and made eternal laws. It was not till long afterward that she began to boast Virgil, a Horace, a Tacitus, a Cicero.

"Country farming and city editing" being proposed, Mr. Greeley, spoke as follows:

Let me, however, say a few words about country farming, while in a thing I very much believe in. Having done some share of work in the world, I lay down this pro, ostion: That all men or all women capable of their work at 8 o'clock at night need not consider their condition a hard one. When it stretches far into the night—or with anybody else, begins to be irksome. I find it irksome. I am not ashamed of sitting up with a newspaper all night—or with anybody else. (Prolonged laughter). This, then, I can say for country farming, that when it has some rugged aspects, and does not present the most brilliant and lucrative advances to fortune as some of our friends in this room have had, it is one of the safest and surest thing any one can engage in; and it is, moreover, a tranquil and certain delight to any human being—who can enjoy his own society. [Applause.] My little place, which I am attempting to trag of—[laughter]—there is this to be said about it. I have the most delightful barn full of corn, rich, golden corn, that ever you saw in your lives. Now, gentlemen, I am not ashamed of my farm to look at. I have been at work on the grass for forty years; and this seems to be the hardship. You work for days, and months and years, and what have you to show? Something, I hope, in the mental growth; something in firmness of purpose; something in clearness of head and know? Something! Nothing! This is the way I have passed away, and where is the fruit of all that labor? How can you show me Great Valley, intersecting the counties of Morgan, Lawrence and Franklin, to Chickasaw.

4th. To run Col. Sykes' Road from Jasper, by way of Moscow, in Sanford county, to Aberdeen, and thence to Memphis.

In this manner, the Opelika Road and Col. Sykes' Road would combine from Elyton to Jasper—about 38 miles. And the Opelika Road would combine with the Gadsden and Guntersville Road from Moulton to Chickasaw; and Gen. Forrest's Road would combine all the interests of West Alabama, North of Tuskaloosa, to Rossville in Franklin county, where it might combine with the Opelika and the Gadsden and Guntersville Roads, to Chickasaw.

Thus the Opelika road might be extended from Elyton to Chickasaw by about fifty-two miles of independent construction—from Jasper to Moulton. Gen. Forrest's road might be extended to Chickasaw by about one hundred miles of independent construction—from Tuskaloosa to Rossville in North Alabama. The Gadsden and Guntersville Road might be extended to Chickasaw by about fifty miles of independent construction, from Guntersville to Moulton. And all these lines would connect with the great routes from Decatur to Moulton, Aberdeen and Canton, and thence to New Orleans and San Diego.

I redoubtedly the scheme is one which combines many advantages, and merits attention.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

Railroad Matters.

The progress of the work on the Mobile and New Orleans road is developing a large activity about the Hitchcock press wharf. The steamer Santa Martha has lately arrived with a cargo of lumber from Poitevent's mill, Pearl river, expressly for the manufacture of freight cars here. The same steamer, also owned by the company, is now loading with railroad iron for Bay St. Louis, where track-laying will at once begin. The schooner Adolph Hugel is in port with an iron drawbridge, weighing 160 tons, and 11,000 fish plates; and the barque E. Luckenbach is also here with 2,000 tons 202 sets of iron work for cars, 50 carts, 100 plows, 100 hoes, 100 axes, machinery for the company's construction and repair shops are on the way, with skilled workmen and their families to be permanently located here. The building of the road is to commence at once and thus afford employment for mechanics and laborers. We have thus a fair taste of the industry and thrift which always follow the footsteps of enterprise and the investment of capital.—*Mobile Register.*

Our President.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* thus appreciatingly of Gen. Grant's administration:

The President is quietly fulfilling the public duties assigned him by the ruling the laws; paying off the debt; cutting down expenses; diminishing the income; encouraging free government in the South by supporting the Republicans and extending the right hand of fellowship and friendship to the ex-Confederates. In the nine months of my record is as plain as his military history, and as hard to change.

An administration so perfectly impersonal will need few words of self-glorification. Its message is full of the objurgations and vanity of Andrew Johnson, it will be because Grant has been looking after the people's business, and not his own.

It is rumored that the position of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been tendered to Attorney General Hoar, and that Mr. Hoar has intimated his willingness to accept the same. The rumor is confirmed by the statement manifested by the other aspirants for the vacant seat on the bench.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The New Orleans Times has been sued for libel by J. M. Carr, for having published and commented upon an affidavit charging him with embezzlement. Case wants $100,000 damages.

Public Sale of VALUABLE CITY LOTS,

BY virtue of a decree of the Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, we will sell

On the First Day of January next,

before the Courthouse door of the county, at public success, to the highest bidder, the following Lots in the city of Montgomery, to-wit: Lot No. 1 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 2 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 1, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 3 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 2, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 4 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 3, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 5 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 4, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 6 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 5, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 7 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 6, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 8 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 7, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 9 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 8, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 10 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 9, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 11 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 10, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 12 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 11, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 13 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 12, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 14 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 13, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 15 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 14, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 16 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 15, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 17 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 16, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 18 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 17, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 19 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 18, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 20 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 19, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 21 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 20, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 22 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 21, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 23 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 22, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 24 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 23, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 25 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 24, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 26 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 25, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 27 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 26, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 28 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 27, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 29 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 28, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 30 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 29, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 31 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 30, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 32 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 31, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 33 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 32, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 34 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 33, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 35 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 34, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 36 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 35, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 37 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 36, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 38 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 37, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 39 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 38, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 40 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 39, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 41 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 40, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 42 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 41, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 43 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 42, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 44 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 43, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 45 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 44, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 46 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 45, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 47 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 46, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 48 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 47, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 49 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 48, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 50 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 49, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 51 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 50, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 52 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 51, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 53 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 52, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 54 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 53, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 55 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 54, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 56 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 55, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 57 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 56, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 58 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 57, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 59 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 58, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 60 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 59, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 61 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 60, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 62 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 61, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 63 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 62, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 64 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 63, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 65 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 64, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 66 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 65, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 67 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 66, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 68 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 67, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 69 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 68, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 70 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 69, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 71 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 70, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 72 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 71, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 73 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 72, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 74 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 73, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 75 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 74, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 76 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 75, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 77 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 76, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 78 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 77, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 79 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 78, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 80 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 79, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 81 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 80, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 82 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 81, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 83 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 82, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 84 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 83, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 85 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 84, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 86 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 85, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 87 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 86, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 88 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 87, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 89 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 88, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 90 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 89, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 91 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 90, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 92 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 91, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 93 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 92, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 94 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 93, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 95 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 94, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 96 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 95, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 97 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 96, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 98 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 97, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 99 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 98, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 100 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 99, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 101 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 100, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 102 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 101, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 103 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 102, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 104 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 103, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 105 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 104, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 106 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 105, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 107 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 106, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 108 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 107, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 109 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 108, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 110 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 109, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 111 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 110, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 112 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 111, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

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Also, Lot No. 114 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 113, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 115 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 114, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 116 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 115, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 117 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 116, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 118 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 117, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 119 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 118, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 120 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 119, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 121 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 120, and on the south by the lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall.

Also, Lot No. 122 on the west side of Jackson street, fronting 50 feet on said street and running back 100 feet to a 20 foot alley, and b

Weekly State Journal,
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18.

WHATEVER may be its lack of good common sense, the *Mail* is unusually nice in its use and understanding of language. Something, however, has deranged its critical sagacity, or it is guilty of intentional misrepresentation, in affecting to understand certain remarks of the JOURNAL upon the cost of government as a "dilluted apology for running up State expenses." The *Mail* knows, as well as it knows that its Democracy is a humbug, that it has unfairly construed the general meaning of the JOURNAL'S article. If one idea was more prominent than another in that article, it was that no expense should be incurred by the State which did not largely and undoubtedly benefit the people. The *Mail* also knows that the expenses of the State have been onerous, not because of Republican extravagance, but because the Republican administration, in order to preserve the honor of Alabama even from suspicion, had to provide means to pay obligations incurred by the Democracy long before Republicanism had a well organized party here.

State Aid to Railroads.

It is not strange that a desire to escape a sedily from the poverty and desolation brought upon the South by the war should make its citizens very credulous of the merits of schemes which ostensibly tend to restore prosperity. The human imagination is too easily satisfied with wealth of words at such times, and there is utter dearth of other wealth. Shrewd fellows understand this phase of popular passion, and use it to enrich themselves at the expense of the tax-paying masses.

No one denies that railroads are the, perhaps, greatest physical benefits to a county. This is now one of the civilized world's axioms. Your speculator makes a lower of it. He says to the people, through their legislators, that he wants to build a road all for their benefit, but as he has not money enough to go it alone, the good people who are to get rich (on paper) by the exercise of his disinterested talent, must help foot the bill. Helping to foot the bill generally results in paying the whole of the money spent in railroad work, and donating besides very handsome fortunes to every scheme connected officially with a road. This has been the sad experience of Tennessee. She is to-day nearly bankrupt from the effect of a system of railroad aid which has been going on from bad to worse for twenty years. Thirty millions of an aggregate debt, of thirty-nine millions, is on railroad account. North Carolina is about to do an endorsed act of scandalism in repudiating the debt contracted in the interest of railroads. Can Alabama expect better fortune?

February 19, 1867, her Democratic Legislature broke down the barrier which led up to that time protected her credit from harpies. That Legislature established the principle of aiding private speculations with the public purse. That Legislature, by its act "to establish a system of internal improvement in Alabama," set to work the machinery which has gone on grinding ever since its last grist is the Railroad Gift Enterprise bill, published in another column of to-day's paper.

State aid, in the best form, is a risk in the nature of its foundation assumption, that what would be neither safe nor profitable for private investment, is rendered both safe and profitable by pledge of the public credit. Considering the desiderata of all investments, safety and profitableness, together, or separately, are to win citizen assistance, a sophistry is readily constructed which misleads minds far from study. The corporators of a road say to the people, the road when built will earn enough money to pay its State indebtedness and its own expenses, and you will then have all the benefits of its facilities for nothing. Your land will be more valuable. You will be able to command better markets for your products, travel easier and cheaper. All is very tempting, but is it true that all these blessings are to be obtain d at no cost? Almost any road can keep the interest of its endorsed bonds provided for, thus lulling the people into a false sense of security. How about the final payment of the principal of those bonds? If no railroad in Alabama to-day pays dividend on its capital stock, representing the cash paid for its construction, how will it be able to pay the stock itself? Sharp money lenders require at least cent-and a half for one unencumbered security before suckering their money back. Will it be prudent for the State to pledge the faith of the people to pay $20,000 a mile for property, the actual value of which, in corporate ownership, may, a few ages only a little more than $12,000 per mile? This, too, at the moment those corporators tearfully assure the Legislature their amount without aid will earn pay the same tax on their own estimate of value that a poor man pays on his little corn or cotton patch.

On the other hand, the companies can truly argue, after getting the key of the State Treasury into their hands, that the New York, Boston and Birmingham capitalists would make a safe and profitable investment of their money in the bonds of the State, to any amount which could be ground out of its paper-mill.

It is useless to consider the specific provisions of this bill to show that some are worse than others. If the assertion enjoined by its letter were rigidly enacted by the State, few roads in Alabama could get a cent under it. If such scriptures are not rigidly enacted, the State would be ultimately bankrupt-d.

Finally, it is due to the Senate, (the only body which has yet acted upon it), and to the enlightenment of the people, to state that this bill *is in no sense a party measure*. Mr. Worthy, the Democratic member, supported and voted for it. Many of its strongest lobbyists and largest beneficiaries are rampant, reactionary Democrats. Yet these very men, who expect to make money out of it, will use the argument that the Republican party had a majority in the Legislature, and will falsely, but hopefully, charge it upon Republicans as a partisan crime against the State. We do not mean by this to impugn the motives of any man who voted for the bill. Honest and good men conscientiously believe that this scheme will yield all the prosperity it promises to the people, and, with this belief, vote for it. But as the law now stands, the masses of the people of the State are questioning its prudence. An increase of the risk would place them in open antagonism to the whole plan of State aid to internal improvements.

It is also only true to acknowledge that some of the roads specifically named in the bill might be safely permitted the use of the influence of the State's credit, if discrimination could be equitably made in their favor. One of those is the Alabama & Chattanooga Road, which is in the hands of wealthy and sagacious men, who have finished 142 miles of as good railway as there is in the South. Nor is this the only one deserving aid, but the question arises, on the State stop, after it has committed itself to the general principle, short of the point where financial distress—perhaps ruin—would be reached?

We give the entire text of the Railroad Bill, as finally amended by the Senate. The bill failed to pass, and its further consideration was postponed to January 12:

A bill to be entitled an act to expedite the construction of railroads in the State of Alabama.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That the credit of the State of Alabama shall be afforded to corporations for the construction of railroads in this State, for the purpose of expediting the construction of the same within the State, to the extent and upon the condition and in the manner provided in the following sections of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of Alabama be and he is hereby required, on the application of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company, to issue bonds of the said State of Alabama, to an amount not exceeding three millions of dollars, in favor of the said Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, which said interest shall be payable semi-annually, and the said bonds shall be payable at the expiration of not less than fifteen nor more than thirty years; *Provided, however*, That said bonds shall be issued, from time to time, to and in favor of the said Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company, only in such sums as shall be shown, by sufficient evidence to the Governor of the said State, to have been expended by the said Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company in the construction and equipment of the said railroad, in addition to and besides the proceeds of the bonds endorsed by the State, which the said railroad shall have received under the laws of the said State now in force: *And provided further*, That the Governor of the said State shall only issue said bonds upon receiving in exchange therefor an equal amount of the second mortgage bonds of said railroad company, secured by second mortgage on its railroad, outfit, equipment, iron and roadbed, and of first mortgage bonds, secured by first mortgage on the lands now granted by the United States, with this reservation and qualification, that the said Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company shall have the privilege and right of selling said lands, or any part thereof, in accordance with the "act of Congress" granting the same: *Provided, however*, That the proceeds of said sales shall be appropriated to the payment of the bonds, to the State, mentioned in this section. And the bonds of said corporation mentioned in this section, delivered to the State under the provisions of this section, both principal and interest shall be payable at the treasury of the State of Alabama, and the coupons for the interest on said last named bonds, shall be made payable thirty days before the corresponding coupons shall be payable on the State bonds delivered to said company, so that the interest to be paid on said State bonds, shall be duly provided for by the payment of the interest upon the bonds of said railroad company: *Provided*, That the bonds shall not be sold for less than 70 cents on the dollar.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That such persons whose certificates of association are now on file in the secretary of State's office, or who at the date of the passage of this act, have been incorporated, or whose certificates of association have been filed in the office of the secretary of state, except the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad Company, under and by virtue of a law of this State, entitled an act to provide for the creation and regulation of railroad companies in the State of Alabama," approved Dec. 29, 1868, and who shall have finished, equipped, and completed twenty continuous miles within the State of Alabama, of the railroad, and shall have commenced at one point on such railroad, by the 1st day of March, 1871, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Alabama, and he is hereby required, on the application of such railroad company, to indorse, on the part of the State of Alabama, the first mortgage bonds of such railroad company to the extent of twenty thousand dollars per mile for the said section of five miles so finished, equipped and completed, and shall in like manner indorse the bonds of such railroad company to the extent of twenty thousand dollars per mile for the said section of five miles so finished, equipped and completed, and this ratio of endorsement shall be continued upon the same conditions for each subsequent section of five miles until such railroad shall be completed: And the foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company, except that the amount of endorsement in its behalf shall be restricted to sixteen thousand dollars per mile. And each of the said railroad companies mentioned in this section, as a condition precedent to the obtainment of any endorsement under this section, shall become, upon the same conditions, qualifications, restrictions and terms, as are provided in the laws of the State of Alabama heretofore enacted on the subject of the endorsement of railroad bonds by the State, and they are respectively made and established the mortgage and other liens and obligations are imposed upon the Governor of it. State of Alabama, and the same and authority and discretion are given to him, in reference to endorsements made under this section as pertain to him by virtue of the previous laws of the State of Alabama on the subject of endorsement of railroad bonds by the State. And the benefits conferred upon the railroad companies mentioned in this section, apply in favor of each of them severally, without regard to the order of their applications; *Provided, further*, That before any railroad company embraced in this act shall receive any endorsement of the State upon its bonds, the Governor shall require proof, by affidavit of the president and treasurer of such railroad company, that the first twenty miles thereof were built from other resources of said company, that president of the State aid authorized by the provisions of this act, and that the amount required to build said twenty miles is not to be refunded, either in whole or in part, from the proceeds of bonds to be endorsed by the State, but that the means used in building said twenty miles had been derived *bona fide* from other resources of said company; and if the president or treasurer of any railroad company making application for the endorsement of its bonds, shall procure such endorsement by any false statement in violation of the true intent and meaning of this provision, which is hereby declar-d to be that such company must build the first twenty miles of its road from other resources, independent of the bonds endorsed by the State, then said president and treasurer, or other of them, may be indicted before the grand jury of any county in the State, and on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State for not less than five nor more than ten years; and the directors of said company, knowing to such false statement and having knowledge thereof, shall be individually liable to the creditors of said company for any indebtedness of said company, which may be incurred by any creditors as in other actions of debt; and all the property, both personal and real, shall be subject to the payment of such indebtedness, except property exempt from execution and sale under the Constitution of Alabama: *And provided further*, That the bonds issued under this section shall not be hypothecated, bartered or sold, for a less sum than ninety per cent. of the par value of said bonds, and others.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State of Alabama, shall not issue the bonds of the State of Alabama, to the Alabama & Montgomery Railroad Company, to endorse on the part of the State of Alabama, the first mortgage bonds of said railroad company, to the extent of seven thousand dollars per mile for the said section of five miles so finished, equipped and completed, and this rate of endorsement shall be continued upon the same conditions for each subsequent section of five miles until said railroad shall be completed. And the foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company, except that the amount of endorsement in its behalf shall be restricted to sixteen thousand dollars per mile. And each of the said railroad companies mentioned in this section, as a condition precedent to the obtainment of any endorsement under this section, shall become, upon the same conditions, qualifications, restrictions and terms, as are provided in the laws of the State of Alabama heretofore enacted on the subject of the endorsement of railroad bonds by the State, and they are respectively made and established the mortgage and other liens and obligations are imposed upon the Governor of it. State of Alabama, and the same and authority and discretion are given to him, in reference to endorsements made under this section as pertain to him by virtue of the previous laws of the State of Alabama on the subject of endorsement of railroad bonds by the State. And the benefits conferred upon the railroad companies mentioned in this section, apply in favor of each of them severally, without regard to the order of their applications; *Provided, further*, That before any railroad company embraced in this act shall receive any endorsement of the State upon its bonds, the Governor shall require proof, by affidavit of the president and treasurer of such railroad company, that the first twenty miles thereof were built from other resources of said company, that president of the State aid authorized by the provisions of this act, and that the amount required to build said twenty miles is not to be refunded, either in whole or in part, from the proceeds of bonds to be endorsed by the State, but that the means used in building said twenty miles had been derived *bona fide* from other resources of said company; and if the president or treasurer of any railroad company making application for the endorsement of its bonds, shall procure such endorsement by any false statement in violation of the true intent and meaning of this provision, which is hereby declar-d to be that such company must build the first twenty miles of its road from other resources, independent of the bonds endorsed by the State, then said president and treasurer, or other of them, may be indicted before the grand jury of any county in the State, and on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State for not less than five nor more than ten years; and the directors of said company, knowing to such false statement and having knowledge thereof, shall be individually liable to the creditors of said company for any indebtedness of said company, which may be incurred by any creditors as in other actions of debt; and all the property, both personal and real, shall be subject to the payment of such indebtedness, except property exempt from execution and sale under the Constitution of Alabama: *And provided further*, That the bonds issued under this section shall not be hypothecated, bartered or sold, for a less sum than ninety per cent. of the par value of said bonds, and others.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State of Alabama shall not issue the bonds of the State of Alabama, to the grand jury of any county in the State, and on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary of the State for not less than five nor more than ten years; and the directors of said company, knowing to such false statement and having knowledge thereof, shall be individually liable to the creditors of said company for any indebtedness of said company, which may be incurred by any creditors as in other actions of debt; and all the property, both personal and real, shall be subject to the payment of such indebtedness, except property exempt from execution and sale under the Constitution of Alabama: *And provided further*, That the bonds issued under this section shall not be hypothecated, bartered or sold, for a less sum than ninety per cent. of the par value of said bonds, and others.

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TUSKALOOSA, ALA., March 3d, 1869.
R. Randolph, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—Your note of this instant is before me.

I will be at the "Peabody Hotel," in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1869, for the purpose of renewing this correspondence. By Hon. D. N. P. Marlowe, will hand you this.

Respectfully,
J. M. MARTIN.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 7, 1869.
Dr. N. P. Marlowe and Major George Roddey:

GENTLEMEN—We understand that a misunderstanding has occurred between Major Ryland Randolph and Captain John Martin, both of Tuskaloosa, Ala., which may, perhaps, lead to a serious difficulty, and that you, gentlemen, are their respective friends.

We, the undersigned, as mutual friends of the parties, respectfully ask that the matter in dispute may be referred to friends for arbitration, in the hope that it may be settled in that way, without accepting to extremities.

We are, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
JAS. R. CHAMBERS, Samuel P. Walker, L. J. DuPree, W. D. Lyles, M. C. Gallaway, Samuel M. Meek.

PEABODY HOTEL, MEMPHIS, TENN.
March 7, 1869.
To Gen. James R. Chalmers, Dr. W. D. Lyles, and others:

GENTLEMEN—Your note of this date is received, and as the friend of Capt. J. M. Martin, I accept your proposition, and respectfully refer the matter in dispute to yourselves as arbitrators.

I am, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, yours,
N. P. MARLOWE.

WORSHAM HOUSE, MEMPHIS, TENN.,
March 8, 1869.
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GENTLEMEN—I, as the friend of Ryland Randolph, Esq., accept your proposition for a settlement of the pending difficulty by arbitration. Respectfully referred to yourselves.

Very respectfully, etc.,
BENJ. ROBERT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 7, 1869.
DEAR SIR—We the undersigned to whom have been referred the matter in dispute between Captain Ryland Randolph and J. M. Martin, have examined the same and declare that in their judgment, the article in the *Independent Monitor* of March, 2d, 1869, when considered alone might be regarded as a personal assault upon the personal friends of Judge Peck; but in view of the previous correspondence between these parties, we are of the opinion that nothing in our presence than ridicule of a prominent political opponent, and, in the view, we declare that there is no cause of difficulty between the parties, and that amicable relations should be restored.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES R. CHALMERS,
W. D. LYLES,
and others.

PEABODY HOTEL, Memphis, Tenn.,
March 8, 1869.
GENTLEMEN—Your award of the matter in dispute between Ryland Randolph, Esq., and John M. Martin, is now before me, and, on due deliberation and reflection, as the friend of John M. Martin, I accept the award.

I have the honor to be, gents,
Very respectfully,
N. P. MARLOWE.

WORSHAM HOUSE, March 8, 1869.
To Gen. Jas. R. Chalmers, Dr. W. D. Lyles, and others:

GENTLEMEN—I, as the friend of Ryland Randolph, Esq., accept your decision and will abide by it. Respectfully,
R. RANDOLPH.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., March 3, 1869.
R. Randolph, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—You will please hand to Dr. N. P. Marlowe,
Respectfully,
J. M. MARTIN.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., March 2, 1869.
J. M. Martin, Esq:
SIR—Your note of this date has just been handed me by Dr. N. P. Marlowe, of Memphis, Tenn., and in reply, I will name the "Peabody Hotel," in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1869, at o'clock, A. M., as the place and time when our correspondence may be renewed.

This note will be handed you by my friend, Mr. George Roddey.
Respectfully, &c.,
R. RANDOLPH.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., March 3d, 1869.
R. Randolph, Esq.:
DEAR SIR—Your note of the 2d inst., has just reached me by hand of your friend, Mr. Roddey.

I have to ask that you name a time and place, beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, where our correspondence may be renewed.

This will be handed you by my friend Dr. N. P. Marlowe.
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GENTLEMEN—I, as the friend of Ryland Randolph, Esq., accept your decision and will abide by it. Respectfully,
R. RANDOLPH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, December 16, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came William Hendrick, administrator of the estate of Kentucky, and presented to the Court his petition and account for the sale of the personal property of said estate, and the same having the purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas A. Hendrick, late of Montgomery, Ala., deceased, and alleging thereby that the heirs and legatees of said estate are Mary Hendrick, who is now deceased, and his children John T. Beard and Mary Ann Beard, wife of Wm. Beard, and the children and heirs at law of Kentucky Hendrick, who is also now deceased, who died since her father, all of which said parties reside out of the State of Alabama, to the jurisdiction of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 17th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said petition and account, and that the said petition and account be and the same are hereby set for hearing on said day, at which time all persons interested to be and appear before this court and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
dec18-3w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, December 16, 1869.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Hellen Vincent, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Vincent, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her petition and account for the sale of the personal property of said estate, which account is now under the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 10th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said petition and account, and that the said account be and the same is hereby set for hearing on said day, at which time all persons interested to be and appear before this court and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
dec18-3w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, December 16, 1869.

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GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
dec18-3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY satisfy various fi. fa's to my hands from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, against R. P. Randolph, I will proceed to sell,

On Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, all the right, title and interest of said R. P. Randolph in and to the following property, to-wit:

The south half of the eastern bank of the Alabama river from the south line of section 7 and 17 township 17 range 18, and near the mouth of Catoma creek, to the south line of section 18 township 17 range 18, and a strip thereon in the same direction 6 0-75 L. links wide, and the river shall form the eastern boundary line of said strip between section 7 and 17, thence south 6° 45m. west 6 0-75 L. links, thence north 83° 15m. west 6 0-75 L. links to the river, thence with the river as a stake with a white and yellow flag, north 6° 45m. E. 6 0-75 L. to the beginning, containing 40 acres more or less. E. E. C. Bell, Sheriff of Montgomery.

W. 43 ch., south 37° 30m., containing 366 18-100 acres more or less, and being conveyed to said mortgagor by deed to P. Randolph 13 Dec. Rivers, Jr., and wife, dated 13 Dec. 1866, and recorded in Deed Book 140, folio 142, to which reference is had for more particulars.

Also, the se.¼ of sec. 35 township 14 range 17, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and being conveyed to said mortgagor by deed of Thomas Rivers

Weekly State Journal.

Mr. Forney is bravely hopeful of the adoption of the XVth Amendment, and gives the facts to justify his hope. Good! The measure is right, and that the United States Government has nearly reached the point where right is its motive and principal. Compulsory education and protection of American labors are the next grand duties.

The following is the text of the bill for the removal of disabilities which Mr. Warner and Mr. Buckley are working might and main to have passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That all persons now disqualified to hold office by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitutions of the United States, or by law of Congress, are hereby relieved from such disability, and the same is removed from and after the passage of this act.

Hon. Pierce Burton corresponds with the "International Land and Labor Agency," Birmingham, England. From a letter of Nov. 12th, the extract below is made. It will be well for all friends of immigration to note the italicised language. Valuable Europeans do not leave their country expecting to get better day wages here, or to improve their mode of living as hirelings, but to become land owners and householders. This is almost the only advantage America offers the intelligent immigrant:

We have no idea about the labor demand with you, but should there be any mechanical want of any kind there are plenty here, from those that can make a needle up to a steam engine builder, who will accept moderate wages if it is only a certainty, and would bring them to the United States where they could soon bring their families to them with a prospect of eventually owning a home of their own.

The great Democratic apostle, Woodward, ex-Chief-Justice and now member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has been visiting Florida. While wandering and wining through the flowery peninsula, his friends must hear him speak, and speak he did, as follows, about the XVth Amendment. Oh! Democracy, how are thy Canesians fallen!

The Legislature [of Pennsylvania] rat-ified negro suffrage before the voice of the people could be heard on the question, I have said if the people of Pennsylvania would vote in favor of the measure I would not object. This year it was substantially decided—we were defeated. I did not claim that the people were right-eously on the subject; yet I believe it was settled, and I say nothing more against it. I am willing the negro should vote. The colored people of the South respect no one more than they do me, yet I am not a Republican.

Oh, Democracy! how are thy Canesians fallen!

The New York *Herald* must certainly be a convert to Mark Twain's method of making a paper interesting—"the people want news. Give it to them. If you don't find any already made, make some." The *Herald* has made some in the past, home over the one to be left, and the ability, in greater or less degree, to get all its good out of that superiority. Not enough of Asiatics are capable of this desire to aggregate an immigration into this country sufficiently large to affect badly its thought, its morals or its politics. Make this whole matter of immigration free as it ought to be. Keep no good man out of the country who wants to come. On the contrary, force not one nay man to come against his will or without his intelligent consent.

Col. Winston, a prominent anti-wehdy planter, said in the course of an agricultural address delivered at this year's Mississippi Fair:

Let us drop the sympathetic tear for lost friends, and draw the veil over the past; and look to the future with inspiring hope for the blessings of Providence upon our present efforts—giving thanks to God for the mighty work of the past, which enables us to hold another exhibition which will develop the wealth of the country, the prosperity of our people, and the happiness of mankind in general.

With a view to correct the disproportionate attention to cotton culture, he observed:

I have taken some pains to give my views upon the subject of cotton, because it is your leading crop for market and not because I regard it the most important. First of all—the most important of all, is a bountiful supply of bread and meat, for all the wants of the farm, the family and those of your neighbors who are engaged in other pursuits. Raise everything that is consumed on your table, and manufacture every article that is used on the farm, from an ax handle up to a buggy whip, and avoid as you would the devil the investment of a dollar in any thing that can be raised or made at home, so you double the actual wealth of your State, and employ your neighbors, and not strangers to make your clothes, keep your money at home and not send it abroad.

The following is for its length the best life picture which has appeared of the great Bohemian who so recently fell a victim to guilty love:

From the New York Times.]

Albert D. Richardson was born in Molway, Mass., Oct. 6, 1863, and at his death was in the 37th year of his age. Mr. Richardson's life was full of opportunity and service. Those who looked in his face saw the glow and radiance of manhood and vigor and long usefulness and fame. It was but one week ago that men and women of note, before the world's dead, and the end of his life a painful sad, grieving tragedy.

The early life of Mr. Richardson was full of trial and earnestness. He had few advantages, and was tumbled into the world a bright, large-headed, clumsy lad, for boy he should not be called. He taught school, and read many books, and had three or four passionate sympathies and cravings after Emerson and transcendentalism. Whittling was hard work in his strong old Bay State, and as he came into manhood, he drifted temperament and took to mooning over newswriting and reporting,—mainly in the way of city sketches, and what are called "funny items." He spent a short time in Ohio, and was attracted to Kansas in 1856. Those were the days of "bleeding Kansas," and John Brown of Ossawatomie. Richardson rushed into the border war. There were brave men everywhere, and men who knew him in those days speak of him as a man of courage and ability. At twenty-five he was recognized as a leader of the Free State Democrats, and would probably have become prominent in Kansas politics had not the civil war obliterate distracted lines. He was drifted into Colorado, and became one of the first settlers in Denver.

This was in 1859, and we presume the events of this year exercised a controlling influence upon his life. In this year the first met Horace Greeley, who was then on his way to California. Mr. Richardson was his companion as far as Denver, and the associations of that journey led to a warm friendship between these gentlemen and Mr. Richardson's connection with the *Tribune*. He remained as its correspondent with the Pacific Railroad party, with Mr. Greeley, through Nebraska. He was very full, and the letters from his chief he put away with great care and affection. The writer of this remembers one letter, written in 1859, which Mr. Hazard Stevens has in his possession, since, in which Mr Greeley declined an offer which would develop the wealth of the country, the prosperity of our people, and the happiness of mankind in general.

With a view to correct the disproportionate attention to cotton culture, he observed:

The coming of the dark cloudes which succeeded secession, and the rumble of war which came from the South, drew the young pioneer from the mines and markets of Denver to New York, where he became a writer for the *Tribune*. Mr. Dana sent him into the South as a "special correspondent," to note the feeling of the people and watch the gathering of the coming storm. This work was well and faithfully done. Mr. Richardson did not see the army of the West as principal correspondent under Grant's army. Here he became acquainted with the most prominent and rising General, and did all in his power to strengthen him in the confidence of the editorial management of the *Tribune*. He was a warm believer in General Grant, and never swerved from that faith. After serving in a few battles, he came back and saw the battle of Antietam and part of McClellan's campaign, and wrote of it well. He then went to the Mississippi Valley and joined Gen. Grant for service in the Vicksburg campaign. While endeavoring to pass the batteries on the night of May 3, 1863, the vessel was struck, and he fell into the hands of the rebels along with Lieut. Col. Pond and Lieut. Col. Colburn, as a correspondent of the *New York World*, was released by the Davis government as an act of courtesy, but was kept in confinement for six months. Richardson rushed into the border war. There were brave men everywhere, and men who knew him in those days speak of him as a man of courage and ability. At twenty-five he was recognized as a leader of the Free State Democrats, and would probably have become prominent in Kansas politics had not the civil war obliterate distracted lines. He was drifted into Colorado, and became one of the first settlers in Denver.

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The Murdered Journalist.

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From the New York Times.]

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Captain Barney.

We are of the opinion, Mr. Editor, that we can write as much for the general interest—private and public—of the people of the State of Alabama as Martin Barney, Esq., of Barneyville, when our hearts were depressed and almost broken down with our prospects—our property was blighted and all our enterprises were prostrated, and as early as 1866, he took the lead of the Tallapoosa, Coosa & Dalton railroad, broken down as it was, and has pushed it on and built every mile of the road, and is about completing forty miles more, making a line from Selma to Dalton of one hundred and thirty-six miles. The fact that he took hold of the road at the lowest point of things in this State at that time, gave confidence to capitalists and to the people, and consequently inspirited our people and made them more hopeful of the future; and by his own private means and other public enterprises in this State. It is to such men as Martin Barney we must look for the salvation of our State, and his confidence in our people and his confidence in our State only flowed from the darkness of the war, was to the people of the State. He was the first to come to our help and assist us in the darkest hour of our misfortunes. The fact that he is a Republican, and we are Democrats, instead of diminishing our respect and gratitude, should increase them, and if every Republican in the State was as liberal-minded as he has gone to work to build up the wasted portions of the State as he has done, this State would be to-day one of the strongest Republican States in the Union. To show our appreciation of Captain Barney, Mr. Editor, we propose that the people meet at Barneyville and the City Council present him with some suitable testimonial of his merit, and that he be invited to sit at the dinner on the day that the cars run from Selma to Dalton. What say you, Mr. Editor? *Cherokee Times.*

Indiana Divorces.

Various and infernally mean are the subterfuges that resorted to by parties desiring to be rid of matrimonial fetters. We have heard of a case illustrative of this fact, which has occurred in many years ago in this county. A widow held property which she might transfer to some responsible man, but which, according to her husband's will, she could not dispose of if she married, while in a state of coverture. Well, she did marry a second time, and on account of true she desired to transfer the property left her by her first husband. This she of course she could not do, the provision of her first husband's will inhibiting her, and the property now remained. He "sings up" for the wife and her husband, and the husband of her bosom and her advice the lawyer had given her, and he thought it just the very thing. And what do you think, reader, that advice was? Simply this: The husband and wife must agree and fight every day, and end this was to be done in the presence of the husband of the wife, and they well grown, and they were to be made to believe that the quarrelling and fighting was genuine instead of feigned. The programme was carried out to the letter, and then the husband applied for a divorce. He set forth "incompatibility" in his complaint, the wife admitted it, and the children swore to it. Judge Bicknell granted the divorce. The same day was transferred the property as she had desired to do, and next day the couple were remarried. Such is the case in point. [Indianapolis Sentinel.

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers—Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME I. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869. NO. 50.

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Tariff.

While slavery existed and, consequently, diversified industry was impossible at the South, it is idle to discuss the tariff. At the self interest which governs in all pure money matters should have made her people ardent Free Traders. Nature had already provided a climate and soil protective tariff on her agricultural staples. To make profit on sales still greater, selfishness insisted that she should be allowed to buy all she consumed at the lowest figures, however any or all other industries in the Union might suffer. Home manufactures were not to concern her, except such as could make some of the articles the planter needed by better quality and at less price than could the cheap workmen of Europe.

The war changes all this. The net profits of cotton, rice and sugar culture, which were then exhausted in increasing the value of negroes, and tear of four billions of money in flesh, are now so much clear cash, which must be idle or be invested in non-agricultural enterprises, mining, railroad building, manufacturing and navigation. But the South will have to commence these investments in a small way, as she has not the capital now to go into them largely. She must be certain that all the surrounding circumstances will make them self-sustaining and self-reliant before she lays them at the start is to give up all hopes of their pursuit.

No surer guarantee of the profitable use of those individual funds, which a system wrous with their success, as the base of given than that of a high tariff. What ever argument in favor of this theory the leader of the South might base on the value of stock and largeness of dividend of certain old and well established factories in the United States, none of them find verification among the infant attempts of the South. Not only will she need a tariff to protect her infant factories against foreign competition, but also against the superior advantages which the enormous aggregation of capital in strictly manufacturing centres gives to the latter over which. With a high tariff in operation, to offset the disadvantage of more costly labor, the natural facilities of this section will at much sooner neutralizing that superiority which larger capital possesses. Without a tariff, protective in its effects, the latter natural facilities of the South will be of little avail, and the little spare cash she has either tied in a napkin and hid in the ground, or sent out of the country to purchase those things which would be good for the South as a whole.

So much for the more financial features of the tariff question bearing upon the South. Morally, free trade is always wrong in any country which, like the United States, is capable of producing all the staples necessary for the comfort of its people. The argument of the free trader is that the consumer of tariff-protected goods has to pay more *for them* than he would if he could buy *abroad*. This is true in fact, but the conclusion from the fact, that the buyer is benefited by such cheapness, is false. Besides, if the conclusion were a correct one, it would be so at the cost of an acknowledgment, by the free trader, that he was willing to inflict upon another a wrong which he would complain of himself. He would in effect confess that he was willing to see every man turned out to starve, and every dollar earned by industry, no matter how honestly earned, go to enrich the rich. Now, one form of government, when it comes, and it will come, will be that of the plain Democracy, which intends that no one shall be rich or poor at the expense of the emolument and elevation of the few, while the middle class, which alone is the true strength of a country, shall be ground to powder. Another form will be that of the equality of all before the law. Free trade is not one of its characteristics.

Again, Democracy, though not universally, still holds the idea that the poor laborer is, *de jure divino*, brought into this world, lives, moves, and has his being for the sole purpose that the rich may get richer, and their children's children be pampered in idleness. On all competitions of trade, Democracy, the laborer counts his ability to further cheapen labor equal to a four ace hand in poker, and they can cheapen it to a fearful extent, so long as their laws treat lunatic bluffs as they used to treat lunacy, declaring it the mark of God's wrath. America has got beyond this system of philosophy. Men and women and children, though poor as a Confederate cavalry horse, are here something more than so much bone, muscle, blood and flesh to be transmuted, by a labor system worse than slavery, into gold for aristocratic purses. Labor has in this country been gradually acquiring its rights, and is fast learning its powers. One of these rights is to be sure of a sufficient, decent living in recompense for faithful work. A tariff is as necessary, therefore, to make this right safe to the

Third Parties.

These concerns divide into attempts to change position in regard to projects already in force, and to start into power. They are the weakness or trick of defeated minorities. Frank confession of error may be very good for the soul, but it is also very trying. Courage never rises higher than in an acknowledgment of error, yet this is just the virtue a man must exercise to say without reservation that long cherished opinions and convictions are proved erroneous by facts.

Such is the courage required now from the leaders of Democracy. The only indication that some of them possess it is found in the present general repudiation by the Democratic press of the effort, which recently seemed popular with it to form a nondescript third party—a thing which was to embrace the lame, halt, hungry, discontented and cowardly of all opinions or no opinions at all, a combination of political guerrillas.

This is the charitable interpretation to put upon that repudiation. The practical meaning of it is, that the wily foes of Republicanism in Alabama are well aware that a third party movement would simply increase the humiliations of the defeat which they have already met, and they do. Convinced that they cannot obtain the power they so longingly covet, they wish to make a show of opposition to the Republican party organization. They know that they must finally accept, and not only accept but earnestly believe in the justice of the reconstruction measures they now denounce, or else accept the position of a mere demagogue. They know, too, that such acceptance of and labor for Republican principles is something more than they are prepared for at present, and they might as well at this end would be so suspected that whatever they did would prove futile. They will, therefore, content themselves with impotent and qualified forms of old theories, taking whipping after whipping, until the thorough conversion of the inferior portion of the party to the principles and dogmas of Republicanism make them organic principles of the general government. When that day comes, as come it will by the determination of events, the final issues in the practical working of the new order of things upon which the masses may be divided less unevenly than now.

The Republican party can well afford to indulge its enemies in this slender hope of future success. Its position is straightforward in its grand campaign for human rights, enlightenment and progress. When its liberal ideas have been fully established, as they will have the satisfactory consciousness that no political organization can gain control of either State or Federal government which does not recognize the happiness of the whole people the chief object of its care. The political equality of man once asserted beyond the power of recall, education so generously provided for by the public purse that intelligence may be exacted as an essential of citizenship; and the industrial principle firmly established that the will of the people shall be the supreme law, every security is obtained for good government.

Against all these righteous principles the Democracy of Alabama is to-day actually. To destroy, and, where it cannot destroy, to thwart them, is the work of its leaders. The Republican party is the author and champion of all these principles. The issues are clear, the distinctions sharp. They are the two parties. There is no basis of compromise, if there were opportunity. Into one or the other party voters must go, or else exercise the rights of citizen ship at all. Make your choice between this plain Democracy, which intends to oppress and degrade labor for the sake of the emolument and elevation of the few, and Republicanism, which holds that every citizen has a right to the equality of law and equal protection of person, property and opinion, by the law. If you like despotism, go to the Democracy. If you prefer peace, justice and prosperity, vote the Republican ticket. There is not, or will there be, any third party.

Looking to the South.

Numerous inquiries have been lately received here, from Western men, about the price, quality and productiveness of Southern lands. Information is also wanted in regard to the climatic and social attractions of this section. These inquiries are coming in good time for us, and we propose to come hither to live, if they can be assured that residence here will be both pleasant and profitable.

Throughout the West and Northwest, farmers may not be actually suffering, but they are certainly not making the money or enjoying the ease to which their frugal habits, tireless energy and intelligent skill are entitled. Times are hard with them. Grain crops are so low

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtues of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, made and entered on the 18th day of October, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door of the county of Elmore, in the city of Wetumpka, at public auction,

On the 15th day of January, 1870,

as the property of the late Hans E. Kass, deceased, the following described lands situate in the county of Elmore, and through which the passenger railroad of the South & North Alabama Railroad now runs, to-wit:

The south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 32, and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section 29, and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 29, all in township 19 range 17.

Also, the west half of the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 30, in township 19 range 17, 160 acres.

Also, the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of sec. 31, the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of sec. 6, township 20 range 17, 160 acres.

Said lands are heavily timbered with pine, oak and hickory.

Terms of sale—one-half cash, and one-half on a credit of twelve months with interest and note with good security.

ANN M. F. DECKARD, Adm'x.

dec13-3w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered on the 13th day of December, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in the city of Montgomery,

On Thursday the 6th day of January, 1870,

the following personal property, belonging to the estate of Elbert A. Chapman, late of said at the Arsenal, deceased, to-wit:

1 double-barrel Shot Gun, Pouch, &c.
2 Silver Watches, (1 black Horse, stallion.)
1 Buggy, 1 Harness, 1 Saddle, 1 set ox wagon,
1 Heifer, 1 steer, 1 Cow and Calf, 1 yoke gear, &c.
1 man's saddle, 1 set Carpenter's tools, 1 cotton gin.
Terms of sale—cash.

A. ROWARD, Adm'r
ELBERT A. CHAPMAN, dec'd.

dec15-w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will,

On Thursday the 6th day of Dec., 1869,

sell on the premises of W. L. Bee deceased, within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:

1 Buggy and harness, 1 Horse, 1 Cow and Calf, 1 lot of household and kitchen furniture, 1 lot of farming tools, 1 lot of corn and fodder, 1 lot of bacon, 1 lot of lard, 1 lot of meal, 1 lot of flour, 1 lot of sugar, 1 lot of coffee, 1 lot of molasses, 1 lot of soap, 1 lot of candles, 1 lot of salt, 1 lot of pepper, 1 lot of spice, 1 lot of vinegar, 1 lot of tobacco, 1 lot of snuff, 1 lot of matches, 1 lot of starch, 1 lot of rice, 1 lot of saleratus, 1 lot of dried fruit, 1 lot of canned fruit, 1 lot of pickles, 1 lot of preserves, 1 lot of jellies, 1 lot of candies, 1 lot of nuts, 1 lot of raisins, 1 lot of figs, 1 lot of oranges, 1 lot of lemons, 1 lot of cakes, 1 lot of crackers, 1 lot of cheese, 1 lot of sardines, 1 lot of oysters, 1 lot of fish, 1 lot of hams, 1 lot of shoulders, 1 lot of sides, 1 lot of lard, 1 lot of sausages, 1 lot of beef, 1 lot of mutton, 1 lot of pork, 1 lot of poultry, and further that they are of lawful age.

Given under my hand and official signature, this 13th day of December, 1869.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

dec14-3w

In Chancery at Wetumpka, Alabama.

Elisha M. Looney and Rufus P. Looney, minors, by their next friend R. P. Looney, Rufus P. Looney and Noah C. Looney administrator of the estate of Elisha Looney, deceased, vs. Richard Looney, Elizabeth P. Thompson, Oliver P. Looney, Mary H. Hazzard, Rufus P. Looney, Jr., Noah C. Looney, Elisha M. Looney, Jr., Richard Looney and William Looney a minor, Matilda Little, Lucinda Little et al.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit of P. B. Wood, Esq., solicitor for complainants, that the defendants Richard Looney, Jr., and William Looney, minors, are not residents of this State, but of the State of Alabama and that they reside in the city of Montgomery, and further that they are of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, requiring the said Richard Looney, Jr., and William Looney, minors, and Matilda S. Little and her husband Franklin G. Little and Lucinda Little, defendants, to be and appear before this court on the 30th day of January, 1870, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed herein, or the same will be taken pro confesso.

Done at office, this 30th day of November, 1869.

W. G. DELONY, Register.

dec14-4w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will offer for sale at public auction,

On the 3d day of January, 1870,

the following city property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, on the north side of Market street, and on the north side of High street and running 70 feet.

Also, lot No. 2, on High street, between Court and Jackson, fronting 50 feet on High street, and owned as property of the estate of Sallie Anderson, deceased.

Terms of sale—one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with approved securities for deferred payments.

JULIA A. CAMPBELL, Adm'x.

M. Harwell, auctioneer. dec14-w3

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration upon the estate of Thomas Ryan, late of Montgomery county, Ala., deceased, have been granted to me, Dec. 8, 1869, by the Probate Court for Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of said deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

ROBERT W. HEALY, Adm'r.

dec7-w6

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, made and entered on the 8th day of November, 1869, I will proceed to sell on the premises in the city of Montgomery, on

On the 24th day of December, 1869,

at the hour of eleven, in good order and ready for delivery, the following described lot of land, to-wit:

Lot No. 4, in square 3, on Perry street, between Monroe and Lee streets.

LUCY A. S. MEREWETHER, Adm'x.

dec8-w3

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Philip Harris, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court for Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 8th day of December, 1869, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate to me within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred.

LUCISA HARRIS, (col.) Adm'x.

dec8-6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county against Ed. Owens, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Arsenal in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the undivided interest of the said Ed. Owens in and to the following property, as the estate of Richard B. Owens, deceased, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in square 3, on Perry street, also Lots Nos. 2 and 3, fronting on Washington street, and Lot No. 7, fronting on Washington street—all in the city of Montgomery.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

dec15-w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county against E. Owens, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in January, 1870,

at the Arsenal in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, on the north side of Monroe street, fronting 50 feet on Monroe street and running back 128 feet south, Lot 1 being a corner lot fronting 50 feet on Perry street and 128 feet on Lee street. Lot No. 2 being west of Lot 1, and Lot 3 west of No. 2, and West of Lot 2, and has on it a small house.

Also, the west one-half of the square bounded north by Herron street, east by Dickerson alley, south by Lee street, and west by Perry street, and west by the Corporation line; the numbers commencing with 1 at the south-west corner of the square at the intersection of Dickerson and Martin streets, and the numbers running up to No. 16, on the north-west corner, and from No. 9 to No. 16 inclusive, and including 8 fronting 94 feet each on Herron street, and Lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the south-west corner of the square, Lot No. 1 fronting on the north, and all being 155 feet in depth.

Also, Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in square 4, and the old Belmont Square each being 50 feet by 100, and 1 fronting west 50 feet on Monroe street, Lot 2 fronting west 50 feet on Lee street. Lot 3 fronting 50 feet south on Monroe street, and Lot No. 4 fronting 50 feet on Lee street, all in the city of Montgomery.

Also, Lots 2 and 9 in Square 18, Harrick's plat, fronting 100 feet on Bell street and running through 200 feet to Perry street, and including the right of way of the railroad. On this property there is a large two-story frame dwelling house, with outbuildings attached.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, which are believed to be good, and a half lot partly on each side of the children of the late S. Harris, the purchaser will take only the interest of said children.

Terms of sale—one-third cash and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, annually, secured by notes with two sufficient securities.

Also—a map of the lots now owned by the Montgomery Railroad Depot will be left with H. P. Lee & Co., the auctioneers, and will be exhibited at the sale and after the sale by the Sheriff at the Sheriff's office.

The lots are also staked off and numbered on the ground, and that by reference to the map will reference to the plat.

CHARLES E. DUNCAN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, } Com'rs.
HENRY C. SEMPLE,

dec6-d4w-wd

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the circuit court of Montgomery county against Ed. Owens, I will proceed to sell,

On the Third Monday in January, 1870,

at the Arsenal basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, and the east half of Lot 6, Square 26, East Alabama.

Also, to satisfy the same executions I will proceed to sell,

On the 1st Monday in December, 1869,

at the same place, during the legal hours of sale, one head of stock in the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy fi. fa.s in my hands in the circuit court of Montgomery county against Ed. Owens, Lucius and Hannibal McNeil, in favor of D. B. Imbaula, executor of Jesse Gibson, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in January, 1870,

at the Arsenal basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, all the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, fronting 53 feet on Perry street, and running back on the Cahaba road to within 25 feet of the center of the railroad track, and 185 feet, and on the southern line 45-100 feet; 80 west from Dickerson alley, and 185 feet on the way of the railroad.

Lot No. 2, fronting east on Dickerson street 25 feet and running back west from said street 185 feet.

Lot No. 3, south of Lot No. 2 and of the same size.

Lot No. 4, south of Lot No. 3 and of the same size, a corner lot fronting on Dickerson street and Clay street south.

Lot No. 5, south and in the rear of 2, 3 and 4, all fronting 25 feet on Clay street to the south and running back north 225 feet.

Lot No. 6, west of Lot No. 5 and of the same size.

Lot No. 7, west of Lot 6 and of the same size.

Lot No. 8, west of Lot 7, and running back on the east to the 25th Cahaba road, and 185 feet, fronting also 25 feet on Clay street and 185 feet.

Lot No. 9, next west of 8, fronting 75 feet on Clay street to the south, running back on the eastern line 185 feet and on its west to line 142 feet.

Lot No. 10, next west of Lot No. 9, fronting 25 feet 1 inches on Clay street, bounded on the east by Lot 9 142 feet and on the northwest by a line 185 feet, and on the southern line of the Mobile Railroad, 50 feet from the said line of railroad.

Also, Lots 1, 2 and 3 in the northeastern part of the city of Montgomery, in the block bounded by Perry and Lee streets, and Gaillard and Herron streets, and fronting 50 feet on each street and running back 128 feet south, Lot 1 being a corner lot fronting 50 feet on Herron street and 92 feet on Lee street. Lot No. 2 being west of Lot 1, and Lot 3 west of No. 2, and West of Lot 2, and has on it a small house.

Also, the west one-half of the square bounded north by Herron street, east by Dickerson alley, south by Lee street, and west by Perry street, and west by the Corporation line; the numbers commencing with 1 at the south-west corner of the square at the intersection of Dickerson and Martin streets, and the numbers running up to No. 16, on the north-west corner, and from No. 9 to No. 16 inclusive, and including 8 fronting 94 feet each on Herron street, and Lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the south-west corner of the square, Lot No. 1 fronting on the north, and all being 155 feet in depth.

Also, Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Square 4, and the old Belmont Square each being 50 feet by 100, and 1 fronting west 50 feet on Monroe street, Lot 2 fronting west 50 feet on Lee street. Lot 3 fronting 50 feet south on Monroe street, and Lot No. 4 fronting 50 feet on Lee street, all in the city of Montgomery.

Also, Lots 2 and 9 in Square 18, Harrick's plat, fronting 100 feet on Bell street and running through 200 feet to Perry street, and including the right of way of the railroad. On this property there is a large two-story frame dwelling house, with outbuildings attached.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, which are believed to be good, and a half lot partly on each side of the children of the late S. Harris, the purchaser will take only the interest of said children.

Terms of sale—one-third cash and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest from date, annually, secured by notes with two sufficient securities.

A map of the lots now owned by the Montgomery Railroad Depot will be left with H. P. Lee & Co., the auctioneers, and will be exhibited at the sale and after the sale by the Sheriff at the Sheriff's office.

The lots are also staked off and numbered on the ground, and that by reference to the map will reference to the plat.

CHARLES E. DUNCAN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, } Com'rs.
HENRY C. SEMPLE,

dec6-d4w-wd

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the circuit court of Montgomery county against Ed. Owens, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in January, 1870,

at the Arsenal basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1, and the east half of Lot 6, Square 26, East Alabama.

Also, to satisfy the same executions I will proceed to sell,

On the 1st Monday in December, 1869,

at the same place, during the legal hours of sale, one head of stock in the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

nov24-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy fi. fa.s in my hands in the circuit court of Montgomery county against W. Bee's estate, and Hannibal McNeil, in favor of D. B. Imbaula, executor of Jesse Gibson, I will proceed to sell,

On the First Monday in January, 1870,

at the Arsenal basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, all the following described property, to-

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

To our Absent Lawmakers.

We cordially wish you all, gentlemen, the height of social pleasure, with your friends, your wives and your little ones, during the days of recess. Cheerfulness and gayety, amusement and conviviality, for a season, will refresh both mind and body, so that you may return fully invigorated for the discharge of your duties.

It will not be amiss, nor should you feel it disagreeable, to mix a little business with your holiday pleasure. All the people have claims upon your time as their representatives. You belong more to your constituents than to yourselves so long as you consent to wear the honors and bear the burdens of office. Their interests are your care, their majority will must be your guide. Circumstances are constantly adding to those interests and modifying that will, and it is one of your highest obligations to learn their latest phases. This knowledge can be obtained in no other way so well and so easily as by mingling and talking freely with all your respective constituents who have the good sense to form a sound and sufficient opinion upon public affairs. Mingle, therefore, with them and let your communications be unreserved.

The people already know what you have done. Find out how they like the work. Have sufficient humility yourselves and respect for them to listen even to their words of blame, if they have any to impeach your motives. If you are not open to reproof, but, after all, who may be shown their errors by those who could not show how to avoid them. Every true legislator, more likely than other men, to be the severest or justest critics of their own performance. Genius increases its art by long study. Wisdom is judgment, rather than by stubborn adherence to its own caprice.

So the predominant and noblest states manship is not the egotistical selfishness of the most gifted mind, but the acute comprehension and wise reflection of average popular opinion. Study well the people by following their line of march. Do not forget this, and respectfully accept any caution the people may utter, correct what they condemn.

Do not stop with inquiries in regard to finished business. By this time, you all and each know what you intend to do after the recess. Discuss your views with the voters and tax payers who are to be affected by them, all contemplated laws. Accept their suggestions, that if they are opposed to the passage of any law, determine at once and for good to vote against it on your return to the Capitol. Above all, suspend your final judgment and ask their advice in those cases for instance, the Omnibus Bill, where you are yourselves in doubt.

In a general way, make use of courtesy of friendship and opportunity of ascension, within the bounds of decorum, to spread a knowledge of ourselves and publicanism. Shape speech and conduct so as to back up the power there is in the correct principle by the nightly influence of pure character. You will have time done your duty to your party and prepared yourselves to fill the large measure of responsibility and usefulness which adheres in its lofty position of representative of a free people.

Unfair.

Wednesday's *Mail* contains a wandering pointless article on "political stock jobbing." It is hard to know what, if any general object the writer had in view, and almost as difficult to find any particular aim, unless it were to compile the word Radical several or more times with opprobrious epithets, and to pay jokey. Ally a compliment by alongside of both. If these are miserably unworthy works for a journal so ambitious of high rank as is the *Mail*. It is too late, by just one year, President Grant's administration, to hope to injure Republicanism with perfect suffage. Its great drama has won the approval of the American people, and we cannot be hissed from the stage by impecunious claqueurs of the opposition press. Nor will those who do most of the voting be induced, by the contemptible use of slang to gentlemen, to believe that they are scoundrels, against the evidence of eyesight and judgment. The *Mail* would, therefore, better spare its adjectives and slang.

So far as any lie is in or Alabama legislation is irrefutably touched on in the *Mail's* article, all is disingenuous. The omnibus bill, subsidizing railroads, is spoken of, but the reader is finally left in doubt whether the *Mail* has more anxiety for the integrity of the States' credit, as threatened by that bill, or more spite against the parties who, of all its proposed beneficiaries, can show the excusably extenuate its passage. Even this partial indignation of the *Mail* against the bill is tardy, and its sincerity so equivocal that persons unacquainted with its chivalric virtue might be pardoned should they pronounce it simulated.

This bill is not published in the name or results, and most certainly not dominantly Republican in its advocacy and beneficiaries. It is, to speak charitably, an imprudent, dangerous attempt to prostitute the people's money, which is the State's credit, to aggrandize railroad enterprises which are as strictly the private property of corporations as is the "Manual" that of the gentleman who had his purse recuperated by the mistaken kindness of the Legislature in his absence. Among these corporations, not the least modest seeker for State subsidy, is one presided over by a gentleman whom the *Mail* would not have supported against a very excellent man and faithful officer, had the slightest suspicion of Republicanism clung to his garments. Nor is he the only Democrat, by numbers, who most urgently contends for the passage of the Omnibus Bill. Before the *Mail*, therefore, cast those indictments against its supporters, based upon it would only be kind to its own friends to have a score or so of very prominent Democrats securely hid from the arresting officers.

We had hoped, and were encouraged in this hope by the conduct of the *Advertiser*, that the press of the State at large would discuss this bill in a spirit of non-partisan fairness and candor, so that the moral force of the whole tax-paying masses would be felt in its full weight by the Legislature upon which devolves the responsibility of disposing of it.

The *Mail* is setting a bad example in its endeavor to fix odium upon the Republican party by means of this bill. Can it not do a better thing for the rulers, for the State, and be just as witty itself, by discussing the bill upon its merits as a financial measure? One thing we will add, for the information of all Alabamians, that even now their shoulders would be bowed with the intolerable burden this railroad scheme contains, had it not been for the incorruptible virtue and stern courage of Republicans arrayed against it, in and out of the Legislature.

Square-Toed.

The only true position for the Democracy is to stand on the New York platform, which declares the whole system basics of oppressions null and void. * * * The Democracy must maintain that the 14th and XVth Amendments are illegally ratified, and that any State of the Union has the right to repudiate all infamy and office-holding just as she pleases." * * We, therefore, once more protest against making privilege to be the rule, either directly by declaring in our platform that these amendments or provisions are fixed, or indirectly by cooperating with negro votes.—*Mail of yesterday.*

The gushing Munger, of Ohio, brought his Democratic peers to shame, on the other day in Congress, by publicly announcing the dishonest purposes of his party in regard to repudiation. But he did a great service to Republicanism. Thus the *Mail*, in its overweening ambition to be Count de Lion to the Alabama Democracy, has placed every Republican in the State under the obligation, however by the boldness with which it blurts out party secrets, regardless of the disastrous effects the disclosure will have upon its henchmen.

The brief dicta quoted are undoubtedly principal features in the Democratic creed. Though many Democratic orators are far too discreet to openly confess, in their heart of hearts they cherish them. Anything more would be overwrought. Indeed, it is only the sincere Republicanism just between those two points. Democracy rests its faith and hopes in public opinion, as expressed by the *Mail*. Once it was dangerous, while Mr. Seymour had expectations of the Presidency. Now, it is safe to express opinions, with the government wisely and strongly administered by patriots who have done a good work which the people intend shall stand, and the Northern Democracy has grown ashamed of its own words. Nay, there is more to thank the Democracy of Alabama a huge joke. The great mass of our own citizens have learned that the mad leaders of that party would indeed plunge them into the ruinous gulf of repudiation of political reaction, and are rapidly approaching the conviction that Republicanism is not only desirable for the order it has created and preserved, but that it is a necessary guarantee for the future peace and security of the State. They may not wholly approve, but with them unfavorably criticise Republican policy and politicians, but between the Republicanism which is somewhat regnant and the Democracy which is utterly ruinous to them, their choice at the ballot box will be surely made for the former.

The *Mail* is too late with its policy of revolution. There was a time, ere the people felt that altered facts required changes of law, when clamor for the hard, cold letter of a Constitution framed for conditions which had ceased to exist, had show of consistency and evoked some enthusiasm. The "hurrah and void" plank of the New York platform, the Broadhead-Blair letter, the Randolph hanging theory, recklessly and unblushingly engaged to the people as correct political gospel, when they were sore from war and beat with taxation, might have cut down, if it had not cut away, Grant's majority. The people were at sea in politics then, waiting to be piloted into any harbor that gave promise merely of quiescility. They wanted guidance, instruction, and were disposed to accept whatever was first offered with seeming confidence in its merits. At the first assault upon their empirical and destructive propositions by Republican statesmen, the Democratic leaders straightway from the field and left the field to be occupied by those who realized the needs of the country, devised the means to provide for them, and knew how, and how important it was, to educate the popular mind aright. Hearing the Buffalo speech, the people felt that the principles of Democracy were both deceptive and wicked. They spurned them. Seeing the cowardice of its leaders, they contended the cause enlightened and went over to those who bravely, persistently and unequivocally advocated Republican theories. The people will not return to those leaders now, whatever show of bravery they may put on.

The law is written not in the outworn Constitution, not in State enactments, not in the Supreme Court decisions of the dead past, but in the fleshy tables of the great, throbbing, kindly American heart, that, as the Lord God liveth, justice shall be done to every man, and right secured to every citizen, where the flag floats or the nation's strong arm can reach. It is not the will or the work of the government to take any man's rights away—to deny rights to any—but it is both its will and work to wipe from the human mind the vagnest conception of the idea that it is the right of any one man, because of an accident of color, wealth or education, to impose upon, enslave or despotize any other man. Whenever the *Mail* or its backers, or recalcitrant Georgians learn to discriminate between the enjoyment of their own and the destruction of others' happiness, they may complain when the government exercises restraint over them. Until they learn thus much, let them hold their peace when the people's representatives have fit to muzzle the tiger. After the beast is tame it may go unbound. Meantime, we again thank the *Mail*, in the name of the Republican party and in the name of the thousands whom its course will add to that party, for the grin that exposed the venomous fangs of outspoken Democracy.

BROKERAGE GAMBLERS and speculators not only in New York, but throughout the country, have been exerting their meanest powers lately to create fears of general panic. While it becoms the people of the South to be at all times during their recuperative stage, careful in business of every description, there is not the least apprehension of extraordinary dangers. The national finances are in admirable condition and daily improving, and the national credit is placed by the President's economy, honesty and Mr. Boutwell's sagacious management beyond the shadow of suspicion. Gold is cheapening, or it were more correct to say, greenbacks are enhancing in value. To-day currency has to the final consumer almost the purchasing power which gold had in 1869, and special is better money only to the speculator in the commodity. If individuals will cease extravagance, buy only what they need, and that without incurring risky amounts of debt, solvency will be the rule of the country and no person suffer privation or hardship. Wages are good, the South and North are prosperous beyond precedent, and, with a few exceptions, agricultural products very profitable. Such is the general situation of material interests in the States of the Union. Let the people attend to their business and serious fluctuations of prices can occur to cause panic. Those operations are chiefly fostered by the following views of a writer in the New York *Post*:

> I take the liberty to state a few things which I do not think you ought to know. My business relations are very extensive, so we sell goods to all the wholesale houses in nearly every large city from Portland to New Orleans. Time for failures among our customers averages very low—less than last year. Within a few days I have talked with two of the leading clothing houses in New York, and they both tell me they have less failures than usual among their customers.
>
> Some writers seem to forget that failures are in its vicinity in large numbers every year. We are now in the midst of the mercantile agencies a weekly record of failures. Let us turn through the country—by comparing this year with last, I find they reported as follows:

1868.		1869.	
Nov. 5	131	Nov. 4	91
12	130	11	130
19	127	18	125
26	151	Dec. 2	138
10	151	9	158
17	182	16	151
For 1868	842	For 1869	899

Humane and Sagacious.

Some days ago Mr. Horace Greeley addressed to Mr. Benjamin F. Butler a letter, asking him, as the probably-to-be leader of the House Republicans, to use his ability, which is great, and his influence, which is growing, to make practicable the reconstruction of the country by Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty." Mr. Butler replied to this letter in one that was characterized by the same humane and sagacious spirit which has prompted the recommended by Mr. Greeley is, for the present, neither safe nor wise. This reply was sharp, personal and bitterly sarcastic, rather than sound, argumentative and statesmanlike, and it is much to the credit of the temper of the philosopher of the *Tribune* that he has restrained the publication of reporters in which he lished on the 20th instant, containing the discussion opened by his first communication.

We do not propose to review these letters formally but, having expressed the opinion that Mr. Greeley sustains the highest claims of his generous policy and shown the unwisdom of what he calls the policy of vengeance, will endeavor fairly to present the views held upon those questions by three prominent leaders of the South, men who have the scars of its early battles all over their political bodies, men without whose efforts there would be no Republican party in this section and by whose labors and sacrifices the Republican party, in Alabama, is organized and will continue a success, men like Willard Warner and Chas. W. Buckley, forgiving the many grievous wrongs done against them, who plead with the people, not in its power, to be grand in its benevolence.

The first and chief error of those who would delay the relief of disabilities is a misconception of the nature of the conditions of repentance, which is equivalent to a confession of intentional crime, by carrying on the work of reconstruction, and also of treason, by refusing to the negro the right to vote. Education at that session, were repealed, and all laws not in conflict continued in force—the act to take effect from and after its passage.

By act of the Board of Education passed on the 11th August, 1869—Acts of 1869, p. 151—the Board of Commissioners of Mobile county were appointed with their present power s are the school commissioners in that county.

By the same act a county superintendent for the public schools of Mobile county, appointed subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, with the same powers and duties as other county superintendents, by Section 2040 of the Code of 1867, in Alabama, in relation to the powers of trustees of public schools, by Section 906, in relation to the bond given by superintendent of public instruction.

By Revised Code, page 975, in relation to powers and duties of superintendents, and how moneys are drawn from treasury of the State.

By act of 1867-8, page 154, section 7, in relation to the moneys arising from each county ascertained. By the Revised Code, section 7, page 156, section 7, and empl oyed. See Code 977. By Revised Code, chapter 8, section 969, teachers must be examined and licensed. By the same, trustees are required to make sworn reports—Code 971. By the same, the Mobile school commissioners must make such report for Mobile county—section 991. By the same, Code, section 981 and chapter 9, section 969, unless such report is made cannot draw funds.

By a careful examination of the foregoing parts of the constitution and laws of Alabama, I am forced to the conclusion that the board of education have full power over the whole subject of free public schools in the county of Mobile; as well as all portions of the funds raised by taxation, or otherwise, for free public schools, to which Mobile county is entitled, and that in the exercise of their legitimate powers they have divested the Mobile school commissioners of Mobile county of all power of drawing that portion of the fund for free public schools of the State treasury to which Mobile county is entitled, and that the same can now only be drawn from the State treasury in the name, manner, and for the same purpose as in other counties in the State. It was urged by the learned solicitor for the complainant that the school commissioners assert the right to the money in the State treasury, raised for general education of the people, to which Mobile county is entitled, for the purpose of applying the same, under the law, to the schools under its charge, and denies the right to have any part of it applied to any other schools; and in support of this theory refers upon the various acts of the Legislature of this State from 1825 to the present time.

He also says that the several acts of the Legislature of Alabama, passed before the war, in relation to the Mobile school commissioners, and the *moral fit and acceptance of the provisions of said acts* by the said corporation, (the Mobile school commissioners), and the action of the Mobile school commissioners under the said legislative acts constitute a contract within the meaning of the constitution of the United States which would forbid the passage of any subsequent act of the legislature or board of education to interfere in any manner with the control the officers or funds of said corporation, *without the consent of* the corporation thereto by the proper constitutional and void.

The legislative acts cited *do not* constitute such contract, then, *I presume* that it will not be denied that the people of the Legislative capacity might change their constitution, and give power to a board of education to control the public schools, and control the funds raised for the purpose of education in carrying on schools as they have done in every county of the State.

The legislative and judicial acts, cited severally or collectively, show that the several legislatures from 1825 to the adoption of our Constitution, intended and did, in form and words, bind the State, in the most solemn manner, and in such a contract with the corporation known as the Mobile school commissioners, whereby they attempted or intended to give to such corporation perpetually such power over the educational interests of Mobile county, or over the portion of the funds arising from the special taxation to which Mobile county is entitled for school purposes, as to be equivalent to a contract, and such acts would be binding on the *people of the State* only so long as they, *the people*, should choose to maintain them. To decide otherwise would be to declare that any legislature could give to a corporation power to forever control the people by their acts because they have made certain laws granting general purposes of education, although under and by virtue of the will of the people of a county were made subservient to the people of the State, as in this case, suppose there be such a contract as is contended for, and that acceding to that contract it was intended by the contracting parties at the time that no injury was to be done to the interests of the people of Mobile county, and that the State treasury properly applicable to the payment of the expenses of the public schools of Mobile county, and also denies their right to apply it exclusively to the schools under their charge, and also he denies all the allegations and statements in the bill, and that the complainant has the right of receiving the money in the State treasury to which Mobile county is entitled for free public schools, and sets up for himself that he is the proper person to receive it, and that he is the proper person to draw the money for free public schools in Mobile county is entitled, under the laws of this state, as superintendent of public schools in said county, and that he has been bound and qualified as such in accordance with the laws of this State, and by the board of education of this State.

The main question involved in this case, and that on which the argument rests the whole controversy in this suit, is whether the school system of Mobile county in this State have been so changed or modified by the acts of the Mobile school commissioners the right to receive that portion of the funds in the State treasury raised by taxation of the county for general school purposes, and to which Mobile county is entitled. In other words, the injunction in these letters formally but, having expressed the opinion that Mr. Greeley sustains the highest claims of his generous policy and shown the unwisdom of what he calls the policy of vengeance, will endeavor fairly to present the views held upon those questions by three prominent leaders of the South, men who have the scars of its early battles all over their political bodies, men without whose efforts there would be no Republican party in this section and by whose labors and sacrifices the Republican party, in Alabama, is organized and will continue a success, men like Willard Warner and Chas. W. Buckley, forgiving the many grievous wrongs done against them, who plead with the people, not in its power, to be grand in its benevolence.

The first and chief error of those who would delay the relief of disabilities is a misconception of the nature of the conditions of repentance, which is equivalent to a confession of intentional crime, by carrying on the work of reconstruction, and also of treason, by refusing to the negro the right to vote. Education at that session, were repealed, and all laws not in conflict continued in force—the act to take effect from and after its passage.

By act of the Board of Education passed on the 11th August, 1869—Acts of 1869, p. 151—the Board of Commissioners of Mobile county were appointed with their present power s are the school commissioners in that county.

By the same act a county superintendent for the public schools of Mobile county, appointed subject to the approval of the superintendent of public instruction, with the same powers and duties as other county superintendents, by Section 2040 of the Code of Alabama, in relation to the powers of trustees of public schools, by Section 906, in relation to the bond given by superintendent of public instruction.

By Revised Code, page 975, in relation to powers and duties of superintendents, and how moneys are drawn from treasury of the State.

By act of 1867-8, page 154, section 7, in relation to the moneys arising from each county ascertained. By the Revised Code, section 7, page 156, section 7, and empl oyed. See Code 977. By Revised Code, chapter 8, section 969, teachers must be examined and licensed. By the same, trustees are required to make sworn reports—Code 971. By the same, the Mobile school commissioners must make such report for Mobile county—section 991. By the same, Code, section 981 and chapter 9, section 969, unless such report is made cannot draw funds.

DOCTOR WILDER

CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL DISEASES of syphilitic, all forms, simple and complicated, and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs, including all cases of stricture, resulting from whatever cause, producing impotency, sterility, nervousness, mental anxieties and timidity, together with all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female. Persons suffering from any of the above complaints are politely invited to call for advice, which will be given free of charge. Ladies afflicted with any of the diseases peculiar to their sex, can be treated at their own residence, or at the office of the doctor, where they will be accommodated with private rooms, and have the best medical attendance. Those requiring board can obtain it at the doctor's residence, where they will be treated with the greatest kindness and attention. The doctor will also receive into his family a few children, whose parents wish to place them under the care of a physician. Terms moderate. Office and residence, No. 3 Dexter Row, Montgomery, Ala.

Dec 7, 1869. dec7-dawly

For Valuable

—ON—

PLANTATIONS

AS A PREVENTIVE FOR

Chills, Fever, etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO VALUABLE TIME

DURING THE BUSY SICKLY

TIME.

To be taken in the spoon of Quinine or Bitters of any kind. Those using it will find it a valuable tonic. It will be found cheaper and better than any other Chill Medicine. Prepared only by the PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE it can be had of

The undersigned agent is now ready and can supply the trade with any quantity of the above medicine, and will be pleased to receive orders from all parties wishing to buy. Therefore, why go into the hateful regions of Chills and Fever?

SIMMONS'

Liver Regulator

Which is composed of Roots and Herbs that are indigenous to our climate, and is the only remedy ever made that will cure Fever, Ague and Chills, effectually reliable as a preventive, and is safe one for all.

LUKE LOGANS,
Wholesale Druggist and Agent,
CHESNUT STREET, Augusta, Ga.
Send by your druggist and call a package without fail. dec7-dawly

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
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ATLANTA NURSERIES,
HARDEN, COLE & CO., Proprietors.
ATLANTA, GA.

WE have for sale this season a superior stock of

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines,
Small Fruits, Roses,
Ornamental Trees,
Shrubbery, &c.

All of which have been tested in the South, and are adapted to the climate. Descriptive Catalogue sent on application.

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S. N. PIKE'S
Magnolia
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Also,

Distillers of Domestic Liquors

Alcohol and Cologne Spirits.

And Dealers in Pure

Bourbon and Rye Whiskey,

Nos. 18, 20, 22 and 24 Sycamore street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
nov7-dawly

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Alabama, I will sell at public outcry at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On the 24th day of January, 1870,

the following described property of the late Dr. Wm. Lowndes, deceased:

Shares of Mobile & Montgomery Railroad stock.
JOHN A. TYSON, admr.
dec21-dawds

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term, conducted at the Court-House in said county, on the first Monday in December, 1869.

Present—HON. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THE administration, with the will annexed, of the estate of Mrs. Catherine Chambers, deceased, coming on to be heard on the petition of Wm. Chambers, the executor named in said will, praying the settlement of his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, and for a decree of distribution, and for the discharge of all connected.

It is ordered by the court that the 10th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said petition and settlement, and that the said executor give notice to all persons interested to be and appear at the hearing thereof by given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, that on the said day application will be made to the court for the settlement of said estate, and a decree of distribution of the lands and money in the hands of said executor, and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, December 21st, 1869.

PRESENT—HON. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Mary A. Lowndes, executrix of the estate of Wm. R. Lowndes, deceased, and filed her petition and account current for a final settlement of the said estate, which is ordered to be heard and placed on file for the inspection of interested parties.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 18th day of January, 1870, be set for the hearing of said petition and settlement, and that notice of the same be given to all persons interested by publication in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear at the court on the 18th day of Jan., A.D., 1870, and show cause why said account should not be passed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
Montgomery County.
dec24-3w

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Great Farmers' Paper—The Paper of the People! Now is the time to subscribe for the Great Family Newspaper!

IT is cheap because its circulation is larger than that of any other newspaper. Now is the time to form clubs!

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains the important EDITORIAL published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, carefully revised and timed, views of the most interesting LETTERS from our NEW BOOKS; letters from our large corps of correspondents; latest news of the day, each from all parts of the world; a summary of all important intelligence for the week; a synopsis of the Proceedings of Congress and State Legislatures when in session; Reports on Markets, Financial and Commercial; Literary Notices of the Freshest Publications; Lists of the American Patents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Grain and Provision Reports.

The Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and other Agricultural Associations, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—To keep pace with the growing interest in practical Agriculture, a department is devoted to it, drawing from all parts of the country the most valuable information, and discussing it editorially, as managed by R. T. QUINN, who has had a practical experience of 30 years, and is a regular contributor of articles on the Management of Stock, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, Fruit, Vegetables, Farm Implements, Drainage, Manures, &c., &c. Also, a department for Young Folks, and a department of Literature and Science, conducted by Prof. THE TRIBUNE will always remain the cheapest and best family newspaper that it is possible to publish, and will continue to be conducted with the same scrupulous regard to the interests of its readers that has characterized its management in the past.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (Mailed every Monday and Thursday):

Single copy, one year.....$3
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For $100 we will send 54 copies and the DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning (including supplement) at $10 per year. $5 for 6 months.

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Address all to THE TRIBUNE, New York.

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator

Which is composed of Roots and Herbs that are indigenous to our climate, and is the only remedy ever made that will cure Fever, Ague and Chills, effectually reliable as a preventive, and is safe one for all.

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Montgomery County.
dec24-3w

Weekly State Journal.

BY J. W. DIMMICK & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25.

A SHORT storm played havoc with the telegraph along the Pacific railroad. Thirty miles of poles on the Union Pacific branch were blown down.

THE Georgia Bill has become law. Review of its provisions is superfluous. It is a clear, concise, forcible measure, adequate to its purpose. Necessity compelled the imposition, a heroic remedy for a desperate disease. When Georgia definitely knocked the pillar of justice from its tri-coloned temple, it became the solemn duty of Congress, as guardian of the popular liberties, to replace the broken fabric. It has been done promptly and well.

HON. MART. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, seems to be the "coming" Senator. He has plenty of brain, pluck, energy and vital force. These qualities are said to have made a deep impression on other members of the Senate, who have sullenly changed the affectation of indifference, which they at first manifested towards the young giant, to respectful attention. The man has ideas of his own, which he boldly expresses with apparent disregard of agreement or difference with others.

THE Philadelphia *Post* is urgent for the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States government. In fact, it seems to have become a monomania with that journal, scarcely allowing a day to pass without an article advocating the cause of the insurrectionists and finding fault with the action of its opinion in this matter. What it says is ably said, but intemperately. Is it not probable that the President, Secretary Fish and Mr. Sumner know full well what they are about in refusing American intervention in this matter for the present? Cuba must be free and ours in time, and in that time confidence will be attained to a little consequence; they are employed at this point, and engaged in other and neglecting the weightier matters of the law. The dignity of the Republic is insulted, the people feels in its own people, and the confidence it seeks to inspire in foreign powers regarding Cuba, is alienated from the broad and generous policy of a benevolent neighbor. If not the chance to be here and there men whom it is well to except, let them be invited to Washington, and, by the operation of a wide-sweeping and magnanimous amnesty, be pressed once more to arms; let us conquer again by magnanimity.

The Fruits of Economy.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, says the "economy" which has been instituted how very rapidly we are freeing ourselves from the bonds of taxation. It shows that ninety per cent. of the entire receipts were collected from a few articles, and not unjust or burdensome; and he thinks that, tariff unadjusted, $71,000,000 may be collected annually from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, stamps, banks, bankers, legacies and gas companies. As the total receipts from these sources for the year ending June 30 were $166,000,000, in rough figures, this would cover the entire department hold out—enable us to go ahead as prosperously as we have the past—abolish, and relieve from taxation $13,000,000 beyond the present rate of reduction.

The limitation of taxation is found to but one general articles, not only allows the exemption of all the rest—the main consumption and production but it simplifies and cheapens the collection.

Then as the collection of the taxes become easier and less expensive, the annual collected swells very materially. Some of the contrasts between the fifty years of King Grant's economies and lonest administration and Mr. Johnson's careful and honest economies are striking. The revenue from incomes in 1866, 377,326, against $80,548,082 for the seven months in 1868. The increase in the receipts from the tax on spirits and the tax on fermented liquors is also striking. In 1867 the receipts from the tax on spirits were $21,000,000, in 1868 $41,000,000.

To crown all, the reduction in the cost of the collection of the revenue, amounting nearly $2,000,000. Grant's policy of efficiency, economy and retrenchment, is bearing early and good fruit.

John B. Gough on Henry Ward Beecher's "Mistake."

John B. Gough lectured for the Brooklyn Sons of Temperance, last Wednesday, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on "Eloquence and Power." In the course of the lecture he alluded to Rev. Mr. Beecher in connection with the theme. He said he had been reported as having recently before the public for criticism. He said it was by no means his purpose to speak in behalf of the oppressed and downtrodden, the persecuted and the poor. Under all circumstances, whether it be the Pastor of Plymouth Church or the meanest wretch that crawls on earth, He had been disgusted beyond degree to see the godless spectacle of a man who could worry over the mistake of as pure minded a man as ever lived—papers ready and adroit enough to manufacture a scandal word or a sound moral sentiment before, all at once, degenerating into a mad and hysterical whines about a mistake! Mr. Beecher has made a mistake, and in his time. Oh, they should stand by a man when he was assailed! Christians should stand by each other! When enemies take advantage of a mistake, stand by each other! Let no man worthy of his title to life and liberty, who could speak a righteous word, fail to stand by his fellow man when disbelieving enough to form the lowest rank in hell, from the love and respect of man kind! As the appeal to the Jury, he said, "Gentlemen, I have spoken like a torrent; the large assembly again and again applauded most enthusiastically.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Texas, at its last session called especial attention to the article in the Constitution forbidding habitual drunkenness, swearing and gambling, and it has made it the especial duty of the District Deputy Grand Lecturers, in their visits, to inquire particularly into this thing, and a Lodge that permits her members to practice these is to have its charter arrested.

The only perfect form of government is an absolute tyranny. There the machinery is perfect; there can be no conflict of authority. But when thirty millions of people undertake to govern themselves, there must be imperfection in their machinery. But when is a republic the question of sovereignty arises, it must always be decided in favor of the people.—*Philadelphia Post.*

A Fast Life Miserably Ended.

From the New York Sun, Dec 14.]

The numerous friends of Capt. Eugene Smith, late of this city, will be pained to hear of his death by suicide a few days since at New Orleans. Capt. Smith was a native of Massachusetts, and nephew of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, and also of Mr. G. W. Smith, late President of the Empire Mutual Life insurance Company of this city. At the breaking out of the late war Capt. Smith was among the first to volunteer his services in the defense of his country, and rose from the ranks to the command of a company, and in one or two battles was in command of his regiment, all of his regiment having either been killed or captured. Since the close of the war he has until the past few weeks been connected with the Continental Life Insurance company of this city, holding most of the time the position of assistant actuary.

Like hundreds and thousands of other young men at the North, Capt. Smith was formed habits in the army which caused his final ruin. Left with but a few weeks he held a high position in the good opinion of his employers and was trusted fully and repeatedly, in a small way, to be promoted to the responsible post of full actuary of the company. Facts, however, came to the ears of the officers of the company which caused them to discharge Capt. Smith, and he was discharged.

Disgusted and mortified at his dismissal, he resolved to leave the city, and accordingly left here with a party of young strangers, to begin life anew. He went almost immediately to New Orleans, but there he fell into his old habits of life and dissipation, and, after a short but fruitless and disheartened search, he was reported to the police as missing. Disheartened and discouraged by his misfortunes, he endeavored to drown his sorrows in strong drink, and ended his career by jumping from the window of a billiard saloon, on Canal street, in that city, and obtained, upon taking him to the hospital, that he was dead. He died from the immediate effects of the fall.

Capt. Smith was a gentlemanly and accomplished man, and was universally popular with his friends. He was a member of the Union League club, and the Seventh Regiment veteran association.

Important Decision in Favor of Servants.

The San Francisco *Call* says:

A lady in the city, desiring to employ a servant girl, went to one of the employment offices and saw one. In response to the girl's call there came a number of persons in the family, the lady stated that there were five. The girl was engaged at $30 per month, and remained in the family for months, during which time there were from eight to eleven persons in the family, sometimes the latter number; but the average was nine instead of as stipulated. At the time above stated the girl told her mistress that she had been employed to do a certain amount of work than she had contracted for, and, therefore, her wages were due her according to the rate of pay agreed upon. The girl left, and instituted a suit against the lady for the sum of $10 per month additional for waiting upon nine persons instead of five. The suit came to trial, when the points raised were: Whether the employer has a right to employ a servant for a specific amount of work, and, if so, whether, if more labor was performed, the employer has a right to be consulted for decision. The court, after hearing the authorities cited, and the arguments of the attorneys, rendered a decision favorable to the plaintiff and gave judgment for the sum of $100.

Rich Scene at a Wedding.

The Portland Press Gazette says that a couple residing in the rural districts, not far from town, were engaged to be married. Both were poor. The groom was one of the town churchmen the day appointed for the ceremony. He called on the bride to make this town one flesh," the happy couple came to Portland and laid in a stock of new clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bride, whose duty it was to act as "best man," and miss, the result proved, was fully entitled to that character. Leaving the bridegroom and the bride in a room at the hotel, the brother, the intended husband sojourned to a bar-room, where the "setting out" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was passing. The bride, left alone, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, began to think that it was necessary for the purpose of elevating its courage to tire proper point, and, as part of the outfit was necessary matters, wedding party, bride, prospective domestic bliss, and all. After some time spent in this joyful reappearance, his affianced and the "best man" were informed that a change in apparel was necessary, and that an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a state of exhilaration, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride, on hearing

Weekly State Journal.

THE MONTGOMERY is perfectly right and square for State officials and members of the Legislature to dead-head themselves all over the State on the various railroads, and then charge the State twenty cents a mile for mileage?"

The dead-heading is a matter that concerns the railroads only. They know their own business. As to the "right and square" part of the transaction, we respectfully refer the *Mail's* question to certain members of the Democratic Legislature of '66-67, for an answer. Perhaps all of them could reply.

WE ARE PLEASED to see that our Representatives in Congress have been given places on responsible committees, where they will have full opportunity to exert and prove all the ability each has. Mr. Buckley has a position on the Committee on Territories, one of the most, if not the most, important committees of Congress. Will Democratic editors, who have so much to say of "Radical intolerance," please note the appointments of Doe and Sheerod to two first-class committee positions? If they have any strength, not strictly partisan, a Republican speaker has given them the chance to show it.

THE Mount Vernon (Ohio) *Banner*, published in the district which the gentleman formerly represented in the State Legislature, speaks very highly of Chancellor Woods, and congratulates him and the country upon his appointment to a Circuit Judgeship. This is the general voice. No one has a word to say against the man or the appointment. The office is the well merited reward of eminent worth, integrity and talent, and Judge Woods' success should be an example to good politicians to persevere in well-doing, and a warning to corrupt ones to turn from the evil of their ways.

"Well, you see, honey, I'm kinder jubous 'bout dese new white folks. They mout ev ost us free, but I don't put any 'pendance in 'em. 'Cause all dey gives us is votin'—an' you better bleeb me, chile, dat ain't gwine to hold out. Dey owners is obleeged to have vittles and cloze."

Every occasionally some Democratic dunderhead scribbler prints something of the above sort as an argument against the benefit of the suffrage to the negro. They very well know that the voting strength of their own party is of the "vittles and cloze" order, and cannot understand how the Republican masses are held faithful without the use of the basest corrupt means. The secret, gentlemen, is that the Republican party makes laws that enable people to provide their own "vittles and cloze" honestly and honorably, and teaches the humblest in its ranks to rise above bribery of the ballot.

THE New York *Herald* of the 12th had eleven columns of small type in regard to the Suez Canal, of which it boasted overmuch as "special correspondence." If this hitch-pitch of ancient history and modern newspaper items was not written in the dingy room of a second-class New York circulating library, but in *bonafide* the work of a man on the great improvement it professes to describe, we have only to say that the *Herald's* judgment in selecting is far inferior to its enterprize in sending and liberality in paying a "special correspondent." The *Tribune* is more fortunate. Its issue of the 13th contains the "special correspondence" of a writer who had eyes to see what had been done and is doing, and the brains to appreciate all the grand effects M. Lesseps wonderful undertaking ment is probably to have upon the world.

DURING the present session, a bill was introduced into the House and referred to a committee, the object of which is to authorize the sending to Europe of a State Commissioner of Immigration. If great care were exercised in selecting the right kind of man for this office, no doubt can be felt of the benefit to flow from his efforts. He might not, most probably would, be able at once to turn a strong tide of emigration to Alabama, but he could diffuse the information which would lead the restless people of Europe hereafter to compare the advantages of this State, with those of other sections with which they are better acquainted. By the time the commissioner shall have spread this information, our State will perhaps be in fit to do what the western States do now—extend some aid to get the people here. Our railroad companies will have had time to survey, plat and describe their lands, and will be ready to put them in the market. Even now, we learn, the Montgomery and Mobile road offers to give actual settlers forty acres of land each, with the privilege of buying what more they want a very low price. Send out the commissioner, and send one to *Dutch*.

CAPT. GEO. W. HANNS, author of the "Sat Lovegood" letters, died at his late in his House, Knoxville, Tennessee, about midnight, on the 11th inst. There is some mystery connected with this sad event. He had been in Richmond and Lynchburg and was returning to his home in Decatur. At Bristol he was found, in an unconscious condition in the cars, and in that condition was transferred to the Knoxville train. At Knoxville, he was carried to the Atkin House, where he died in a few hours, having shown scarcely any sign of consciousness. Here seems to be a disposition to suspect that he was poisoned. While only one of his physicians ascribe his death to apoplexy, all the others attribute it to *morphia*. We believe the latter opinion correct. Two years ago we had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Harris at Chattanooga. Although exclusively funny in his writings, there was not the slightest trace of fun or humor in his conversation. In fact, his whole conduct and talk indicated fixed sadness and misery. Remarking this to a mutual friend, we learned that from the time of the death of his first wife, he seemed constantly shrouded in a gloom of horror. He had, for protracted seasons quit entirely the use of liquor, but his manner and appearance bore decided marks of opium eating. Considering all these things, we feel that Capt. Harris has unfortunately and unintentionally caused his own death by taking an overdose of some form of opium.

Cuban Affairs.

La Revolucion, the paper from which the following articles are taken, is the organ of the insurgents, published in New York:

It would have been impossible for the Executive to have said anything new upon Cuba, inasmuch as the Government is, as it should be, an account of his acts, much as have taken place during the last six months. As to the "right and square" part of the transaction, we respectfully refer the *Mail's* question to certain members of the Democratic Legislature of '66-67, for an answer. Perhaps all of them could reply.

We are pleased to see that our Representatives in Congress have been given places on responsible committees, where they will have full opportunity to exert and prove all the ability each has. Mr. Buckley has a position on the Committee on Territories, one of the most, if not the most, important committees of Congress. Will Democratic editors, who have so much to say of "Radical intolerance," please note the appointments of Doe and Sheerod to two first-class committee positions? If they have any strength, not strictly partisan, a Republican speaker has given them the chance to show it.

The Mount Vernon (Ohio) *Banner*, published in the district which the gentleman formerly represented in the State Legislature, speaks very highly of Chancellor Woods, and congratulates him and the country upon his appointment to a Circuit Judgeship. This is the general voice. No one has a word to say against the man or the appointment. The office is the well merited reward of eminent worth, integrity and talent, and Judge Woods' success should be an example to good politicians to persevere in well-doing, and a warning to corrupt ones to turn from the evil of their ways.

"Well, you see, honey, I'm kinder jubous 'bout dese new white folks. They mout ev ost us free, but I don't put any 'pendance in 'em. 'Cause all dey gives us is votin'—an' you better bleeb me, chile, dat ain't gwine to hold out. Dey owners is obleeged to have vittles and cloze."

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Gov. Wells on the Restoration of Virginia.

The following letter from ex-Governor Wells, of Virginia, was laid before the Reconstruction Committee on Saturday:

Col. R. A. Hughes, of New York:

Dear Sir—I had hoped there would be at the opening of Congress no indication of sentiment in Washington on the subject of the immediate restoration of Virginia, and I am surprised at what occurred before the Reconstruction Committee yesterday. We have arrived, it seems to me, at a stage in the work of reconstruction where it is utterly idle to attempt the correction of any evil which may exist here by a longer denial of Federal representation to the State.

No Conservative or Democrat will be made a Republican, no bitterness assuaged, no ostracism be abated, nor any spirit of amnesty be encouraged, or diffusion for the past be secured by either an exclusion of the State or individuals from any of the rights which belong to the most favored of States or citizens. Whether such desirable results were ever likely to be secured by lost cause and disfranchisement, or not, it is certain they can have no operation from this time forward. If we are ever to secure prosperity in our material interests, harmony in our social relations, or justice and equality in political rights and privileges, it must be done by such a universal act of notable amnesty as deprives every man of the last vestige of excuse for inflicting injustice upon others in retaliation for wrongs or political disabilities suffered by himself. One may doubt the issue or even believe that such a measure of liberality will fail of any happy results; still it is the only refuge now left, and wise men ought not to hesitate about making the trial. It should be done, too, in no ungracious spirit, but fully, freely, and with the broadest generosity. It is idle to find fault with or cavil at the mode or way by which we have been brought to this condition. It is entirely immaterial how the Republican party was defeated, nor shall we be likely to contemplate its overthrow more graciously by longer indulging in animosity, bitterness, or recrimination. I sincerely hope that Virginia may be restored before the week ends without a dissenting vote; that before the Christmas holidays, by one single act of amnesty, the disabilities of this commonwealth may be removed.

The policy of selecting here and there individuals for relief, not because of their superior claims, but rather on account of the friends they have at court or the diligence with which they move their suit, is plainly unwise and manifestly unjust. It tends largely to aggravate the irritation already existing. The two hundred men whose disabilities have been relieved are not thereby rendered any more the friends of the government than they were before, while all those unrelieved fall in this last act of unjust Congressional discrimination a new cause of more substantial complaint, dislike and bitterness.

It is useless longer to rely on half-way measures. Sever the knot by one blow. Unite all hands by one word. If this policy does not succeed, there is no other that can afford any reasonable hope of a better result. I hope that you will do all in your power to secure the success and early adoption of this policy. I remain, my dear sir, yours truly,

H. H. Wells.

Proposed New County.

There is a bill before the General Assembly—in fact, it has passed the Senate—proposing to make a new county out of portions of Dallas, Wilcox, Marengo and Perry.

If the measure had been introduced by a Democrat we should have felt justified in denouncing it as a partisan attempt to gerrymander the counties named in the interest of the Democracy, for it will certainly endanger Republican supremacy in most of them, and form a new county which will be overwhelmingly in the peculiar beauties of the Democracy, just as counties like Monroe and Clarke now are. But the bill is fathered by two Republicans from Perry, and we do not, of course, charge them with this intent, though the effect of the measure will certainly be what we have said. Although the State was organized for General Grant last fall, the Republican majority was so distributed that only a sufficient number of counties were carried to elect forty-six members of the House of Representatives. The Republicans, therefore, will have to gain six members of the House at the next State election in order to have a bare majority. Is this a time, then, for intelligent Republicans to be engaged in schemes that will render it still more difficult to make the next House of Representatives Republican?

We refrain from discussing other aspects of the question, though much might be said on the subject. The interests of the people of this county will certainly not be subserved by taxing them to pay for more court-houses, jails, etc., and the projected railroads which will soon radiate from Selma will give cheap and easy access to the county seat from every portion of Dallas. The people of other counties may act as they see fit, but we trust that our own citizens will take such action during the recess of the Legislature as will prevent this proposed measure from becoming a law.—*Selma Press*

"Cotton is still King!" cries a cotemporary, which proceeds to justify the exclamation by stating that the aggregate cotton crop of the present year and its high price. But cotton is not still king in any such, sense rs that in which it was formerly king. Cotton was said to be king in other days because it typified the political power that governed the country. Cotton implied slave labor, and slavery implied the political power of the slave-masters. Since all this has been changed by the revolutionary uprising interest, or slave-governing interest, has been wiped from its former place in politics, the old saying has lost its meaning.—*New York Tribune.*

Old Times.—By chance, yesterday, there congregated in Derrick street, in front of the *Banner* office, a quintette of Tennessee printers, whose average ages were seventy-one, and ranged from fifty-nine to eighty-six, as follows: W. D. Barry, 86; John G. Barry, 84; Hon. Oney Young, 64; John Roberts, 61, and W. P. Bang, 59. Tt ere gentlemen, all save one or two, having long since abandoned "the art preservative," set up types and printed newspapers thirty-five years ago, and all of the five worked on the reports and journals of the Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1834.

Nashville Banner, Dec. 14.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., I will proceed to sell at public auction in the city of Montgomery,

On the First day of January next,

before the Courthouse door of the county, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following Lots in the City of Montgomery, lying near the depot or workshops of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, embraced in and constituting the whole of the Bell House Square, except a portion of 35 feet on each side of the north end of the same, and 50 feet on the west side and 50 feet on each side of the center between the lines where the Selma Railroad leaves said road, and divided into the following lots:

Lot No. 1, fronting 83 feet on Dickerson st., and running back on the Cahaba road to within 50 feet of the center of the railroad track about 185 feet, and on the southern line about 200 ft. west from Dickerson street to the said right of way of the railroad.

Lot No. 2, fronting east on Dickerson street 73 feet and running back west from said street 150 feet.

Lot No. 3, south of Lot No. 2 and of the same size.

Lot No. 4, south of Lot No. 3 and of the same size, a corner lot fronting Dickerson street east and Clay street south.

Lot No. 5, next to and in the rear of 2, 3 and 4, fronting 75 feet on Clay street to the south and running back north 225 feet.

Lot No. 6, west of Lot No. 5 and of the same size.

Lot No. 7, west of Lot 6 and of the same size.

Lot No. 8, west of Lot 7, and fronting 75 feet on its eastern side 225 feet, and on its western side 225 feet, fronting also 75 feet on Clay street on the south.

Lot No. 9, next west of 8, fronting 75 feet on Clay street to the south, running back on its eastern line 183 feet and on its western line 162 feet.

Lot No. 10, next west of Lot No. 9, fronting 75 feet 7 inches on Clay street, bounded on the east by Lot 9 142 feet and on the northwest by a line parallel to the center line of the track of the Mobile Railroad, 50 feet from the said line so extended.

Also, Lots 1, 2 and 3 in the northeastern part of the square west south of Bell House Square, each fronting 92 feet on Clay street to the north and running back 150 feet, and Lot 4, a corner lot fronting 92 feet on Dickerson street and 92 feet on Clay street. Lot No. 2 being west of Lot 1, and Lot 3 next to and west of Lot 2, and has on it a small house.

Also, the Lots 1, 2 and 3 in the northeastern part of the square west south of Bell House Square, each fronting 92 feet on Clay street to the north and running back 150 feet, and Lot 4, a corner lot fronting 92 feet on Dickerson street and 92 feet on Clay street. Lot No. 2 being west of Lot 1, and Lot 3 next to and west of Lot 2, and has on it a small house.

Also, the Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Square 18, Hunrick's plat, fronting 100 feet on Bell street and running through 200 feet to River street, excepting the right of way of the railroad. On this property there are a number of small houses and fences, with outbuildings attached.

Also, Lots Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, believed to be good, but as it will be sold for partition among the children of the late N. Harris, the purchaser will take only the title of the said children thereto.

Terms of sale—one third cash, and the balance in one and two years, with interest from date payable annually, secured by notes with two sufficient sureties.

A map or plat of the lots near the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Depot will be left with H. P. Lee & Co., the auctioneers, for inspection until the day of sale, and will be then exhibited at the sale and afterwards recorded with the report of the commissioners.

The lots are also staked off and numbered on the ground, so that they may be examined with reference to the plat.

CHARLES K. DUNCAN,
GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE,
WILLIAM M. BROWN,
WILLIAM A. GUNTER,
HENRY C. SEMPLE,
dec6-d1w&w2t1 Comr's.

Notice of Commissioners' SALE.

In pursuance of and in accordance with the terms of a decree of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, rendered at the October term, 1869, George Ely, Judge of the Court of Probate of said county, will, on the first Monday in January, 1870, at the Courthouse door in said county, sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the residence of George Mooney of said county, on the 20th day of Jan., 1870, at 10 o'clock, m., the following described lands, to-wit:

200 acres bounded on the north by lands of Burkner E. Mitchell, on the east by lands now in possession of M Isreel R. Fraser, on the south by lands of Gilmon Garner, and on the west by lands of George D. Mooney; and 120 acres, bounded on the north by lands of Spencer Downing, on the east by lands of William Newell, on the south by lands now in possession by him; and on the west by lands of Spencer Downing—which said lands are to be sold under the decree of said court for the purpose of a division among the heirs and next of kin of Elizabeth Mooney, deceased, late of said county, viz: George Mooney, Emmie Allred, Martha G. Mooney and her husband John Sneed, and Angeline Newton and his children Ella Newton, Vernon Newton, Effie Newton, Arthur Newton, Alice Newton and William Newell.

WILLIAM PATTON, Sr.,
SPENCER DOWNING,
JAMES MITCHELL,
FRANK BARNETT,
ROBERT CARTER. Comm'rs.
dec22-d3

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, Ala., I will sell on the premises of the late James B. Meredith, deceased, on

On the 25th day of December, 1869,

the following lots or parcels of land, to-wit: Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 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Edwin M Stanton.

Scarcely had the wires ceased to reverberate from conveying the glad intelligence throughout the country of the confirmation of Mr. Stanton, as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, when they were again used to send a pang of sorrow to the heart of every loyal man of the nation, by the announcement of his sudden death. Throughout the country the name of Mr. Stanton had become synonymous with the war, and next to President Grant, no man, perhaps, held a higher claim upon the love and affection of the great masses who, in the dark hours of the great rebellion, stood true to the flag.

In the Washington *Chronicle*, of the 24th, we find the following letter from Mr. Forney, which is a glowing tribute to the now deceased statesman. It so fully expresses our own feelings, that we cheerfully insert it in lieu of an editorial which we had prepared:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1869.

The nomination of Gen. Grant by the Republican National Convention as the Republican candidate for President was not more gratifying to the American people than is the nomination of Edwin M. Stanton by Gen. Grant as a Justice of the United States. Both these high honors have been nobly earned. In many respects the two men are wonderfully similar. Silent, stern, and resolute, they worked each to his objective point, with wonderful and unsparing energy. Their paths of duty though different, led to the same grand goal, and were filled with almost insurmountable obstacles. Beset by the same enemies and tasked with almost equal bitterness, they never moved forward in self-defense and rarely prominent in party strife. They were not candidates for rank or office. Honors came to them as unsought as they were deserved. Stanton was called to the Cabinet from the bar, at which he had won the first position. Grant was called to the head of the whole army after leading one great division of it to victory. And so the American people heaped their best gift to the Great Soldier for bringing the war to a close, and sought the earliest opportunity to emphasize their gratitude by calling the Great Minister to that rare eminence which is the crown of every ripe lawyer's ambition.

"By their last act," says an eminent jurist of Pennsylvania, in a letter just received, "General Grant and Mr. Stanton have link'd their names in the love of his countrymen."

It was fitting that Edwin M. Stanton should follow Robert C. Grier, and it would not have been ungenerous if the Democratic Senators, before committing the folly of voting against his elevation to the bench consulted the virtuous Justice on the qualifications of his successor. He would have told them that, in the days of the giants of the Pennsylvania bar, he was their peer; ruled by the side of Ingersoll, Chauncey, Forward, Biddle, Black, of the West, and Binney, Meredith, Sergeant, George Tucker Campbell, John M. Read, William Strong, and Thaddeus Stevens, of the East, Stanton had commanded the confidence and the admiration of the court by the fullness of his learning, the accuracy of his judgment, and the dignity of his arguments.

But the Democratic Senators, lawyers all, knew this record by heart. They struck at him for the very qualities that make the people trust him. They could not forgive him for his fidelity to his country. Even in the heat of the trophies of his courage and his patriotism they could not avoid the opportunity to vindicate their undying sympathy with that rebellion he helped to crush, and that serfdom he helped to destroy.

Edwin M. Stanton belongs to the school of statesmen who do not believe that the constitutions of a free people are created to make them slaves. Like Farnsbay, Huxley, Lyell, and Agassiz in the scientific world, he regards this as a progressive age, and believes there is no truth more sacred than that the people are the source of all power; that the statutes framed in the interests of liberty must not be thwarted by last-century precedents or antiquated authorities.

He became the War Minister at a time when treason pleaded for the right to do wrong, in the name of a pernicious theory, lashed reason with great scorn, and even justified by the very constitution it sought to destroy. He denied the assumption, first, last, and always. He rejected the bad dogmas of the past, made precedents for his country in the true direction, and like Hampden, Pym, and the rest, the great revolution of 1642, asserted that there could be no law to prevent a people from rising to save themselves of an oppressor who only strained it to his own uses, and disregarded it entirely at his will and pleasure. Our oppressor was the Rebellion, and that would have been our master had not Stanton had not smitten it hip and thigh, front and rear, by every means at their command.

Nor in reverting to peace can we forget those profound teachings of the war. The demonstrations of the Supreme Court, in the last few years, against the political power of the nation, have alarmed the wisest men. The tribunal itself has become the refuge of the for given enemies of the country; and there are even now exulting in the confident belief that they can overthrow the bulwarks erected by Congress against a return of their defeated heroes. The election of General Grant has not stopped their plots. Nothing will do it in fact but the intusion of the intellect and the courage of men like Stanton into the body of the Court. With those the work of reconstruction in finance, in government, in suffrage, and in the fundamental law, will proceed safely, until the full experiment of genuine freedom has succeeded.

Edwin M. Stanton is still a comparatively young man. He is fifty-four this month of December. When he accepted the portfolio of War Secretary, in 1862, he was in robust health. He was capable of prodigious labor, and when he took hold of the Department he gave it unremitting attention. He literally lived in harness. He gave no thought to himself. He saw the work before him, and he grappled with it. He was at once the creator and the organizer of the system which included in its details the whole science of war. To mould these masses of men—to feed, clothe, and move them—to put the right generals in the right places, and to get rid of the wrong ones—to digest laws and watch them in their passage—to keep heart in defeat, and not lose head in victory—these demanded iron energies of brain and body. And when, at the end of hostilities, the faithful Minister found that his trials were not over, but that he was to add (to what, indeed, with all its exactions, was still a labor of love) the painful duty of acting the sentinel over the fruits so bloodily won, and that in defeating Jefferson Davis he had to meet and baffle Andrew Johnson, the stalwart frame began to weaken. Edwin M. Stanton became an almost hopeless invalid. But he never quailed at his post. To the last he maintained the same tone, the same convictions, and the same purpose. Andrew Johnson's acquittal saw his retirement from office, broken in health but undaunted in spirit, because Grant, the Republican candidate, was sure to be the Republican President.

Within the last few weeks Mr. Stanton's physical condition has visibly improved, and his acceptance of the Judgeship shows that he is ready for its duties. His intellect is as clear as ever. He enters upon a station that has stirred the aspirations of all the first minds of his profession. The Supreme bench is in some respects higher than the Presidency. Many a former candidate for that eminence would have willingly yielded his chances for the happy possession of the judicial ermine. James Buchanan would have gladly taken it in preference to the portfolio of the State Department when R. C. Grier was nominated by President Polk. John Jay, John Marshall, Joseph Story, Henry Baldwin, made it illustrious in the past. Men like Edwin M. Stanton will redeem it from the dangers that have grown around it since secession began to mould its decisions and ambition began to weaken its judges, and make it unworthy of its great future.

OCCASIONAL.

Education in Iowa.

The *Iowa State Register* publishes an abstract of the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be presented to the Thirteenth General Assembly. He commences with entering upon County Superintendents the necessity of making prompt returns; will exercise promptness himself and will require others to do likewise. A portion of the statistics read as follows:

Number of district townships, 1,462; increase since last year, 50. Number of sub-districts, 6,773; increase 362. Number of persons between 5 and 21 years, 418,168; increase, 24,553. Number of teachers employed, 11,984; increase, 1,022. Average compensation of males per week, 29 25; females, $6.79; increase, about 40 cents each. Average number of months of school, 6½. Average cost of tuition per month, $1.34. Aggregate amount paid teachers, $1,438,964; increase, $168,204. Number of school houses, 6,407; increase, 407. Value of school houses, $5,295,364; increase $977,075. Amount of appurtenances of county tax and interest on permanent school fund, $565,070; increase $68,233. Value of school apparatus, $79,178.

He institutes some statistical comparisons, as follows:

Entire school expenditure for 1767	$2,069,297 82
Aggregate amount paid in 1867, exclusive of her apportionment for institutes normal schools, and State departments	5,000,000 00
Difference in favor of Massachusetts	2,930,409 18
Massachusetts in 1867 lost school property	9,500,000 00
Iowa in 1867 had school property	5,000,000 00
Difference in favor of Massachusetts	4,500,0-0 00
Iowa had over 100,000 more pupils than Massachusetts in 1867.	
Iowa expended in 1867 for each pupil	8 81
Massachusetts expended in 1867 for each pupil	19 00
Massachusetts paid each male teacher per month	72 00
Iowa paid each male teacher per month	36 00
Difference in favor of Massachusetts	36 00
Massachusetts annually appropriates to normal schools	30,000 00
Penn-ylvania expended in 1867 for salaries to county superintendents	56,000 00
Iowa for the same	30,000 00
Difference in favor of Pennsylvania	26,000 00

The entire school expenditure for Iowa was $3,069,597 82.

He recommends that the various departments of the State concentrate their funds and energies on a single school until that is well endowed and manned, before undertaking another, rather than waste their energies and means in establishing schools where there is little prospect of success.

He recommends that teachers be retained in their places; that cities and townships select suitable men and women to take charge of their schools, and then "let no moneyed nor any other consideration influence such teachers to withdraw from their tested positions." Every practical and right-thinking mind will heartily approve of this suggestion. It is this continuous experiencing with new teachers which keeps down, in a great degree, the standard and efficiency of our public schools.

He specially recommends that drawing be taught in every school in the State. So abundant are now the books published on this branch of education, that no excuse exists for withholding it, even from the rural district schools.

Since the last report made from this department, he says there has been more fully demonstrated the necessity of an independent State normal school. The people are ready to furnish the funds and to answer the growing sentiment of the people and the great need of more qualified teachers. He earnestly recommends the establishment of a shool at once.

He recommends special care and attention to the erection of school buildings, and insists in this matter that the Legislature provide for plans and specifications of approved models of school houses, both for town and country, and that they be published in the school laws of the State.

He endorses the eminently practical views of the Auditor General relative to these lands. The lands belonging to this fund are sold at too low a rate. He therefore recommends that no more be sold unless at a specified market value per acre.

The losses to this fund under the present system of loans and mortgages are annually enormous. In 1869 the loss of interest alone was $34,745 41 over that of 1868.

He recommends the employment of competent persons of business and educational ability and experience, who should have the general management of all school interests, under the control of the Board of Directors. His reasons for this are sound and well founded. There has been lost in the past, on account of negligence and lack of business skill and frugality, the large sum of $216,986 53.

The interests of the State demand a more liberal provision for district and county superintendency, with ample compensation for services rendered. Then let the qualifications of occupants be fixed by law, and the evils which now exist will be remedied, and another element of success will be secured in the working of the school system.

The statistics show a very gratifying condition of our public schools; and those who have watched them during the past two years could but see the impress of the directing mind which stood at the head. A greater interest is being aroused throughout the State, and a more thorough organization and system obtaining.

Some estimate may be formed of the standard formed by him from the concluding part of his report. He says:

"The work of educating our school system to the highest degree of efficiency has scarcely commenced. We have become too much reconciled to the idea of self-made men. But it will be a stigma upon the State of Iowa, with a treasury free from debt, and with her abounding resources of agricultural supply, if our school system be not so perfect, and so free, that it shall not be a disgrace to any native born citizen to call himself a self-made man."

The Basis of Representation.

From the Washington Chronicle, 24th.]

The subject of a new apportionment of Congressional representation is one which has fairly become one of the issues of the hour. It is brought prominently forward during the House debates upon the census bill, and is evidently dressed by half a score of the best known Western members. The question was not brought to a test at this time, inasmuch as the three sections of the census bill which were germane to this topic were withdrawn by the committee, in order to expedite the passage of that important measure. It has since been renewed in two distinct bills, introduced by Messrs. Ashley and Hall, which arrive in their most important features. Each of these bills fix the number of Representatives for the Forty-Second Congress at 300; each directs that the results of the next census shall, as far as possible, be communicated to the Secretary of the Interior on or before the 1st of September next; and each provides that the surplus members to which any State may become entitled shall be elected, for the time being, by the State at large, upon general ticket. Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, who participated in the former debate, presented his views in more matured form, in a speech delivered in Committee of the Whole on Wednesday last. Mr. Cullom represents the Springfield district of Illinois—the home of Abraham—which now numbers more than 200,000 inhabitants, and casts more than 40,000 votes. From data before us we estimate that this is a larger number of votes than were cast at the last election in any five of the organized Territories of the United States—certainly than the aggregate vote of the States of Florida and Oregon. Hence he has peculiar claims to be heard when pleading for the prompt assignment to the Western States of the amount of representation to which their rapid growth has entitled them.

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The Illness and Death of Secretary Stanton.

From the Washington Chronicle, 24th.]

Edwin M. Stanton, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died yesterday morning a little before 5 o'clock, and with the break of morn the sad intelligence was circulated among the citizens of Washington with such rapidity as to give evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by a grateful people.

At an early hour the news became general that this firm and staunch supporter of his flag and government had closed his eyes to all earthly cares, and his spirit passed to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." On Monday last the unsolicited honor conferred on him by President Grant, as a judge of the Supreme Court, gave evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the country, and his speedy confirmation by the United States Senate was a mark of confidence rarely accorded one assigned to such an important trust.

Since he left the portfolio of the Department of War, it was evident to his personal friends and acquaintances that the constant pressure made upon him while holding that important trust had sadly encroached upon his health; and, while a visit to Englund, which will have but about four millions, will still have but twenty-four as the whole of them.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

A Happy New Year!

The storms of Winter, the balmy breezes and bright flowers of Spring, the hot sun of Summer and the golden days of Autumn, have come and gone, and another year is numbered with the past. With it are buried the joys and hopes of some—the griefs and miseries of others. But a calm and dispassionate reviewer of the year just closed will discover a period of real prosperity, which, under like circumstances, has never been excelled in the history of Alabama. Under the benign influence of Republican rule all the varied industries of the State have prospered. The farmer has reaped a rich reward for his labor, and the mechanic has reason to rejoice. The rising sun will shine this morning upon a people, in the main, happy and contented. The dark and bloody memories of war are rapidly passing away, and new ideas and new feelings are springing up among the masses. They see much to hope for—much to be gained—in the future. The great principle upon which all Republican governments are founded, is taking deep root among them. In the words of an eloquent contemporary, "the fact has been fully established, that a Republican form of government is dear in the affections of the people, and can and has, withstood the mightly assaults of the enemies."

Words are mere sounds—principles are eternal! and the principles of this day, as understood by the people of the United States, will be handed down from generation to generation, so long as time shall last.

This is a fitting occasion to speak a word of cheer and congratulation to our friends who have stood firm in the cause of Truth, Equal Justice, and Freedom. We have done but a simple duty—a duty we owe to the present, and a duty we owe to those who are to come after us. Let us never shirk this duty, but instill our principles into the minds and hearts of our youth, and the idea that men are incapable of self government will find no advocates in after years.

SENEX.

The Common-Carrier Case.

Office Holding.

Mr. Jefferson has in this country had no superior as a party organizer and disciplinarian. Much as he talked of rights and principles; though he seemed to worship poetic justice with the tender mess of a woman, he never once lost sight of the superior power of party control as patronage to get and keep votes. "To the victors belong the spoils," was his expression, not more that the public offices were the fair prize of victory, than that they were the surest means to perpetuate success. He used the axe relentlessly against his foes. To his friends he ever extended the hand of help. He taught his party to do the same, and though the Democracy, in the long years since, have forgotten or abandoned most that was such a turn to the rail-haired, policies-politician of Monticello, they never forgot to declare and practice right royally that apotheegm of their master.

The practice is necessary to the conservation of any political party. Ordinary patriotism are not sufficiently ennobled to quietly see the substantial rewards of consquest lavished upon the conquered. The man who has fought and fighting want the advances of rank and pay. If they do not want them, they are nevertheless entitled to have them. Ingratitude to those who had classed by him, and largess to those who lasted, had fought and sought to degrade the man, did much more to ruin Adam and Eve than all other causes together. Had he been surrounded by, and listened to faithful Republicans, he might never have erred. In the hands of a wise use and application of the law, it is necessary to state some of the more general obligations due from the *public carrier of persons*. This class generally enjoy rights and privileges in the form of monopolies, secured by legislation. Among the more prominent of these special privileges are: 1st. Monopolies: 2d. The right of eminent domain, under rules and regulations for the due management of their affairs; 3d. The right of establishing reasonable rates, tolls, charges, and 4th. To collect or demand these charges in advance.

When these privileges are claimed either by corporations or individuals there exists between them and the public an implied engagement to receive all persons who apply for passage, when it is said that *common carriers of persons* are bound to receive all who make application for passage, it must be understood, with these qualifications: 1st. When there is not room in the car, coach, or steamboat; 2d. When the person applying is not sober; 3d. When he seeks to injure the business of the carrier, and 4th. When the person applying is an unfit person, either from disease or moral character.

In these instances, the common carrier would be justified in refusing passage. But it has been decided by the authority that if a person of infamous character pays his fare, and is received as a passenger, he could not be ejected from the car or other conveyance, so long as he was not guilty of any improriety on the journey.

Aside from this and kindred exceptions, the carrier is legally bound to furnish reasonable accommodations for all persons who make application for passage. These are principles well established by the common law of the country.

This legal liability on the part of the carrier is not in the slightest degree affected on account of race or color of the applicant, if he be free. To receive *all persons* who apply for passage is the first and most general obligation on the part of the carrier; and the carrier would have to be a very legal sight to refuse any person solely *on account of his color*. The *public character of persons* is legally bound to provide reasonable accommodations with the qualifications as before stated, on every regular train or trip of cars, whether propelled by steam or horse power. If, however, the right be denied, it would furnish no jo ification to the person rejected to attempt to enforce his rights by the application of force. To do so would be a clear breach of the peace, and a greater moral wrong than the act of refusing passage.

Whilst this is the law applicable to and governing the respective rights and duties of the carrier and the public, with out distinction of race, sex or color, still, as you have before been instructed, the carrier has the legal right of prescribing reasonable rules for the regulation and management of his affairs. The legal right of adopting rules for the government of the business of the carrier, extends alike to h tel keepers and public carriers of persons, whether by land or water. The hotel keeper may provide separate apartments for his guests—classifying them by sex, race or color. And so may this be done by public carriers. But these rules must not operate to exclusion; neither deny reasonable accommodations to the passenger or carrier, whether by land or water, nay provide distinct apartments for sex, race or color, as may best promote his convenience or subserve his interests. This right is clearly recognized by the common law of England and America. It must be in the future, as it has been in the past, exercised according to the necessities of social laws. There is no statute law of this State in the slightest manner affecting the social relations of the people.

Wisely the framers of the constitution and the law-making department of the State government have abstained from the enactment of laws tending in any manner to effect the social status of races.

The laws of society in this regard, and not to be found in legal live enactments. Legislation may aid social laws, but it cannot create them.

Now, gentlemen, apply the law to the facts of this case. If you should find from the evidence that the defendant was the owner of the omnibus or the agent of such carrier, and in that capacity he received Phillip Joseph on board of his car, receiving the usual fare, and that Joseph was subsequently ejected from the car on account of his being a colored person, thus the defendant would be guilty of an assault and battery, provided the defendant used any violence in the act of ejecting Phillip Joseph.

Again, should you believe from the evidence that the defendant ordered Phillip Joseph to leave the car, offering no personal violence, before the bell was rung, but if there were no violence in the case, but if more force was necessary, then he would be guilty.

However, you have been told that the defendants were charged with the duty and obligatory upon public carriers of persons to provide reasonable accommodations for all who apply for passage, with the qualifications as before stated; and in this instance, if Phillip Joseph applied for conveyance, was received, and paid his fare, and subsequently, with force applied to his person, was ejected from the car, then, in that case, the defendant would be guilty of this offence, if he applied, or authorized, the battery upon the person of the plaintiff.

The counsel for the defense, Major St. John, Ben rose, and said that he seemed to every proposition contained in the charge, and had no exception to offer to it. The jury then retired and, after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict finding the defendant guilty of assault and battery, and sentencing him to pay the costs and cost of court.

C.

Republican Meeting at Selma.

Below we publish the proceedings of a mass meeting, held at Selma last Monday. From these proceedings it will be seen that the people of Dallas are opposed to any change of their present county boundary, and have taken the proper mode of expressing their wishes in the matter to the Legislature. The resolutions in regard to the Omnibus bill breathe the right spirit. They show that the great mass of the people are unalterably opposed to any scheme which has for its object the oppression of the poor for the benefit of a few. We have confidence in the people, and we have no fear that when the provisions of this bill are fully understood by them, that from Lauderdale to Mobile, their voice will be heard in opposition to it.

In pursuance of a previous call a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the Republican party of Dallas county was held at the courthouse on the 27th of November, 1869.

On motion of Capt. White, Capt. Geo. W. Beach was called to the chair and Mr. Frank Diggs was appointed secretary.

Messrs. Beach, Clark and Dr. Paige reported the result of their visit to the western part of the county, on the subject of dividing said county. That they had nine-tenths of the people there were violently opposed to any separation from the county, and that they had procured from the citizens of a large number of them to a petition against such division; that many of them were at the meeting and would present the same to the Legislature.

Mr. Edward Gee, of Orrville, addressed the meeting. He stated that the citizens of dividing the county had not been discussed among them before the meeting of the Legislature, and that the petition against the proposed division had been affixed to the petition for the division without their knowledge or consent; that they were attached to Dallas county and its associations, and were unalterably opposed to any separation from it; that it would entail upon them a tax-burden which would be unnecessary and oppressive.

Again, should you believe the defendant did not exercise or authorize Phillip Joseph to go upon the car or in the car, but that he entered the car against the wishes of the defendant, and with knowledge that it was against the established rules of the defendant, then, in that case, if he entered the car with force or fearing his right to ride therein, or of creating a disturbance, then, in that case, he would be the first wrong doer; and if no more force was used than was necessary to eject him from the car, then the defendant would be guilty of this offence; but if more force than was necessary, then he would be guilty.

Stirring and eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. J. S. Diggs, Alexander White, F. B. Safford and J. H. Henry Rice, all of Selma.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as citizens of Dallas county we are satisfied with the present boundaries of the county. Any proposition for their extinction is premature and distasteful to us, and we urge upon the Legislature the propriety and justice of any measure tending to the dismemberment of the county.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the portions of Lowndes, Wilcox, Marengo and Perry which are proposed to be incorporated into the new counties to unite with us in Dallas county.

We regard the measure now pending before the Legislature, known as the omnibus railroad bill, as the fruit of a corrupt and selfish legislation, without a thought for the good of the State.

Dallas county, in asking the aid of the State on behalf of her railroad enterprises, seeks only such assistance as may be afforded by a general law, the provisions of which may be equally enjoyed by all other portions of the State.

We consider that the extension of the present law for the aid of railroads for a limited time, is all that the State can be expected to do, with safety to her credit, and as guardian of the property of her citizens.

GEO. F. BEARD, Ch'm.

F. DIGGS, Sec'y.

Railroad Omnibus Bill.

From the Huntsville Advocate, Dec. 17th.]

We publish an article from C.—an ardent, working Republican, through ill and good report—against the railroad Omnibus bill before the Legislature, which is considered very strong language. This bill proposes to let the Alabama and Chattanooga road, with $3,000,000 of State bonds, in addition to what it has had already for the road's second mortgage bonds! And then, to the Eufaula, Opelika, Oxford & Gunterville road, to the South & North Alabama road; to the Savannah & Memphis road, to the Tuscumbia & Tennessee river road, the bill gives $20,000 per mile, where 20 miles are finished, and so on for every 5 miles, &c.! Then to the Grand Trunk road and to the (finished) Mobile & Montgomery road $16,000 per mile! The State liability for these roads will be about *thirty millions of dollars!* This, too, in addition to what has already been incurred under the general law of $16,000 per mile for new roads 30 miles long. This bill must be defeated, or the State is bankrupt, its credit destroyed, its bonds made worthless, or the people ruined by excessive taxation to pay the interest upon them. Gov. Smith, we are sure, will veto this monstrous attempt to enrich railroad speculators at the expense of the people. We call upon him, as a true friend of the people and the faithful custodian of their interests, to exert his influence to defeat this bill, and to use his prerogative to the same end.

We say to our friends in and around the present general law, in this: To require all railroads applying for the $16,000 to add another $16,000 for the assent of such carrier, and in that capacity he received Phillip Joseph on board of his car, receiving the usual fare, and that Joseph was subsequently ejected from the car on account of his being a colored person, thus the defendant would be guilty of an assault and battery, provided the defendant used any violence in the act of ejecting Phillip Joseph.

Again, should you believe from the evidence that the defendant ordered Phillip Joseph to leave the car, offering no personal violence, before the bell was rung, but if there were no violence in the case, but if more force was necessary, then he would be guilty.

However, you have been told that the defendants were charged with the duty and obligatory upon public carriers of persons to provide reasonable accommodations for all who apply for passage, with the qualifications as before stated; and in this instance, if Phillip Joseph applied for conveyance, was received, and paid his fare, and subsequently, with force applied to his person, was ejected from the car, then, in that case, the defendant would be guilty of this offence, if he applied, or authorized, the battery upon the person of the plaintiff.

The counsel for the defense, Major St. John, Ben rose, and said that he seemed to every proposition contained in the charge, and had no exception to offer to it. The jury then retired and, after a short deliberation, returned with a verdict finding the defendant guilty of assault and battery, and sentencing him to pay the costs and cost of court.

C.

Mr. Wells' Report.

From the Washington Chronicle, Dec. 21.]

Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, has at last submitted his long-expected report. It is not in the untrenchment, and, as far as the statistics go, is very satisfactory. It is a subject itself is a pledge. The industry, trade and commerce of the country is made apparent by this paper.

Mr. Wells has gathered large masses of figures in this report, and has arranged them like a skilful general to support his own and sustain any attack upon it. We shall not go into the stereotyped question of protection and free trade. We shall confine ourselves to the figures and the outlines of the report.

This paper is divided really, although not ostensibly, into two sections or chapters. The first gives the figures and statistics of the Revenue Bureau; the second one gives us Mr. Wells' ideas on political economy and the natural progress and development of the country.

In his former reports Mr. Wells has been a careful statistician, and has been content with simply arranging the figures, without any comments. We should

Weekly State Journal.

BEN. WOOD and John Morrissey recently had an interview at poker, and when they ended, Wood had pocketed $164,000 from his opponent.

A MEMPHIS despatch says that the cotton presses have been consolidated, and the price for compressing cotton has advanced two dollars.

It is stated by leading Democrats in Congress that no attempt will be made by their party in the New York Legislature to repeal the vote of last winter in favor of the 15th Amendment.

THE legacy duty which the British government will receive from the estates of the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Derby and Mr. Peabody, will amount to over $5,000,000.

CINCINNATI is getting particular about what it drinks. A dairyman by the name of Frank Schloman, was fined $100 and costs, in the Police Court, on Wednesday, for selling milk diluted with 37 per cent. of water.

With the exception of Justice Miller, the nomination of E. M. Stanton as Associate Justice is the first that has ever been confirmed by the Senate without a reference to the Judiciary Committee.

By direction of Gen. Canby, one per cent. of the interest due on the 1st of January, 1869, on Virginia State coupon bonds, and one per cent. on the registered bonds, will be paid on the first proximo.

A young man from Mississippi was married to Mollie Hepburn, daucsse at the Memphis Varieties, on Sunday morning, and in the evening of the same day found himself minus a wife and $1,500 in money.

THE failure of the extensive dry goods house of Hyman, Cohn & Co., of Baltimore, Md., is announced. Their liabilities are said to be $700,000. Several New York importing houses suffer severely.

THE Western and Southern Congressmen, who were urging a redistribution of the currency, will probably agree to Secretary Boutwell's proposition to issue more currency and withdraw the three per cents.

SENATOR FOWLER, of Tennessee, is preparing an answer to the recent speech of Mr. Brownlow, in which he attacked the ex-Governor bitterly, charging him with being an enemy to the Republican party, and the chief cause of the recent defeat in that State.

THE total value of the taxable property of Illinois is $1,461,000,000. The State Board recently fixed the valuation for taxation purposes at $487,000,000, which is one third the actual value of the taxable property. The valuation of Cook county (Chicago) is nearly one and a half millions.

CHIEF JUSTICE BIGELOW, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has issued a history of that State from its earliest date, including the Jesuit explorations and discoveries, and of the Indian tribes of the then wild territory down to the present day. It will be one of the most complete histories that has yet been written of any of the States of the Union.

THE Methodist Episcopal State Convention of associations Wednesday adopted a resolution declaring that, "regarding the Bible as the only infallible rule of Christian faith, and the publication of our liberties, we look upon all attempts to exclude it from our public schools, or to break down its authority, as a blow at the foundation of republicanism."

We print below figures from the New York *Tribune*, showing, in round amounts, the reduction of the national debt since General Grant went into office, nine months ago. They speak for themselves:

Reduction from March 1, 1869,.....	$74,863,525 00
Reduction per month,.....	7,980,361 00
Reduction per week,.....	1,845,080 00
Reduction per day,.....	262,421 63
Reduction per hour,.....	10,934 23
Reduction per minute,.....	182 00
Reduction per second,.....	3 04

THE New York *Tribune* says that it being now evident that the passage over the confirmation of Attorney-General Hoar as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court are very doubtful, we trust that the President will not be guilty of such a piece of speedily withdrawing his name, and substituting therefor that of some thoroughly capable and thoroughly honest and worthy Southern lawyer. Among members of the bar at the South, we recall some whose reputation as lawyers before the war was of the best, and who have since the whole fiery trial held fast their integrity. Among these worthy representatives of the land that was a part of Petigru, we feel sure the Administration may find one to its liking.

THAT terrible scourge, the small-pox, is said to be raging in one of the wards of New York City with alarming violence. The health officer has a corps of physicians engaged in the work of vaccinating every person in the ward unprotected against the disease, and it is hoped that its progress will soon be checked. As usual, it is found mainly in the poorest portions of the ward, where the people are living together like pigs, in dirt and filth, and continually breathing a fetid atmosphere. Many are said to die for want of attention, being deserted even by their nearest friends in the last stages of the loathsome disease.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) condemns the Flypaper disparaging gossip about Mrs. Grant, which is so common in the newspapers of the party. "The truth is," he writes, "that Mrs. Grant is a most excellent lady. Her demeanor in all the gratulation of public life through which she has passed—from the wife of an Illinois Colonel to the hostess of the Presidential mansion—has been unexceptionable, modest and becoming. If she has not the charming graces of Mrs. Madison, nor the polished dignity of Miss Lane, she has a quiet and unpretentious ladyhood which brings her to the fit association of the best societies in the country."

United States and Mexican Mission.

The United States and Mexican joint commission has promulgated the following preamble and order: "The commissioners being of the opinion that they have no power to regulate the taking of testimony or the production of the same before them, either in support or in answer to any claim, but that the whole matter, by the treaty, has been reserved to the discretion of the high contracting parties, it is ordered that the rules now before promulgated by this commission regulating the taking of depositions and the authentication of papers and documents be rescinded, and that the secretaries communicate this act to the Secretary of State of the United States, and to the Minister of Mexico resident at Washington, and further cause the same to be published in a convenient number of newspapers of both countries."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* contains a letter from Thurlow Weed indicating the course of the late George Peabody during the rebellion. Mr. Weed gives an account of an interview he had with Mr. Peabody the first year of the war. Mr. Peabody said he had been led to regard extreme men in both sections as enemies of the Union; but he added that his devotion to our Government and the Union was so strong that, fearful as was the thought of war with our brethren, if it were at home he should stand by the Government, and that whatever he could do for the Union cause he would do cheerfully."

The letter further says: "In attempts that were made by the Confederate sympathizers in Parliament to induce the recognition of the rebel government, and to destroy our blockade, Mr. Peabody manifested his devotion to the North by zealous efforts in our favor. He understood me, as I have no doubt he did my colleague, Bishop McIlvaine, to call on him whenever he thought he could be of service to our cause. Cunard & Co. (who were many) English capitalists who applied to Mr. Peabody for information relating to Confederate loans, he promptly turned them northless; and I haven't nothing in saying that he never, directly or indirectly, gave aid or comfort, encouragement or countenance, to the representatives or to individual rebels."

The official report of the expenses of the investigating committee, at work during the recess of Congress, has been published. In order to show the reader how economical the Governor is, we have made, all of which indicated great interest in the matter, and a committee of ten was appointed to consult with the Governor and report a plan of action to an adjourned meeting. One feature of the arrangement will be the providing of grounds and all required means without asking aid of Congress, as has been done elsewhere.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, the great wheat grower of Minnesota, says he is by no means discouraged at the low price of wheat. He will sow 2,200 acres next spring, the ground for which is already plowed. He sold nearly the entire crop of the present year at an average price of $1 per bushel.

Technicalities.

I once heard a pretty good thing in the Supreme Judicial Court at Portland. The case was one of severe assault upon the first officer of a Yankee barque, by one of the crew, which assault occurred on shore. Judge S. was upon the bench. He was a very small man; very neat in dress, and very fastidious; resting firmly upon his judicial dignity; a first-class lawyer, and withal inclined to be selfwilled and crusty. No attorney at the bar ever ventured to take liberties with Judge S.

The principal witness in the present case was an old weather beaten sailor, named Jack Miller. Now Jack was called to testify against his shipmate, as he had witnessed the assault, and had interfered to terminate it; but he was anxious to tell as little against his chum as possible, and, furthermore, to soften down and excuse what he did tell; and this led him to a little rambling in his testimony. The judge had been making notes with his pencil, and as Jack was wandering off into an unnecessary explanation, he lifted his head, and, evidently forgetting for the moment the exact standing of the witness, with his mind partially upon the notes, he testily exclaimed:

"Come, witness—*and resin, sir, produce!*"

The witness stopped and looked up at the Judge wonderingly. He repeated the abstruse words to himself as nearly as he could pronounce them, and then, with earnest simplicity, asked:

"Yer honor, who does them words mean?"

"Never mind, never mind," returned the Judge, with a wave of the hand. "They are technical terms, used in law, and for men in your position to under stand."

There was a titter in the court room upon Jack's reply, which he took good care to back to the examining counsel. Pretty soon the witness sought to explain this shipmate, when he made the assault, was not himself. Said he half to the Judge, and half to the jury:

"Tom was pooty hard on to it. He'd been to the old gov'ment ship, and to sub, an tapped the admiral more'n once. He had the smooth head of Judge S. polished up at this point.

"Stop, witness; I don't comprehend. What do you mean by rubbing the tub, tapping the admiral," and the other technical terms you have used?"

Jack's eyes snapped just a single moment, and then his face was as calm and serene as the bark of an old gnarled oak.

"Why, your honor," he replied with patronizing respect and deference, "them's technical terms, used on shipboard, which I aren't expected all men in yer honor's position would understand."

While his honor was subduing a titter broke loose in the court room, which almost made the welkin ring. The chief official had not merely bitten his lip and "ironically commanded" silence!

The Forgotten Promise.

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party at the house of a friend.

"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to-day," said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading smile.

"No, Millie, I will not, you may trust me," and she wrapt her infant in a blanket, and they descended. The carriage was in waiting over the curb and a pleasant conversation begnied the way.

"Now don't you forget your promise," whispered the young wife, as they passed the door.

Four things she was the wife of a man learned to look upon the wine when it was red.

The party passed pleasantly. He wife descended into the upper chamber to join her husband. A pang shot through her beating heart, and she found he was intoxicated; he had also broken his promise.

Silently they drove homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of song or unmeaning laughter. Silent the wife rode on, her pulse pressed closely to her grieved heart.

"Give me the baby, Millie! I can't see to drive!" said he to her, as they approached a dark and swollen stream.

After some hesitation she resigned her infant to the darning babe, so closely wrapt in a great blanket—to his arms.

Over the dashed the horses' steeds bore them, and when they reached the door the latter asked for his child. With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms, but when she looked in the face of her babe it was a corpse!

It had slipped from the blanket, and the cruel waters closed over it. She will shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned just in time to see his wife rave her own form above the dark waters, and sink forever—and that was the punishment of the drunkard's wife.

Woman's Suffrage.

We extract the following from an article in the *Atlantic*

"Let the women vote," said he—"let em vote if they want to. I don't care, for I don't believe they like to be there to go do it the first time. They're excitable creatures, and the temptation will be enforced his analysis of female character by thrusting hi-elbow sharply into his friend's ribs. "There's my wife. I'd like to see her vote. Be fun, I tell you, to see her and Mrs. Dr. Jones and Circus wouldn't be anywhere." Enchanted with this amusing picture which he appeared to have conjured up for himself, he laughed with late stimes of merriment, finally bringing his fist down with a bang, which plainly conveyed the word, "You see," he went on, "I go out playing for dancing parties. Work all day at my trade—I'm a carpenter—and play in the evening. Take my little old bon dollars a night. And I notice the women a good deal, and I tell you they're all excitable, and ah'll like to see 'em vote. Vote right and vote often—that's the ticket, eh?" This friend of woman suffrage no doubt was otherwise a reformer, and held that the voting man would not drink wine—if he could help it—like a fish. At least I have said so, guessing from the odors he exhaled along with his liberal sentiments.

The great Rose telescope, with its monster tube, down which a tall man can walk upright, and with a high-galvanizing power so enormous that even by day the stars seem through its shine like the lamps in the street, has remained idle since the lamented death of the astronomer who constructed it. Not only has the work to which Earl Rose devoted it—the delineation of those strange stellar cloudlets that fleck the sky—been continued, but the powers have been devoted to all the progress of new and subtle modes of research. Already it has solved a question which had been found to lie far beyond the powers of inferior instruments, and what it has done is believed to be the merest foretaste of what it is likely to do in coming years.

We do not believe in a decree which ordains effects without causes; the ordinance of God is comprehensive, and there is all things; instrumentality is as much in the decree as is the result of such instrumentality. God, who determined to save, determined also to save by means: he determined to save no man without faith, and he give no man faith except through the knowledge of the truth. The means are as much in the decree as in the result, and in using the means we hope to see the result following according to the will of God.

LEGAL NOTICES.

A letter writer from Richmond, Va., notes the interesting fact that the school where colored men are studying and fitting themselves as teachers and ministers, is in the building formerly used as the slave pen to confine the negroes at night. He writes: "It seemed a sort of poetic justice that this very place, with the marks still at its windows of the iron bars that held back the negro to the dead level of ignorance, should now be the cradle of his instruction and the place of his eager resort for draughts at the Pierian spring that has, till so recently, been closed to him."

"Why don't the girls go West?" is the question asked by a correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, who cites statistics to prove that in Ohio there is an excess of 40,500 men, in Michigan 40,000, in California 143,000, and in other States similar proportions. In Massachusetts, on the contrary, there are 36,000 more women than men; in New Hampshire, 6,500; in Rhode Island, 6,000, and in Connecticut, 7,800. The total excess in New England of females over males is 48,500.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY saitch various fi. fa's in my hands from the Circuit and County Courts of said county, in favor against B. F. Randolph, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, the following negroes, to-wit: Jack, Sandy and Mary property, bowed.

Beginning at the easter bank of the Alabama river at a water oak between sections 31 and 32 township 17 range 17, thence west 80 chains, thence south 5 chains, thence east 80 chains to the river bank, thence in the same direction 5 47-73 l. thence up the river with its meanders to the beginning, containing 39 acres, lying between sections 7 and 8, thence south 67 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 67 chains, thence east 80 chains to the beginning, containing 535 acres, lying in sec. 8, 18 S., 17 E., to the line between 7 and 18; then south 84 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 84 chains, thence west 80 chains to the beginning, containing 668 15-100 acres in sec. 18, township 18 range 17, also the following described property to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot 1 in sec. 30, township 18 range 17, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the beginning, containing 640 acres in sec. 30

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

Another Nondescript.

A boarder once asked his landlady in regard to some battercakes:

"Madame, is this flour mixed with meal, or meal mixed with flour?"

"Both, sir."

"Well, madame, while I like flour cakes and meal cakes both, I don't like them mixed."

A letter published in the *Mail*, signed by Mr. Sam. W. Inge, who is introduced as the son of a gentleman "formerly member of Congress from Alabama," reminds us of that boarder's taste. It is impossible, without aid of the connoisseurs, to decide positively whether Mr. Inge's politics are Democracy mixed with Republicanism or Republicanism mixed with Democracy.

Mr. Inge has, we suppose, young—we hope, very young, for on no other ground can one account for or excuse the folly and contradiction his letter displays. He justly deserves credit, however, for the one sensible conviction that seems to have found its way through his head, when so many others of his age and party close eyes and ears alike to all that produces that conviction. Young as this gentleman may be, he sees clearly that Democracy, which represents reaction, confusion, war upon the weak by the strong, is very much the worse for the prefix, so far as he is concerned he presently no longer to play nurse to the invalid, especially as the ugly old thing has become very sour and abusive since it lost power.

It is a great pity that Mr. Inge's sanity has no more than this extent. He believes Republicanism is right, for he writes deliberately: "Let Democracy suffer to the negro the same political advantages which God, well in the Democracy as the Radical docs in Republicanism." Now, then, he is willing either to do and advise others to do a loose thing, or he believes that Republican liberality is not only right, but also necessary to being about the gay time which, to use his own words, the whole world will be dazzled with the brilliancy of our achievements." Why not, if he feels this truth, seek out for those whose life struggle its establishment has been? Why blinds himself, and attempt to delude others by a reproduction of the Democracy of Alabama days to purge of error and insanity mixed with new and healthy political blood?

The thing cannot be done. Men must believe in what they do in order to do it well. Faith, pure, unalloyed, unless outstanding unreasonable faith, gives to the brittish ridge with its native stubborn essence of goodness and beauty. It is as much a fact that every great and worthy reform in domestic or political affairs has been wrought by those who had large faith. What reason could demonstrate they proved. Where reason stepped for want of experience, faith asserted itself, mate results and fought forward to them. It is Mr. Inge's difficulty—the difficulty of the Democracy—and, indeed, of many of some double-headed Republicans, that they have not this faith in the right of what they are doing or proposing to have done. All such men must fail.

Take the negro question, for instance, which is by no means the sole or great est question at issue between the Republican party and the Democratic reactionists. Mr. Inge, in proposing to do all or more for the negro than the Republican party, says if he was elected he would "there is no question as to which side he (the negro) will take." It strikes us that the kindly and wholesale going over to their recently bitter enemies, which is here predicted, ought to be repaid with the slight gratitude of confidence in the good intentions of the colored man. Yet listen. Mr. Inge, in the beginning of the same sentence which closes with his brilliant prophecy of negro conversion to Democracy, calls negro suffrage a "necessary and unavoidable evil." Does he really think the black men of Alabama, who were dealt by and with those smart chaps who, according to him, had "the intellect that has made America the envy of the world," are such stupid brutes as to trust their preferences to friends from silly people who have too little sense to keep their selfishness hid? It cannot be that he does think so.

Repetition is not pleasant. It is not graceful, but it here becomes necessary. Men who do not believe in the complete humanity of the negro, or who, believing it, are unwilling to grant it the whole privileges of citizenship and of the franchise in domestic affairs. The contracts of the citizens should be inviolable, but where broken the remedy must be, so nearly as may be, consistent with the times. If we hold the remedy to be a part of the contract, we will be continually applying rules adapted to another and more simple period of adversity and extreme distress. The sovereign power owes protection and preservation to the citizen as well as the enforcement of contracts, and it is on this ground that national governments cancel the obligations of their citizens through the agency of the bankrupt law. The constitutional protections against impairing the obligation of contracts, and hindering and delaying justice, was aimed more at the robbery and denial of right by the supreme power, which had formerly been practised, than at any modified accommodation between the creditor and debtor; though changes of remedy in times of public misfortune, might be to the benefit society without the sacrifice of justice.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

Dividing Questions.

Yesterday we said that the status of the negro was by no means the only question which divided parties in Alabama, and in regard to which it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the country for all citizens honestly to hold Republican doctrines. Here aren't won't we ever the demands of safety, while honest acquiescence would be equivalent to blood enmity. The country should have no gratitude for the former; it would be guilty of suicide of its high power if it failed to exercise every high influence

Weekly State Journal.

BY J. W. DIMMICK & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

The Troy Railroad—Important Meeting Monday Night.

At the urgent solicitation of a large number of citizens of both city and county, the meeting in reference to a railroad connection with Troy has been appointed until Monday night next, 7 o'clock, January 10th, 1870, when it will be held at the Court House. This will afford the business men of Montgomery, all of whom are vitally interested, an opportunity to attend. The meeting is an important one, and it is to be hoped that all concerned will be in attendance. A large delegation will be sent from the county.

J. F. WHITFIELD,
Secretary.

The New York *Weekly Tribune* is a great farmer's paper. Its agricultural department, valuable always, containing as it does full reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and articles from its columns by the most eminent agriculturalists of America, is about to be enriched by other attractions, one in a horticultural department which will comprise management of small farms, fruit and vegetable culture, how to make them pay. Also a veterinary department, for which Prof. Jas. Law, veterinary surgeon in Cornell University, has been engaged. This department will discuss concerning diseases of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals, and prescribe remedies therefor. Address *New York Weekly Tribune*. See advertisement in another col umn.

The Colum in-urgents are so sorry. Spain has got 40,000 soldiers trying vainly to squelch the patriots, but somehow Spanish squelching seems not to be a permanent cure for revolution. The Cuban correspondent of the London *Times* reports large preparatics for shipping military supplies, arms of all kinds and quantities of ammunition from Spain to the island. Spain is a rebel shop and what it pleases of spanish tyranny under the shadow of the Captain General's power. Verily, the Cuban Hero would be a resident shows no faintness of heart or lack of courage.

The *Mail* of yesterday says: "Judge Busbee, of Raleigh, was elected recently by the Legislature as a Democrat who entered the ratification of the XVth amendment." The *Mail* is "conspicuously incorrect" in this matter. It certainly understood that Judge McCall utterly repudiated, *within its sentences*, the whole corrupt and revolutionary scheme of reconstruction, he could not have received nomination; much is less could he have been elected to speak for him. Hence judges are not required of him by his acquaintances, but if he less than Republican, he is unworthy the confidence he now will not be deceived a second time.

The Female Medical Question.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The week opened with the right and propriety of women receiving medical instruction at the Pennsylvania Hospital has been settled by the decisive fact of the victory and defeat so equally among the contending parties. It will be very difficult to say who has and who has not been hurt." The history of the one contest is the history of the other, and the result of the old and new ideas of human education is a very interesting one. The committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the 5th of January, 1869, after hearing the Female Medical College had taken tickets for the course, and had paid for them, resigned themselves at the lectures. How they were treated there is a matter of common report, and of the competition here. The male students in regard to the presence of the women, both in a body, and their separate classes, and the facilities of most of the colleges and a large body of other physicians. The committee of managers appointed the lectures, together with about one hundred male students, to be held to point the subject dropped out of public view. Meantime commencements were held in which women took degrees, and the Board of Managers and the students, the physicians, the Faculty of the Female Medical College, and the following is what we quote from the Hospital Investigation, to be the result: In accordance with the enlightened and liberal spirit with the establishment of an extra separate department for women, the proposition was declined by the medical staff, although two of its members were willing to adopt it and deliver the necessary lectures. They were, however, overpowered by the majority. The Board of Managers, who to their honor be it recorded, have always maintained the right of the women to the full, unassisted benefit of the hospital, and the medical staff that some arrangements must be made by which the advantages of the hospital could be received to the women desiring them, and that it was their duty to provide for it. The medical staff then made another proposition, which was, that the Board appoint of the Board of Managers and of the medical staff, which proposition has been adopted and is now in operation. The new arrangement provides for the admission of women, and though not an extra one. The women attend the lectures in the amphitheatre, for which are regarded as special ones, requiring such expensive and elaborate preparation for a mixed class, are to be grouped into the Wednesday afternoon lectures or similar cases, which, from their exigences, cannot be postponed beyond the Saturday lectures. They are to be reserved to the end of the course, and will probably be delivered to the women are to be notified of the date in order that they may not be present. In order that they may not be present. Students are unwilling, less to retire, the lecturer may, at his discretion, dismiss the class. The Faculty of the Female Medical College have cheerfully accepted the arrangement, and are understood to be responsible for the class, if not they will reach her. She was a tall lady, dressed in black, and looked about thirty years of age.

I cannot remember her name, and would not swear that it was Echols; will swear that she said Wilson was a fictitious name.

Leah Fowden—Was boarding at the Montgomery Hall; a lady sent for him one night and asked him about her husband, named Preston; he told her that he had seen a man answering the description at the Beer Garden; I went with her to the Garden; did not find him there; She wanted to go to the Rialto, but I told her it was not a proper place for her to go; went myself, and then came back to her at the Hall; she described her husband as being of light complexion, sandy hair, sandy whiskers and mustache, and blue eyes.

Goran Myers—I saw a woman at the depot about two months ago; she had a one child, and wanted to go to Mobile to look for her husband; said that she understood that he had gone either to Greenville or Mobile; said his name was Col. Wilson; she had no money; went on the train next night; she was between five and six feet in height.

Sheriff Barber testified regarding the excavation under Speed's house, similar to the testimony of Mr. Farden this morning. Had a conversation with Speed on Monday; Speed told me he was found at his house; said that he did not know the name of Echols; he was getting of a box being sent from here to Union Springs. The ground under Speed's house was apparently cold; Wilson told me he found an excavation, and that he lay down in it. He could not have done it. (The watch found on Speed was identified by

Weekly State Journal.

THE Comptroller of the Currency warns the public against receiving the bills of the denominations of $50 and $100 on the First National Bank of Jersey City, $12,000 of unsigned bills having been stolen from the bureau.

THE friends of W. G. Delony, Esq., of Wetumpka, are urging his appointment as chancellor, in place of Gen. Woods, who is about to enter upon the discharge of his duties as United States Circuit Judge. Mr. Delony is county solicitor for Elmore county, and register in chancery. He is an ardent, active Republican, a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and has the entire confidence of his party friends, as well as the respect of all who know him.

THE four leading European steamship companies having contracts for the conveyance of British and German mails, says the New York *Herald*, have entered into a combination and refuse to carry the mails after January 1st, at the reduced rates forming the basis of the recent postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Postmaster General Creswell went to New York and gave his special attention to the matter, and no permanent or even temporary inconvenience was experienced. Meantime it may be asked, when will American capital turn its attention to the resuscitation of our decayed shipping interest, so that we may no longer be at the mercy of foreigners, or compelled to submit to their arrogance.

Texas.

It is highly probable that Congress will take steps at an early day to divide Texas into two or three States. She was admitted to the Union on condition that her territory might be in time divided into five States. She has ample population for two thrifty States, and territory equal to two to three times that of the six New England States combined, being 900 miles across from east to west, and 700 miles from north to south. The idea of hordes of negroes being entrusted ever since her annexation was effected, and it will not be long before its carried into effect. A State as large as the Austrian empire, with varied climate and productions, and separated interests, may well be divided into separate commonwealths.

A Significant Movement.

The manifesto of the people of Selkirk, declaring their independence of the Dominion of Canada and repudiating the authority of the Hudson's Bay Company, while it may not be intended as separation from British rule, is the first evidence of the crumbling of the English colonial system upon this continent. Nova Scotia and British Columbia have been long discontented, and if the movement of the Selkirk people meets with success, these colonies will be encouraged to follow the example set, and probably go a step further.

The Chicago *Republican* thinks that it is the firing of a train in the centre, which prompt expected to be lighted at either end. It says that the great point in this revolution lies in the fact that if the Canadian or home government is disposed to crush it out by force, the midsummer will be here before troops can be marched to Fort Garry, the seat of the provisional government, in that region the winters run into May; the streams are not clear of ice before that time, and the season closes about the first of November. This is a short interval for military operations, hundreds of miles away from a base of supplies. Selkirk can be reached from St. Paul in five or six days, but by the Canadian route it is inaccessible at this time of the year. All this is in favor of the revolutionists, and will have a great effect on any Canadian projects of conquest.

The Postal Telegraph.

The subject of consolidating the telegraph business of all the people into one general system, under the control of the general government, will undoubtedly be one of the prominent topics of consideration before the present Congress. The measure is warmly advocated by most of the prominent newspapers of the country, and vehemently opposed by the owners of the telegraph companies and their allies. When it comes up for consideration we may expect a furious war of words, but its friends are evidently gaining fast in numbers, and have unquestionably the best of the argument. If it is proper and right for the general government to take in charge of the mail service of the country, it is eminently fitting that the same general control and management should be extended to telegraphing, which is but another form of correspondence.

The business of telegraphing has grown beyond the utmost expectations of its inventor, and the use of the wires is almost a daily household necessity. Yet, favored by circumstances, and by the immense profits resulting from the business, its whole control is in the hands of a few men, whose combined power and wealth enable them to bear down or buy off all opposition, and secure them in the possession of a monopoly which amasses large fortunes for them at the expense of millions of their fellow-citizens.

The heavy reductions recently made in the tariff of charges upon messages sent over the wires, proves conclusively how great a tax the proprietors of the lines have for years levied upon the business necessities of the people, and clearly demonstrates the importance of pleading the whole business under a system of governmental management, similar to that which now distributes the mails. That the present charges are grossly exorbitant, formerly a no argument against the change, for the same monopoly that heretofore kept the charges high out rules them again on any pretext, when the pressure under which they came to be reduced is removed. The cost of the lines is small in comparison with the amount of tolls come derived. The large newspapers of New York and other cities long since freed themselves from the pest of this burden of taxation, by building, each for itself, a telegraph line from Washington to its office, and the saving in

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

congressional reporting alone soon reimbursed the cost of putting up the wires.

That a system of governmental telegraphs can be maintained on the principle of the cheap postage we now enjoy, has been fully demonstrated by the advocates of the change. The advantage to the people of being able to send telegraphic messages for a nominal cost to any distance, will soon bring about a change in our business habits which, like all things tending to annihilate time and distance, will tend to bind all the citizens of our common country more closely together. The slow progress will be reserved for the long letters of politicians, the tender epistles of lovers, and that large class of our people who love to water their ideas—but the business men of the country, the men and women of action, people whose communications are "short, sharp and decisive," will use the government telegraph, instead of the mails.

Other considerable thoughts are connected with this subject. There will be no loading down the telegraph with heavy documents. Whether the cars run off the track, or bridges are washed away, or roads are all blocked up with snow, the telegraph communications of the people will be uninterruptedly maintained without extra charge by the fostering hand of our good uncle Sam.

We hope that when the General Assembly reconvenes next Monday, this subject will receive the thoughtful consideration of the members, and that our representatives in Congress will interest in the shape of a memorial in favor of the change, a significant expression of the desire of the people of Alabama in this regard.

Emancipation Day.

The colored people of the United States owe it to themselves to commemorate the anniversary of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Freedom, issued January 1, 1863, with ceremonies no less imposing and enthusiastic to-day as marked than those with which their white fellow-citizens celebrate the recurrence of the Fourth of July. With fife and drum, with cannon and fireworks, with patriotic speeches, songs and general hilarity, the American citizens for nearly a century have recognized, as its anniversary came round, the importance to the country and their race of the birth of our free institutions. We all feel joy and pride in the day and the heroic deeds it commemorates. What the Fourth of July is to the white men of the United States, and more by far than that, the 23rd Day of January should be to the colored people and their descendants

Not only from subjection to political rule, but from personal bondage, from mental degradation, and from the most abject humiliation, the proclamation of President Lincoln emancipated the colored man and his descendants. How warmly should this deed and its resulting consequences be remembered by those whom it benefited! How their hearts should swell in thankfulness to Almighty God for their deliverance, and their glad hosannas ascend in memory of the day and the instrument in which and by which their release was effected. We were glad to learn that arrangements were made for a celebration of the Day of Freedom in this country, at Selma church, last Saturday, and though the weather was inclement enough to deter many but the staunch hearts, it did not good to see hundreds taking their line of march through the storm for the appointed place. We have only one objection to make, and we commend it to the thoughtful consideration of our colored friends. The notice was not given out in time, and the place was too distant from the city for effective demonstration that the occasion demanded. We hope that next year the colored people of the county will move betimes, and with ample preparations and notice to all, get up such a commemoration of their great Day of Liberty as will be worthy appreciation of its significance to them and their children forever.

The King of the Washington Lobby.

(From the New York Sun.)

The king of the Washington lobby is the Hon. Cornelius Wendell. The name is not unfamiliar. Doubtless but a very small proportion of the readers of the *Sun* are so unread in current political affairs as not to have heard of this gentleman and his wonderful agency in national legislation. Still, but a very few have ever seen the man. For the benefit of the readers he is here biographied.

Mr. Wendell is nearly 60 years of age, though apparently under 50. He is six feet two or three inches in height, with a smooth, closely shaved face, hair inclining to grey; wears good clothes, usually of modern pattern; though by no means approaching what may be termed a style; is active in his movements, fairly walking with a pronounced stoop and a somewhat shambling gait; is a rapid talker, especially upon current political topics; knows everybody and everybody's man; is a pronounced Democrat, though personally on terms of familiarity and friendship with leading men of all parties, attends strictly to his business, and has made money at it.

Mr. Wendell began life as a printer. He worked for some time with Sherman Creswell on the Albany *Evening Journal*, through his intimacy with Thurlow Weed, the then famous confidant of the *Evening Journal*, acquired his first notions of politics and of the best way to do business. He subsequently moved to Detroit and bought the *Free Press*, the organ of the Democratic party in that State, and at that time Lewis Cass' familiar friend. He became postmaster of the State, and made considerable money. From Detroit he moved to Washington, where he was also public printer for several years, and where he has since resided, steadily prosecuting his business as lobby agent, and at times securing for himself some fat pickings from the public funds, though more generally depending upon the fees derived from the prosecution of business for others.

Cornelius Wendell and Thurlow Weed are the two great lobbyists of the day, though the latter is now incapacitated by age from much active work. Each of them is possessed of peculiarities differing from the other, but both in common have the tact of ingratiating themselves into the favor of their opponents, and exerting influences not understood by the more simple minded. Thurlow Weed, however, was always desirous of controlling his own party, or of creating a party in his own interests. Mr. Wendell, on the contrary, seems to care but little which party prevails, so that he may control the votes of the legislators. As a Democrat, he takes the ordinary interest of a leader in the success of his party, and works to that end in the heat of an active campaign; but when election is over, he drops his partisanship and devotes his study to the efforts of elected—their antecedents and valuables points with an eye to future business arrangements. As an axe grinder, therefore, he is a success; and whether Congress is Republican or Democratic, he manages to exert the same influence over it, and thus becomes an invaluable agent. Thus it happens that in all great pending jobs, Mr. Wendell's finger-marks are plain.

Whether in the Spain Cuba affair, the old Mexican claim, the revision of the tariff, the disposition of patronage, or what not, Mr. Wendell is sure to have an interest, and on the winning side.

The Latter Days of Thaddeus Stevens.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the following personal chat about the late Thaddeus Stevens: "The memory of this man will grow with years. When history shall present his character free from the mists of prejudice, it will be found to rank among the nation that cannot die. Whatever the reconstruction acts have saved to the future of this nation hangely belongs to Mr. Stevens. It was he who from the beginning seized this question with a determination and firmness which nerved the brave and sustained the faltering. Honestly, at the outset, he (this writer) thought him wrong. But years we realize the wisdom, forecast, and statesmanship of the man, as well as his invincible moral courage. I saw him in the house where he died, and talked with his old housekeeper. He showed me a simple tablet laid in stone at the grave, but said, "I suppose, like the rest of the world, you will have to get something *stuck up in the air* yet it be, plain." His wishes flowers planted on—he planted them always on his mother's grave; also for music, though he said, "I'll be hanged if I know one tune from other." He regretted still living to the wishes of friends who wanted to make him Senator amounted to almost disrespect. When he left his Washington house for Lancaster, on this mission, urged by his pur isans, he remarked, "I leave like a fool." When he came back he said, "And I return like a fool." His benevolence was alike dispensed to friend and foe. His bed-sheeper tells me of a rebel boy who was sore-footed and starving in Lancaster, and who tried to win there to get employment or shelter, when he finally applied to Mr. Stevens. "But why come here?" asked the astonished housekeeper, who really feared that assassination might lurk behind the kind appearance. "Only," was the reply, "I have sought in vain for all among the *best men* I could hear of; now I come to him who is called the worst." He was sheltered and taken care of in Mr. Stevens' house. He thought his death clearly foreshadowed by premonitions which proved to be true, such as overshadowed Mr. Lincoln's also, and that he often cast their shade over the latter days of great men. When urged not to talk about the matter of his funeral and the arrangement of his grave, his reply was, "Why not? I am settling up my business, and this is business."

Anecdotes of Stanton.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following anecdotes of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton:

In the winter of 1862, the Philadelphia *Inquirer* sent on to Washington a raw, green fellow, to collect news for the paper. He had but little knowledge of the world, and did not know how to approach people. One morning he walked up to Secretary Stanton, as he was sitting in his desk, and with an assumed self-assurance and confidence, said, "Good morning, Secretary Stanton, I am correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. What's the news?" Stanton looked most withering look upon this fellow, and in a very angry manner exclaimed, "Young man, do you know whom you are addressing? Get out of here quick;" and you may be sure the correspondent did get out of the building at a rapid rate. It is needless to add that he never ventured into the presence of the War Secretary again. Stanton was short, sharp and decisive in his own manner, Secretary Stanton, as is very often the case with such men, admired this trait in others. When our army was lying before Fredericksburg, he summoned Col. ——, belonging to the engineer corps, into his presence and said abruptly: "Colonel, I want you to have some pontoon boats at Aquia Creek immediately. Have them there to-morrow. Don't let there be a moment's delay." The Colonel looked uneasy at this sharp order, and made some impossibility, for there were then no pontoons to be had within three days at least, and replied as sharply, "——, Mr. Secretary, do you suppose I carry pontoons around with me in my pockets?" This stiff rejoinder evidently pleased the Secretary, and he made a mild, good natured response, whereas, if the Colonel had replied in a mild, good natured manner, he would have received a storm of words and received renewed instructions with the threat of being cashiered if they were not carried out.

John in Town.

(From the St. Louis Democrat.)

The mooted question of the practicability of introducing female labor in the Southern States is about to be solved. For months the press of the country has been discussing the subject, and a variety of views have been expressed. Whatever the political economist may say, and however strong may be the objection of statesmen to the introduction of large bodies of men so different in their characters, habits and habits from the mass of our population, practice must have gone to work, and soon the policy of the movement will be tested in the only way that it can be tested.

The Chicago emigration to the South has commenced in earnest. Last night there arrived here and eleven o'clock, 250 Chinamen arrived here in a special train on the North Missouri road. They came from the Flowery Kingdom, and are in charge of an old St. Louisan, Mr. J. S. Walker, who for many years had been a resident of California, where he became familiar with the language and customs of the Chinese. The caravan is composed exclusively of men—all wearing pig tails and indulging freely in chewing the opium plant. Last night they left on the Central Texas railroad, at $20 a month, and will leave for the South on the first boat. Last night the party lodged at the Biddle street depot, huddled together and chattering in their strange lingo. They are laborers, of short stature, stout limbs and dirty appearance, and the smell they emitted was not as savory as a bale of asafœtida.

Those of our citizens who desire to see John in his native glory, should be on the lookout for them this morning. We cautious those who go among them to take the precaution to supply themselves with fine-tooth combs, as John is very lively, and is qualified to scratch his way to American citizenship.

Halifax, N. S., paper says of an exhibition: "The market of the United States is necessary to our lives. The market of Great Britain is not. Drowned will not bother our children. The warmth of the shade of a brown flag will not promise for a forefoot winter."

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, made and entered on the 16th day of October, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door of the county of Elmore, in the city of Wetumpka, at public auction,

On the 10th day of January, 1870,

as the property of the late Elam E. Enos, deceased, the following described lands situate in the county of Elmore, and through which the railroad of the South & North Alabama Railroad now runs, to-wit:

The N½ of sec. 31, the S½ of sec. 29, the S½ of sec. 32, and the sw¼ of sw¼ of sec. 30, all in township 18 range 17.

Also, the S½ of sec. and the ne¼ of sw¼ of sec. 30, township 18 range 17, 160 acres.

Also, sw¼ of sw¼ of sec. 31, the sw¼ of sw¼ of section 32, the se¼ of sw¼ of sec. 30, township 19 range 17, 160 acres.

Said lands are heavily timbered with pine, oak and hickory.

Terms of sale—one, 40 days, and one-half on a credit 12 months with interest and note with good security.

ANN M. F. DECARD, Adm'x.

dec31-2w

Lands for Rent by Administrator.

I WILL proceed to rent at public auction, at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

Thursday, January 6, 1870,

between the legal hours of sale, the following real estate of the late samuel D. Sharp, to-wit:

That farm lying in Montgomery county, on the Rocky Mount road, 10 miles south of the city of Montgomery, and known as the Sharp farm, on which is said deceased resided at the time of his death, containing 300 acres, more or less. Said lot is to be leased until 1st day of Jan. 1871.

Terms cash, or note due and payable Dec 1, 1870, with two approved sureties.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.

M. Harwell, c. solicitor. J. S. Sharp

dec17-w3

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county made and entered on the 14th day of November, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the premises, at public auction,

On the 10th day of January, 1870,

the following real estate of the late Wm. Pegues, deceased, to-wit:

1 double-barrel Shot Gun, Pouch, &c.

2 Silver Watches, 1 black Horse, stallion,]

1 bay Horse, 1 mule, 1 ox Oxen, 1 ox wagon,

1 lot Hogs, 1 lot Sheep, 1 lot Cattle, 1 lot Geese,

1 man's Saddle, 1 lot Cane Fodder, 1 cotton gin.

Terms of sale—cash. A. HOWARD, Adm'r

dec18-w4 Estate E. A. Chapman, dec'd.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered on the 16th day of December, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Thursday the 6th of January, 1870,

the following personal property, belonging to the estate of Benjamin Chapman, late of said county, deceased, to-wit:

1 double-barrel Shot Gun, Pouch, &c.

2 Silver Watches, 1 black Horse, stallion,]

1 bay Horse, 1 mule, 1 ox Oxen, 1 ox wagon,

1 lot Hogs, 1 lot Sheep, 1 lot Cattle, 1 lot Geese,

1 man's Saddle, 1 lot Cane Fodder, 1 cotton gin.

Terms of sale—cash. A. HOWARD, Adm'r

dec18-w4 Estate E. A. Chapman, dec'd.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered on the 16th day of December, 1869, I will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On the 8th day of January, 1870,

as the property of said deceased, the following described real estate, to-wit:

200 sec. as bounded on the north by lands of Buckner B. Mitchell on the east of lands now in possession of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, on the south by lands of Hiram Gardner, and on the west by lands of George Q. Mooney; and 136 acres, bound on the north by lands of the estate of W. L. Pegues, on the east and south by lands of Wm. Kilby, or lands lately held in possession by said Kilby, on the west by lands of Spencer Lovelace—all said lands to be sold under the decree of said court for the purpose of a division among the heirs of said deceased owner thereof, who are as follows, viz: N. E. H. Walter, George Mitchell, Mary Ann Mitchell, Buckner Mitchell and his children, Ella Newton, Verona Newton, Sarah Newton and Buckner Newton, and William Newton.

WILLIAM PATTON, Sr.,
APPLEWHITE KILBY,
JOHN MITCHELL,
FRANK BANNER,
ROBERT CARTER.

} Comm'rs.

dec22-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the circuit and city courts of Montgomery county against B. F. Rowell, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot on the eastern bank of the Alabama river at a water mark established by Gen. Swift, number 17 range 18, and near the corner of said section, and running north 85° Dis. E. 38 C. and 75 L. to a stake thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L. to the river; thence down the river S. 45 C. and 5 L.; thence south 85° Dis. W. 36 C. to a stake with a white oak pointer; thence north 45° Dis. E. 19 C. 75 L. to the line between Tandy Dent and B. F. Rowell; thence north 85° Dis. E. 16 C. 75 L. W. 40 C. south 5° Dis., containing 18 1-10 acres, more or less. said lands described in deed selling by Benjamin Dent, Sr., and Sandridge Dent, Mary and Eliza H. Rives his wife, and recorded in book 26, pages 414, 415 and 417. Said lot of former sale by ——— lease, he being the last and highest bidder for the same. Sold on the 3d day of Jan. 1870.

Also, One lot of 40 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the south by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, containing 160 acres more or less. Also levied on S. E. corner of sec. 12 township 16 range 17, thence south 7 C. 74 L.; thence E. 8 C.; thence north 7 C. 74 L.; thence west 8 C. to the beginning, containing six acres more or less.

Also, 17-100 acres of land in the city of Montgomery, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the west by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and containing the brick dwelling, and the improvements of P. F. Bendelari.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff

dec18-w3s Montgomery county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy an execution in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county against Richard Ott and Hugh Caffey, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot, bounded and situated on the east side of Jackson street, being 6 communications of Monroe and Adams, and fronting 50 feet on Jackson street, and said lot is to be leased until 1st day of Jan. 1871.

Terms cash, or note due and payable Dec 1, 1870, with two approved sureties.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.

M. Harwell, c. solicitor. J. S. Sharp

dec17-w3

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county made and entered on the 14th day of November, 1869, we will proceed to sell at the premises, at public auction,

On the 10th day of January, 1870,

the following described real estate of the late Wm. Pegues, deceased, to-wit:

The west half of section 1 township 12 range 20. Also the west half of the south east quarter of section 7 and the north east quarter of section 18 township 12 range 19.

Also N. 6. in Square 24, Scott's Plat, as the property of Elias H. Grayson.

ROBERT BARBER,
Executor of Wm. Pegues, dec'd.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the circuit court of Montgomery county against Richard Ott and Hamilton McNeil, in favor of Jo. Eubanks, administrator of Julius C. Alford, deceased, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot, bounded and situated on the east side of Jackson street, being 6 communications of Monroe and Adams, and fronting 50 feet on Jackson street, and said lot is to be leased until 1st day of Jan. 1871.

Terms cash, or note due and payable Dec 1, 1870, with two approved sureties.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.

M. Harwell, c. solicitor. J. S. Sharp

dec17-w3

Notice of Commissioners' SALE.

IN pursuance of and in accordance with the terms and provisions of a commission, issued from the court to the undersigned, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the County Court of Montgomery county, bearing date the 20th day of Dec. 1869, we will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On the 8th day of January, 1870,

as the property of said deceased, the following described lands, to-wit:

200 sec. as bounded on the north by lands of Buckner B. Mitchell on the east of lands now in possession of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, on the south by lands of Hiram Gardner, and on the west by lands of George Q. Mooney; and 136 acres, bound on the north by lands of the estate of W. L. Pegues, on the east and south by lands of Wm. Kilby, or lands lately held in possession by said Kilby, on the west by lands of Spencer Lovelace—all said lands to be sold under the decree of said court for the purpose of a division among the heirs of said deceased owner thereof, who are as follows, viz: N. E. H. Walter, George Mitchell, Mary Ann Mitchell, Buckner Mitchell and his children, Ella Newton, Verona Newton, Sarah Newton and Buckner Newton, and William Newton.

WILLIAM PATTON, Sr.,
APPLEWHITE KILBY,
JOHN MITCHELL,
FRANK BANNER,
ROBERT CARTER.

} Comm'rs.

dec22-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the circuit and city courts of Montgomery county against B. F. Rowell, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot on the eastern bank of the Alabama river at a water mark established by Gen. Swift, number 17 range 18, and near the corner of said sections, and running north 85° Dis. E. 38 C. and 75 L. to a stake thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L. to the river; thence down the river S. 45 C. and 5 L.; thence south 85° Dis. W. 36 C. to a stake with a white oak pointer; thence north 45° Dis. E. 19 C. 75 L. to the line between Tandy Dent and B. F. Rowell; thence north 85° Dis. E. 16 C. 75 L. W. 40 C. south 5° Dis., containing 18 1-10 acres, more or less. said lands described in deed selling by Benjamin Dent, Sr., and Sandridge Dent, Mary and Eliza H. Rives his wife, and recorded in book 26, pages 414, 415 and 417. Said lot of former sale by ——— lease, he being the last and highest bidder for the same. Sold on the 3d day of Jan. 1870.

Also, One lot of 40 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the south by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, containing 160 acres more or less. Also levied on S. E. corner of sec. 12 township 16 range 17, thence south 7 C. 74 L.; thence E. 8 C.; thence north 7 C. 74 L.; thence west 8 C. to the beginning, containing six acres more or less.

Also, 17-100 acres of land in the city of Montgomery, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the west by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and containing the brick dwelling, and the improvements of P. F. Bendelari.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff

dec18-w3s Montgomery county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the circuit and city courts of Montgomery county against B. F. Rowell, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot on the eastern bank of the Alabama river at a water mark established by Gen. Swift, number 17 range 18, and near the corner of said sections, and running north 85° Dis. E. 38 C. and 75 L. to a stake thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L. to the river; thence down the river S. 45 C. and 5 L.; thence south 85° Dis. W. 36 C. to a stake with a white oak pointer; thence north 45° Dis. E. 19 C. 75 L. to the line between Tandy Dent and B. F. Rowell; thence north 85° Dis. E. 16 C. 75 L. W. 40 C. south 5° Dis., containing 18 1-10 acres, more or less. said lands described in deed selling by Benjamin Dent, Sr., and Sandridge Dent, Mary and Eliza H. Rives his wife, and recorded in book 26, pages 414, 415 and 417. Said lot of former sale by ——— lease, he being the last and highest bidder for the same. Sold on the 3d day of Jan. 1870.

Also, One lot of 40 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the south by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, containing 160 acres more or less. Also levied on S. E. corner of sec. 12 township 16 range 17, thence south 7 C. 74 L.; thence E. 8 C.; thence north 7 C. 74 L.; thence west 8 C. to the beginning, containing six acres more or less.

Also, 17-100 acres of land in the city of Montgomery, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the west by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and containing the brick dwelling, and the improvements of P. F. Bendelari.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff

dec18-w3s Montgomery county.

House Wanted.

A SMALL house with about 5 or 6 rooms in a convenient part of the city. Apply at this office.

dec30-3t

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.,

EVAN PARRISH vs. WM. G. WALKER as administrator of John J. Floyd, dec'd, et al.

IT this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Henry C. Semple, one of complainant's solicitors, that the defendant Amanda Badger, wife of William Badger, of full age, and also William Badger, an infant over the age of 14 years, who resides at Gadsden in the State of Alabama and her children George W. Floyd, Emily J. Floyd and Marion Floyd, infants under the age of 14 years, who reside at Quincy in the state of Massachusetts and W. L. Floyd, also of full age, who resides in New Orleans, La., are not inhabitants of this State.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama a week for four consecutive weeks requiring the said defendants to appear before the Register at his office in the city of Montgomery on the 7th day of December, 1869, and answer, plead or demur to the bill of complaint filed in this cause, or the same will be taken pro confesso.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

dec7-w4 pr$12

[FEBRUARY.]

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November term, 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Alabama & Florida Railroad Company vs. Wm. Kilby et al. the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company, I shall proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, at public auction,

On the 1st Monday in February, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, for cash, in said city of Montgomery, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south end of fractional section number one in town ship number seventeen of range number eighteen east at the Alabama River beginning at an ancient stake in the river bank at the mouth of a small creek running north on the east line of said fractional section to the south line of the Federal Reserve Tract; thence south 85 deg. west Par rounds, a straight line to the Alabama river; thence down the river to the point of beginning, to the point where the south line of said section number one strikes the river bank, containing 18 acres more or less, according to the survey of Montgomery and State of Alabama, and conveyed by deed of ——— to ———.

Said sale to be made upon the following terms, viz: Cash, and the purchaser shall pay for the conveyance of said land.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

jan5-w5 pr$13

Chancery Sale of Real Estate in Coosa County.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the last term of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, in the cause of the Alabama & Florida Railroad Company and Joseph H. Bradford, I shall proceed to sell before the Courthouse door in the town of Kenosh in Coosa County,

On the 1st Monday in February, 1870,

at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of section 1 township 12 in range 20. Also the west half of the south east quarter of section 7 and the north east quarter of section 18 township 12 range 19.

J. W. HUGHES, Register.

jan5-w5pr$13

Notice of Commissioners' SALE.

IN pursuance of and in accordance with the terms and provisions of a commission, issued from the court to the undersigned, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the County Court of Montgomery county, bearing date the 20th day of Dec. 1869, we will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On the 8th day of January, 1870,

as the property of said deceased, the following described lands, to-wit:

200 sec. as bounded on the north by lands of Buckner B. Mitchell on the east of lands now in possession of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, on the south by lands of Hiram Gardner, and on the west by lands of George Q. Mooney; and 136 acres, bound on the north by lands of the estate of W. L. Pegues, on the east and south by lands of Wm. Kilby, or lands lately held in possession by said Kilby, on the west by lands of Spencer Lovelace—all said lands to be sold under the decree of said court for the purpose of a division among the heirs of said deceased owner thereof, who are as follows, viz: N. E. H. Walter, George Mitchell, Mary Ann Mitchell, Buckner Mitchell and his children, Ella Newton, Verona Newton, Sarah Newton and Buckner Newton, and William Newton.

WILLIAM PATTON, Sr.,
APPLEWHITE KILBY,
JOHN MITCHELL,
FRANK BANNER,
ROBERT CARTER.

} Comm'rs.

dec22-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the circuit and city courts of Montgomery county against B. F. Rowell, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot on the eastern bank of the Alabama river at a water mark established by Gen. Swift, number 17 range 18, and near the corner of said sections, and running north 85° Dis. E. 38 C. and 75 L. to a stake thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L.; thence in the same direction 9 C. 75 L. to the river; thence down the river S. 45 C. and 5 L.; thence south 85° Dis. W. 36 C. to a stake with a white oak pointer; thence north 45° Dis. E. 19 C. 75 L. to the line between Tandy Dent and B. F. Rowell; thence north 85° Dis. E. 16 C. 75 L. W. 40 C. south 5° Dis., containing 18 1-10 acres, more or less. said lands described in deed selling by Benjamin Dent, Sr., and Sandridge Dent, Mary and Eliza H. Rives his wife, and recorded in book 26, pages 414, 415 and 417. Said lot of former sale by ——— lease, he being the last and highest bidder for the same. Sold on the 3d day of Jan. 1870.

Also, One lot of 40 acres, more or less, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the south by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and on the west by lands of Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, containing 160 acres more or less. Also levied on S. E. corner of sec. 12 township 16 range 17, thence south 7 C. 74 L.; thence E. 8 C.; thence north 7 C. 74 L.; thence west 8 C. to the beginning, containing six acres more or less.

Also, 17-100 acres of land in the city of Montgomery, bounded on the north by Clayton street, on the east by lands of Wm. Kilby, on the west by the Montgomery and Selma railroad, and containing the brick dwelling, and the improvements of P. F. Bendelari.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff

dec18-w3s Montgomery county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy an execution in my hands from the city court of Montgomery county against Richard Ott and Hamilton McNeil, in favor of Jo. Eubanks, administrator of Julius C. Alford, deceased, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in January, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot, bounded and situated on the east side of Jackson street, being 6 communications of Monroe and Adams, and fronting 50 feet on Jackson street, and said lot is to be leased until 1st day of Jan. 1871.

Terms cash, or note due and payable Dec 1, 1870, with two approved sureties.

AVERETT HOWARD, Adm'r.

M. Harwell, c. solicitor. J. S. Sharp

dec17-w3

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of James R. Jones, late of Montgomery county, Ala., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of Nov. 1869, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

LOUISA HARRIS, (c.) Adm'x.

dec6-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wilson G. Richardson, late of Montgomery county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of Nov. 1869, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

LOUISA HARRIS, (c.) Adm'x.

dec6-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wilson G. Richardson, late of Montgomery county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of Nov. 1869, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

WILSON R. RICHARDSON.

dec6-6w Administrator of Wilson G. Richardson, dec'd.

Notice of Administration.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of James Bonner, late of Montgomery county, Ala., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of Nov. 1869, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate within the time allowed by law or they will be barred.

WILLIAM C. RAY, Adm'r.
VIRGINIA A. RAY, Adm'x.

dec6-6w

The State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, November 29th, 1869.

Estate of James R. Jones, deceased.

THIS day came E. M. Cole, administrator of said estate, and filed his statements and accounts for final settlement of said estate, and prays that the same may be audited, passed and allowed.

It is ordered that the 5th day of December, 1869, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

W. E. HUNTER, Judge Probate.

dec6-3w Elmore county, Ala.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Richard Spooner, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of November, 1869, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

HENRY SPOONER, Adm'r.

dec6-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Ann Mitchell, late of Montgomery county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of Nov. 1869, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., creditors of said estate are notified to

court, whether said fence and gates have been built and completed as required by the contract.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That at any time within two months after receiving notice or information that the line of said public fence as located or designated by said court of county commissioners, passes over his land, any owner of land over which said fence passes, who has not consented thereto in writing, may make application to the court of county commissioners for damages resulting to his land from the building of said fence on or over the same; and the court must thereupon appoint a jury of five freeholders, who must before acting be sworn (one of said jury being competent to administer the oath to the others) truly to inquire and assess such damages, taking into consideration the advantages and disadvantages which will probably result from such fence. Such jury must, after notifying the owner, examine the lands, hear such proof as they may deem necessary, assess the damages and certify the same to the court of county commissioners, which on receiving the report of the jury, may change the route or line of the fence, if deemed expedient, or may accept the assessment as made by the jury, in which case the amount of the same is to be paid by the county treasurer out of the special fund for building and keeping up said fence and gates herein provided for.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the said court of county commissioners may do all acts, and make all orders authorized by this act, at any regular or special term of said court, and it necessary, the probate judge may call special terms of said court, for the performance of any of the duties prescribed by this act.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as said fence and gates shall be built and completed, as required by the contract, said court of county commissioners shall cause public notice of the fact to be given by publication in the *Florence Journal*, or in some other newspaper published in Florence, or in the nearest newspaper to the town of Florence, and from and after the date of such notice, it shall not be lawful for the owner of any horse, mule, cow, hog, sheep, or any other animal, to permit such animal to run at large in the district of country lying between the Tennessee river and said public fence; and the owner of such stock, so going at large, shall be liable to the party injured for any damage done by said stock to any lands, or to crops, fruit trees, shrubbery or other property thereon within said district, which are taxed under this act, to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That when any such damage as is mentioned in the preceding section is done by stock so running at large, the party injured may make complaint thereof, under oath, before any justice of the peace residing in said district, notwithstanding that the defendant may live in another beat or another county; and the justice must thereupon issue his warrant immediately, returnable in five days from the date thereof, and if the trespassing stock is described in the complaint, the justice must issue with the warrant, and returnable at the same time, an attachment directing the constable to take into his custody the stock committing the trespass, and safely keep them to await the determination of the suit, and a lien on said trespassing stock for the payment of the damages and costs, shall attach from the date of the warrant; *Provided*, however, that wherever stock is attached under this act the same may be replevied on giving bond as in attachment suits, as now provided by law; and that the party against whom the judgment is rendered, shall have the right of appeal as in other civil cases; and where the damages claimed exceed one hundred dollars, the attachment shall be issued returnable to the circuit court for Lauderdale county, and may be issued by any officer authorized by law to issue attachments returnable to said court; *Provided further*, That the attachment and lien given by this section shall not exist in favor of persons owning or possessing lands in said district on which the taxes provided for by this act are not levied, and said persons shall not recover for damages done by stock on their lands, without proving that the same were enclosed by lawful fences.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That any person owning or lawfully in possession of lands on which the taxes provided for by this act are levied, and on which there is growing or planted, or has been grown during the year a crop of any kind, or fruit, or shrubbery, shall have the right to take possession of any animal, if found at large, or uncontrolled, on the premises of such owner, and such person or his agent, so taking up such animal, shall forthwith notify the owner of such animal personally, or by leaving written notice at the residence of such owner, or by making within twenty-four hours after taking up such animal, the affidavit hereafter required, before a justice of the peace in said district.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person taking up any such animal on his premises shall take such animal off his premises, before he shall have notified the owner or his agent personally, or in writing, or have made before a justice of the peace the affidavit hereinafter required, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding two hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of any person taking up stock under this act to make affidavit before the justice of the peace, either that he knows the owner of said stock, and who he is, or that he does not know such owner. And if the first affidavit is made, the justice shall issue a notice to said owner, which shall be served on him or his agent, or left at the residence of such owner or agent, either by constable, or the taker up, or by some person especially appointed by the justice, as he may determine. And upon application of the owner, or his agent, the justice shall give him an order for his property, he first paying the justice his fees, and the fees hereinafter named for taking up and keeping said stock; *Provided*, That the owner or his agent shall have the right to such order without paying any fees, if he files with the justice an affidavit setting forth any fact showing that the taking had no right under this act, to take up such stock; in such case the taker up may sue for said taking up and keeping said stock, and recover damages, if he had the right to take up stock under this act; *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall relieve the owner of said stock from the necessity of giving a replevy bond, if the same is replevied under this act. If the taker up of any stock shall make affidavit that the owner of such stock is not known to him, then such taker up shall proceed as provided by law in case of estrays, and no fees shall be chargeable by the justice or constable, for the affidavit and serving the notice to the taker up, or to the owner of the stock. And where the owner is known, if he or his agent do not claim his animal within ten days after receiving notice of the taking up of such stock or animal, the same shall be considered an estray, and the taker up shall proceed in the same manner in relation to such animal as in case of an estray where the owner is unknown.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That for taking up and keeping under this act, the following fees shall be allowed for the use of the person taking up, to-wit: For taking up each horse, mule or ass, one dollar; for taking up each head of cattle, fifty cents; for taking up each hog, sheep or goat, twenty-five cents; one-half of the above sums for every day each of said animals is kept by the taker up. The taker up shall not be liable for injuries to animals, or for escapes, except in cases of wilful neglect, or where such damage was intended.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who negligently, wilfully, or maliciously, opens a gate, or lets down the bars or fence of any enclosure kept for stock in said district of country between the Tennessee river and said public fence, thereby turning out or attempting to turn out the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who negligently, wilfully or maliciously leaves open, or injures or destroys one of said public gates, or removes, pulls down, injures or destroys any portion of said public fence, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned at the discretion of the court trying the same.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the assessor, collector and treasurer of Lauderdale county to perform all the duties of their respective offices, authorized by this act; and they shall enter into bond and security, in such sums as the court of county commissioners may deem sufficient for the performance of their respective duties, and the protection of the special fund herein authorized; and they shall receive the same compensation or per centage for their services that they receive for assessing, collecting and disbursing the county tax, to be paid out of the special fund authorized by this act.

Approved, December 14, 1869.

No. 10.] AN ACT

To open registration on the day of voting provided by an act passed at the present session of this General Assembly, to be held in the county of Franklin, on the 6th day of January, 1870.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That the judges of the voting to be held in Franklin county, on the 6th day of January, 1870, pursuant to an act for that purpose, passed at the present session of the General Assembly, shall on said day, at their respective precincts, open lists for the registration of citizens, which lists should be returned, after the close of the polls, to the office of the judge of probate of said county, and all citizens of said county whose names shall be registered in said lists, and also those heretofore registered in accordance with the laws of this State, may vote at said election.

Approved, December 14, 1869.

No. 11.] AN ACT

To provide for the proper and equitable distribution of stock in the Mobile and Girard Railroad among the tax payers of the town of Troy.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That when the bonds to the amount of $65,000 00 issued by the town of Troy for the extension of the Mobile and Girard Railroad to said town shall have been paid, then the stock in said road, taken by said town, shall be transferred by the corporate authorities of said town to the persons, their heirs, representatives or assigns, in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by each for the redemption of said bonds.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 12.] AN ACT

To re-enact and put in force certain laws in relation to the incorporation of the town of Troy.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all laws and parts of laws incorporating the town of Troy, in Pike county, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama be, and the same are hereby re-enacted, and put in full force and effect.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 13.] AN ACT

To amend the first section of an act approved 25th January, 1867.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the first section of an act, approved 25th day of January, 1867, which is in the words following, to-wit: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners of the county of Madison be and they are hereby empowered to sell and transfer the dividend stock of said county of Madison in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the indebtedness of said county now due and outstanding," be amended by adding after the words "now due and outstanding" in the last line of the said section, the following words: "or any indebtedness of said county which may hereafter become due and payable;" and by striking out the word "dividend" in said section, so that said section shall read as follows: "That the court of county commissioners of the county of Madison be and they are hereby empowered to sell and transfer the stock of said county of Madison in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad company, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the indebtedness of said county now due and outstanding, or any indebtedness of said county which may hereafter become due and payable."

Approved, December 15th, 1869.

No. 14.] AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Logan and family, of Coosa county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners of Coosa county is hereby authorized and empowered to afford assistance in their discretion to Samuel Logan and family of said county, and the said Logan and family shall be permitted to reside on their own land.

Approved, December 15th, 1869.

No. 15.] AN ACT

To give the probate court of Montgomery county jurisdiction over the estate of James C. Ray, deceased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the probate court of Montgomery county shall have jurisdiction to grant letters of administration on the estate of James C. Ray, deceased, late of Macon county, and to proceed in the administration and settlement of said estate, in all respects as if the said James C. Ray had been a citizen of the county of Montgomery at the time of his death.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 16.] AN ACT

To attach a part of Autauga to Baker county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the north one-half of township (20) twenty, range (14) fourteen, and north one-half of township (20) twenty, range (15) fifteen, and north one-half of township (20) twenty, range (16) sixteen, now a part of Autauga, be and the same are hereby attached to, and made a part of Baker county.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 17.] AN ACT

To add a part of Baker county to Dallas county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That that portion of Baker county, beginning at the southwest corner of township (20) twenty range (11) eleven, thence north on the range line to township line between twenty (20), and twenty-one (21), thence due east along said township line to the Big Mulberry creek, thence down said Big Mulberry creek south, to the township line between (19) nineteen and (20) twenty, thence west to the beginning, be and the same is hereby attached to Dallas county.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 18.] AN ACT

Fixing the time of holding the courts in the fifth judicial circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the courts in the fifth judicial circuit shall be held as follows, viz:

In the county of Blount on the first Mondays of March and September, and may continue one week.

In the county of DeKalb on the third Mondays of March and September, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Jackson on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Madison on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue until the business is disposed of.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 19.] AN ACT

Declaring the effect of decrees in chancery upon proceedings for partition.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That all partitions made under, and by virtue of proceedings in chancery, shall be firm and effectual forever; and that the final decree of the court of chancery, for, or upon the petition, shall be binding and conclusive, as absolutely as if mutual releases were executed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the final decree of a court of chancery, upon the petition, shall vest titles in the persons to whom the shares are allotted, in as full and ample a manner as if each had conveyed to the other; *Provided, however*, That the right of appeal, upon decree for partition, shall exist as in other cases.

Approved, December 15, 1869.

No. 24.] AN ACT

To authorize the Auditor of Public Accounts to issue duplicate warrants.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be, and he is hereby empowered to issue duplicate warrants upon the Treasury of the State, whenever he is satisfied by competent proof that the original warrant has been destroyed or lost; and the party holding such duplicate warrant shall have the same right as if he held the original warrant; and the Treasurer is authorized to pay such warrant.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall fraudulently obtain any duplicate warrant as above provided, they shall be punished as in cases of larceny.

Approved, December 16, 1869.

No. 21.] AN ACT

To authorize John R. Mott, a citizens of the State of Georgia, to qualify as executor of the estate of James A. Chapman, deceased.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That the Probate Judge, of Russell county be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant letters testamentary upon the estate of James A. Chapman, deceased, to John R. Mott, a citizen of the State of Georgia.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said John R. Mott, upon receiving letters testamentary, as provided for in the first section of this act, shall be authorized to administer said estate in all respects as if he were a citizen of this State.

Approved, December 16, 1869.

No. 23.] AN ACT

Making Appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the purposes hereinafter specified, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of September, A. D., 1870:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the payment of the Governor's salary, four thousand dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Secretary of State, two thousand and four hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Auditor, two thousand and four hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Treasurer, two thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Attorney-General, two thousand and eight hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, three thousand and six hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources, two thousand and five hundred dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the Governor's Recording Secretary, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the clerk in Auditor's office, one thousand and five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources, one thousand dollars.

For compensation of the keeper of the State Capitol, one hundred and fifty dollars.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

For the payment of the salaries of three Judges of the Supreme Court, four thousand dollars each.

For the payment of the salaries of Chancelors and Judges of the Circuit Court, three thousand dollars each.

For the payment of the salaries of the Marshal and Librarian, two thousand dollars.

For the payment of the salary of the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, two thousand dollars.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the payment of the per diem and milage of Senators and Representatives of the General Assembly, and compensation of the officers, clerks, and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, forty-five thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary at the rates provided by law.

For the payment of the per diem and milage and incidental expenses of the Board of Education, three thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary.

For the payment of the per diem and milage of the Board of Regents, three thousand dollars, or so much as may be necessary.

For the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, for completing the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, and arranging their papers for file, two hundred and fifty dollars each.

For watchmen and messengers, four thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES.

One hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and twenty cents; being the one-fifth of the aggregate revenue received during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869.

To the Educational fund for the ensuing scholastic year, sixty thousand nine hundred and three dollars, being the amount of the poll-tax for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1869.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

There is hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid upon the Governor's order, as provided by law, for the purpose of defraying the incidental and contingent expenses of the Government.

For distributing the acts of the present session of the General Assembly and the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, six hundred dollars.

Approved, December 16, 1869.

TORN PAGE

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870. NO. 1.

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THE *Advertiser* of the 8th inst., under the head of "Virtuous Indignation," says: 'The organ of the Radical party here shall enjoy all the credit and popularity it deserves, under the circumstance, as the zealous champion of its friend Speed." Now, the *Advertiser* well knows, that the JOURNAL did not in any sense become the champion of *our friend Speed*, not that we object in any manner to be called the friend of Speed, or to have Speed for our friend, or that we would for one moment hesitate to defend him in all that is right and honorable. But we do regard it in bad taste for newspapers to take up and forejudge or against cases pending before the courts, and especially when that is done in the party spirit, as in this case. And now, if the *Advertiser* only alluded to this case "for the purpose of deducing a moral from it appropriate to the occasion," why the wholesale charge against the Republican party, and particularly against the republican Legislature. The *Advertiser* of the 8th says: "We further declared 'nor is Speed morally any worse than *many* of his white allies and comrades in the Legislature.' *Again we say that is true.* We do not propose to undertake to defend every member of the Legislature in advance of any charge. If this Legislature has no more intelligent whom any charge can be made, it is the first of the sort that ever convened in the State. But the *Advertiser*, very generously, only gives the mildest portion of what it did say in the editorial of the 5th inst. In that editorial, speaking of Speed, it said: 'He has been guilty of subornation of perjury, as the evidence in the case would seem plainly to indicate; of receiving stolen goods, concerning which the proof appears to be direct," &c.; and then goes on to say: "Suppose the personal conduct and character of the various members of our representative of Legislature were thoroughly exposed to the public, would it not be shown that, perhaps, a *majority* had committed offences before or during their connection, of a correct, equal in point of criminality to the charges under which Speed rests, of subornation of perjury and larceny? Would it not be shown that a *majority* had received bribes in office and that they had prostituted and sold their official trust, and betrayed the people for more? Without doubt, yes." Now the *Advertiser* is exceedingly fair and candid, but it is a little singular, if he has not learned the difference, in speaking of any body of men, between "many" and "majority." Many is a very indefinite term; but speaking of a majority of a legislature composed of some near one hundred and thirty members is quite another thing. We say to the *Advertiser* we have regarded and still desire to regard the *Advertiser* as fair and candid, but we must think candor requires that it shall stick to or take back what it really did say. As to whether the "negro race" (to use the language of the *Advertiser*) constitutes "the better part of the Radical party in Alabama," we are not called on for any opinion. We simply say that all men, of all races, are entitled to equal civil and political rights, and each man is entitled to be measured by his own conduct justly entitles him to, and we do say that this continual arraying every case, where a colored man or woman is concerned, before the public, and prejudging the case against the colored man, shows the true feelings and opinions of the Democratic press, and what they would do if they had the power.

Relief of Disabilities.

The position of the Republican party of Alabama in reference to the relief from all political disabilities of every man ought to be well known by this time wherever Alabama himself is known. An overwhelming majority of the party desire and are pledged to procure such relief. The local Legislature has officially memorialized Congress in favor of it, and Alabama's representatives in both branches of Congress have worked and continue to work for the passage into law of this generous measure. If the measure have opponents, they are too few to make themselves heard, and certainly cannot make themselves felt.

This position has not been taken through sinister motives nor to subserve partisan interests. Its advocacy is no insincere parade of rhetoric. The authors and supporters of the proposition to relieve, broadly, liberally, without a single exception, are true and honest Republicans, many of them high in position and all dignified in character, who act in obedience to the dictates of conscience and political justice, and do not belong to the class of tricksters who seek popularity at the cost of deceit and pandering. Determined as they are honest, these men, whether in office or in private station, both in the State and at the Federal capitol, will go on, earnestly and energetically, until the happy result is reached which leaves no man in Alabama fettered on account of his participation in rebellion.

Alabama Republicans are justifiably proud, too, that their petition and argument for relief magnanimously rise higher than partisanship. Abused, openly and secretly opposed, publicly and privately ostracised, indiscriminately slandered and condemned, they have fought the good fight for the establishment of law and order in this State to a point of present success which they consider reliable guaranty for future peace. They believe the foundation of genuine Republican government in Alabama is built upon rock, and that the angry floods of opposition hate cannot wash it away. The people begin to feel, with an approach to unanimity, that their political welfare has been advanced by Republicanism as it could not have been secured by any anti-Republican policy. The men of brain, character and moral influence, among the disabled, themselves acknowledge that only mischief—perhaps irremediable ruin—would follow the practical adoption of the counsels of the pestilent breed of small-beer politicians whose obscurity previous to the war has proved the fatal cause of their present leadership of the Democracy. While, also, the Republican party has no serious fears of any form of opposition, it has reason to believe that the animus of its foes would be less bitter and its own triumphs decidedly easier, if relief gave opportunity to the wiser and more courteous Democrats, now disabled, to resume the control they formerly exercised over their party. Above all other considerations, however, with the patriot, is the firm faith that the signs of the times here indicate that Republicanism, presented fairly and fully, will take lasting hold upon the heads and hearts of the masses. If there is no mistake about this matter, the demands of caution as well as the plea of mercy, will be answered by the general removal of disabilities. This is the risk to be incurred. Republican statesmen of Alabama are willing to take the risk.

Presenting to the nation a State thoroughly reconstructed, whose loyalty is avouched, whose future fidelity and patriotism are considered certain, whose ability and resolve to be an efficient coadjutor with other States for Republican truth are esteemed of high national value, whose efforts in the past have not been insignificant, the Republicans of Alabama, feeling their own strength, great in principle and mighty in numbers, with pity mingled by fear for any addition this act of liberality will give their foes, ask the Federal Congress to use the high powers to them confided by the people to set free every citizen of this State from political disabilities.

Alabama Minerals.

The Demopolis *Republican* is one of the best news and party papers in the State. It is edited by Hon. Pierce Burton, whose soundness of intellect and excellence of character place him high among those who are to be depended on to give just representation and honorable strength to genuine Republicanism in Alabama. The last issue of this paper contains an article, entitled, "The State's Iron," which we would it be read!" which we copy because it is ably written and advocates State aid for an industry to which we tried hard to direct it three years ago.

The most modest description of Alabama's mineral resources, especially in the three great staples of iron-working, lime, coal and iron, proves them equal at least to anything of the kind in America. They are more than abundant—they are inexhaustible. Ores of the various sorts are rich in metal of the best quality. Stone coal and charcoal are both superior and convenient to the ores, while the necessary lime is almost in the way. Conjecture has nothing to say in regard to these matters. Geological survey and manufacturing test have proved the existence of all the essentials of an immense iron trade in Alabama to be fact. Private enterprize has already put in the market Alabama made iron and steel which exports pronounce better than the products of the furnaces and mills of other States and countries.

Capital and labor skilled in this branch of industry are all that are further needed to make an addition to the wealth and population of the State, that can be gained neither so rapidly or certainly by any other means. Surplus home capital, of which there is this year a good deal, will not seek investment in iron furnaces and mills, for the reason that the men who hold that money, for the most part agriculturists, know nothing, believe in nothing, will trust nothing as a source of profit, except cotton culture. We must get our iron workers and mining capital from abroad. But how?

Mill and furnace proprietors, who have large, independent capital, have it already profitably employed in other localities. They are doing well, and are not inclined to incur the trouble and labor incident to transfers of great establishments, merely for the chance of making a slightly increased cent. per cent. They will let well enough alone by staying where they are.

Around every one of these great iron establishments, however, are to be found as foremen, bosses and superintendents, men who have the technical knowledge, practical experience and business capacity to conduct similar establishments of their own. This class of men can command some money, but not enough to start on the large scale necessary to do business in competition with the older and richer concerns in which they are employed. To such the Alabama mineral fields offer opportunities of wealth and position which they would gladly embrace, if they could be assured that their own skill and energy and small means would not be allowed to fail for want of outside assistance at an emergency. If the State were to give such enterprising men the assurance that their labors should not be wasted as long as they did right and prudently; if it gave them encouragement to hope that their infant struggles should receive any essential and justifiable aid, next year would welcome the smoke wreaths of an hundred furnaces and mills curling above the happy homes of thousands of stalwart ironworkers. The carrying trade of our railroads would become profitable. Their repair would be cheapened. Cheap fuel would be among the poor man's blessings, and the prosecution of the various industries incident to the extensive and cheap production of iron would be increased amazingly.

We therefore endorse and commend the proposition to use the State's credit, under the conditions of limitation of amount and the exaction of ampliest security, to promote the development of the mineral resources of the States.

The State Credit—How Should It be Used!

The State of Alabama now has a law by virtue of which the Governor is required to pledge the credit of the State for the payment of the first mortgage bonds of new railroads, to the extent of sixteen thousand dollars per mile, provided, that twenty miles of road must be first built and equipped before any endorsement is made. Under this liberal policy railroads are being built in every direction. A proposition is now before the Legislature to increase the amount to twenty thousand dollars per mile, and to extend it to roads already in operation, and to some amount to be invested in other localities. They are doing well, and are not inclined to incur the trouble and labor incident to transfers of great establishments, merely for the chance of making a slightly increased cent. per cent. They will let well enough alone by staying where they are.

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Communication.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 4, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

As the Legislature will meet again on Monday next, and my official connection with the Board of Education will soon cease, my duties calling me to another field of labor, and as I expect to be gone before they assemble, permit me the use of your valuable sheet to lay before them a few facts connected with the educational interests of the State.

1st. I beg to inform them that the State is indebted to the public school fund for one entire year of interest on the school moneys, amounting to over five hundred thousand dollars. Now for the proof of the above assertion:

When the Board of Education was organized, July 23d, 1868, not a dollar of school money had been drawn for that year. This, I presume, will be really conceded. The Board at that session, in July and August, 1868, designated the 1st of October, 1868 as the commencement of the scholastic year, leaving out the nine preceding months. The first scholastic year closed, as per enactment of the Board, June 30th, 1869. The second year commenced January 1st, 1870, as per recent enactments, leaving for 1868 and 1869 only one year for which the interest was drawn; now, I presume, the members of the Legislature know that most of this $500,000, which the State has withheld from the children, is money given them by the general government, the principal of which could never be diminished, but the interest was forever to be applied to school purposes for the benefit of the original township to which the general government gave it, and the Board of Education has held this principal as a sacred trust and never attempted to divert a dollar from the township to which it was originally given. Gentlemen of the Legislature, can you see the point? and are you ready to place them once where it belongs, in the school fund for the benefit of the children of the State?

Let me ask your serious consideration to the facts above, and I am satisfied you will do your whole duty in the matter.

While upon the subject of legislation for public schools, let me make a few more suggestions, and in doing so let me assure you that it is done in no spirit of dictation but from the interest I necessarily feel in your educational system; having been a member of the Board of Education now two years. With the number of pupils in the State the 850,000 or thereabouts now received from interest, poll tax, special tax, &c., the schools cannot run more than three or four months, and good teachers cannot be induced to conduct them with only this temporary employment, there being so many inducements to engage in other more profitable business.

Allow me to suggest a way how this can be remedied. Our County Superintendents are paid by the year, and under the law their salaries are fixed by the people themselves at so much per annum. So that we pay them the same for four months services, as we would, were the schools open nine months. Now it seems to me that the best way to remedy this evil would be by a law allowing the school districts to tax themselves; say school districts to tax themselves; say one dollar per month on the dollar, and an additional poll tax not exceeding $1 50. The districts to decide by a vote whether they will so tax themselves or not, and this, it seems to me, will be the best way to get out of the difficulty, and this is the way other States raise moneys to support the free public schools. And where, may I ask, is the objection to allowing any city or other school district in the State, to tax themselves (provided no one voted on such question except such as would pay their proportion of such tax) to build schoolhouses and continue their school longer than it would otherwise be, as the same school officers could as easily manage them for nine months as three, and you could then secure the best of teachers to conduct them; and it would allow the cities, towns and townships in the State to carry into effect the system of graded schools, as classified at our last session, by establishing the four grades from the primary to the high school, and thereby furnish the children with the opportunities for a good, practical business education.

Gentlemen sometimes say, be careful of new projects. So say I; but this is no new project—it is as old as the free school system in most of the States of the North, of which I will mention but one, the State of Illinois. There the free schools are open ten months in each year, and children are entered in the primary and graduated from the high schools, prepared for any occupation of life, an honor to their State and their school. And why is it not as easy to do this in Alabama as anywhere else? Your cities have, in most instances, to send their children from home, and often to other States, at an enormous expense. Now, I venture the assertion, that if all such persons would establish good public schools on the plan herein suggested, it would not cost them one half as much as now, and they would have the satisfaction of having their children under their own care, where both health and morals could be looked after. But argument is not needed to prove so plain a proposition, and I will not insult your intelligence to attempt further argument on so plain and self-evident proposition, but pass on to other points that I desire to speak on.

Let me beg your indulgence a few moments with a few thoughts in regard to our University, in which we are another instance where money was bestowed by a generous government for a specified purpose, but which has been diverted by a trustee, the Legislature (though, I am proud to say, not by your body). If you will look back to the first donation made by the general government, you will see that over a million and a half of money in lands were donated for the State University, with the same express stipulation that the interest only should be used, the principal to be kept as a perpetual fund.

Gentlemen! where are those funds to-day? Most of them "have gone glimmering through the things that were," and the children of the State (yea, the children of the general government; the rightful recipients of this magnanimous bounty, have been deprived of this, its generosity; and by whom, let me ask; by those who should have held every dime sacred to the purpose for which it was bestowed, the former Legislatures of Alabama, or, verily, the State, the trustee of a trust fund.

In reconstructing the State and starting the wheels of progress in motion let me implore you not to forget the University, and though you may not be able to right all her wrongs, you can do much very much in aiding her progress; she requests this aid, not as a beggar, but as a right.

The buildings were burned because your predecessors were using them to aid and assist in the destruction of the government and she asks that you donate the $70,000 loaned as a building fund in 1860, not as a favor but simply an act of justice.

I am satisfied gentlemen of the Legislature, that you will gladly and readily repair this wrong, for I know you are Republicans, and to be a true Republican is to be in favor of education for all. Equal and exact justice to every one without regard to race or color *Vea, or previous condition either*, (even *if he was a rebel.*)

There is one view of the poll tax question that I think needs some legislation, as it is made one of the sources by which a large amount of our school moneys are raised. The returns made to the Auditor for poll tax of 1868-69 seems to me to be far short of what it should be, showing that the whole tax has not been collected, or, if collected, not returned. I am clearly of the opinion that it has not been collected.

Would it not be well to adopt some method by which a fund raised for so important a purpose could be more closely collected, by returning the names of those paying to the judges of elections, or requiring the receipt for poll tax paid to be presented when the man comes to cast his ballot. The collector should be compelled to give every one paying the poll tax a receipt, which is not always done now.

I hope some method may be presented to secure this valuable fund for school purposes.

I had intended calling your attention to other matters, but this letter is already too long, and I hope that you will receive these suggestions in the same spirit of kindness and interest in which they are given, and act up to your convictions of right and justice to the children of the State.

Do this and I will risk the result. Do it in a spirit of justice, and children yet unborn will rise up and call you blessed.

Yours, &c.,

G. A. SMITH.

THE special message of Gov. Smith, which appears on our fourth page, in reference to the injunction recently granted by the United States District Court, restraining the collection of taxes from the "Southern Express Company," is an able and convincing argument against the legality of the injunction, and in favor of the State's right to levy and enforce payment of taxes upon this corporation. It is difficult, indeed, to understand how the dissolution of the injunction can be delayed a moment in the face of the array of facts and law made by the Governor. We are pleased to note the promptness with which Mr. Burton of Marengo, acted in this matter, and hope his bill

"To prohibit the transaction of the business of an express company by corporations created by or under the laws of any other State or Territory which have heretofore, or which may hereafter, fail to comply with the revenue laws of this State,"

may immediately become law. When Senator Matt. Carpenter's speech, pointing out the dangers threatening the country from the abuse of their privileges by chartered monopolies, first appeared, we were inclined to think that he was unwarrantably trying to alarm others, but now feel that he had cause to speak his words of warning. The Pacific Railroad is stronger than New York; the Pennsylvania Central is quietly concerting a financial power that can, in the twinkling of an eye, bring the great West to its knees; the Baltimore and Ohio system of roads is binding its iron muscles upon its great tributary region from Maryland to Cincinnati; the telegraph companies black mail the whole land without dread of interruption, and the express routes hold many of the most important mercantile interests in absolute vassalage. It is high time that the law-makers who give these corporations the enlarged franchises which enable them to accumulate enormous wealth, should place between them and the people the power and duty some bulwark of protection. They should at least be forced to pay some part of the expenses of the governments which create them.

Some days ago the *Mail* said in effect that the Democrat Dox had introduced a bill into Congress for the relief of political disabilities, and that Mr. Buckley had not done anything to secure relief. What Mr. Dox or has not done, we are not fully prepared to say, but the *Mail* is absolutely ignorant of the contents of an issue of the JOURNAL which it pretended to quote, or it knew, at the time it made the statement about Mr. Buckley, that the statement was false. The fact is—which fact was too commonly known for an editor to be unaware of it—that on or about the 6th day of December, at the earliest possible opportunity after Congress opened its session, Messrs. Buckley and Warner simultaneously introduced in the House and Senate two bills each, one to secure general relief, the other, the first failing, to secure the relief of all disabled Alabamians. The Senate heard the latter bill read twice and ordered it to be printed. We can not speak positively of the action of the House on Mr. Buckley's bill, but feel certain that it has made the same progress as Mr. Warner's Senate bill. We do know further that both, with the co-operation of our other Republican representatives, or a part of them, are working hard to get the Alabama relief bill, at least, passed soon. Will the *Mail* correct the false impression it has made?

HON WM. V. TURNER, from Elmore, has organized a Republican club of 75 members in Wetumpka, and from that as a centre, intends to establish similar clubs throughout his county. This is the right way to work for the party and the surest way to diffuse a knowledge of its principles and gain converts to their support. Hon. Turner has the *esprit de corps* among the veterans. All honor to Mr. Turner for what he has done! We commend his energy as an example to other Republicans in other counties. Let there be some open work, as well as private talk.

RUTLEDGE, Crenshaw county, rejoices in a weekly paper. Vol. 1, No. 1 of the Rutledge *Reporter*, Stanley & Padgett publishers, gives promise of furnishing the citizens of that locality with a passable local organ.

THE communication of General Smith is published on its own merits. We have not the time to give an opinion on the subjects treated at present.

A BRASS BAND has been formed in Opelika, Prof. Myer, of Montgomery, conductor.

Anecdotes of Edwin M. Stanton.

"DIXON," the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writes:

"It was one day in 1864, if I am right in my recollection, I went up to the War Department about ten o'clock in the morning, and waited with others to see Secretary Stanton in the Adjutants office. There were a dozen or more of us, and we had to sit for half an hour before work gave him a chance to come from his inner room. When he came he stood as usual by the desk, and heard each man's story or request or petition. Third or fourth in coming forward was a rough ly dressed elderly man, evidently embarrassed at finding himself face to face with the power of the War Office. He stated his business in a few words—one of his vessels had been used by the government and was now out of repair at New Orleans; he wanted permission to send down there from New York certain things, cordage and canvas, in part, for refitting the ship, so that he might get it to sea. He offered no papers to show who he was or prove the truth of his story, and none were called for by the Secretary.

"Mr. Stanton eyed the man with doubt and suspicion; cordage and canvas were contraband of war, and he thought the tale a mere cover for trade with the enemy. He stood silent for a moment, and then broke out in wrath. His first words were, 'I've a good mind to send you to the Old Capitol!' The man dropped back a step or two, and then, evidently supposing his request had not been understood, began to speak again—hesitating and stammering, and making the case worse and worse with every syllable. The Secretary's voice was not loud, but you could not help feeling that it was intense with passion. 'Not another word, sir! How dare you come here with such a story! Permit to send cordage to New Orleans?—no, sir, no, sir; you'll get no such permit. Are you trading with the rebels, or just getting ready to trade? Permit!—I'll give you a permit to the Old Capitol first! We've had too much of this shipping contraband goods. I'll not give you a permit, sir—I'll watch you, and if I find you trading I'll shut you up, sir—shut you up, sir! Do you hear? Now go about your business, sir, and be careful that we don't hold of you. I'll not give you a permit—that's my answer.'

"This view illustrates one side of Mr. Stanton's character. He was at all times arbitrary and unreasonable, but it was in the public service—he did not always lave time or heart for considering private rights. The old man left the office in confusion, and with tears falling down his cheeks. The others of us stood for some fear and great amazement, for we knew very well what might be in that harsh mood of the Old Capitol. Some of us went away without making known any business—doubtless we all breathed freer once outside the building. It was no time for asking favors; the dullest of us understood that well enough.

"Two or three days later I was at the Department again—this time after business hours, about four o'clock in the evening. The Secretary saw me in the Adjutant's room, and called me to the private office. 'You were here the other day when a man wanted permission to send some supplies down to New Orleans?' I answered that I was. 'And you remember what took place then? I am inclined to say that I thought none of us who were present would forget the morning. Well—never mind that! I was very unjust to that man, and I want to find him again. I felt sorry after he went away—I looked into his case, and he's served the country; we wanted his vessel, and he let us have it for almost nothing; it's our business to put it in good order. He don't want a permit, but I ought to apologize to him. I've got his name—do you know if he is in town, and where he may be found?' Happily I did know —he was at the hotel, much cast down and dejected. 'Will you go and give him my respects, and ask him to come up to me here at six o'clock—or stay, I'll send a man with you.' And he called a clerk or messenger. 'This man will show him where I live; you tell him that I want to make him an apology—tell him what I've said to you. It was wrong and unjust in me to speak to him as I did.' We found the old gentleman at dinner. He started and turned pale when I and he was wanted up at Stanton, but I soon made him understand that he would be received. When he returned from the Secretary's house he was in an ecstasy of delight—He's a man's card was presented. The servant came out to say that he would finish his dinner unless our business was urgent. We returned word that we had a letter from the front with important news, but would wait his pleasure or convenience. He came at once—asked about the report, how it got here, and by whom it was written. 'Now I'll sit down and you may read it to me—I shall like it read it myself.' Just as my friend began reading, little Ella, of four or five years came running out from the dining room and stood by her father's chair. He put his arm tenderly about her, and she nestled there while the long story of war and blood and death and defeat was read. It was a picture I can never forget—the strong man and the little child so together. I think of it always when I hear him spoken of as without feeling or human sympathies.

"Toward the end of the letter was mention of a young lieutenant who had died bravely in action. 'Read that again,' said the Secretary. And when it had been read he answered: 'As good a boy as I ever knew, with a good woman for a mother,' speaking the words with much emotion. When the reading was over he told us how we might use the report. We rose to leave, but he asked us to wait a few minutes and excuse him. We waited for his return. There was a sweet light in his eyes as he entered, and a grave reverence in the tone of his voice when he handed us a letter. 'It's to his mother; will you mail it for me? I want it to go forward to night.'

"They knew not this man who call him harsh and cruel. The Secretary was stern and right in his duties; the man was simple and loving and true-hearted. History will tell of the officer's vast labors and responsibilities; some of us must forever keep in mind the friend and citizen as he was in all his private relations, warm and upright and of hopeful and of gracious spirit."

A MEETING will be held in Moulton on the 18th, to organize a lodge of Good Templars. We are glad to see the temperance movement exciting so much interest in the State. The richness of this section of country in corn, and the consequent abundance of whiskey and more sobriety be of advantage to Montgomery?

Secretary Boutwell's Plan for Funding the Public Debt.

[Washington Corres. New York Herald.]

It has already been stated in the newspapers that Secretary Boutwell intends to urge upon Congress a plan which he has matured for the funding of about $1,000,000,000 of the national debt at four per cent. or lower. In addition to the facts heretofore stated in regard to Mr. Boutwell's plan, it may be mentioned that it contemplates taking up the Five-twenties now due, and in their stead issuing the new bonds. It is expected that this measure will be violently opposed by the bank interest and bondholders generally. The Secretary, however, has made up his mind, and will not be swerved from his purpose. As far as the banks are concerned, if they oppose it, he will take steps to encourage the establishment of institutions on the free principle. The proposition of Mr. Boutwell, if put into operation, will warrant an almost immediate release of the great bulk of the articles of internal taxation from the severe burdens resting upon them at present. Over $150,000,000 are now required to pay interest alone. By the reduction contemplated it is thought that with safety taxation can be removed from all the necessaries, leaving spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, and incomes to provide the balance required in excess of the customs. The funding is also considered as actual demand, in order to produce a favorable competition between the employment of capital in bonds and industrial enterprise as an investment. The present high rate of interest it is admitted, cripples the industry of the country, as United States securities not only provide a safe and convenient investment, but also pay a high rate of interest. In regard to the tax on incomes there is a disposition on the part of the Secretary to favor increasing the amount exempt to $1,500 or $2,000, and to tax all incomes over that amount. He takes the ground that the present arrangement is not a fair proposition. For instance, a person with an income of $1,800, and probably a large family to support, pays forty dollars income tax per annum, an amount he can hardly spare, whereas those of large incomes can pay theirs without inconveniencing themselves or their families. He considers the income tax just, as it is a tax upon the surplus wealth of the country, and if anything should bear the share of the financial burdens of the government, it is considered the net income is certainly very nearly the first. It is also considered that this new scheme, when put in force, will admit of a reduction of the army of internal revenue appointees, and the system will permit of a material simplification and saving of expense.

THERE has been on our table for some time the report of Hon. J. C. Keffer, Commissioner of Industrial Resources. We have not noticed it sooner for the reason that we intended to review its contents, but after reading them again and again, the conclusion has become manifest that publication of the whole pamphlet is the only means of doing it justice. Its pages are few, but its matter a large volume of thought, fact and suggestion. The style is a model of terseness, yet so neat and critically correct in the choice and combination of words, that its richness of idea creates the illusion of verbal amplitude. Literary finish is, however, a secondary merit. Mr. Keffer has used his time well to do well the duties of his office. His report shows that he has studied thoroughly the existing industrial and physical status of Alabama, both for the purpose of commending and encouraging whatever there is already of use and value, and to qualify himself to suggest intelligently what is needed in the way of innovation, improvement, reform or abrogation. His ideas upon labor and immigration are especially clear and wise. His experiments and desire to have others experiment agriculturally evidence the progressive spirit of a man who believes that the world does move and ought to be pushed a little. We hope a large edition of this report will be published, that every reading man in the State may have it in full.

THE Legislature, now that it is again at the Capitol, should go to work in earnest to do its business in the shortest time possible consistent with the requirements of careful legislation. No time should be wasted either by short daily sittings or by lengthening the whole session. The people pay a good price for their laws, about a thousand dollars a day, and they have a right to good days work. Legislators are entitled to much greater consideration on account of physical delicacy, than the farmers, lawyers, doctors, editors and mechanics who pay them, and if these can all do their work from ten to sixteen hours per day all year, our Senators and Representatives ought not to consider it a hardship to give us an hour's work anyhow for each dollar they receive. If they will do this, working earnestly and conscientiously, the public interests can be legislated for properly in a very short time. Right now is the good time to determine to pursue this honest course, and the result will gain, as surely as it will deserve, the approbation and gratitude of all citizens.

THE *West Alabamian*, speaking of the election that took place yesterday for a successor in the Senate of Hon. Charles Hays, confesses the inability of the Democrats to elect a man of their own, and pleads with the Republicans to choose for the office "some man fit for the place, and capable of performing its high and responsible duties." It is hoped they will this advice has been followed. It is good, though coming from a political enemy.

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.

Senator Coon has a bill pending before the Senate which deserves to pass. It will effect much good generally in the amount of information it will develop upon a most important subject, and particularly, insomuch as it will furnish our legislators with data of the accurate character they need to enable them to act prudently in regard to what is just at present the most responsible and most prominent object of their consideration. The bill referred to requires every railroad company in the State to make a complete exhibit of its property, condition, business, liabilities, income, mode of management, etc. Just these statistics, full and correct, will do more than any mount of loose speculative argument to decide the question of State aid. Whether to endorse at all or not—if to help railroads and to what extent; upon what amount and what kind of security in each case, can all be determined by the figures of these exhibits. If the final decision be favorable to aiding internal improvements, another good thing could be done in the appointment of a commissioner to represent the State in the mangement of all roads assisted. If his duties would not be made thereby too many and various, the supervision of the State's interests in railroads might be consigned to the Commissioner of Industrial Resources.

Chronic Bombast.

Before the war, the South was instigated to take the final step of secession by the repeated assurances of prominent Northern Democrats, that they would and could prevent opposition to the movement by the government of the United States. When the war came many of these men were prompt to aid it, in person and by influence. Others of them traitorously urged the South to continue its struggle in the hope that the military operations of their government would be thwarted and finally defeated by Southern persistence. After the war, when the great Republican majority of the North were, officially and privately, more than anxious to have peaceful political relations restored with the seceded States, upon the mildest terms consistent with the facts of the secession, these blathering, broken-winded spokesmen, from Voorhies to Fernandy, ceased to comprehend the meaning of events in the midst of which they were, and hoping to use the South to aggrandize themselves, invoked her to attempt politically what she had failed to gain by arms. The people of the North were with them, they swore. Congress did not speak the popular will, they protested every day in the week. Philadelphia followed; then the Cleveland sham; New York with its mare; the Blair letter delusion, and the culmination of the whole infamy in the confession by Mr. Seymour, in his Buffalo speech, that the Northern Democracy had, up to that time, done nothing but lie and talk bombombe.

The Supervisor of Internal Revenue, at New Orleans, has made a recommendation that the legitimate business of banking houses of Louisiana be taxed by the general government to the same extent that they are taxed by the State. If the last State Legislature will persist in chartering these iniquities, we would be glad to see the general government impose upon them a tax heavy enough to stop their business.

Even if these concerns made the important contribution to the State revenue which it was speciously argued they would, the largest possible amount from this source would be used to offset the terrible demoralization wrought through their agency. In Alabama this gambling recreation grew, forsooth, to the support of schools. Vice pays for the instruction of our youth in virtue. Bah! Go to the rooms of these legalized gamblers, if you would be saddened by the evidence that the very youth, whom it is the necessity of the State to have virtuously trained, are mainly those, whose pockets are robbed, and whose whole moral natures are corrupted, by the system which empowers the State to live by the payment of a beggarly pittance to the treasury.

These establishments are not credits ble to Alabama, if they are not positively a disgrace. Did any citizen feel prouder of his State, during the recent Fair, to find on the grounds more instruments of gambling swindles than there were specimens of agricultural implements? Are "sweat," "three-card monte," "thimble-rigging," "roulette," "rouge-et-noir" and "policy drawing" promotive in any high degree of a people's virtue or material prosperity? Wouldn't plows, seeders, cultivators, cotton gins, screws, steam machinery and the products of intelligent industry, with such information as leads to their use and increase, do young and old more good than any quantity of instruction in the mystery and scoundrelism of games of chance?

Would any good thing, physical, intellectual or spiritual, languish though no man in the State could name cards, loaded dice or deal faro? Would the schools have to be classed—the public charities stopped—if the law withdrew its protection from the professors of the fine art of gambling? Hardly.

But gambling will be done secretly, if made illegal. Yes, yet not so secretly that vigilant officers cannot catch the men who do it. If stringent gambling laws are passed, and honest men are selected to execute them, the revenue from fines will be greater than it is now from taxation of the legalized dens, or there will be a large increase of virtue and legitimate industry, as the effect of the total suppression of gambling, which will render the raising of an equal amount of revenue from other resources easy enough. This gambling is not, however, a question of money, but of morals, and every moral principle rebukes the legalization of the vice as an outrage upon a christian community. It is desirable that our Legislature shall refrain from the sanction of law. If they do not, will not the supervisors of revenue in Alabama follow the suggestion of their New Orleans compeer, and, if legal, have a federal tax imposed upon the concerns that will crush them out of existence.

Judge Peters' Letter.

On the outside of this morning's Journal appears a letter written by Judge Peters, upon the vexed question of State aid to internal improvements. This production is able and elegant as a composition. It is also correct and just if its influence upon others could be measured by the evident intentions of its author. It is to be feared, however, that far broader considerations will be drawn from its facts and opinions, than Judge Peters would desire, or would be consistent, if they were put in practice, with the financial safety of the State.

Moss-covered, indeed, must be the fossil who denies, or who does not earnestly believe, that railways and other transportation enterprises are powerful agents of a country's progress in wealth, in population, in enlightenment. The same argument could be made in favor of these exhibits. If the final decision be favorable to aiding internal improvements, another good thing could be done in the appointment of a commissioner to represent the State in the mangement of all roads assisted. If his duties would not be made thereby too many and various, the supervision of the State's interests in railroads might be consigned to the Commissioner of Industrial Resources.

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upon its results of fact and policy. Southern men conscious that the day had passed when they could consistently seek aid from the party whose offers they had uniformly spurned and convinced of the inability as well as the want of purpose of Democrats to help them, felt indeed hopelessly lonesome. Then the Republican party volunteered to lift them from the slough of political misery and hopelessness in which they were plunged. Good sense was likely to secure a hearty and general response to these offers. Gen. Grant's election was will understood in its broad significance by many of the wisest of Southern chiefs, and the disposition to have done with strife against the inevitable and hate of the present good daily increased. Patriotism was on the eve of a great resurrection, but again, deceiving the ignorant and re-maddening the malignant, came on the northern winds the shriek of Democratic disappointment, that Gen. Grant was not Republican, that Congress could not maintain itself. Again, too, enough men in the South hearkened the false cry and acted in obedience to its spirit, to check the good work of pacification. Gen. Grant and Congress went quietly, firmly, kindly forward to carry out to its legitimate extreme the Republican policy. The country was relieved of burdens. Official stations were purged of incompetence and dishonesty. Law was enforced in its spirit, not dogged by technical flaw in its letter. The prosperity of the whole land grew apace and was bright with future promise. Every man who has open eyes will not deny that he lives under a government better than it ever was before, that it rights, and grant in its power to restrain wrongs. Honest, upright men, of both parties, from full-orbed political and government are happily satisfied this day. Peace, order, social kindness and political liberality would reign throughout this section were the death of the spring flowers, if the heads and hearts of the Southern people are quietly left to act and feel out into peaceful the ideas and emotions by which they are now stirred.

Why, then, will papers whose editors not only profess to love the South, but who do love the South, dearly, sacrificingly, at this moment repeat the folly which has been largely the cause of all her past woes? A Tammany traitor, whose contemptible insignificance gives him absolutely no influence, goes to Congress knows he lives? Does not every sensible man here know that he lies in his heart and with his tongue when he declares that people will resist their government? How many times before has the South heard that falsehood of a treachery ready to bear a gun or face a bullet, to her sorrow and humiliation? Will she stultify herself yet once again by listening to the deceitful cry? Impossible! Not one man, foolish or demented as he may be, will openly commend its treason, if the result threatened were likely to cause it to be fought. Such a result is impossible. Her stake at arms is lost forever. Her gain in a destined high place in a government better than all that preceded it, which her people have, will always and ought to support. Silence, then, by rebuke the Hitchmans, the Brooks, the McLeans, the Woods, and Sweenys who Maker he stands spiritually equal, are such and all happy events in the history of the United States, and form the most bountiful of all the tableaux which have adorned their existence. Northern Democratic leaders may denounce all these beneficial results of Republican rule, but wherever schools flourish, virtue abides, and men reason intelligently, those leaders will get no votes by such denunciation. They know this, and however a Hitchman may play the braggart in the privacy of a venal Legislature, he and his peers will shrink from putting their bold words of conspiracy into platforms upon which they go, as official aspirants, before the people of New York. So much for those who are not professedly Republicans. For the honest, faithful, intelligent Republicans of the country, no additional proof is needed to assure patriots that they will, all the more devotedly and vigilantly by reason of the stimulus of threatened Democratic revolution, guard in the future the trophies of the costly and gigantic struggles they have won in the past. Our Alabama Democrats must, therefore, fight the battle of reaction with ut hope of help from their Northern colleagues, and every such a battle the poor fellows will politically need more surgeons than commissioners—more grave-diggers than surgeons. Their status is even pregnant of humor in its blunt ness is honest. We cry *encore.*

The bush-whackers, who fight without a flag, are not entitled to the high-toned respect which the guerrilla chieftain of honorable Democratic usage is entitled to. We are satisfied that their past hostility to Republican measures is not personal, and to allow a like inducement of $16,000 to the men who have the most finished and equipped after the session of the first twenty miles is completed. But no road less than 100 miles in length will be entitled to more than $100,000 in addition to the $16,000,000 in dollars of bribe at the Falls of Clear Creek, if it was connected with the world by railroad equal to such a traffic. And this would be $4,000,000, a year in transportation of our cotton to foreign consumption. But even without this advantage it is the gem in the crown of the State, the brightest worthless to the State.

Facts such as these, and thousands of others like them, it seems to me, would justify a system of railroad improvement in the State which, while liberal in its aid to the limited assistance afforded by the present, and to put out all hopes for the future. It is to turn our backs upon the light, and get down on our hands and knees in quest to the darkness of the hell, and there lie, the objects of national and State contempt.

I am glad to know that your strong voice will not be heard in exhortation to the people against the present system of policy.

As ever, very truly, your friend,

THOMAS M. PETERS.

A lovely girl in Wisconsin recently recovered $140 damages in a breach of promise suit against a perfidious lover. Her lawyer congratulated her on the amount, when she exclaimed, with a ferocious glance at the mutated defendant, and nervously clinching her fingers: "I'd give every penny of it just to have one good pull at his hair."

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, January 14, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came A. B. Bell, guardian of Kate Hansford, Lena B. Hansford and Ellen M. Hansford, minors, and presented to the court for consideration and approval his three several accounts and vouchers for the annual settlement of the estates of said minors, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 5th day of February, 1870, be set for the hearing of the application and settlement, and that notice be given thereof by the clerk of this court, by causing the publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county and State aforesaid, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 5th day of Feb., 1870, and show cause, if any, why said accounts should not be granted and said settlement allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

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State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued, January 15, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Jones & Semple, executors of the estate of Julia Mearle, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and approval their annual account and vouchers for the annual settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 5th day of February, 1870, be set for the hearing of the application and settlement, and that notice be given thereof by the clerk of this court, by causing the publication for three successive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county and State aforesaid, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 5th day of Feb., 1870, and show cause, if any, why said accounts should not be granted and said settlement allowed.

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jan13-3w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

O satisfy a fi. fa. from the county court of Montgomery county, in favor of Wm. A. Gunter, against John A. Merrill et al., I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in said county, on the first Monday in February, 1870, within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: all the right, title and interest of the said John A. Merrill et al., in and to the following lots of land, situated in the city of Montgomery, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 in square No. 3, and lot No. 1 in square No. 4, in the original plan of said city of Montgomery, as surveyed and laid off by Thomas Woodward, and known as the Woodward survey.

Also, the following lots of land, situated in the city of Montgomery, to-wit: lot No. 1 in square No. 1, lot No. 1 in square No. 2, lot No. 1 in square No. 3, lot No. 1 in square No. 4, lot No. 1 in square No. 5, lot No. 1 in square No. 6, lot No. 1 in square No. 7, lot No. 1 in square No. 8, lot No. 1 in square No. 9, lot No. 1 in square No. 10, lot No. 1 in square No. 11, lot No. 1 in square No. 12, lot No. 1 in square No. 13, lot No. 1 in square No. 14, lot No. 1 in square No. 15, lot No. 1 in square No. 16, lot No. 1 in square No. 17, lot No. 1 in square No. 18, lot No. 1 in square No. 19, lot No. 1 in square No. 20, lot No. 1 in square No. 21, lot No. 1 in square No. 22, lot No. 1 in square No. 23, lot No. 1 in square No. 24, lot No. 1 in square No. 25, lot No. 1 in square No. 26, lot No. 1 in square No. 27, lot No. 1 in square No. 28, lot No. 1 in square No. 29, lot No. 1 in square No. 30, lot No. 1 in square No. 31, lot No. 1 in square No. 32, lot No. 1 in square No. 33, lot No. 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Weekly State Journal.

Governor's Message.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Jan. 10, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it a duty to invite your attention to a suit recently instituted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama, by the Southern Express company, for the purpose of restraining the collection of the tax assessed upon said company by the laws of this State. The accompanying communication from the Auditor will show the summary proceedings which resulted in the granting of an injunction against the proper officers of the State, prohibiting them from collecting the tax referred to. This case is of so much importance that I consider it proper to examine it at some length, in the light of the legal authorities bearing upon it.

The complainant in this case is a mere private corporation, created by the State of Georgia. It is not in any sense a public corporation, although its use may be public, and its objects and operations may partake of a public nature. (Angell and Ames on Corporations, 8th edition, sec. 31 and 32, and authorities there cited.)

This mere private corporation has no political connection with the government of the United States, or of the State of Alabama; no grant or charter from either of those governments; no contract with either of them, or even with its creator, which is impaired to any extent by the statute of Alabama, of which it complains. It has not a shadow of right, by its charter or otherwise, to carry on business, or do any act, within the limits of Alabama, except by the comity of this State. (Angell and Ames on Corporations, sec. 775, and authorities there cited.)

Although this corporation may be deemed and taken to be a citizen of the State which created it, for the purpose of suing and being sued in a proper case in the courts of the United States, yet it is not a citizen within the meaning of all privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States." And it is competent for the State of Alabama to forbid every such corporation from transacting any business within the limits of this State. (Abbott's Digest of Law of Corporation, pages 336, 337, sections 1 to 5, and page 508, sections 3 to 7, and authorities there cited. *Bank of Augusta vs. Earle*, 13 Peters, 519, 586.

Long ago this corporation, the mere creature of the laws of Georgia, came by its officers or agents within the limits of Alabama, and engaged in business, by the comity of this State; and whilst it was in the enjoyment of this comity and of the protection of this State, the General Assembly of Alabama passed an act, which was approved on the 21st day of December, 1868, entitled, "An act to establish and define the law for the State of Alabama," a part of which is in the following words:

"Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be and hereby is levied on all property in this State, real and personal, not herein exempt from taxation, an annual tax of one-fourth of one per cent.

"Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That taxes shall also be assessed by the assessor in each county on and from the following subjects, and at the following rates, to-wit:

"On gross receipts of express and telegraph companies, three-fourths of one per cent.

"All agents and managers of express and telegraph companies shall, on or before the 15th day of April, in each year, make out, under oath, a true and full statement of the gross receipts of their respective offices for the preceding year, and deliver the same to the assessor for the county; and such agents and managers shall pay the tax thereon to the collector, and retain the amount out of any money in their possession belonging to such company: *Provided*, That when any such agent or manager shall fail to make the return required herein, the assessor of the county shall proceed to estimate upon the best information he can obtain, probable amount of the receipts of such mole office, and add thereto fifty per centum, and return the same to the collector in the same manner as other assessments are returned; and no property of such company shall be exempt from levy and sale for taxes."

The bill in this case is filed, not to recover any sum of money, or any other property of any kind, but to prevent, by injunction, the execution of the provisions of the revenue law above set forth, so far as those provisions relate to the receipts or property of complainant. The bill is filed in the District court of the United States, for the Middle District of Alabama; and virtually asks that court, or the Judge thereof, to control the Legislature of Alabama, and to restrain the exertion of its physical force or the vital matter of taxation; (*State of Georgia vs. Stanton*, 6th Wallace, pages 73, 76.

The bill is filed only against officers of the State, as such officers, to-wit: against the State Auditor, and two tax assessors and one tax collector. Those assessors and this collector are county as well as State officers, and are often referred to in our laws as county officers. As to the office of the Auditor, section 94 of the Revised Code of Alabama, expressly provides that it "is under the general supervision of the Governor." And section 120 of the revenue laws provides "that the Auditor of State shall, from time to time, prescribe such forms and give such instructions as he may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and decide all questions which may arise as to the true construction of this act, or in relation to the duty of any officer under this act, and the instructions this given shall be obeyed by, and the decisions thus made shall be binding upon all county and municipal officers."

Several allegations of the bill amount to nothing more than allegations of the opinion or belief or conclusion of the complainant as to what is the meaning or import of the constitution of the United State and of the United States, and of the aforementioned revenue law, in so far as complainant supposes them to relate to the present case: But admitting *ex gratia* that such allegations are matter of *fact*, to be true as stated in the bill, the law of the land has deduces from these facts no other conclusion, than that the gross receipts of property of the complainant which are embraced by the provisions of said revenue law, are clearly within the rightful scope and legal power of this State.

A controlling question in this case is, whether the gross receipts and property of this mere private corporation, created by Georgia, which are embraced by this revenue law of Alabama, are within the sphere of the taxing power of Alabama. If they are within that sphere, it is clear that the district court of the United States has no jurisdiction to enjoin the execution of the aforementioned revenue law which embraces them.

That court, when invoked by that private corporation to enjoin the execution of that State law, was required by the law of the land to treat the Legislature of Alabama as having the right to determine what portion of the public burdens the aforementioned receipts and property should bear, and also to treat the determination of that matter by the Legislature shown in said State law, as presumptively just and correct. (*McCulloch vs. Maryland*, 4 Wheaton, 428; Cooley on Const. Law, 459, 460, 505, 515; *Moore vs. Stanley*, 6 Johns. Ch. R. 28; *Dutch vs. City of Hartford*, 25 Conn. R. 232. The single question whether this State law conflicted with the State constitution could not justify that court in taking or exercising such jurisdiction. *Jackson vs. Lamphire*, 3 Peters, 280; *Porter vs. Foley*, 24 Howard, 415. That court has no such jurisdiction where, as here, it is plain, that the State law complained of is not in conflict with any part of the constitution or laws of the United States. *Penn, Bank of Charleston vs. Buckingham's Executors*, 5 Howard, 317, 343; *Mills vs. St. Clair County*, 8 Howard, 585.

In the case last cited, the following passage occurs in the opinion of the court: "The framers of the constitution never intended that the legislative and judicial powers of the general government should extend to municipal regulations necessary to the well being and existence of the state."

In *Abenons vs. Bank*, 21 Howard, 516, the Supreme Court of the United States says: "The powers of the general government, and of the States, although both exist and are exercised within the same territorial limits, are yet separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other within their respective spheres." The sphere of taxation appropriated to the one, is as far beyond the reach of the jurisdiction processes of the other "as if the line of division was traced by landmarks and monuments visible to the eye."

The question, whether the receipts and property of such a corporation as the complainant, within the limits of a State which did not create it, are within the sphere of the taxing power of that State, is answered affirmatively and put at rest by the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States (delivered by Chief Justice Marshall), in the case of *The United States Bank*, 9 Wheaton, 859. The following extracts from that opinion are made:

"The foundation of the argument in favor of the right of a State to tax the bank, is laid in the supposed character of that institution. The argument supposes the corporation to have been originally created by individual oceans, to be founded upon contract between individuals, having private trade and private profit for its object and principal object.

"If these premises were true, the conclusion drawn from them would be inevitable. A corporation, composed of persons engaged in its own business, with its own views, would certainly be subject to the taxing power of the State as any individual would be; and the cu nal circumstance of its being employed by the government in the transaction of its fiscal affairs, would be no more exempt its private business from the operation of that power than it would exempt the property employed in the same manner.

"But the premises are not true. The bank is not considered as a private corporation, whose principal object is individual trade and individual profit, but as a public corporation, created for public and political purposes. That the mere business of banking is, in its own nature, a private business, and may be carried on by individuals or companies without any political connection with the government, is admitted; but the bunk is not such an individual or company. It was created for its own sake, not for private purposes. It has never been supposed that Congress could create such a corporation. The whole opinion of the court, in the case of *McCulloch vs. The State of Maryland*, is founded on, and sustained by, the idea that the bank is an instrument which is necessary and proper for carrying into effect the powers vested in the government of the United States."

"It is urged, that Congress has not, by this act of incorporation, created the faculty of trading in money, that it had anterior existence, and may be carried on by a private individual, or company, as well as by a corporation. As this proposition is not denied, it cannot be taxed, regulated, or restrained, when conducted by a corporation.

"The correct correctness of these propositions need not be controverted. Their particular application to the question before the court, is now to be considered.

"We do not maintain that the corporate character of the Bank exempts its operations from the action of the State authority. If an individual were to be interwined with the same faculties, for the same purposes, he would be equally protected in the exercise of those faculties. The operations of the Bank are believed not only to yield the compensation for its services to the government, but to be essential to the performance of those services.

"These operations give its value to the currency in which all the transactions of the government are conducted.

"They are, therefore, inseparably connected with those transactions. They enable the bank to render those services to the nation for which it was created, and are, therefore, of the very essence of its character, as national instruments. The business of the Bank constitutes its capacity to perform its functions, as a machine for the money transactions of the government. Its corporate character is merely a faculty, which enables it to transact that business more beneficially."

The power of a State of the Union to tax property of every kind within its limits and to tax it according to its own discretion, is unabridged and unimpaired, except by force of some provision contained in its own constitution or in the constitution or laws of the United States. In other words, there can be no abridgement or impairment of this vital power of a State—this power so obviously essential to its very existence, *without its own consent*. Each State has consented that the constitution and laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, and that its own constitution, subject to this supreme law, shall be supreme within its territorial limits. But no State of the Union has consented that its power to tax any kind of property within its limits, may be destroyed, abridged, impaired or interfered with by the mere action of a sister State by creating a mere private corporation and by imposing such private corporation and its property beyond the reach of the exercise of those taxing powers which are essential to its very existence. Each State has consented that the constitution and laws of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, and that its own constitution, subject to this supreme law, shall be supreme within its territorial limits. But no State of the Union has consented that its power to tax any kind of property within its limits, may be destroyed, abridged, impaired or interfered with by the mere action of a sister State by creating a mere private corporation and by imposing such private corporation and its property beyond the reach of the exercise of those taxing powers which are essential to its very existence, *without its own consent*

No. 130.] AN ACT

To make Eliza Pipkin, of Bullock county, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Eliza Pipkin, of Bullock county, wife of Haywood Pipkin, be and she is hereby made a free dealer, and she is hereby empowered to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be liable to be sued, and to have and to hold property, and convey the same, in all respects as if she were a *femme sole*.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 131.] AN ACT

To make Victoria L. Harris, of Macon county, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Victoria L. Harris, wife of William S. Harris, be and she is hereby made a free dealer, and she is hereby empowered to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be liable to be sued, and to have and hold property, and to convey the same in all respects as if she were a *femme sole*.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 132.] AN ACT

To make Susan C. Caldwell, of Macon county, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Susan C. Caldwell, of Macon county, wife of James S. Caldwell, be and she is hereby made a free dealer, and she is empowered to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be liable to be sued, and to have and hold property, and to convey the same in all respects as if she were a *femme sole*.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 133.] AN ACT

To authorize Anne S. Prince, administratrix of the estate of O. T. Prince, deceased, to sell certain lands.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Anne S. Prince, administratrix of the estate of O. T. Prince, deceased, late of Tuskaloosa county, be and she is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, either at private sale or public auction, "section three and the east half of the north-east fourth of section ten, and the west half of the north-west fourth of section eleven, all in township twenty-three, of range four, east, containing about eight hundred acres, and situated in the county of Hale, in the State of Alabama.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said sale shall be reported under oath as all other sales by administrators, to the judge of the probate court of Tuscaloosa county, to be by him approved and confirmed, as now provided by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*. That all laws and parts of laws to the contrary of this act, are hereby repealed so far as relates to this act.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 134.] AN ACT

To make Mrs. Barbara J. Noble, wife of George W. Noble, and Henrietta Sternfield, wife of M. Sternfield, of Montgomery county, free dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, Mrs. Barbara J. Noble, wife of George W. Noble, and Henrietta Sternfield, wife of M. Sternfield, of Montgomery county, State of Alabama, be and they are hereby authorized to contract and be contracted with, and to carry on business on their own account, to purchase, hold and dispose of property of every character; to sue and be sued, in all respects as a *femme sole*, and by virtue of this act be declared free dealers.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 135.] AN ACT

To fix the time of holding the circuit courts in the eleventh judicial circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the several circuit courts of the eleventh judicial circuit shall be held as follows:

In the county of Covington, on the first Mondays of March and September, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Crenshaw, on the second Mondays in March and September, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Escambia, on the fourth Mondays of March and September, and may continue one week.

In the county of Conecuh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and may continue two weeks; and on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September, and may continue one week.

In the county of Monroe, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and continue one week; and on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and continue two weeks.

In the county of Wilcox, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Mondays of March and September, and may continue three weeks.

In the county of Butler, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Mondays of March and September, and may continue until the business is disposed of.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all process returnable to the circuit courts of the respective counties composing said circuit, shall be returnable to the terms of said courts as fixed by this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 136.] AN ACT

For the relief of Mary West, of Barbour county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, Mary West, of the county of Barbour, be, and she is hereby relieved from all the disabilities imposed upon her by a divorce in the chancery court for said county in favor of Allen West, and she be allowed to marry again.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 137.] AN ACT

To make Elizabeth Brown, wife of Oliver C. Brown, of Bibb county; Mrs. Emma Alvis, wife of Thomas Alvis, of Bibb county; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Parker, wife of Socrates Parker, of Sumter county; Tabitha Stanford, wife of Samuel R. Stanford, of Dale county; Mary Griffin, wife of Lewis Griffin, of St. Clair county, free dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Elizabeth Brown, wife of Oliver C. Brown, of Bibb county; Mrs. Emma Alvis, wife of Thomas Alvis, of Bibb county; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Parker, wife of Socrates Parker, of Sumter county; Tabitha Stanford, wife of Samuel R. Stanford, of Dale county; Mary Griffin, wife of Lewis Griffin, of St. Clair county, be, and they are hereby declared free dealers, with all the rights and liberties as if they were *femme soles*.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 138.] AN ACT

To transfer certain legal documents and papers from the county of Franklin to the county of Colbert.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sheriff of Colbert county be, and he is hereby directed to demand of the sheriff, of the probate judge, of the clerk of the circuit court, and of the solicitor of Franklin county, the books, records, papers, documents or other property in their possession, property belonging to the territory and jurisdiction of Colbert county; and that said sheriff shall receive and deposit said materials in the various offices of Colbert county to which they respectively belong, receipting and being receipted for the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That cases which were pending in the circuit court of Colbert, and in the probate court at the time of removal, shall be removed, except in those cases which are about to be disposed of, and the removal of which would necessarily incur an unnecessary expense to the parties interested.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax collector or tax assessor, sheriff, probate judge, clerk, or other officers of the county of Colbert, shall be and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to exercise the functions of the various offices which they respectively fill, according to the laws which are applicable in each case.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the *pro rata* portion of the existing indebtedness of Franklin county at the time of division shall be paid by the county of Colbert, according to sections 28 and 29, article 1, chapter 2, of the Revised Code of Alabama.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That until otherwise provided by law, the county site of Colbert county shall be at Tuscumbia.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 140.] AN ACT

To make Mrs. Mary Hines, of Coosa county a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and immediately after the passage of this act, Mrs. Mary Hines, wife of James Hines, of the county of Coosa, and State of Alabama, be, and she is hereby declared a free dealer, and is hereby authorized and empowered to contract and to be contracted with, and to carry on business on her own account; to purchase, hold and dispose of property, both real and personal, as mixed, in her own name, and for her own use, and to sue and be sued, as if she was a *femme sole*, and that all further acquisitions of property from her former husband's estate, or from any other source, of any and all descriptions whatsoever, shall be free from liability for any debt, debts or contracts, of her said husband or any further husband.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 141.] AN ACT

To amend section 1381, chapter 14, article 3, title 13, of the Code.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 1381, chapter 14, article 3, title 13, of the Revised Code of Alabama, which reads as follows, to-wit: "The court of county commissioners of each county, is invested with authority to establish toll bridges, causeways and ferries, within their respective jurisdictions, hereinafter provided, and may levy a special tax to build such bridges and causeways, when, in the opinion of such court the public good requires," be and the same is hereby so amended as to read as follows, to-wit: The court of county commissioners of each county, is invested with authority to establish toll bridges, free bridges, causeways and ferries within their respective jurisdiction, as hereinafter provided, and may levy a special tax to build said bridges and causeways, when, in the opinion of such court, the public good requires.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said section 1381, recited in first section of this act, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 18, 1870.

No. 143.] AN ACT

To relieve Matthew Spann from the penalties imposed for illegal voting.

Whereas, At an election held in Union Springs, Bullock county, in August, 1869, for a member of Congress and one Representative in the State Legislature, two polling boxes were opened, and

Whereas, Matthew Spann, after voting at one of said boxes, was informed that his vote would not count at that box, and that he should have voted at the other, and accordingly he did so; and after discovering that both boxes were the same, and that the same candidates were voted for at each, he requested the managers of one of those boxes to throw out his vote, and thus disclosed his offense; and

Whereas, Since then proceedings have been instituted against him in the courts of Bullock county, for illegal voting; and

Whereas, It is evident that it was from ignorance and not from any criminal intent that said illegal voting was done; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Matthew Spann, be and is hereby relieved from any and all penalties for violating the election laws of this State, at the time and in the manner stated in the preamble to this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 144.] AN ACT

To remove the administration of the estate of James W. Hall, from the probate court of Marengo county to the probate court of Wilcox county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the administration of the estate of James W. Hall, late of Marengo county, deceased, be and the same is hereby removed from the county of Marengo in said State to the county of Wilcox.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction now existing in the probate court of Marengo county touching and concerning said estate and the administration thereof, be and the same is hereby withdrawn from the probate court of Marengo county, and the same be hereby vested in the probate court of Wilcox county, and that each of this State governing the management of estates and the liabilities of executors and administrators, and the filing and prosecution of claims against estates, and suits, actions and all proceedings in law or equity against executors and administrators, shall apply to said estates and the present administrator thereof, or any future administrator, as if the said decedent had at the time of his death been an inhabitant of the county of Wilcox, and as if the probate court of Wilcox county had had original jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the production to the probate judge of Marengo county, of a certified copy of this act, it shall be his duty to transmit to the probate judge of Wilcox county, all the papers in reference to the estate of said decedent on file in his office, together with a transcript of the same, and all the proceedings had in said probate court of Marengo county touching said estate, with his certificate of the genuineness of the said transcript, and all the fees due the probate judge and other officers of Marengo county, shall be paid by said administrator before any such papers and transcript shall be transmitted to the judge of probate of Wilcox county.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 145.] AN ACT

To declare Wiley Dixon a citizen of Covington county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the boundary line between the counties of Covington and Escambia be so changed as to make Wiley Dixon a citizen of Covington county; this act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 146.] AN ACT

To empower the court of commissioners of roads and revenue of the county of Baldwin to issue bonds.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of commissioners of roads and revenue of the county of Baldwin, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of the county to the amount not to exceed five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as the court may deem expedient, payable in five years from the date of issue, and bearing eight per cent. interest, for the purpose of building a court-house and jail for said county.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 147.] AN ACT

To attach the county of Colbert to the northern chancery division of the State of Alabama, which is to be known as the twelfth chancery district, and to fix the time of holding court therein.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the county of Colbert be, and is hereby attached to the northern chancery division, as a part thereof of the State of Alabama, and shall be known by the twelfth chancery district of said division; and the first terms of court in and for said county of Colbert shall be held at Tuscumbia, at the courthouse thereof for said county, beginning on the Monday preceding the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in November, and may continue six days at each term, and be held annually till changed by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the existing suits in chancery courts shall remain where they now are, unless removed by the mutual consent of parties interested in such causes.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 148.] AN ACT

For the relief of Mariah D. Jackson, of Pike county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Mariah D. Jackson, the former wife of Franklin A. Jackson, of Pike county, be relieved from the pains and penalties of bigamy in the event of her future marriage with any other person.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 149.] AN ACT

To make Mrs. Sidney Jones, of Lee county, Mrs. E. P. Parker, wife of Soc. Parker, of Sumter county, Martha A. Wadsworth, wife of Daniel Wadsworth, of Autauga county, Lavicy Morgan, wife of William Morgan, of Etowah county, Mrs. Ross, wife of R. F. Ross, of Lee county, and Mrs. Jane C. Whitehead, wife of J. Pinkney Whitehead, of Fayette county, free dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Mrs. Sidney Jones, of Lee county, Mrs. E. P. Parker, wife of Soc. Parker, of Sumter county, Martha A. Wadsworth, wife of Daniel Wadsworth, of Autauga county, Levicy Morgan, wife of William Morgan, of Etowah county, Mrs. Ross, wife of R. F. Ross, of Lee county, and Mrs. Jane C. Whitehead, wife of J. Pinkney Whitehead, of Fayette county, be, declared free dealers, with the right to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and to manage their own estates.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 150.] AN ACT

To declare Martha Howell, of Barbour county, and Martha Maroney, wife of P. D. Maroney, of Shelby county, free dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Martha Howell, of Barbour county, and Martha Maroney, wife of P. D. Maroney, of Shelby county, be, and they are hereby declared free dealers, notwithstanding their marriage, to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and have and hold property, and convey the same as if they were *femme soles*.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 151.] AN ACT

To establish an election precinct at Haw Ridge, in Dale county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an election precinct is hereby established at Haw Ridge, in the county of Dale.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 153.] AN ACT

To authorize Julia Knighton of Cleburne county, widow of Jerry Knighton, deceased, to sell certain lands.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Julia Knighton, of Cleburne county, widow of Jerry Knighton, be, and she is hereby empowered to sell and dispose of, without administration, the following described lands, to-wit: The north half of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, township fifteen, and range eleven, containing eighty acres, more or less, the lands being in said county of Cleburne, and to make title to said lands as fully, and to the same extent that an administrator of Jerry Knighton might do.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be used by said Julia Knighton for the benefit of herself and children.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

No. 154.] AN ACT

To carry into effect in Alabama, the provisions of the seventh clause of the Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, concluded on the 23d day of February, A. D., 1853.

WHEREAS, By the seventh article of the Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, concluded on the 23d day of February, A. D., 1853, citizens of the United States have accorded to them in France, the same rights, within its territory, in respect to real and personal property, and to inheritances as are enjoyed there by its own citizens, and the faith of the United States was pledged, in the same treaty, that the several States of the Union would enact laws conferring on French citizens like rights within their respective limits.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That French citizens, or subjects, shall have and enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property, by the same title and in the same manner, in this State, as the citizens of the United States have and enjoy. They shall be free to dispose of it as they may please, either gratuitously or for value received, by donation, testament or otherwise, just as citizens of the United States can, and in no case shall they be subject to taxes on transfers, inheritances, or to any other taxes different from those paid by citizens of the United States, nor to any tax which shall not equally be imposed on citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the State of Alabama hereby releases any and every right and title it may have, under the law of escheats, to the property and estate of any French citizen or subject who may have died since the 23d day of February, 1853, to such persons as would have been the heirs of such French citizen or subject, had not he or they been aliens, and such persons are made eligible to sue for, recover, hold and transmit the same by inheritance or otherwise, the same as citizens of the United States; *Provided*, That this shall not apply when there has been any judicial condemnation and sale of such property.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

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The President and Congress.

Mastership is so intuitive with Democrats; the tradition so fixed by long practice among their leaders of compelling absolute surrender of personal independence in opinion or speech, that they cannot understand the coherence of a party which permits the broadest intellectual liberty to the individual. Force, often more bullying force, is the Democratic *ultima ratio*. If a party member don't talk right, gag him; if he don't vote right, the speediest argument to produce political orthodoxy is a free use of club, knife or pistol. Breath and time are saved in that way, and besides, weapons of wood, and steel and lead are so much more easily got than sound political information, and can be so much more readily used by the average Democrat—in New York, for instance—than brain power. It is not strange, therefore, not very strange, at least, that the slight differences in matters of detail, which the untrammelled discussion of Republicanism tolerates, should be regarded by Democratic editors as factions antagonisms. Nobody is wonderfully surprised that almost universal, because universal political ostracism should in their extreme weakness, make the most of expressions uttered in the Republican newspapers, that seem to indicate diversity of purpose, but actually mean nothing more than preferences of means to attain a common end. The phenomenon is not perfectly natural to the Democratic drivers who have so long been accustomed to see nothing but the cringing backs and minds enslaved at their bidding. Difference of opinion upon details is equally guilty with doctrinal heresy in their estimation.

Notwithstanding all this, it is "passing strange" that men, who have some ability, should continue to talk of actual or prospective dissention between Congress and the President. So much of past history has to be forgotten, and so much that is unpalatable to be assumed, to justify the idea of important Congressional disagreement with the Executive. If General Grant had not foreshadowed President Grant, and we were not known to his administrative conduct and utterances for proof of his hearty co-operation with Congress in what it has done, his approval of its policy, his firm and practical and unalterable faith in the rightfulness of what it has done and its right to do, the stupidest enemy of this "great unwashed man" would be forced to acknowledge that at no previous time since the Union was formed, has there been more complete harmony between the Executive functionaries and the occupant of the White House.

Democrats counsel his influence for their Presidential ticket. His condemnation of Democracy was made plain by gratefully accepting the nomination of the Republican party. He was the unbiassed for, voted for, elected as a reconstruction Republican of the "straitest sect," yet Democrats off-cted to believe that he was that compound of shame, cowardice and verbosity that went by the name of "Conservative." His inaugural put that at rest. He there declared that he believed the national legislature to be the depository of the people's sovereignty, speaking authoritatively for the people, and that he would obey and execute faithfully the laws it made. During a year of trial, he kept his promise without the least breach of faith. Congress reassembled to congratulate him and the country upon the great good which had been accomplished, and he met Congress to tell it in his annual message that he had grown stronger in faith in the wisdom and necessity of their most notable work, and to renew his pledge of implicit obedience to its legally expressed will. On the other hand, Congress and the Republican press of the country, while avoiding all fulsome flattery which only small characters and insignificant deeds attract, have uniformly endorsed, with marked emphasis the positive praise, all the acts of the President's administration, except, perhaps, the treatment of Cuba. Here even it is not certain that the balance of popular will is against the President, and it is almost positively known that Congress is with him. Occasional dissent and regard to appointments to office have no bearing whatever upon the general question of legislative and executive concord, and it is politically asinine to endeavor so to interpret them. In fact, the grace, delicacy and ease with which each department has reached a common ground of reconciliation of conflicting preferences, afford the most gratifying assurance that no affair of minor importance and no tenacity of personal desire will be allowed to interrupt the grander community of faith and purpose in reference to the fundamental interests of government.

Congress is Republican, expressing the popular will. President Grant is Republican, executing the people's will under the direction of Congress. There has been no antagonism. There will be none. Republicans all over the country are satisfied with their Congress and their President. They endorse both, and the future will need be most preposterously unlike the past, if this endorsement is not continued to the end of the chapter. Democrats, of course, are not expected to approve anything like Republican harmony, but it is hard to understand why they will persist in the false assertion that this harmony does not exist.

This policy of misrepresentation is as unwise as it is false. It cannot defeat, disturb or weaken the Republican party, but it may at the South work grievous mischief among the opponents of Republicanism. Thousands of these opponents know and seem to want to know nothing about politics, except what they learn from the *ex parte* statements of the recalcitrant press of the Democracy. Many of them have sense enough to cease an opposition which can only lead them to ruin, if their prejudices were not inflamed and their ignorance perpetuated by groundless assertions and unwarranted inferences. If they were convinced that the government has the strength of the great majority of the Northern people to back it enthusiastically, that every department of the government is in grim earnest laboring to re establish a peaceful Union upon the principle vindicated by the war, that there is no antagonism between people and government, or between department and department, they would at least quietly obey though they might not patriotically sustain the new America. They might not become fully-communion Republicans immediately, but they would be very sorry Democrats. We suggest, therefore, that the Democratic papers, just for the sake of versatility, tell the truth occasionally about politics for the benefit of their readers, or recommend them to subscribe for a Republican paper. As an open enemy is silent, we will urge the attentive reading of leading Democratic papers upon every Republican, as the surest means of making him more earnest, steadfast and extreme in his views.

"Running a Muck."

The *Mail* says the STATE JOURNAL "attacks the lotteries which have been established by its own party," and in a spasm of generosity pretends to defend gentlemen against whom no accusation has been made of having anything to do with the venerable facts which were rightly condemned. Mayor Glascock nor the "party" have the least cause to thank the *Mail* for its gratuitous officiousness, nor will either be likely to rely upon it for the vindication of character or interests.

The *Mail* appears to have thought it so necessary to devote all time of study to the Dorr case and other causes decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that it has wholly failed to keep posted in the legislation of its own State. Hence its present blunders in regard to the party origin of certain measures. The establishment of legalized gambling took place in 1865, if we make not, when the charter privileges of the Tuskaloosa Art and Scientific Association were granted. There may be slight errors as to the time, but it is certain that this association which was the precedent and excuse of every gambling concern, since legalized, was established under the "all the brains, intelligence and integrity" party had been succeeded by the Republican government of the State. Yet it is this institution, of which we make not, when the charge of judgment as a partisan crime against the Democrats. Party had nothing to do with it. Party had nothing to do with the legalization of other gambling institutions since the Democrats lost power. Desire to do favors asked; carelessness in regard to the evil nature of the institutions seeking protection of law; failure studiously to inquire into the probable effects of their operation, and the very absence of all partisan interest in the matter led to the doing of that which would have been done by no party, if thoughtfulness had been directed to its investigation. When time has many footed the wrongfulness of one of these thoughtfulness had been directed to its investigation. When time has many footed the wrongfulness of one of these thoughtfulness of this class, it should be the pleasure, as it is the privilege and power of legislators to abrogate it.

The wide sundering wrongs is what we proposed to the Republican Legislature of Alabama, not only because this is honest work, but because such honest work is needed at the hands of all who would have their deeds consistent with their professions of belief in Republican principles. Democrats immediately, but with railroad rings, lottery rings, and all other of the hideous measures of corruption. They are at peace with every agency of oppression for the people, by the people." Their foundation is law, their purpose order, their effect virtue and prosperity. With all men who desire and labor for the best interests of the honest, tax-paying masses, Republicanism has perfect concord. Against every man, nominally in or actually out of the party, who is ever in the market to be bought and sold like sheep at the shambles, the violators of private faith and plunderers of the public treasure, the panders of bribery and parasites of corruption, its principles declare and its yoking hosts will contend. The knave is no less a fool who dreams that the Republican party will allow its proud name used to palliate crimes which make their authors infamous, nor shall its long array of heroes be stained by the enrolment of those who joined to despoil and remain to rob. Such men are for among the prominent members of the party in this State. Bad and bold as they are, it would be better that they mended the error of their ways and went earnestly to work for the success of true, honest Republican government. If they will not, they may as well know now as hereafter that the party is so much stronger in its purity and in their fool corruption, that they can be not only silenced, but dispensed with entirely. We hope rather that they will amend. We hope, also that we have for the last time seen a Democratic paper, with partial justification by the acts of some individuals, charge the responsibility of bad laws upon the Republican party. Upright in principle, be the rule henceforth, especially with officials, honest in conduct. Then will we win. No outside enemy can hurt or make us afraid.

Georgia Affairs.

We regretfully see both men and papers, the Republicanism of which cannot be questioned, some of them the especial butts of Democratic hate and vengeance, and all of whom approve the recent Georgia bill, charging that Gov. Bullock is more concerned about the effect Georgia politics are to have upon his personal future, than he is in regard to giving an honestly reconstructed State to the Union and adding one more to the list of those that have ratified the XVth Amendment.

Of the truth or falsity of these grave accusations we know nothing, and cannot give an opinion upon this subject, but we do know that if true they indicate a state of affairs most unbecoming and disastrous to the Republican party of that State. If they are false, no one sincere can be too severe towards their inventors. Quarrels inside the party—"ring" work—spoils brokerage, and intrigue—are the curses of all free governments of offense, or the surest means of success in a campaign against the common enemy. Persistence in these vile practices may result in the temporary advancement of men who would otherwise fail to gain the objects of their aspirations, but while these men sell their interests, the happiness, the lives and the liberties of the common people, whom, especially, governments are made to protect, will pass with iron rule into the hands who hate all the blessed additions which the national Republican party has made to their prerogatives at the cost of labor, blood and treasure. The issue is plain.

The principles of Republicanism must be vitalized. Their security and legal force must be established in our courts of justice, and every scheme or aspiration of individuals. Persons *must* be made subordinate to party, whether willingly or unwillingly. It is a matter of slight account whether this or the other good Republican shall be preferred to office. It is of the most vital importance that the State and the popular weal, whether Republican principles shall in the South become fixed as the everlasting hills, or be crucified by the actual overthrow of the party of aristocracy and despotism that miscalls itself Democracy. The Republican or Republicans who are purposely or unconsciously their ambitious to produce the latter sad catastrophe are infamous. History will couple the names of the agents who do this in the same denunciation.

Senator Warner.

In to-day's JOURNAL are the brief remarks made by Senator Warner, on the 13th inst., when Draper's amendment to the Virginia Admission bill was proposed. The Senator has made another speech since, of which we have only received to this time telegraphic extracts. The one we now publish ought to convince everybody that General Warner has not spoken rashly, or without "mature friends have claimed for him." He has courage. He is truthful and frank. He has ability and is determined to enforce order so far as his power and influence go, he has none of the malice which springs from revenge—he has no word of vanity, whether he has ability or not, is easily decided by reading his public speeches. We thank him that he did not sit like a dumb dog when the amendment was proposed for the government of the Southern States, and, on the 13th inst., he spoke in the style of the remarks which the telegraph reports him making since, "I would go to my State with universal suffrage in my hand, and the bullet in the other. I would have no mercy for the murderers of to-day, no punishment for the rebels of the past."

This is the right doctrine. Secure the prompt punishment of crime if final rescue has to be made to martial law. No pause should be given to the work of domestic pacification until it is a part of every citizen's nature to believe that political and civil time are things sacred from the assault even of hostile thought. As to pistol and bludgeon rule in politics, it must be put down if every tree in Alabama needs to become a gallows. When the general order and toleration of opinion prevail, it will be of little importance, as the President lately said, what minor differences may exist between parties. Mercy is a first-rate thing, but it should be remembered that mercy is the servant not the mistress of justice.

Protest of Senator Sibley.

Against the action of the Senate in passing the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad bill.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate:

I beg leave to enter my protest upon the journal of the Senate, with regard to its action on the House bill, entitled "An act to confirm the action of the municipal authorities of the city of Mobile, in reference to the Mobile & Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad," for the following reasons, viz:

The action of the corporation of Mobile with reference to railroad buildings is of doubtful constitutionality under our present constitution. That the State has not the right to engage as principal in railroad building is settled by paragraph 33, article iv, of the constitution. That it has not the right to confer a power or a privilege that it does not itself possess is too plain to require elucidation. Therefore it is, that the constitution allows no charters of incorporations to be granted by the General Assembly, except for municipal purposes, therefore in the opinion of your subscriber, your bill is met with constitutional objection. But grant for the sake of the argument that no constitutional objection existed, what does the bill require? To confirm the action of the municipal authorities of Mobile.

This is an admission that the action of the authorities cited was not valid, else it would not require confirmation by the General Assembly. This is retroactive, and on no principle of construction can it be regarded as legal. But admit that no legal objection exists, the question recurs on the character of the action of the municipal authorities, that is to be confirmed which is sought. It was moved satisfactorily to your subscriber that the action of the municipal authorities was not in accordance with the provisions of the charter of incorporation. It was proved to my satisfaction, that on the final passage of the ordinance granting the bonds of the city of Mobile to the amount of $1,500,000, which action the bill proposes to make valid, received but three votes in the board of aldermen, two voting against it, when the charter requires that two-thirds of that board shall vote in the affirmative to carry any measure involving the credit of the city. Therefore, believing that the ordinance failed, when construed by the terms of the charter, and believing that the city of Mobile has no lawful right to engage in the enterprise contemplated, what is the conclusion with reference to the validity of the bonds? Manifestly that they are invalid, notwithstanding the action of the General Assembly, and that neither the municipality of Mobile, nor the people thereof, can be required to redeem the bonds, or to pay the interest on the same.

I protest against the action of the Senate because of the situation in which this action leaves the State, with reference to the bonds. The bonds that were issued as chartered by the General Assembly of the State. The bonds that now govern the city, and that inaugurated the issuing of bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, the responsibility for which is now sought, are the creatures of the General Assembly now sitting. The logical conclusion then is, that in case the municipality of Mobile shall fail to redeem the bonds or to pay their interest, that the State government will make good its own action, and issue other bonds, principal and interest, I maintain that the action of the Senate justifies this conclusion. An amendment providing that in no contingency should the State become responsible for these bonds or the interest thereof, was offered as an engrossed rider when the bill was on a third reading, and was ruled out of order by the chair, on the ground that it restricted the provisions of the bill, which shows conclusively that it is the intention that the State shall be bound for the redemption of the bonds. I now call the attention of the Senate to the record of its own proceedings, and protest against it as unconstitutional. I need not argue paragraph 33, article iv, of the Constitution, for that was done by the chair in my hearing when the Senate refused to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. President, I remember the clearness, the distinctness, and the logical force with which the Senator from Indiana stated the principles upon which reconstruction was founded. He gathered the authority from the aggregate power of Congress under the Constitution to preserve the country, and he founded the whole policy, justly and wisely, upon the paramount duty of Congress, overruling all others, to maintain and preserve the country. It seems to me that that is the just ground to stand upon to-day that Congress has the power to-day as it had then, as toward all the States, Massachusetts as well as Alabama, to put down rebellion and to exercise that degree of power which shall be necessary to protect the people of all sections and of all the States. What I desire to know is whether it is to be understood that the reconstructed States, once admitted having complied with all the conditions which the Congress of the United States in the interests of loyalty and of the people, and wisely and justly, too, have made, are to be still in a position of perpetual inferiority, liable to be driven out at any time at the will of a majority of Congress? I feel the more interested in this question as a Republican, because I have to guarantee that a Republican majority is always to rule in this two Houses.

Now, we are to be at the mercy of Congress and liable to be turned out upon some different rule than that which applies to other States, when it is to the "good Lord," or "good devil," because the Democrats have not been able, even if he is willing, to abolish slavery. Cuba and slavery would come to us hand in hand. No doubt we could decree the abolition of the institution. But would the planters be satisfied? Need we be eager to have another South to "reconstruct?"

By willing patiently we believe we shall be much more likely to get Cuba—to get her honestly, and free from the blight of slavery. The Spanish government wants money—a Spanish government always does. Purchase is one way of obtaining the island. But there is still another. The intelligent Cubans are growing more and more to see that in amalgamation with the United States rests their best hope of a great future. They have had nearly enough of foreign rule. The tender mercies of the Spanish are cruel, and Cuba is rapidly gravitating toward this Republic. But the "filibustering" journals have frightened her back. They have succeeded in exciting a strong patriotic feeling in Spain, and in stimulating a determination on the part of the Cubans not to be "enslaved" even into an advantageous alliance. Their line of advocacy has, in fact, been overly what we say.

THE following memorial was presented in the House on Monday, by Hon. Alex. McKinstry. It was read and declared to be out of order:

To the Hon. Alex. McKinstry:

SIR—In the spring of 1869, ten ship carpenters, citizens of Mobile, Ala., believing that the business of ship building could be successfully practiced in Mobile, and that, on account of the unlimited supply of timber and consequent reasonable prices, they could compete successfully with the North and East, did form an association, under the name and style of the "Ship Building Association of Mobile, Ala.," and commenced the construction of a schooner of about 350 tons, carpenter's measurement. By the assistance of the banks, insurance offices, and a few individuals, they were enabled to launch the vessel in September, 1869, but from that time to the present have been unable to raise sufficient funds to finish her; neither have they been able to sell the vessel.

We, therefore, in the name of the Association would respectfully solicit your influence in procuring relief for us, as the vessel is increasing in indebtedness every day, and if she could be completed and put to work would in a short time clear herself.

She can be completed ready for sea for about $18,000. Her debts, exclusive of the labor are about $10,000. We would give Messrs. Duncan and Morgan one-half of the vessel or any other security in our power.

The Association feels confident that the completion of the vessel would, in view of the increasing commercial prospects of Mobile; and by the aid of the State we hope would be enabled to continue the business. The vessel is universally acknowledged to be a splendid specimen of naval architecture, and built at a less cost than in any other part of the United States, and we feel convinced that if we could only get this vessel to work, that it would give an impetus to a branch of business most important to a seaport like Mobile.

If you can effect any thing for us in this matter, you will have moved yourself the friend of the workingman, and will have the warmest thanks of the Ship Building Association of Mobile.

I am, sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. THORP,

President S. B. A. of Mobile, Ala.

Cheering from New York.

We copy the remarks of the New York *Tribune*, 13th inst., in regard to the organization of the Louisiana Legislature. We like last second paragraph, especially the sentence we have italicised. The strong words ought to be attributed correctly to the Republican people of Alabama!

The Republican Union General Committee of this city was last evening fully and permanently organized by the choice which was made of Gen. John Cochrane as chairman, with Hugh Gardner and James Galway as secretaries. Friday, at the request of Abraham Brown, Jr., as secretaries. All the delegates were present with few exceptions. The proceedings were harmonious, and the consciuous substantially unanimous. There was no shadow of opposition to Gen. Cochrane, and but one or two dissenting persons chosen. There was no triumph of any faction or section, but a hearty concurrence of all delegates to secure a united movement which all could support. And that result was happily attained.

To the Republican masses of our city, to the credit of this organization be it mainly due. *They resolved that they would not be distracted by unintelligible feuds based on personal rivalries and ambitions, but would have our organization ready, and unbroken and strong within it.* The manifestations of their good resolve were so vehement and general that faction was awed into silence.

An impartial committee of seven is to be appointed by the chairman, to consider and report on the several contested delegations. This committee will be duly constituted and announced, and its decisions will be generally acquiesced in.

Pay of County Superintendents'

Considerable fault has been found with the present school system of Alabama on account of the large salaries paid to County Superintendents of Education, they being much larger than under the old system, and, it is claimed, much larger than is necessary, in view of making the school fund unnecessarily. Admitting that there is much in the fact, the same cannot be laid upon the present school system, for that leaves the pay of county superintendents entirely with the school trustees of the various townships in the county, and if the pay of superintendents is too great, it is the trustees and not the system which should be blamed. It is true that the duties of a school superintendent do not occupy all of his time, and if inclined to be negligent, they occupy none or but little of it. It seems, therefore, the better plan would be, instead of giving them a yearly salary, to allow them a per diem (for time employed) say so much a day for each day devoted to the duties of the office. This plan would secure good pay to those who do their duty, while those who neglect it—and there are many such—would receive no pay at all, or be paid only for the work done. It would also secure more attention to the schools, and perhaps give us better ones.—*Southern Republican.*

Though Mr. Gladstone cannot correctly be said to carry Great Britain on his shoulders, many a school boy in earries the "prints of whales" on his back.

Democratic Finance.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* protests that the Democratic party do not preach true Democratic doctr

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

State Aid—Important Documents.

Because it presents an exhaustive treatment of the impolicy and unsafety of willfully extending the aid of the State's credit over the hazardous speculations of men who appear to consider the people a patrimony, upon whose base they have strapped the burthen of sustaining corporations formed with the sole purpose in view of enriching the corporators, is valuable letter of Hon. D. C. Humphreys is given to the readers of the JOURNAL, to the exclusion of more varied but less important matter.

We can say, with the Huntsville *Advocate*, that we have over been the friends of railroads. We believe in them as first-class promoters of all that is materially best in civilization. We are willing to aid them, privately and publicly to the extent of our ability; and will urge others to do the same. We shall rejoice at every exhibit of profit—the larger the more pleasing—reported by any company from legitimate business. We even consent to incur the risk of reasonably increased taxation to put into profitable operation any doubtlessly beneficial line of railway.

We are not willing to believe that a railroad in prayer is a railroad in fact, nor are we willing to accredit the *ex parte* and unecorroborated assertions of impecunious, unsavory leeches, under the guise of railway directors or presidents, that they have complied with the requirements of the law in such manner as to entitle them to the *demand* the solvency of the State wherewith to conceal their insolvency. Insecure and unsecured extension of the State's credit has only one of two results. Either the taxpayers of the State will be satisfactorily pay the debts of fraudulent corporations, or in the frenzy which unjust taxes always excite, they will seek relief from ruin in the then almost irresistible remedy of repudiation. For this immortal stain upon the honor of Alabama we are not prepared. Against each and every scheme that bears suspicion of such result, we are individually and journalistically arrayed. The people's money is theirs. It is the duty of government to guard it against peculation. It is the duty of the citizen to discharge the officers of government to discharge this duty, and woe the day, when this happens. The ground of all this is the sacredness of the rights of property. There is a party, perhaps, who might be disposed to do it. If they could see the way to do it successfully, but they see a plain path to ruin in the attempt, and that that is one of the questions which have been settled in this country and which need again to be reopened.

The colored men of the South need no further guardianship to instruct them in the value of suffrage to their race, nor to keep them in the traces to the yoke of taxation and exercise the right. Until the whole white race of America is ingrained with the idea that suffrage is the right of every man under equal conditions of law is as much the property of the black as the white; that the black man must be acknowledged to possess the common feelings, sentiments, passions, affections and emotions of mankind and is entitled to respect in their possession, it is an absolute necessity that sound Republicans should have control of the governments under which the negro lives, in order that he may be more completely and surely obtain justice. There is, however, no occasion to fear any destruction or taking away of the rights themselves. There would be temporary confusion and considerable outrage, if the black man had immediately to depend on himself alone for his rights, but enough progress has been made in bringing the people of the country to a conception of human, civil and political rights of the negro, because they are rights and for is a human, that time will only increase their security and extent. The impetus towards humanitarianism is unchecked. There will be no check to the advance, much less can there be reversal of what has been done. Congress needs to be in no anxiety. If they will only stand prepared to aid in an emergency, the States and the colored people will take care of themselves.—Senator Warner in right.

A Solemn Warning.

From the Daily Journal, Friday morning.]

Yesterday, men and women of Montgomery, you saw pass through your streets a funeral train, and all the murky morning you heard the melancholy death bell mourning. Twas no unusual sight to see you bear in the years of 1869, thousands of its young and old have been borne thus to the tomb, but you were sadder than usual while you gazed and looked upon these dread rites. That long procession followed something more than the pale corse of one whose life had been full of promise. The blackness that hearse carried to the grave more than the worn-out garment which a freed soul had cast away. The hearts of the friends and comrades who followed were racked with dreader grief than weeps for one dear to them departed.

Down into that grave went the hopes and aims of a gifted young manhood; in that coffin, with the loved dead, is the cherished happiness of her whose being stretch unwithered gleams ghastly through the widow's veil, while around the fresh clods cluster the comfortless moans of three loan bonds, the strong remorse of a dishonored father's wrath and the hopeless shame of a betrayed woman. Death hath here a feast that should give him surfeit, and as the cold, pitiless winter rain beats down upon the new piled grave, every soul of man should glow with gentle sympathy for those who live to wail the dead man's loss or bear a woe that cannot be buried out of sight.

Whether a dreadful mistake has been made or not—whether fierce revenge has fallen upon an innocent victim or guilty betrayer—whether a life, full of all that was lovely and promising to the host of friends he had, has been wrongfully taken, or the legalize punishment which society decrees against the murderer in the absence of law has been inflicted, you nor we know. You, fellow countrymen nor we dare pass judgment upon these questions, privately or publicly. The law holds the shyer. There he has the right to be free from society's scorning. The poor stain boy stands before God. The justice and mercy of the Divine tribunal are all that now concern him, and for the sake of those who loved and trusted him living, who in their agony fondly remember and loyally believe in him still, we fail human to shield and speak a word of condemnation.

Only with the facts, horrid as they are true, with which we know he has the public the right to deal, and only with these to learn lessons which shall make them better men and women, and enable them to live and exercise the influence which God giveth unto each, to prevent recurrence of such and tragedy. A daughter has been betrayed. A father has avenged her shame. That betrayal and vengeance, no matter by whom wrought, has caused more unhappiness, of the latter can conceive. No sorrow in this world be healed, than any, except those to whom it came, can conceive. The community can do nothing else so kind to the afflicted as to respect the sacred privacy of their grief. For themselves, nothing is more profitable than to take warning from the evil that has happened to guard their home and hearts from like horrors.

Parents, but especially mothers, to you we answer to your alarmed conscience, what care you have used in the education of your daughters, what vigilance you have exercised over their associations, what knowledge of character you have presented, by precept and example, for their imitation. Have you done all you could to surround them with safeguards, based upon the duties, the dangers and responsibilities of womanhood? Have you impressed upon their tender hearts the sacredness of their virtue, and purity of their womanhood, without which a man is never his best self, but lacking which the female character becomes a monstrous thing? Do you know the habits of those of either sex with whom your girls keep company? Are you more solicitous that they shall be praised for the tinsel adornments which thoughtless worldlings admire than that they shall be respected for the virtues and holy influences which have wrought through woman's instrumentality the best of human achievements? Would you rather hear your daughters—alas, what sad defeats—in the ballroom, or see them busy in works of christian charity? Do you encourage—we will not say recognize—the reckless dissipation of allowing them unrestrained freedom in the disposal of their time, the selection of their employments and pleasures? or do you jealously, fear fully, prayerfully watch and guide their every hour? Experience has taught you the shoals and breakers of female life as well as its safe waters and protecting harbors. You, mothers, have the privilege of knowing not only yourselves as women, but you know men also. Have you given your "olive plants" the benefit of their knowledge in this respect? Are you frankly and so clearly that the information may be to them a guardian angel? Have you done, or failed to do your duty in these particulars, you may rest blessedly secure in the faith that your daughters will do you honor, or live to bring you dread that the afflictions you fear even to name may fall upon you suddenly, enshrouding you in grief joy with the sufferings of fierce lightning. God may spare you this sorrow, despite your neglected duty, but in that case it will be the first of evil to come, which every social calamity excites within your breasts. Be ye careful as you can, sorrow may not miss you, but if it come, you will have the comfort to reflect that you at least are not guilty.

Fathers, your daughters are your chief care, look also to your sons. You may not, mothers, be always able to control their strong wills and passions, but you have the right and duty for good, influence the characters, from their earliest day of intelligence, teach them to hold woman's virtue as dearer far in the years of life, than all the crown of manly honor to guard womanly virtue even from the word of reproach. Fathers, you have a high responsibility in this matter to your boys as well as your girls. You have power and authority which must aright will do much to avert this dread curse, or statute law to prevent those tragic events which shake society to its foundations. And you, pastors and instructors of youth, will not be held guiltless if you neglect to inculcate those moral precepts that improve the popular heart or fail to bring your influence your aspect to aid the gratification of prurience and unholy lust. These crimes against women can not be atoned. Their bitter curse can not be removed. They can be compensated. They may be prevented by thoroughly imbuing the men and women of the world with the love of virtue that shudders at their contemplation, and by promoting the practice of virtue that shrinks from their commission. We think, however, that the tragedy that has that befallen this city, will refuse to do whatever in their power lies to rid society of the evil monsters who would begin in fast and end in shame, death and a morsel.

Railroad Correspondence.

GUNTERSVILLE, Jan. 3, 1870.

Hon. D. C. Humphreys:

DEAR SIR—Let the deep interest which I, in common with every good citizen of our State, feel for the prosperity and development of our State, which this prosperity and integrity can only be preserved by sustaining that character for punctuality in meeting all her liabilities and engagements which she has ever heretofore maintained, be my apology for addressing you at this time. The people of Guntersville, of which body you are a member, has taken a recess for a few days, the object of which I suppose is a little rest—except during the Christmas holidays; but I hope that in their interval between their constituents they will learn from the dear suffering, and in many localities almost starving people, that we are now taxed to the utmost of our ability to endure.

The government of the United States is contracting her circulation at a rate that has caused an appreciation of the currency of five per cent. per month for the last three months. This is a more rapid contraction than any indebted community can meet without great sacrifice. Bankruptcy and ruin must be the inevitable fate of all men or States that are now contracting heavy debts or contracting costly improvements on a credit. The interest upon which the government of the United States owes stands as a preferred debt, and all the appropriative resources of our country mortgaged to pay it. Can it then be possible the right to be free from society's scorning. The poor stain boy stands before God. The justice and mercy of the Divine tribunal are all that now concern him, and for the sake of those who loved and trusted him living, who in their agony fondly remember and loyally believe in him still, we fail human to shield and speak a word of condemnation.

Only with the facts, horrid as they are true, with which we know he has the public the right to deal, and only with these to learn lessons which shall make them better men and women, and enable them to live and exercise the influence which God giveth unto each, to prevent recurrence of such and tragedy. A daughter has been betrayed. A father has avenged her shame. That betrayal and vengeance, no matter by whom wrought, has caused more unhappiness, of the latter can conceive. No sorrow in this world be healed, than any, except those to whom it came, can conceive. The community can do nothing else so kind to the afflicted as to respect the sacred privacy of their grief. For themselves, nothing is more profitable than to take warning from the evil that has happened to guard their home and hearts from like horrors.

Parents, but especially mothers, to you we answer to your alarmed conscience, what care you have used in the education of your daughters, what vigilance you have exercised over their associations, what knowledge of character you have presented, by precept and example, for their imitation. Have you done all you could to surround them with safeguards, based upon the duties, the dangers and responsibilities of womanhood? Have you impressed upon their tender hearts the sacredness of their virtue, and purity of their womanhood, without which a man is never his best self, but lacking which the female character becomes a monstrous thing? Do you know the habits of those of either sex with whom your girls keep company? Are you more solicitous that they shall be praised for the tinsel adornments which thoughtless worldlings admire than that they shall be respected for the virtues and holy influences which have wrought through woman's instrumentality the best of human achievements? Would you rather hear your daughters—alas, what sad defeats—in the ballroom, or see them busy in works of christian charity? Do you encourage—we will not say recognize—the reckless dissipation of allowing them unrestrained freedom in the disposal of their time, the selection of their employments and pleasures? or do you jealously, fear fully, prayerfully watch and guide their every hour? Experience has taught you the shoals and breakers of female life as well as its safe waters and protecting harbors. You, mothers, have the privilege of knowing not only yourselves as women, but you know men also. Have you given your "olive plants" the benefit of their knowledge in this respect? Are you frankly and so clearly that the information may be to them a guardian angel? Have you done, or failed to do your duty in these particulars, you may rest blessedly secure in the faith that your daughters will do you honor, or live to bring you dread that the afflictions you fear even to name may fall upon you suddenly, enshrouding you in grief joy with the sufferings of fierce lightning. God may spare you this sorrow, despite your neglected duty, but in that case it will be the first of evil to come, which every social calamity excites within your breasts. Be ye careful as you can, sorrow may not miss you, but if it come, you will have the comfort to reflect that you at least are not guilty.

Fathers, your daughters are your chief care, look also to your sons. You may not, mothers, be always able to control their strong wills and passions, but you have the right and duty for good, influence the characters, from their earliest day of intelligence, teach them to hold woman's virtue as dearer far in the years of life, than all the crown of manly honor to guard womanly virtue even from the word of reproach. Fathers, you have a high responsibility in this matter to your boys as well as your girls. You have power and authority which must aright will do much to avert this dread curse, or statute law to prevent those tragic events which shake society to its foundations. And you, pastors and instructors of youth, will not be held guiltless if you neglect to inculcate those moral precepts that improve the popular heart or fail to bring your influence your aspect to aid the gratification of prurience and unholy lust. These crimes against women can not be atoned. Their bitter curse can not be removed. They can be compensated. They may be prevented by thoroughly imbuing the men and women of the world with the love of virtue that shudders at their contemplation, and by promoting the practice of virtue that shrinks from their commission. We think, however, that the tragedy that has that befallen this city, will refuse to do whatever in their power lies to rid society of the evil monsters who would begin in fast and end in shame, death and a morsel.

Railroad Correspondence.

GUNTERSVILLE, Jan. 3, 1870.

Hon. D. C. Humphreys:

DEAR SIR—Let the deep interest which I, in common with every good citizen of our State, feel for the prosperity and development of our State, which this prosperity and integrity can only be preserved by sustaining that character for punctuality in meeting all her liabilities and engagements which she has ever heretofore maintained, be my apology for addressing you at this time. The people of Guntersville, of which body you are a member, has taken a recess for a few days, the object of which I suppose is a little rest—except during the Christmas holidays; but I hope that in their interval between their constituents they will learn from the dear suffering, and in many localities almost starving people, that we are now taxed to the utmost of our ability to endure.

The government of the United States is contracting her circulation at a rate that has caused an appreciation of the currency of five per cent. per month for the last three months. This is a more

Mills, Johnson & Co.,

SUCCESSORS and Proprietors of the celebrated

S.N. PIKE'S
Magnolia
WHISKEY
Cincinnati
OHIO.

ALSO,

Distillers of Domestic Liquors

And Dealers in Pure

Bourbon and Rye Whiskey,

Nos. 21, 23 and 25 Sycamore-street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

☞Orders solicited. ☜

oct1-3dawtm

Very Valuable

—ON—

PLANTATIONS

AS A PREVENTIVE FOR

Chills, Fever etc.

WILL KEEP THE HANDS HEALTHY, SO THEY MAY LOSE NO TIME FROM SICKNESS

DURING THE BUSY SICKLY

SEASON.

It be taken in the morning, fasting, on the first day of each week, and continued for a few weeks, as a preventive and remedy for that purpose, and also as a preventive of MALARIA, PLANTATION AND FAMILY MEDICINE FOR ALL PURPOSES.

The substances used in this preparation are all vegetable, and are well known to the medical profession as being the most valuable remedies for the above complaints, and are used in the practice of the most eminent physicians in the country.

Its extensive sale in this section of country, and the universal satisfaction it has given to all who have used it, is the best evidence of its merits.

Price $1 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GEORGIA.

For sale by

SIMMONS' Liver Regulator

CHILLS AND FEVER

CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, HEADACHE, Etc., Etc.

Is used in your drugs and is a package without Red Z. Price $1. Manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GEORGIA.

oct24-tf

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF STORAGE.

FROM and after this date, we propose to STORE COTTON at 25 cents per bale for the first month, and 25 cents for subsequent months.

ELMORE & MARSHALL,
Commission Merchants.
jan1-1m

No Charge for Delivering Cotton.

Cotton consigned to us by the Mobile & Montgomery and Western Railroads will be delivered to purchasers, roomy warehouse, immediately on the line of the railroad, and we will save purchasers the storage as any house in the South, as we are determined to do a large business.

Having a commodious, roomy warehouse, we hope to receive at least a fair proportion of patronage.

We are agents for OSBORN'S JUTE FABRIC for Roofing, for which we received a premium at our State Fair as being the safest and cheapest now in use. Also for Osborn, Brown & Co.'s superior cotton, bagging, manufactured at West Point, Georgia.

Fresh Cheweka Lime constantly on hand. Also on hand, a few tons of Alabama Portland Cement.

We invite attention to the above advertisements.

ELMORE & MARSHALL,
Commission Merchants.
jan1-1m

Gilmer, Browder & Co.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, 1869.

DOCTOR WILBER

CONTINUES to treat all PRIVATE DISEASES with the greatest success. Medicines, Instruments, &c., completely confidential. That numerous class of sufferers from Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, nervous debility, irritability, aversion to society, loss of memory, lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, dizziness, nausea and long standing constitutional diseases, will find in DR. WILBER a friend and physician, which cases nothing. Experience, the best teacher, has given him a knowledge of these diseases that can be used without inconvenience to patient. Entrance office, reception and waiting rooms, also parlors, private from the street. Ladies will receive every polite personal attention, and rather and husband will be admitted with them. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. oct13-1y

40,000 CASES OF GOODS

were shipped from this house in one year, to families in every State in the Union. Send for catalogue from Maine to California, describing in value to our

NEW MILLION

Our facilities for transacting this immense business are unequaled, and fifty dollars sent to us by mail will enable any one to purchase goods from the Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers, at the same rates as if personally present at the purchase.

Our catalogue contains, in part, of the following goods:

Shawls, Blankets, Quilts, Cottons, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Prints, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Skirts, Corsets, &c. &c.

Rogers' Silver Plated Spoons, plated on Nickel Silver, Dessert Forks, Double Plated Castors, Bultanania Ware, Glass Ware, Parlor Solid Oak Cutlery in great variety.

Elegant French & German Fancy Goods. Beautiful Jewelry, Gold Pens, Fine assorted and choicest styles in Morocco and Velvet Bindings.

Morocco Traveling Bags, Handkerchief & Glove Boxes.

Gold and Plated Jewelry of the newest styles.

We have also made arrangements with some of the leading Publishing Houses, that will enable us to supply, at publishers' prices, any book published in the United States. Send for catalogue.

Address

HARDEN, COLE & CO.,

Nos. 59 and 61 Main-st., Cincinnati.

oct3-wmw

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, December 6th, 1869.

Present—HON. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came the administrator and administratrix of the estate of Gordi n S. Buckly, deceased, and filed in open court their several accounts and vouchers, with accompanying affidavits, for a final settlement of said estate, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that notice of the hearing thereof has been given by publication in the Montgomery Weekly State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, as required by law and the order of this court, and proper before this court on the 15th day of December, 1869, and that said notice has been duly published for the space of three weeks successively, as required by law and the order of this court.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 15th day of February, 1870, be and is appointed for the hearing and settlement of said accounts and vouchers, and that all persons interested in said estate be required to appear before this court on the 15th day of February, 1870, and show cause, if any they can, why said accounts should not be allowed and said estate finally settled, and that notice of this order be given by publication in the Montgomery Weekly State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, for three successive weeks, and a copy of this order be mailed to each one of the heirs of said estate, whose names and residences are known to the administrator and administratrix, at least thirty days before the 15th day of February, 1870.

And it is further ordered by the court that the administrator and administratrix of said estate be required to file with the clerk of this court, at least ten days before the 15th day of February, 1870, their several vouchers in support of said accounts.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

A true extract from the minutes of said court.

Test: JAMES W. GRAY,
Register in Chancery.

dec22-3w

In Chancery at Wetumpka, Alabama.

Charity A. Gray, by her next friend P. T. Henderson, vs.
James W. Gray.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of P. T. Henderson, that the defendant, James W. Gray, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the States of Texas and there unknown.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in Montgomery, Alabama, for three successive weeks, requiring the said James W. Gray to appear before me on the 15th day of February, 1870, and answer the complaint of said Charity A. Gray, or in default thereof the order a decree pro confesso will be taken against him.

Done at office, in the city of Wetumpka, this 11th day of January, 1870.

W. O. DELONY, Register.

jan11-w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a execution to me issued from the district court of Montgomery county against Robert McKay, Alex. McKay and Wm. McKay, I will proceed to sell, at 11 o'clock, on the 1st day of March next, at the court house door in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale,

On the 3d Monday in February, 1870,

the following as the property of Neil and M. W. McKay, to-wit:

The west of sec. 18, the s½ of sec. 7, the s½ of sec. 12, township 16 range 19; and the w¼ of sec. 1, township 16 range 18—containing 800 acres more or less.

ROBERT BARNES, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

jan11-w4

Weekly State Journal.

BY J. W. DIMMICK & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.

The Great Monopoly.

From the Albany *Evening Journal*, one of the ablest papers connected with the Associated Press, we take the following:

The strike of the Western Union telegraph operators continues, and seems to have become quite general. On the part of the company there is no disposition or disposition to yield. Its employees, on the other hand, feel that the issue is vital to them, and that they return to their places without having a previous amicable adjustment, they will be subjected to a reduction of their already small salaries below a point adequate to comfortable subsistence. Meanwhile, the managers are seeking to fill the places vacated with volunteers and telegraphers out of employment and sufficiently in need to accept any position offered them.

It is a notable evidence of the astonishing rapidity with which communications can be made in this country, that a movement which began in Boston has extended as far east as Cincinnati on the following day, and within the next forty-eight hours had become general from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Lake Superior to California. Many hundreds of men, thousands of miles apart, have consulted together, and are acting with as much unity and harmony as if they had personally met in some appointed assemblage. We talk much in a vague way about the wonderful power of the lightning messenger in annihilating distance; but it is doubtful whether we have ever had set before us a more vivid illustration of what can be accomplished by its instrumentality.

The strike is most unfortunate in its effects upon the business of the country. Like a large portion of the capital employed in every operations, the telegraph is become an immense and costly piece of organization. They keep it in constant repair, and govern their transactions between widely separated points by its intelligence it furnishes them. Although the company asserts that they have sufficient force to meet all demands upon them, those who have occasion to transmit messages learn, from provoking delays and irregularities, that such is not the case. In common with other members of the Associated Press, we fail to receive our usual news dispatches, and the reading public is thus deprived of a very important means of intelligence.

As to the merits of the controversy, it is hardly possible to form a clear and satisfactory statements put forth. If the company had decided upon a general reduction of salaries, or had a reduction assigned at San Francisco were the immediate cause of the strike, the people would agree that the operators were quite right in refusing to work with such a prospect before them. But when wages now paid to telegraphers are ridiculously small, when the number of those employed is so large as to lessen the work to each individual, when the hours are long and the labor wearing, when the business of the country is dependent upon the operators, and when the company is known to be making large profits, it seems to us to be an empty boast to say that the company has a right to fix salaries as they please. And this is the human mind brings from this controversy the impression that the company possesses. Remember one thing great pecuniary matter is beginning to be monopolized in the country, and the mind builds up itself all that comes to it in the shape of monopolies. It is not, therefore, the most marvelous thing in this present constructive period of the mind? The transforming power of the mind by which it masses everything, as it were, out of nothing—yet out of one material utterly unlike the other, from the product which is brought to us. [Applause.] I am stating in my room, and the best gently pleasing over it, I raise my eye, and it falls upon the fine work upon my mantel; my ear at the same time may be delighted with pleasant sounds and a yet more pleasant voice on my right hand. Here are three forms of motion stealing upon my body and transformal into an annoyance in which the utmost quiet and deliberation comfort prevail. The very motion of the light stealing into my eye; the warp motion of sound stealing into my ear. It calls up to me most precious memories. Of those products of the mind, these three external conditions, the physician can say nothing more than they are all one. Or I may feel upon my cheek a scorching heat, and I may observe deep and lurid light—darkness, as it were, mingled with light—and I may hear a shrill shriek, three kinds of motion again, and I feel that life is in danger in the conflagration before me, everything depending upon how the mind lays hold of the suggestion and makes it into a thing, thought, purpose, into my state which, for the time being may belong to the mind which it can make for itself out of its own present condition, and which may give way in due time to any other. Or suppose this black-board were a mirror, in which I should see at once the entire audience, and I should construct in the depths of that mirror a space in which I should see, as I see now the mind does all this. I know that the audience is really there, and I see the external fact, and I see at the same time the picture in the mirror, and everything in the room is compared to the external fact, and yet out of one material power that I can spread and magnify a space in the mirror, which is quite equivalent to this extended space—an equivalent which has no existence except in the mind. Look at the

Weekly State Journal.

Jesus and the Pharisees.

In the Cincinnati *Commercial*, 3d inst., is a report of a lecture delivered upon the above named subject, by Dr. Wise, one of the most distinguished Jewish Rabbis in the United States. We publish it's report to let our readers see exactly what opinions the Hebrews hold in regard to the person and character of Christ:

Dr. Wise, after drawing a comparison between the Gospel and the Talmud, and showing in what particulars they differed, proceeded to draw a sketch of the precepts, aspirations and fate of Jesus of Nazareth, the supposed author of Christianity. The paradoxes which the lecturer considered very important in the history of the origin of Christianity were these: That Jesus was not the author of Christianity, but a Pharisean doctor; an eminent patriot, a fervent enthusiast, determined to save his country out of the clutches of despotism; that he was crucified by the Roman authorities to the profound grief and regret of the Jews.

The lecturer maintained those paradoxes in contradiction to those modern critics who advanced that Jesus was an Essene. He regarded the theory of Mr. Renan that Jesus was an ignoramus or a mere impostor, as utterly unfounded. With all due respect to Mr. Renan, he thought he had discovered the character of Jesus, entirely. The great mistake made by Mr. Renan and other gentlemen, was, in forgetting that at the time the Orient was enlightened by Greek and Roman literature. At that time, Jerusalem was the center of learning and of enlightenment. Besides they have made of Jesus and the Apostles purely theological and visionary characters, and being taken out of historical action, as a matter of course they become phantoms to which no reality attaches. Therefore, the lecturer desired to draw a brief historical sketch, in which the true character of Jesus would be seen to rise by itself.

The two parties known as Pharisees and Essenes were opposed to the Sadducees, who were the governing party, the party of the priesthood—the aristocrats of the country. As long as Judea was independent, the two main parties, Pharisees and Sadducees, governed the country alternately, as circumstances favored the one or the other side; but when Rome became sovereign, in Judea the Pharisees were put down and most deceptively treated. They had refused to take the oath of allegiance to Herod or to Rome and therefore they were oppressed and persecuted, as democrats always were under imperial and royal governments. The more infelicity the Pharisees clung to their theocracy, the severer were the measures against them. The High Priests of that period were the instruments in the hands of their Roman task masters. So the hatred against Rome, against the home aristocracy and against the priest increased with every passing year. One of the Society of Pharisees was John the Baptist, a rebel and a priest himself, as Josephus and the Talmud agree. From his solitude on the Jordan he called the masses to come and repent of their sins in the good Pharisean style, and be baptised, that the theocracy or Kingdom of Heaven, which were literally the same, might be restored. Like all his compatriots, he proclaimed the national miseries to be the punishment of the national sins. Among those who came to be baptised by John, was Jesus, who thereupon by the death of Agrippa I. rose rapidly to popularity and eminence. Jesus commenced his career as a public teacher in Galilee, where he embraced the course of his anti-priesthood and theocratic associates. He was too young to find acknowledgment and admirers, but a few disciples of the former cousin and congregated around him, who loved and admired him. The accounts concerning his early sojourn in Galilee are meagre and contradictory. He was eleven years the senior of Jesus and thereafter became a fugitive. He was distinguished for his enthusiastic zeal to save God's people, and his many efforts to verify God's promises. He attracted the attention of the multitudes of the dissatisfied masses of the patriots of Israel, of the remnants of Davids. In this popularity increased and his scheme of salvation turned into a definite shape, the thought grew upon him, to found or restore the Kingdom of Heaven in Israel. This was the idea of the transfiguration story. The question was, how should the people be aroused to action? The Pharisees took to solve this question by proclaiming Jesus the Messiah of the oppressed people. He thought that sufficient would arouse the patriots, and captivate the attention and confidence of the oppressed people. Jesus protested loudly against this appeal to the people, but the word was spoken, the spark was thrown on combustibles, and against his will, with almost certain death before his eyes, the Son of Man was proclaimed the Messiah among the disciples and Apostles. The scheme was ingenious, but eminently impracticable. The next attempt to convote the Jewish people, to ameliorate their condition, to proclaim any new rules, was sufficient at that time to arouse Pontius Pilate to bloody vengeance. The word Messiah was intolerable to Roman ears, for it means "King. Herod and the High Priests were probably the only ones who might have saved him, but neither of them had the independence or desire to do it. Both were slaves of Rome. The policy of Pilate was to entrap the Jews, and drive them to self-destruction. It is not possible that the Jews had anything to do with the destruction of Jesus, for he was their out-spoken friend. He did not oppose one single Jewish doctrine. He was in full sympathy with the woes and afflictions of his country. Dr. Wise believed that this assertion was founded upon facts which neither Christian nor Jew could deny. The martyrdom of Jesus became the occasion of a new era in the world's history.

The Japs in California.

From the San Francisco Morning Call.]

Up to date the Japanese have accommodated themselves in their humble boll matters at considerable inconvenience, but this will soon be at an end, and in a few weeks they will be settled down comfortably as "coolies," owning houses of their own, each family reposing "under its own vine and fig tree." Among their number are four carpenters, and these men are now engaged in erecting buildings for the use of the party. The houses are to be twelve in number, dimensions 50x30, each containing four rooms, and built after the real Japanese fashion, with low pitched roofs, the eaves extending far over the sills, and forming a balcony or awning around the entire house. The outer walls and partitions are all of sliding panels, that can be shot together at the corners and folded into bozes, leaving nothing but the roof and the supports, during the hot summer days, affording a luxury that can only be exceeded by "taking off your flesh and sitting on your bones." The partition walls are of paper, the entire walls of wood; one room is to be used as a sleeping-room, another as a kitchen, and the two others as a school house—for sole rusing, where the women will be kept and nursed and the silk weaved and otherwise manipulated. I had omitted to mention that silk culture will form an important branch of this enterprise, 50,000 mulberry plants having already been set out for a beginning. The Japanese carpenters are ingenious workmen, and their work is done with surprising neatness. A curious feature of their houses is that they do not contain a nail, all of the joints and timbers being dove-tailed together by many ingenious devices, and the whole work, even to the rafters, is as smooth as if it had been polished down with sand paper. And the Japanese are a neat people, for their use no paint to hide any blemishes of construction or ornamentation, no filigree work or plaster of Paris gewgaws, but every stick in the building is exposed. Every morning, as regularly as she cooks the breakfast, or sweeps the floor, the Japanese housewife takes a wet cloth and scours the whole interior of the dwelling, leaving no part untouched, and no stain or dirt be left to mar its cleanly appearance. Then the Japanese do not come into the house with muddy boots, after the style of the American "sovereign;" but, having covered the floor with a neat matting, always remove the dirty sandals before stepping upon it. I stood and watched the Japanese carpenters at their work for some minutes, and noticed the peculiarity of their movements. The Japanese works "toward him"—that is, instead of shoving a plane from him, he reaches out, sets the plane upon the board at a short length, and pulls it toward him, and he cuts, chops and saws, in the same way. His saw was fixed in handles, like a butcher's cleaver, and the teeth the slant or "rake" toward the handle. The planes are constructed like ours, but the wooden portion is very thin and wide. The adze is fastened to the end of a hooped stick, like the handle of one of the long-handled mops that are worn out in Montgomery street, and altogether, their tools are different from ours, yet I can not observe that they are awkward in appearance or awkwardly handled. The work is bright, intelligent and joyful, befitting their hats and bowing gracefully at the approach of a friend, and even at home, do the cooking, take care of the children, keep the house clean and manage pretty much as American housewives do, even to the wearing of the kimona instead of the original dress. "Place" should be improved by such additions as the visitor's "Oriole Lodge" could suggest from former experience.

The oil operator is not behind predecessors in the use of the expressive slang phrases, and the number of jaw-breaking, Webster defying forms of speech is fully equal to any that have previously existed, while many of the same phrases exhibit a knowledge of "the eternal fitness of things" that is surprising.

Pithole City, situated as the name is, was honestly obtained, and will long remain the history of the greatest excitement and speculation of the age. Oil City, Petroleum Center, Pithole City and Reno are names in keeping with the business and daily pursuits of their inhabitants, while Shamrock Hollow is indicative in a pecuniary sense at least. Tarr Farm was not so named from its being the source of the North Carolina product, but bears the name of an individual who was quite willing to exchange his stirring acres for an equivalent in greenbacks representing the same number of paper wards produced. Among later choice additions to village nomenclature come Red Hot, Allemagoozlum City and Dry Hollow, to vanish the cognomen of business centre and oil-producing district.

Jerusalem Four Corners is but a short distance from Red Hot, while Bull Run and Calf Runs follow each other in playful bovine succession.

From "Didcote to Scrubgrass" is equivalent to the term "From Dan to Beersheeba," of sacred history, the former marking the boundaries of the producing districts on the Allegheny river.

Babylon, like its namesake of old, was indeed a city of the fallen; like it, also, met with a speedy destruction from the inhabitants thereof.

Enterprise thrives beneath its name and the industry of the residents—its whole population, and another thing that can not be had by means of a leather bag, the pieces of gold fall into the inequalities and are easily collected in the cloth by lifting up the stones. The yield is large, nuggets of two pounds weight are found; the gold sells on the spot at rather less than thirty rupees per ounce. A gold commissioner or "sarpon" superintends all the gold fields, a string of which extends along the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra, from Lhasa to Rudok. Each field has a chief or master, but any one may dig who pays the annual licence fee of one ounce—or two-fifths of an ounce.

The curious posture for sleeping, universal among the Thibetans, was observed here. They invariably draw their knees close up to their heads, and rest on their knees and elbows, huddling every scrap of clothing they can muster on their backs; the richer rest thus on a mattress rising towards the head. The Europeans themselves of a suitable slope on the hill side, or pile stones and earth to make a support for the body. This position is most probably adopted in order to secure as much warmth as possible for the abdomen, the thighs pressing against it and exciting heat.

The gold-diggers recreate themselves with tobacco smoked in iron pipes, and, notwithstanding the height—fifty-six hundred laborious toil, seem very merry, singing songs in chorus, in which the women and children join.

SWEDES COMING TO ALABAMA.—Ninety Swedes passed through Demopolis on last Wednesday en route by rail from Chicago to work on the Selma and Memphis Railroad between Selma and Demopolis. We understand that all of them have a contract which secures the pay of the owner, but without the oil "it" dwindles to a meager and non-paying geodler as a "dry hole."

The workman on a well does not work by the day, but by the "job"—that is, by the "foot" or "stands his trick"—with the "tool dresser" and "pipe fitter" and "engine house is a "shebang," and his boarding house is known only as a "sumtion tough" or "hash factory"—while the "gin mill" denotes the spot where he takes his "benzine," "tickler" or "poison." "takes his bowel rejuvenator," "imbibes his nitroglycerine" or indulges in "Old Creek dynamite," all synonymous with taking a little drink.

Like his Wall street brother, the gambler in "ventie," "sells short," "corners the market," "runs a bull or bear, as occasion requires, and in ready-made abbreviation "gets there" the Gould Room operator.

The "greaser" produces the oil, and the "dirty" operates in the sump.

Government bonds are known as "Bennighoff's Maps" throughout the region. Insurance companies have a hard fight, but "snatch each other bald-headed," or "go for" each other's money now" all over his face, or "carries him down with a six-shooter." The individual who is correct in his views is "mighty right."

The man who has made a fortune is never "dead broke," but has "dead flush stamps," or "swads" of it, and he does not "go to a pedestrock, but "stocks it away his stocking leg."

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The stated amount he proposes to give definitely. Many of the most original phrases belong to the "tonics; but enough are given to establish the oil country as a new department of English expressions, against the south and western sections that have long since borne an unenviable reputation in that line.

The Business of the Country.

A circular issued from the New York mercantile agency gives some interesting statistics in which business men are like to find a good deal to read. The object of this circular that the despondent vaticinations of panic mongers during the few months past may be compared with something more substantial than jaundiced imaginations, so far, at least, as they were based upon the failures of business houses. There were, to be sure, a few more failures in 1869 than in 1868, but the aggregate liabilities of the number were somewhat greater, however, were only 821,470,000 in 1869, against $31,-000,000 in 1868, and $23,000,000 in 1867, together, the failures of 1869 were 727, against 520 in 1868, while the liabilities in 1869 were only $28,565,000, against $64,064,000 in 1868. While there has not been a universal revival of trade while there has been loss in many instances, the fact is that the year 1869 has not been nearly as great as might be anticipated. The failures of 1869 have not been excessive, neither in number nor amount, and the fullness of trade, and the depression existing the greater part of the year, and above all the depreciation of currency which has prevailed. The records of the mercantile agency also show that the reports of 400,000 traders, manufacturers, bankers and transportation men, and the proportion of the failures during the past year is not much more than one in a hundred. The aggregate business of the year in all the trade with the South has not only been enormously in volume, but has become profitable, safe and satisfactory. The improvement achieved in the South in 1869 are full of promise for the whole country in the future. Elsewhere, although the year has not been one of extraordinary prosperous, its results have not been disappointing, nor cancelled to cause discouragement and depression.

Rochester (N. Y.) Chronicle.

Gold Diggers of Thibet.

The Thibetan gold-field of Thok-Jalung has been visited by a corps of scientific explorers, who have just published an account of their observations. The country is placed in a large desolate plain of reddish brown appearance, the sun stand in pits seven or eight feet deep for protection against the cold wind, the elevation being sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty-feet, yet the diggers prefer to work in the winter, when the cold is most severe, and are to be found there; the soil when first opened is very wet. They have no wood, but use dried dung for fuel, and the water is so brackish as to be unpalatable, except to Europeans. They live well, taking three meals a day of boiled meat, bread, cakes, and tea stewed with butter. They will not use the Himalaya tea, as it is too heating, and only fit for poor folks.

The gold is obtained from an excavation a mile long, twenty-five feet deep, and ten to two hundred paces wide, through which a small stream runs; the implements used are a long-handled kind of spade and an iron hoe.

The water is stemmed up, and a sloping channel left; at the bottom a cloth is spread, kept down by stones so as to make the bottom uneven; one man sprinkles the auriferous earth over the channel, and another then like chaff separates the gold from the sand, and the gold is collected in the cloth by lifting up the stones.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, January 3, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Henry Rood, administrator of the estate of James Dudley, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, whereupon the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra, from Lhasa to Rudok. Each field has a chief or master, but any one may dig who pays the annual licence fee of one ounce—or two-fifths of an ounce.

The curious posture for sleeping, universal among the Thibetans, was observed here. They invariably draw their knees close up to their heads, and rest on their knees and elbows, huddling every scrap of clothing they can muster on their backs; the richer rest thus on a mattress rising towards the head. The Europeans themselves of a suitable slope on the hill side, or pile stones and earth to make a support for the body. This position is most probably adopted in order to secure as much warmth as possible for the abdomen, the thighs pressing against it and exciting heat.

The gold-diggers recreate themselves with tobacco smoked in iron pipes, and, notwithstanding the height—fifty-six hundred laborious toil, seem very merry, singing songs in chorus, in which the women and children join.

SWEDES COMING TO ALABAMA.—Ninety Swedes passed through Demopolis on last Wednesday en route by rail from Chicago to work on the Selma and Memphis Railroad between Selma and Demopolis. We understand that all of them have a contract which secures the pay of the owner, but without the oil "it" dwindles to a meager and non-paying geodler as a "dry hole."

The workman on a well does not work by the day, but by the "job"—that is, by the "foot" or "stands his trick"—with the "tool dresser" and "pipe fitter" and "engine house is a "shebang," and his boarding house is known only as a "sumtion tough" or "hash factory"—while the "gin mill" denotes the spot where he takes his "benzine," "tickler" or "poison." "takes his bowel rejuvenator," "imbibes his nitroglycerine" or indulges in "Old Creek dynamite," all synonymous with taking a little drink.

Like his Wall street brother, the gambler in "ventie," "sells short," "corners the market," "runs a bull or bear, as occasion requires, and in ready-made abbreviation "gets there" the Gould Room operator.

The "greaser" produces the oil, and the "dirty" operates in the sump.

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The water is stemmed up, and a sloping channel left; at the bottom a cloth is spread, kept down by stones so as to

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama.

JOHN McFARLAND

vs.

R. H. HARRIS, SPENCER C. MARKS, A. F. GUYER, ATTACH'T, the following order, which was made by the Chancellor at his special December term, 1869, at Montgomery, Ala., to wit, on the 15th day of December, 1869:

Proof of the absence from this State of R. H. Harris for more than six months, from the filing of the bill, in Baltimore, Maryland, who is over 21 years of age, and it is ordered that he be required to plead, answer or demur to said bill by the 15th day of February, 1870, by notice in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in Montgomery, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him to appear at the office of the Register, on the 15th day of February, 1870, to answer, plead or demur to said bill, or in default thereof the same will be taken pro confesso.

Done at office in the city of Montgomery, this 6th day of January, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

Jan7-w4

[FEBRUARY.]

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November term, 1869, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, Ala., in the cause of Mary Ann Bell et al. vs. Mary Ann Bell et al., and others, the Railroad Company, I shall proceed to sell at the Exchange, in the city of Montgomery, Ala., on

On the 1st Monday in February, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, for cash, in coin or its equivalent, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The south end of fractional section number one in township number sixteen of range number seventeen, containing one hundred and fifty-six acres, more or less; also the west half of fractional section and fronting north on the east bluff of the Alabama river, and the west line of the Old Grounds; thence west on the south line of said section to the Alabama river; thence down the river to the north line of said section; thence east with the meanderings of said river to the beginning; also the south half of the northeast quarter of section number twenty-four in township number sixteen of range number seventeen, containing eighty acres.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JAMES F. SNOW, Administrator with the will annexed.

Jan14-w4w

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, made and entered on the 16th day of December, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for said county, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of Jas. Dudley, deceased, on

On Saturday the 5th day of February, 1870,

the following personal property belonging to said estate, to-wit:

1 wardrobe, 2 paintings, 1 sofa, 2 wardrobes, 1 set gold pieces, 1 bedstead and bed, 20 chairs, 1 lounge, 3 bedsteads, 1 couch, 4 mirrors, 1 sideboard, 1 set parlor furniture, 1 set chamber furniture, 1 table, 1 stand, 1 lounge, 1 feather bed, 1 sideboard, 1 set of tables, and other articles.

Terms of sale—cash. For rent of land, notes and securities, apply to

Jan7-w3

J. F. TOWNSEND, adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Dudley, late of the county of Montgomery, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for said county, on the 16th day of December, 1869. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

Jan7-w3

WILSON E. RICHARDSON.

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Phillip Harris, (c) deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present their claims against said estate within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Dec5-w6

LUCIAS HARRIS, (c.) Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Tarrant, late of Montgomery county, Ala., deceased, were granted to the undersigned by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court for Montgomery County, Ala., on the 16th day of December, 1869. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

Jan14-w3

JAMES F. SNOW, Administrator with the will annexed.

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NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Tarrant, late of Montgomery county, Ala., deceased, were granted to the undersigned by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, Ala., on the 16th day of December, 1869. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

Jan14-w3

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS, Adm'r. of Wm. T. Jenkins, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Abel Lewis, late of Montgomery county, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala., on the 16th day of January, 1870, by the same are notified to present their claims against said estate within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

Jan14-w4

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r., with the will annexed of Joseph Pinain, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Joseph Edwards, deceased.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Joseph Edwards, late of Montgomery county, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 16th day of December, 1869, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

Jan14-w4

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NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Wm. Tarrant, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court for Montgomery County, Alabama, on the 16th day of December, 1869. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

Jan14-w3

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS, Adm'r. of Wm. T. Jenkins, deceased.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Jesse Edwards, deceased.

LETTERS of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of said estate were granted to the undersigned by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

Jan14-w4

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r., with the will annexed of Joseph Pinain, dec'd

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

Immigration.

While the bill to appoint an agent of immigration was under preliminary discussion in the House the other day, Democratic members took strong ground, on the pretense that they were not willing to have foreign population introduced to crowd out white poor colored friends." They would have wept, only onions are so scarce in the market that those sudden sympathizers with the colored race were not able to get enough to rub their eyes to the watery point. Are they really so short of memory that they have forgotten that the whole Democratic press and leadership tried to galvanize the Chinese coolie system into life here, or are their souls so dead to nature that the colored people have themselves ceased to remember this fact?

If the State of Alabama had treble her present laboring population, they could all find profitable employment. The colored men are especially sure of work. They are the best cotton hands in the world—cotton raising pays—and they will always be able, if they are sharp, to command high wages. Save your mass, Democrats, to do it, for your failure of the big effort you are going to make to fool the colored people next fall.

Rejected Communication.

We have received a communication signed "North Alabama Democrat," in which the outrageous impression is sought to be made that the people of this have been holding the railroad meetings at the Capitol, have instigated the murder or expulsion of the agents of Mr. Stanton. Knowing how false this charge is in fact and spirit, and firmly believing that Mr. Stanton himself would repudiate any such statement, we submit to the communication to him, stating that it should be published if he endorsed it and desired its appearance. This generous, liberal, vindicating thereby all the noble and honorable mention that has been uniformly made concerning his character and ability, both by the press and by opponents of his bill, stated to us in person that he did not approve the statements or inferences in the communication, and requested that we would not permit its appearance.

With this request we comply, and North Alabama (isn't that where the Ku-Klux most do congregate?) *Democrat* can have it back if he wishes. But we will say, in justice to the Senators who could not agree with the majority in justice to those members of the House who may feel it their duty to vote against the State bill, and in its present shape; in justice to the citizens who have met at the capital and the people of the country who have expressed their disapproval of this measure, that advocacy or opposition to it is no test or proof of a man's party standing. Mr. Sykes says he does not know what he is politically. Judge Walker, attorney for the Alabama & Chattanooga road, is a strong Democrat, and this "North Alabama Democrat" is of the strongest kind. Other advocates of the bill are among the staunchest Republicans in the State. So with the opponents of the bill. There are Republicans and Democrats on both sides; but none of them have ever dreamed of murdering Mr. Stanton. Certainly no Republican believes in Ku-Kluxing, and if "North Alabama Democrat" knows that this damnable deed is contemplated, he knows also that the job will have to be done by some of his party associates, fleres who regard assassination as a fair way to get rid of an opponent. Mr. Stanton fairly says such friends.

The "Third House."

"Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."—*1st Amendment to U. S. Constitution, ratified.*

The present Republican constitution of Alabama contains stronger, broader, more explicit definition of the great rights of freedom of speech, press and right of petition and remonstrance. In the Declaration of Rights, article 1st are

Sec. 6. Any citizen may speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 27. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for the common good, and *to apply to those invested with the powers of government*, for redress of grievance, or other purposes, by petition, address, or *remonstrance*.

Both these provisions had been in the previously existing Constitution of the State, but in the hands of Democrats the government was not in practical accordance with their spirit. Free speech was gagged, the ridden on rails, tarred and feathered, driven out of the State. The press was held in awe, the same slave of arrogant supremacy. When Republicans transferred the glowing principles to their organic act, they declared their purpose to give vitality—practical force, to these fundamental liberties of freemen. Free speech was to mean the freedom of all and each to speak. Freedom of the press was to become effective right to print and circulate. Fairs "unawed by power and unbribed by gain." Rights of petition and remonstrance were no longer to remain the special prerogatives of official power against the weakness of the commons, but were to be in all their tremendous potency to the crowd who were as well as the clout who rule.

Whether these principles fail, Republicanism fails. However they may be defied, by so much is Republicanism corrupted and injured. Whoever, professing Republicanism, denies them, either carelessly holds his political faith or imperfectly apprehends its doctrines. They who go further, and claim that rulers acquire with their offices irresponsible supremacy over those who voted them into office, are, purposely or inadvertently, imperialists, believers in despotism and apologists for tyranny. The American doctrine has ever been theoretically—the Republican doctrine is and must be practically, that the people are masters. That the rulers and officers are servants, directly, specially, continually responsible to the people. Between this doctrine and that of absolute independence of official authority, there is no mean that is not full of the stench of oppression. Popular freedom and popular leadership are inseparable. They are together the successful antagonists of all forms of aristocracy. Disjoined, they tend to become manacled captives of ambitious tyranny. Out of their sanctified union sprang the full-grown Minerva of Republicanism, the most glorious birth of this remarkable century. He would need be a bad man who would divorce the parents or smite the child.

The people are legislatively a "Third House," and it is well for all who aspire to place to remember that this "Third House" holds perpetual session, and acts originally and finally.

Educational

The following article is so well-considered and timely a request, besides being applicable to the South as to the Northwest, that we offer no apology to the Chicago *Republican* for *adopting* it. Concentration of effort in the public schools. Many colleges have been established with limited endowments, and their struggles for more extensive patronage have resulted all possibility of excellence. In the case of common schools, they must be located in the neighborhood of the pupils—the pupils cannot go to the pupils. But as the honorable mention that has been uniformly made concerning his character and ability, both by the press and by opponents of his bill, stated to us in person that he did not approve the statements or inferences in the communication, and requested that we would not permit its appearance.

> The last issue of the Tuskegee *News*, edited by F. S. Ferguson, Esq., contains the success of the XVth Amendment and announces its intention to cease opposition to universal suffrage, so far, good, although it is quite suspicious in any man to tell the nations government that he does not feel compelled to upset a constitutional law. The people are masters of their servants, directly, specially, continually responsible to the people. Between this doctrine and that of absolute independence of official authority, there is no mean that is not full of the stench of oppression. Popular freedom and popular leadership are inseparable. They are together the successful antagonists of all forms of aristocracy. Disjoined, they tend to become manacled captives of ambitious tyranny. Out of their sanctified union sprang the full-grown Minerva of Republicanism, the most glorious birth of this remarkable century. He would need be a bad man who would divorce the parents or smite the child.
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Were the thing a fraud, a wrong, submission to it might be compelled, but the consent to cease opposition to it makes the consenter tacit accomplice in the wrong. These Democrats, who mouth out the charge of fraud and in the same breath "consent" to its perpetuation, know, however, that the actual motive that impels their quasi approval is a juster, stronger motive than power, lessons to prevent what they do not wish to succeed. They feel in the depths of their souls that this grant of suffrage is not to be honest, intelligent; but in the strength of their unholy prejudices, they will not confess what they believe.

No matter! The negro will vote. He is *free*, not merely freed. He will go on from the good citizen he is, to the better citizen he is to be in the future, more enlightened by education and empowered by property. Not only will he have the right to vote, but the privilege to select the class of his fellow citizens when he himself wants place. Already he does this, successfully, as a Republican. Revel, not long ago a depised colored preacher, is sent to represent Republican Mississippi in the highest legislative body on earth. Race and color are no longer political qualifications among Republicans. Why not, Mississippi Democrats, yield to the dictates of your common sense and better feelings, that the day may be hastened when these liberal principles may, in spirit and in truth, be no longer party monopolies, but shall be universally American. Until this day comes, you are less than generous men and far from patriotic citizens.

Speech of Senator McAfee.

The bill "to expedite the construction of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad" being under consideration, Jan. 17th, Senator McAfee spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I desire to give my views on this subject, as I will very soon be called upon to cast my vote in favor of or against the bill.

Sir, on the 14th of December, 1869, when this subject was discussed before this Senate, embraced in substance in the bill now before us, known as Senate Bill, the aggregate, in the sum of $28,000 per mile, of the road at 226 miles, 142 of which was finished, and that 154 miles of said road, lying mainly in the mineral region of the State, to be finished. They stated at the same time that $28,000 per mile would be sufficient to build the road; that $20,000 per mile was amply sufficient to not only construct the road, but to build sheds, station houses, rolling stock, and every other thing necessary for said road.

Mr. President, this roadbed extends over and along 226 miles of a country more favorably situated for the construction of roads than is to be found in the South—almost a natural grade down the Lookout and Wills' Valley, via Ashville, through part of the Cahaba valley, and via Elyton, and along down Jones Valley across the Hurricane creek, via Talladosa and the great valley of the Warrior river, Tuscaloosa, to its southwest ern terminus, through a country abounding in the finest pine timber, sandstone, a great abundance of land almost the entire distance, within a stone's throw of the road, and at no place would there be a cut or an embankment deeper or higher than 40 feet, and most of the way none at all. I believe the estimate of the cost, therefore, is greatly above what will be the actual cost of construction and equipment.

I will be seen by reference to an act of Congress (June 3, 1856, chap. 41), granting lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in this State, which reads as follows:

"Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall not be sold or disposed of by said State only in manner following, viz: To a quantity of land not exceeding 120 sections for each of said roads, and including within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads are completed, then another quantity of land is hereby granted, not to exceed 120 sections for each of said roads, may be sold in twenty continuous miles, completed as aforesaid, and including within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads may be sold, and from time to time, until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads is not completed within the time aforesaid, *no sale* shall be made, and the lands unsold *shall revert* to the United States."—[Laws of the United States, Session 2d, Statutes U. S., 1860, which reads as follows:

"An act to return certain grants of land to the State of Alabama. *Be it enacted*, &c., That so much of the granted lands, made to the State of Alabama by the act of Congress approved June 3d, 1856, entitled an act granting public lands, in alternate sections, to the State of Alabama, to aid in the construction in certain railroads in said State, as were granted in the building of railroads, from near Gadsden to some point on the Tennessee river, by the most practicable line, in a direction to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, with the view to connect with the said Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and from Gadsden, to connect with the Georgia and Tennessee line of railroads, through Chattanooga, Wills' and Lookout valleys, is hereby revived and restored, subject to all the conditions and limitations contained in the act referred to, and subject to the further limitation that if either of the said railroads is not completed and equipped for the passage of this act no further sale shall be made by the State of such lands, and the lands unsold shall *revert* to the United States. Approved, &c."—[Pamphlet acts U. S., 1860, pp. 45, 46, sec. 1.

That the corporators have no estate in the lands, as above, which they have an estate in the lands, as above, which they can transfer to the State by mortgage," that the State pays for the same as a security for the three million dollars proposed to be loaned by the State for the completion of said road; for it will be seen from said acts the legal estate is already vested in the State, and invested in the State, coupled with a trust, and said State is charged by the terms of the acts to see that said lands be reduced to money by the United States, and each twenty miles of road, in quantities of 120 sections to the twenty miles. Then I charge, the lands must be to security for said loan. The bill is against the State constitution, for—"The General Assembly shall not borrow or raise money on the credit of the State, except for purposes of military defense, against actual or threaten ed invasion, rebellion, or insurrection, without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each House; nor shall the debts or liabilities of any corporation, person, or persons, or other States be guaranteed, nor any money credit or other thing be loaned, or given away &c. "The State shall not engage in works of internal improvement; but its credit in aid of such may be pledged by the General Assembly on *individual security, &c.*" Art. 4, secs. 32 and 33 Code, Ala.

Mr. President, who can say, first, that the grant of the State bonds to said road is not according to the constitution of the State as provided in this bill? Are the State officials the bonds instead of indorsing them for the company, and secondly, can be said, therefore, much less *embodied* security, in their first mortgage bonds on the donated lands as aforesaid? And the acts which the corporators do not have, it being, for, last, always to be kept in mind more than the proceeds of their sale, and that only in quantities subject to the restrictions in said acts contained, some of which are to work their proceeds into said road as they build each and every twenty miles of said road; and within the three years, by the act of 1869, required, if they fail to conform to those requirements the donated lands *revert* to the United States—the inevitable conclusion is, the security fails to be embodied and is worthless.

The *credit* of the State *only* may be given on railroad bonds, whereas the State gives and lends the money raised on the bonds to the road, and then furnishes the road with their own money thus raised, which is palpably inhibited by Section 13 of Art. 4 Code, Ala.

This road, 226 miles long,

To build it at $28,000 per mile, costs.....	$ 8,288,000
At $30,000 per mile.....	8,880,000
At $33,776 per mile.....	8,768,000
"$36,000 " " for 300 miles.....	10,556,000
Appropriations to the road—	
226 miles, Act June 22, 1868, at $16,000 per mile.....	$ 4,730,000
Present donation by the bill under consideration.....	3,000,000
154 miles, $16,640 over land at maximum price per acre ($2.50, exclusive of minerals).....	2,713,000
Total.....	$10,449,000

Now, Mr. President, on the 14th December, 1869, said 154 miles unfinished, mainly in Alabama, and three million dollars were asked for to be loaned by the State, at $20,000 per mile, equal to $4,312,000; to which sum of $4,312,000 was appended the bill, to aid, will give, per mile (154) about the sum of $21,454, making in the aggregate, appropriated to finish said road, $28,000 per mile, equal to $48,000 per mile, appropriated to build the road, and to finish the same, as per 22, 1868, (p. 201, pamphlet acts,) the sum of $28,000 per mile would be sufficient to build the road; that $20,000 per mile was amply sufficient to not only construct the road, but to build sheds, station houses, rolling stock, and every other thing necessary for said road.

Mr. President, this roadbed extends over and along 226 miles of a country more favorably situated for the construction of roads than is to be found in the South—almost a natural grade down the Lookout and Wills' Valley, via Ashville, through part of the Cahaba valley, and via Elyton, and along down Jones Valley across the Hurricane creek, via Talladosa and the great valley of the Warrior river, Tuscaloosa, to its southwest ern terminus, through a country abounding in the finest pine timber, sandstone, a great abundance of land almost the entire distance, within a stone's throw of the road, and at no place would there be a cut or an embankment deeper or higher than 40 feet, and most of the way none at all. I believe the estimate of the cost, therefore, is greatly above what will be the actual cost of construction and equipment.

It will be seen by reference to an act of Congress (June 3, 1856, chap. 41), granting lands in alternate sections to the State of Alabama to aid in the construction of certain railroads in this State, which reads as follows:

"Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall not be sold or disposed of by said State only in manner following, viz: To a quantity of land not exceeding 120 sections for each of said roads, and including within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads may be sold, and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads are completed, then another quantity of land is hereby granted, not to exceed 120 sections for each of said roads, may be sold in twenty continuous miles, completed as aforesaid and including within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads may be sold, and from time to time, until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads is not completed within the time aforesaid, *no sale* shall be made, and the lands unsold *shall revert* to the United States."—[Laws of the United States, Session 2d, Statutes U. S., 1860, which reads as follows:

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Weekly State Journal,

Judge Peters' Letter on State Aid.

From the Stanton Advertiser.

It is well known that this State is supplied with inexhaustible quantities of coal and iron of the best quality, and that the general geological formations produces have heretofore been almost worth less to our people, because there was no means by which they could be mined and sent to market. It is equally well known that this market can only be reached through the instrumentality of railroads. Judge Peters' letter which will be found in our columns to-day, explains the manner in which these railroads may be built, by the aid of the State. And there is no question that it accomplishes as much as could be done in so small a compass.

The system is simply thus. The road reaching the aid of the State must finish and equip and put in working order twenty miles of its length. Upon the finished portion of the road, the State endorses its bonds at the rate of $16,000 per mile for, the distance finished, which makes a total for the twenty miles of $320,000. These bonds are a mortgage on the road. They are taken by the company and sold in the market, and the funish means for the road to continue in construction. And when five miles additional are finished, in like manner with the first twenty miles, the road incurs a second set of bonds for this five miles, which the State indorses as before. This adds to the bonded debt $80,000, for the five miles. And so on for five miles at a time until the road is finished.

These bonds are not the bonds of the State but the bonds of the road. The State simply becomes security for their payment, in the event the road cannot pay them itself. They are usually made payable in twenty years from their date, renewable at the end of that time, for twenty years longer if the interest is punctually paid. This interest is commonly at the rate of 8 per cent. payable semi-annually, in gold dollars, and payable in coin.

In the present instance, let us take the bonds for the first twenty miles. This indorsement will be $320,000. The interest on this sum, at 8 per cent would be $25,600 for each year; or $12,800 for each semi-annual payment; or about 40 cents per day for each mile; or six times the amount for a road 120 miles long.

The Georgia State Road, which is about 138 miles long, is said, on reliable authority, to pay into the State treasury $25,000 each month. Then on a road twenty miles long, at a like rate, which is about one-seventh of this length, there would be paid one-seventh of this sum—say $3,500 per month in round numbers. This would make $42,000 for each year. Out of this $25,600 would have to be paid for interest. This would leave a surplus of $14,400 annually, of earnings above interest, on the first twenty miles of road finished. Certainly this could be accomplished, because it has been and is being done at this time in the neighboring State of Georgia, under circumstances similar to those existing in our own State.

Then the road as it is finished will provide for the interest of all the bonds indorsed by the State, and the State incurs no risk or liability, unless the road is susceptible of demonstration, if figures tell the truth, as they always do.

The sum thus made is next profit. In twenty years it will amount, on the first section of road, say miles of road, to $468,000. Like accumulations will accrue on all the other sections until the road is finished.

Now, say the road from Decatur, by Moulton, to Aberdeen, is 120 miles, and that it is finished in three years after it is begun. That would leave seventeen years for its bonds to run. At the above rate this would make the surplus over interest amount to $1,570,000. That is the one-half of the cost of the whole construction of the road, estimating this cost at $3,000,000. (Major Green puts it down at $3,340,000.) Then, at the end of the first twenty years let the road renew its bonds for a second term of twenty years, and at the end of that time the earnings of the road would have fully paid the entire bond debt, indorsed by the State. This is the theory of the letter, and it is fully supported by the facts referred to, which have arisen out of actual experience.

But up to the year 1859, there were fourteen railroads in actual operation in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. These roads then averaged 11 per cent. net profits on their capital stock invested in their construction (Minor's Report, p. 50). At this rate, which is a very cautious estimate, the Decatur & Aberdeen Road would earn $6,000,000 in twenty years; estimating its cost of construction at $3,000,000 as stated above; and $12,000,000 in forty years, to which time its bond debt might be regarded, with the State's indorsement. That is, it would pay its indorsed bond debt, and very nearly quadruple its capital invested in construction in forty years. It is worth consid ering that such a process would destroy or endanger the credit of the State.

But this is not all. The letter shows that Pittsburgh is an immense manufacturing city, and that Lowell is another with populations as large as one-fifth of the Cabinet, and that they have a tax paying ability in proportion. This wealth and population depend on the manufactures of iron and cotton, and the use of coal. And if these same things were without the means of transportation to markets, this wealth and population would crumble into insignificance if their transportation to market were destroyed.

Now, we have cotton, the iron and the coal, and the water powers, and would have the manufactories, if we had the transportation. This can only be afforded, in our case, by railroads.

The national government has always encouraged manufactures of iron and cotton, and the mining of coal by a tariff; and even now, our own State proposes to do the same thing by exempting capital engaged in manufacturing from taxation. And while all will be needed, if a wise and prudent system of railroad improvement is sustained and fostered by the State, railroads are the built, manufacture will spring up here, as they have done elsewhere, and will take care of themselves. They will need no such encouragement.

And above all, this system of railroad improvement will fill those half populated counties of ours, which are such an inducement, prosperous, wealthy and educated people, who will add more to the development of the State and its tax paying ability than all the lands will, at the rate of the indorsement of the bonds. In no other can the State lay anything like sufficient value upon the roads, after their construction, are wholly abandoned. This is not at all likely to occur. At least thus far, there has been no example of the kind, known to us.

Perhaps the interest of the City of Pittsburgh with it has with that of Lowell—say, $700,000 annually—and it will not be long before its wit and importance in manufacturing conventions would pay all the interest on the bonds. And the experience of the government of the United States and the school fund will show that these roads not only keep down their own taxes, but relieve the taxation of the mass for the support of the State Government. Then, by building roads as fast as the country is prepared for them, and not before, we can keep down the taxation for the same reason that we keep down the taxation for the support of the State Government, with a tax paying ability equal to the best of the Northern States.

How Mr. Stanton Became a Member of Buchanan's Cabinet.

At a meeting of the bar of Cincinnati, on Friday night last, held at Pike's Hall, Judge William Johnson pronounced an eloquent eulogy on the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, from which we make the following extract in reference to Mr. Stanton's connection with Pr. ident Buchanan's cabinet:

Another change which I have heard made against Mr. Stanton is, that while confidential relations with Mr. Buchanan he communicated the secrets of the administration to Mr. Seward, then in opposition to Buchanan in the Senate. This is no doubt true, substantially, but then it suggests an historic inquiry as to how Mr. Stanton came to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. This I will do from the best sources: The recorded history of the times; the repeated conversations we have had with Mr. Stanton; the account given by Mr. Stanton's brother-in-law, Attorney General Wolcott, who was on the spot, and related the facts to my informant, Judge Brinkerhoff, a few days after they occurred. Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet was composed as follows: Cass in the State Department, Cobb in the Treasury Department, Black in the Law Department, Floyd in the War Department, Toucey in the Navy Department and Holt in the Postal Department.

In this Cabinet they were traitors, both active and passive. Buchanan was not a traitor himself, but a weak, irresolute old man, bound hand and foot by the active traitors in his Cabinet. Floyd had dispersed the army to different and distant points, so as to make it unavailable at the capital. Toucey had scattered the navy to different and distant parts of the world, so that it could not be collected for months. Floyd had stolen about eight millions of Indian bonds, and Cobb had the treasury empty, and the rebels were in arms. The signs of the times were appalling. Cass saw nothing before him but political ruin, and the ghost of the Quintuple Treaty lay heavy on his soul. He resigned his office and Black was appointed in his place, leaving the law department vacant. In addition to other causes of alarm, Floyd had attempted to sap all the heavy ordnance manufactured at Pittsburg to the South, and was only checked by the ready zeal of the people, and sending a deputation of citizens to Washington to inform the President, and enter their protest against the move ment.

In this extremity Mr. Buchanan sent for Mr. Stanton, and asked him what he thought about the signs of the times.

The answer was prompt and character istic: "You are sitting on the crater of a volcano. The ground is moved all around you, and you may miles of mud, to explode, and, without prompt and energetic action, you will be the last President of the United States." "What do you say," said the feeble old man, "to Cobb's pay-scheme in all help us. The Attorney General's office is vacant, will you accept it?" "You would desire my help, I will," was the reply.

The first day was passed in ferreting out the great Secretary of Thompson's in the Indian fund; and, when the Cabinet met in the evening, Mr. Stanton was late in coming. When he entered, Floyd was pasting his scrap-book, and commenting furiously in the tempest and whirlwind of speech against somebody who had cut down the dogstaff, broken off the trunions of his guns, and cut up and burned his wheels, and so on. Mr. Stanton sat down without uttering a word or manifesting any consciousness that was up. When Floyd made a pause, the question was propounded, "Mr. Attorney General, what do you think about it?" "About what?" said Mr. Stanton. "About Major Anderson breaking up camp at Fort Moultrie, and going into Fort Sumter?" "The most glorious event since the 8th of January, 1814. It has stirred the heart of every loyal man in the nation." "What," said Floyd, "an officer of the army violating his orders." "What officers?" said Stanton. "Did you, Mr. President, give orders to Major Anderson to remain in the old, dilapidated fort, surrounded by enemies, when a stronger one was available?" "No," said Mr. Buchanan, "I gave no such orders." "Did you know of any such orders being given" "No, sir; I never heard of it before." "Then," said Stanton, "the man that gave such orders ought to be hanged on a gallows higher than Haman." Thompson, interposing, tried to rebuke the insolence of so new a man in the Cabinet. "Mr. Thompson," said Stanton, I have been here long enough to find out that you have stolen eight millions of Indian bonds, and expect to stay here till I see you punished for it." And then the simplest rose and raged till mid-night, when the meeting broke up, and next morning Cobb, Floyd and Thompson resigned. And thus in a single night the young Hercules in the cradle had choked to death three box constrictors, who had coiled around and were pressing to death his feeble old friend.

The Weather, the Wind and the Gulf Stream.

"The oldest inhabitant" begins to wonder what is the matter with the weather. We have had but a spell of winter, and that early in the season, and lately we have been enveloped in warm mists, with occasional rains to clear them up. In fact, every one pronounces the weather unaccountable. We called the attention of our atmospheric philosopher to this unusual state of things, and after much learned speculation he came to the conclusion that the Gulf Stream is waging a desperate war with the north and west winds, and that it has been successful. He added, for example, several efforts that those winds had made to clear up the sky, to go off and let the sun shine for the benefit of a sharp frosty snap, and failing in that, to give us a cold snow storm; but all in vain. The Gulf Stream, with its comparatively warm southeast wind, remains master of the situation. Another philosopher—our earthquake philosopher—started the theory that possibly the bed of the Atlantic had been splanged, and had driven the Gulf Stream nearer shore than it usually runs. He had no facts, however, and he has consulted the spiritual mediums for information. One thing is evident, and that is, our climate is and has been under the power of this mighty river of the ocean. Every one who has been at sea knows whence these warm winds and that southeasterly weather comes. The Gulf Stream controls, whatever may be the cause. We call upon the astronomers and meteorologists to tell us why this is so, and why it is not so all the year round, and we want to know how much cost to lay in our cellars, how we are to get ice to cool our drinks, and how much wood we will be required to burn in the winter. Will somebody step forward and explain?

The Situation in Paris.

Paris remains tranquil, but with its population deeply excited and agitated over the Rochefort case and its parliamentary consequences. Soon is the sun and refulgence of the advices from the French capital which reached us by night telegram of the 1st inst. and inst. The matter was before the Legislative Body, with the Ministry in a dignified opposition to the conduct and harangues of the deputy, and Rochefort defiant in his ridiculous and reliant in his parliamentary privilege. The question of his arraignment was debated in the Chamber, the galleries being crowded with spectators from the commencement. Minister Olivier rejected a proposition to to the effect that the prosecution be abandoned, and demanded a direct vote, threatening a ministerial resignation should his motion be rejected. M. Rochefort made a violent speech in reply, accusing the Cabinet of merely wishing to get rid of him as a member—an assertion which was loudly applauded from every part of the hall. Deputy Gambetta supported Rochefort, but the arraignment was voted by a large majority notwithstanding. A crowd commenced to collect in the streets near the House of Representatives, and during the afternoon, the police were ordered out in force, and at three o'clock in the evening the debate still continued, with an irritating feeling prevailing indoors, and a agitated and disturbed expression in subdued vent and show outside.

Up to night no fights were surging through the streets. Rochefort appeared before the populace, and was hailed at certain points with shouts of applause. Large numbers of troops were assembled both in the Place de la Concorde and on the Boulevards. The police were on duty in great strength, and had come in contact with the people by opposing their route in a manner more than thoroughfares. The appearance was really critical. It seemed to be a struggle for the control of Paris and French democracy, what an hour, a minute, may bring forth.—*Herald*.

LADY EASTLAKE has just published a memoir of John Gibson, the sculptor (London Athenæum), the pupil of Canova and Thorwaldsen, and the teacher of Harriet Hosmer and many countrywomen. Gibson in fact the only pupil he ever had. A great part of the book is in the form of an autobiography. Like Byronism, Gibson fell in love with the work of his own hands. He writes this of his colossal "Venus": "I forgot that I was gazing at my own production; there I beheld her, long and often. How could we I ever to part with her?

I retained her some time in my studio for four years after she was completed—a proceeding on my part which put Mrs. Preston's patience to a severe trial. I received several angry letters from that amiable lady. At last she asked me point blank whether I did not think I was in an unhappy state. I immediately confessed my sin, and replied, "There is no doubt that I am; bring you already know all, yes, but the truth is I cannot screw up my courage to send away my goddess." It was almost as difficult for me to part with her as for Mr. Preston to part with his."

By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, by an act approved December 9, 1867, it was provided that, on the 6th day of January, 1868, there should be held an election to ascertain the wishes of the citizens thereof, upon the question of establishing Dallas county; and

WHEREAS, the votes cast at said election have been by the proper authorities counted and declared in the manner provided for in the said act; and it appearing from the said returns, that one thousand and forty-six votes were cast in favor of "Culbert," and one thousand and eighty-seven votes were cast against "Culbert;"

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM H. SMITH, Governor of the State of Alabama, in accordance with the requirements of the said act, in this case, made and provided, do hereby declare and proclaim that a majority of the votes cast at said election were in favor of the said question of Alabama; and it is accordingly ordered that all offices of the State in counties of the said county, under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Montgomery, this 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the 92d year.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

By the Governor:
CHARLES MILLER,
Secretary of State.
jan25-5t dw3t

State and County Licenses.

The following is a full statement of State and County Licenses issued in Elmore county, since June 30, 1869, to December 31, 1869, inclusive:

ATTORNEY.—J. S. Edwards.
AUCTIONEER.—T. J. Fleet.
BILLIARD TABLES.—Jones, Doe & Taylor.
PEDDLER.—C. H. Robison.
POOL TABLES.—W. Dunn.
TOBACCO & SEGARS.—Dolbeck Mark, Eagles, G. D. Fort Williams, Hall & Co., Hall & Bro., Hall & Bro., Hall & Co., Hall & Co., Hall & Co

shall severally, before entering upon their official duties, take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of this State; before some officer qualified to administer the same, which oath shall be filed in the office of the probate judge of Jackson county.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the corporate authorities of the town of Scottsboro, shall appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of their proceedings, and publish the same, and all ordinances and by-laws in some newspaper, or at three public places in said town.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of Scottsboro, within the corporate boundaries of said town, shall be exempt from working on public roads and highways out of the corporation, but the highways and streets within said corporate boundaries shall be kept in repair by the corporate authorities of said town.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 35.] AN ACT

To authorize the administrators of the estate of Gottlieb Breitling, deceased, to compromise debts due said estate.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the administrators of the estate estate of Gottlieb Breitling, deceased, be, and they are hereby authorized where said estate has owing to it debts of a bad or doubtful character to compromise with the parties owing the same, in the manner which shall be in their judgment most conducive to the interest of said estate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said administrators shall report the terms of such compromise, within sixty days after making the same, to the probate court of Marengo county.

Approved, January 20th, 1870.

No. 36.] AN ACT

For the relief of John S. Baugh, of the county of Lee, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That John S. Baugh, of the county of Lee, a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, be, and he is hereby empowered to contract and enter into engagements and agreements, and is also authorized to sue, and is made liable to be sued in the same manner and to the same extent, as if he were of the full age of twenty-one years; and also, to make full settlement with his administrator, executor or guardian.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 37.] AN ACT

For the relief of the poor of Coosa county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners' court of Coosa county, to make an estimate of the cost of supporting the poor of said county, living at the house for poor, or at the public charge, as soon as may be, after the passage of this act, for the ensuing three months, and at each regular term of said court thereafter, which shall be certified by the clerk of said county. The county treasurer, who shall thereupon file said certificate in his office, and said treasurer thereupon set apart that amount as a special fund out of which it shall be his duty to pay claims allowed by the commissioners of said county for supporting the poor.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 38.] AN ACT

Making an appropriation to pay for safe in Treasurer's office.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sum of two thousand two hundred and forty dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Marvin and company for safe furnished the State for the use of the State Treasurer.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of furnishing iron doors for the vault in the office of the State Treasurer.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 39.] AN ACT

For the relief of Laura E. Lanier, of Pickens county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Laura E. Lanier, a minor, of the county of Pickens, be, and she is authorized to manage and transact all business connected with her estate, and that all contracts which she shall make after the passage of this act, shall be legal and binding, and of as full effect, as though she were twenty-one years of age; and she is hereby fully authorized to settle with her guardian and trustee, Thomas C. Lanier, and receive all property and effects coming to her from her guardian and trustee, as though she were twenty-one years of age.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 40.] AN ACT

To legalize and make valid the acts of the corporate authorities of the town of Troy, in subscribing to the capital stock of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, and issuing bonds for the payment thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all the acts and doings of U. L. Jones, J. R. Goldthwaite, Wm. H. Riggs, H. S. Urquehart and Joel D. Murphree, as intendant and councilmen of the town of Troy, in relation to subscribing sixty-five thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, for the extension of the same to the said town of Troy, and issuing bonds of said town to the same amount, for the payment thereof, are hereby legalized and made valid.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 41.] AN ACT

To repeal a special act, approved February 23, 1856.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That sections 1 and 2 of an act to increase the pay of commissioners of roads and revenue, and jurors for the counties of Covington and Coosa, which read as follows: "Section 1. That the commissioners of roads and Revenue, grand and petit jurors of the counties of Covington and Coosa be and they are hereby allowed each three dollars per day in lieu of the pay now allowed by law. Section 2. That the other civil officers of the counties of Covington and Coosa be and they are hereby allowed fifty per centum in addition to the fees established by the Code of Alabama, for the various duties performed in their respective offices," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 42.] AN ACT

To regulate the time of holding the Chancery Court for the fourth district of the Northern Division.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, there shall be a term of the chancery court held for the fourth district, northern division of chancery, to commence on the third Monday in December, in each year, and may hold for four days, in addition to the term commencing on the fourth Monday in May of each year.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 43.] AN ACT

To ratify, approve and adopt as the law of this State, certain acts of the military authorities of the United States.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all indictable cases, when it shall be made to appear to the court in which the case is to be tried, that the matters involved were regularly heard and disposed of by any regularly constituted military commission, known to and recognized by the laws of the United States, or when any person charged with an indictable offense may have been discharged by the order of any commanding officer of the military forces of the United States, regularly authorized by the laws of the United States, to investigate and determine upon the guilt or innocence of the party accused, during the time that the county where the offense is charged to have been committed was occupied by the military forces of the United States, it shall be good and sufficient defense to the party accused, in any court in this State, having jurisdiction in the case, when pleaded as a former acquittal or conviction, and proved as in other cases of former acquittal or conviction; *Provided*, That the certificate of the officer of the army of the United States, who tried the case, that the defendant was duly acquitted, if sworn to by said officer before a judge of a court of record in any State of the United States, shall be sufficient evidence of such trial and acquittal, if the military record in such cases cannot be obtained; *And, provided further*, That when the original order cannot be obtained, an authenticated copy of the order of the commanding officer of the military forces of the United States, who issued or caused the order to be issued, shall be taken by the court as evidence of the issuance and existence of such order; *And, provided further*, That when the original order of acquittal cannot be obtained, nor an authenticated copy of the same provided, parol evidence thereof may be given to establish the fact of trial and acquittal, or conviction.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 44.] AN ACT

For the relief of Andrew D. McComb, of Randolph county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Andrew D. McComb, of the county of Randolph, a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, be, and he is hereby empowered to contract and enter into engagements and agreements, and is also authorized to sue, and is made liable to be sued, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if he were of the full age of twenty-one years.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 45.] AN ACT

To provide for the payment of the bonds of the town Troy, by the real estate owners of said town.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the corporate authorities of the town of Troy, to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of said town, issued to the amount of sixty-five thousand dollars, for the extension of the Mobile and Girard Railroad, to Troy, as the same shall fall due; and for said purpose, the said corporate authorities are hereby invested with all the power necessary to levy and collect a tax upon the real estate within the corporate limits of said town; but in no one year shall any amount of tax be so levied and collected, greater than ten per cent. of the principal and the interest annually accruing, so that the said bonds shall be liquidated within ten years.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 46.] AN ACT

To authorize G. W. Hewitt as administrator, and H. E. Hewitt, as administratrix of the estate of C. H. Perkins, deceased, late of Tuskaloosa county, to sell the lands of said estate, together with the dower interest of said H. E. Hewitt, at private or public sale, without an order of court.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That G. W. Hewitt as administrator, and H. E. Hewitt as administratrix of the estate of C. H. Perkins, deceased, are hereby authorized and empowed to sell all the lands belonging to the estate of the said C. H. Perkins, deceased, together with the dower interest of the said H. E. Hewitt, late widow of said decedent, in and to said lands, at private or public sale, as they may deem best for the interest of said estate, without an order of court; one-third for cash, and the remainder on one and two years' credit, with interest from date of sale, so as to vest the complete title to the same in the purchaser or purchasers, as fully as if sold in accordance with the provisions of the statute now in force in Alabama; *Provided*, That any sale made by said G. W. Hewitt and H. E. Hewitt, under the provisions of this section, shall be subject to be governed by sections 2089, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2095 and 2096, of the Revised Code of Alabama, so far as applicable.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said G. W. Hewitt and H. E. Hewitt, shall report any sale made under the provisions of the foregoing section of this act, to the probate court of the county of Tuskaloosa, of the State of Alabama, and all subsequent proceedings as required by the foregoing section of this act, shall be had in said court of probate for Tuskaloosa county.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That when any sale made by the said G. W. Hewitt and H. E. Hewitt, under the provisions of section one, shall have been confirmed by the said court of probate for Tuskaloosa county, on the application of the said H. E. Hewitt, late widow of said C. H. Perkins, deceased, the judge of the probate court of said county of Tuskaloosa, must make an order that a fair equivalent for her dower interest be paid her, the said H. E. Hewitt, by the said G. W. Hewitt, as administrator, and the said H. E. Hewitt, as administratrix of said estate, when the purchase-money is collected, the value of her dower interest to be ascertained by proof, having regard to the age and health of the said H. E. Hewitt: *And, provided further*, That said court must not allow to the said H. E. Hewitt more than one-sixth of the purchase-money, which, when paid, shall vest in her, in fee.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

No. 47.] AN ACT

For the benefit of the estate of Joseph Pizzala, deceased, late of the city of Montgomery.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That for any of the causes now authorized by law, the judge of the probate court having jurisdiction of the estate of Joseph Pizzala, deceased, may upon one day's notice to the widow and legatees of the will of said deceased, order the sale of the personal property in the hotel known as the European House, in the city of Montgomery, and the renting of the same for the unexpired lease; and such sale and renting, shall be made, upon such notice as the said judge of probate may prescribe and that the said personal property may be sold in such quantities as the said judge of probate may prescribe; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the said widow to her homestead, or to the exemptions provided by law.

Approved, January 21, 1870.

No. 48.] AN ACT

To amend the first and sixteenth sections of an act to incorporate the Selma Fire and Marine Insurance Company, approved December 11th, 1866, so as to change name of said company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the first section of the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Selma Fire and Marine Insurance Company," approved December 11, 1866, which is in the words following, to-it: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That there be established in the city of Selma, a company, for the purpose of transacting the business of Marine, Inland and General Insurance, which company shall be called and known by the name of 'The Selma Fire and Marine Insurance Company,' and all such persons as shall be stockholders of said company, and their successors, shall and may have continual succession; and shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatever; and they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure, and also, they and their successors, by the name and title of 'The Selma Fire and Marine Insurance Company,' shall be in law, capable of purchasing and holding, and conveying all kinds of estate whatever, real or personal, for the use of said corporation, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned; that the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; twenty-five dollars in the hundred to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by such instalments as the directors shall appoint; *Provided, however*, That the first board of directors, to be chosen as hereinafter directed, shall within one month after their appointment, take good and sufficient security, to consist either in bank or other stock, at the two-thirds of the value thereof in market, or deed of trust on real estate, within the city of Selma, at not exceeding two-thirds of its cash value, exclusive of buildings, unless the same be insured for the said remaining amount of stock unpaid, as aforesaid, whenever it shall be deemed expedient to call for the same, or satisfactory notes for the said balance unpaid;" be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That there be established in the city of Selma, a company for the purpose of transacting the business of Marine, Inland and General Insurance, which company shall be called and known by the name of 'The City Bank of Selma,' and all such persons as shall be stockholders of the said company, and their successors, shall, and may have continual succession, and shall be capable in law, of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatever; and they and their successors may have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure; and also, they and their successors by the name and style of 'The City Bank of Selma,' shall be in law capable of purchasing and holding, and conveying all kinds of estate, whatever, real or personal, for the use of said corporation, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned; that the capital of said corporation shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each; twenty-five dollars in the hundred to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by such instalments as the directors shall appoint; *Provided, however*, That the first board of directors to be chosen as hereinafter directed, shall within one month after their appointment, take good and satisfactory security, to consist either in bank or other stock, at two-thirds of the value thereof in market, or deeds of trust on real estate, within the city of Selma, at not exceeding two-thirds of its cash value, exclusive of buildings, unless the same be insured for the said remaining amount of stock unpaid, at the time of subscribing as aforesaid, whenever it shall be deemed expedient to call for the same, or satisfactory notes for the said balance unpaid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the sixteenth section of said act, which is in the words following, to-wit: "Section 16. Be it further enacted, That any stock in said Selma Fire and Marine Insurance Company owned by person or persons indebted to said company shall, at the option of the directors of said company, be held as security until said indebtedness shall be discharged, and in case of failure of payment of said indebtedness within thirty days after maturity of the same, the directors shall have the power to sell such stock, or as much thereof as will satisfy the said indebtedness, by advertising the same for ten days prior to sale, in any newspaper published in the city of Selma, and without further notice to the owner thereof," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Section 16. Be it further enacted, That any stock in said 'City Bank of Selma,' owned by person or persons indebted to said bank, shall, at the option of the directors of said bank, be held as security until said indebtedness shall be discharged; and in case of failure of payment of such indebtedness, within thirty days after maturity of same, the directors shall have power to sell the said stock, or as much thereof as will satisfy the said indebtedness, by advertising the same for ten days prior to sale in any newspaper published in the city of Selma, and without any further notice to the owner thereof."

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said first and sixteenth sections of said original act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 24, 1870.

TORN PAGE

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870. NO. 4.

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Need of Literary Culture.

Some weeks ago, we saw an article in a Southern paper which had been suggested by the observation that lectures were poorly patronized in the South. The writer correctly said that the South had quite a number of cultivated men who could deliver lectures upon a variety of subjects equally as interesting as those which form so large an element of the winter series of entertainments in the Northern towns and cities, but he failed to account for the fact that audiences could not be procured in the South to pay the lecturers.

The reason is to be found just here. The Southern mass is uneducated. Our general civilization has not got beyond that of back and belly. The head and soul are to a great extent untilled soil. We eat well, dress well, and do both nobly, but we do not, as a people, read or think a great deal. "Dinings" and fashions, roast turkey and diamonds, are more attractive and more sought than art and philosophy. In the learned professions, as well those that essentially demand the media of language and logic, as those which do not, it is difficult to find one man in ten who can write a decent essay or enjoy the hearing of one. An eminent physician, an ornament to his community and profession, told us in conversation, that the great obstacle to a successful association among his brethren of the pill-box lay in the lack by most of them of literary education. Thus might know a good deal about strict medical science, but were utterly incompetent to tell what they knew to others. Hence they had a distaste to joining societies which derive nearly all their benefit, and the whole of their interest, from interchange of views and observations by speech or essay. So it is in other professions. Lawyers and preachers, who must talk, talk, some of them, abominably, and could not, to save their lives, write six consecutive lines of respectable English. Any printer in the South will vouch for the correctness of this statement.

The remedy lies in the success of a good common school educational system in the South. Homer truly remarks that you must begin with the baby boy if you would make an educated man. If the mass of the people are not provided with the means to get a fair literary education in the years of youth, they will never get it. If they do not get this primary education, cultivated intellects will be found only among the rich, who can buy instruction, and the few children of natural genius, brilliant and energetic enough to learn of the very stones, like Hugh Miller. General culture can be had in no other way than by general education, and general education is not the product of individual effort. The State must be the great teacher—at least, the liberal provider of teachers.

One more idea occurs to us here. The chief benefit of general education is not that it teaches a pupil specifically little or much of given sciences, but that it *develops intellectual appetite and taste*—makes men and women fond of books, works of art, lectures, and everything else that addresses mind and soul, elevating human nature above animalism. This universal improvement, though moderate in degree, of the great common mass, is a more desirable achievement of civilization than the very high est enlightenment of the few geniuses. It will be a worthy work for all Southern citizens who have the advancement of the South at heart, to do all they can to assist the permanence and efficiency of the school systems in their respective States.

Poor Logic.

"We again tell the black men of Alabama that their only chance of honorable and useful life (for the Radicals have designed their ultimate extermination from the first) is to back the native Southern people, and to aid them in saving what is left of our property, and gradually restore the State to its old prosperity."

That was said by the *Advertiser* yesterday morning. The only point we wish to notice in the sentence is the part of it in parentheses—"for the Radicals have designed their *ultimate extermination* from the first." The colored people don't need to be told by us or any one else, that the rest of the talk about "their only chance," etc., is fol-de-rol.

If the Radicals, from the first, wanted to exterminate the colored race of the South, the conclusion is that the smart —and they are smart—managers of the Radical party used the means which they thought best calculated to cause the desired result. Men surely do not pursue a course of policy that will defeat their wishes, but do adopt every instrumentality that will bring them to fruition. Nobody will deny this proposition.

Granting now, for argument's sake, that the *Advertiser* speaks the truth in regard to the intention of the Radicals with reference to the colored people, let us see what means they have used to effect extermination:

1st. They gave the negroes all rights before the laws of the country that the white man has—the right to testify, the right to sue, the right to acquire, hold and transmit property, the right to marry legally, the right to defend his life and property against outrage, and his feelings against insult.

2d. The right to vote and the right to hold office—fundamental political rights.

3d. The right to obtain education for his children upon the same conditions that the law prescribed for white men's children—and access, when educated, to every profession and employment open to white men and women.

4th. This is but the consequence, as it is the motive, of all the others. The Radicals declare that the negro is whole man, in the sense that the term man is applicable to a member of any other race.—that before God and among other men he is equal in the right lawfully to exert all the capacity he has, to gain all the comfort, happiness, rank and power that capacity can control.

Are these acknowledgments of rights, these munificent grants of privilege, the means which the historians of civilization's progress or decline have usually, or in a single instance, pointed out as the causes which have resulted in the "extermination" of a race? If so, then have the Radicals not only "from the first" designed, but now and hereafter purpose the "extermination" of the colored people of the South. If they are, on the contrary, the agencies by which men and women are made better, happier, more intelligent, wealthier and more powerful, then have the Radicals "from the first" done all that men could do to elevate a race of unfortunately oppressed people to a place of enlightenment, which, ten years ago, imagination had not conceived in their behalf. And every person of sound mind and common observation knows that those good works which the Radicals have done for the negro—these splendid gifts the Radicals have given the negro—*living* what they did, and giving all they gave in spite of bitter, deadly bitter Democratic opposition and censure—are the means by which all the grand victories of free civilization have been won.

Had Democratic ideas and purposes prevailed, the negro would to-day be a slave, and no man would dare say that he believed he was fit for any other condition in life. Democracy taught that God made the black man on purpose to be the white man's servant. Democracy went so far that it held that scripture and history proved that the African was not a man at all, but a beast. To-day many Democrats, some of them in pulpits, profess to believe this lie. Radicals were the only friends who openly professed a contrary belief and earnestly worked for the negro in obedience to that belief. Its work is open for inspection. Yet the *Advertiser* says the only chance for the black man to live and thrive is in a coalition with Democrats, who deny even that he is a human being. What an insult to the most ignorant mind in all the land!

Now for the "poor logic" of the *Advertiser*. The very next sentence to the one we have quoted is this:

"Their civil and political rights are no longer in controversy, and all men social, industrial, tax, and financial questions, the interest of the white and black men South, as Northern Radical journals clearly admit, are identical."

Remember, that the Radicals intended to wipe out the black folks, if the *Advertiser* tells the truth. We have shown how they went about doing the job, and now this most learned high priest of reaction, with deliberate stupidity aforethought, proposes to engraft the Radical agencies of extermination, which are "no longer in controversy," into the system by which Democracy is to save the colored races. Here is the *Advertiser's* reasoning simplified:

The Radicals wanted to exterminate the negroes of the South.

All they have done for them was intended to accomplish this end.

The Democrats want to save the negroes of the South from extermination.

And they are going to use for this purpose the very same means the Radicals used to kill them.

Altogether, this is the most amusing specimen of Democratic "now you see it and now you don't" shenanigan which the month has furnished.

Distribution of the School Monies.

The *Mail* of yesterday makes a most unfair attempt to excite ill feeling in certain counties, against the Republican party, by creating the impression that they have been deprived of their proper share of the school fund. A table is presented comparing the payments to those counties in 1868, with the sums appropriated to the same in 1869. Here occurs the first falsity. The amount drawn up to the date of making out the Auditor s report, 1st Jan. instant, is given, instead of the amount appropriated, which latter is the fund which will be, every cent of it, available for educational purposes. The portion yet remaining unpaid is not a greater per cent. in the few counties designedly selected by the *Mail*, of the whole amount appropriated than in all other counties of the State.

The great mistake of this brilliant statistician is the same it makes on all questions which have any political bearing. It will insist on counting the black man and the black man's child out in every relation of life, except those of laborer and tax payer. The *Mail* concedes, nay, insists that the poor "nigger" is fortune to work to put money in the white man's pocket and taxes into the State treasury, but it never can get the idea through its skull that this very "nigger" may possibly be a tolerably permanent and a reasonably meritorious candidate for a common school education. It must learn those things, or will soon be compelled to resurrect the fogies of the slave era, if it would keep its subscription list full. *Living* people, with two good eyes, are getting over the "big mud," which made injustice and falsehood concerning the colored race enjoyable and comfortable.

The school fund is levied as fairly as human calculation can devise, yet it so happens that the burden of the tax falls upon those communities which get back a less aggregate appropriation than the white counties which pay in the least of the levy. The distribution is made without any reference to the wealth of the recipient, so that the poor counties, which pay little tax, get just as much, for each child in them, as the rich counties, which pay nearly all the tax, get for each child in them. Indeed, the whole working of the system is to make the education of the poor child anywhere in the State, but especially of the poor children in the poor sections of the State (and the *Mail* knows the poorer sections are not in the "black belt" where the colored people live) a charge upon the property of the rich without reference to locality.

In proof of this, we here present a table showing that in most of the counties named by the *Mail*, the people have got back, or will get back, for the support of schools, *more money than the total amount of tax paid by them*, and that to some of them the school appropriation *is actually greater than the whole amount of tax paid by them, together with the interest on the 16th section fund.* Thus, instead of discriminating against those white counties, a Republican government has absolutely exempted them from any share of the burden of State expenses; has laid the whole cost of government upon the sections which the black man's labor makes rich, and then gives, as a present, to those white counties a portion of the superfluous tax collected from property in other sections, besides returning for school purposes every cent of tax rassed from themselves, under the general law. It is also worthy of remark that these white counties get about twice as much, per capita, to each voter as do the counties largely inhabited by colored people. Here is the table:

Counties.	Total Tax Assessed.	Total Tax Collected.	Poll Tax Assessed.	Poll Tax Collected.	School Appropriation.	Total Amount Drawn to Date.	Total Poll Tax Paid.
Bibb,	1206	44	252	12	44	577 20	41,079 68
Blount,	1	1	1	0	1	420 60	292 41
Calhoun,	1072	5	865	48	5	945 97	2,446 74
Chambers,	1037	4	300	11	6	834 20	1,289 53
Coffee,	784	4	410	42	3	300 80	254 85
Conecuh,	1203	4	289	58	4	695 60	96 37
Coosa,	1132	4	458	51	3	560 40	787 39
Covington,	297	1	344	38	1	171 50	160 43
Dale,	1311	6	509	15	7	883 40	329 32
Jefferson,	1727	7	277	53	5	089 40	1,316 71
La rence,	1266	7	438	58	5	171 71	4,428 84
Marion,	574	1	872	21	1	172 40	526 28
Marshall,	729	3	212	58	3	880 40	754 58
Mobile,	1442	5	869	11	6	452 60	1,152 25
Montgomery,	1174	5	460	81	6	023 20	332 28
St. Clair,	701	3	635	52	6	253 60	534 43
Tallapoosa,	2046	7	975	30	10	468 80	1,291 51

In regard to the management of the educational department, we have not time to write at present, further than to say that it is not at all strange that difficulties occur in spreading so little butter over so much bread. The entire fund of the State is small; the number of children to be provided for has been largely increased by the humane recognition of the claims of col red children by the Republican party, and the best part of that munificent gift of Congress to the public endowment of Alabama was frittered away by Democrats long before any of those gentlemen had discovered that swindling was a crime.

Democratic Economy.

The Democratic party came into power with great professions of retrenchment. During the year 1869 they furnished an evidence of their frugality. The State prisons give a fair test of the economical purposes. In 1868, according to the exhibit of its Treasury, the expenses of the prisons of the State amounted to $632,212 20, and the earnings to $499,-127 72, a deficit of $493,034 98. The report of the Comptroller for 1869 shows disbursements from the Treasury for prison purposes of $1,095,851 39, an increase over 1868 of $463,610 19, while the earnings were $489,429 87, a decrease of $9,037 53. The entire deficiency for the year is $644,790 05, an increase over the deficiency of 1868 of $21,705 07.

Two hundred thousand dollars, and demoralization—in other words, mutiny and extravagance—are the prizes of Democratic rule. The evil is deemed so ineradicable that a constitutional amendment is proposed by Governor Hoffman, or some other equally thoughtful remedy, in order to effect its cure. Yet trimness, decision, conspicuously is all that is really necessary, mean as the present system might be improved.

The sloven e slipped from the Albany, New York, *Evening Journal*, a temperate and just paper. We commend its careful reading to Alabama Democrats, who are ever praising about Radical extravagance. They will remember, while reading, that these New York brethren of theirs were carried into office by spreading among the people reports that the Republican administration of New York had been extravagant, wastefully and corruptly so, and by exciting great hopes that expenses would be cut down and taxes reduced. The above exhibit shows how Democratic promises are kept. The fact is these treasury leeches had been kept so long away from the public monies that they were very hungry and have no discretion about manner or amount of stealage.

They appear equally unfortunate upon other matters as they are about the finances, and seem unable to satisfy their own henchmen. The *Journal*, alluding to the present condition of the party under Hoffman, says:

"The Democratic party is thoroughly disorganized. The priests insist upon a division of the school fund, and stand threatening vengeance if it is not granted; timorous legislators fear the wrath to come. The masses demand the disbandment of Commissions; politic leaders seek to defeat by delay. Hoffman nominates to office from his following; angry Senators threaten rejection. His Excellency recommends the concentration of all power over the public works in the hands of the Canal Board; while aspirants and jealous editors recognize the falsity of the step, and hasten to share with Republicans the glory of thwarting it."

If these statements be correct, New York will not be long in returning to Republicanism for salvation from Tammany.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention, which is now in session at Springfield, is overhauling the legislatures of that State for several years past, and making some really curious discoveries. It is asserted that the main business of some honorable members has been to plunder the State treasury, and one particularly ingenuous law-maker and law-breaker has been personally mentioned "who had to borrow money enough to get to Springfield, and yet was able to send home three thousand dollars in a few weeks"—quite a Midas of a representative. Then, as usual, the stationery items were found to be of a peculiarly frightful magnitude—$9,000 for a single session, with $8,000 for postage, $3,500 for newspapers, seven hundred dollars for pocket-knives, and several hundred dollars for gold pencils and other hardware. These figures took the members of the Convention by surprise, and Mr. Snyder, of St. Clair, who appears to be an honest man, could not contain himself, but, without measuring his words, "characterized these legislators and officials generally, as a set of thieves, who had for years been engaged in pluudering the State Treasury." No wonder, when it officially appeared that four General Assemblies had cost the State $889,096! The Convention seems determined that this vile pecnlation shall go on no longer. We shall see if the Convention is able to prevent it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

While our Alabama Legislature, generally, could for economy in its allowances of pay and perquisites and is not chargeable with the extravagancies named above, it could save money that is now spent with convenience to itself and benefit to the treasury. There is a number of supernumerary subordinates about the capitol, some of whom can have no special business unless they find it in getting into each other's way. While every honest man ought to be and is willing that clerks, pages, messengers, etc., should get good pay, the feeling is that they should be necessary to the public business and do enough to earn their pay, just as employees in private life do.

Our Population.

Mr. Greeley lately discussed the subject of colored intermigration in the Southern States, and mentioned Alabama as one of those whose black population was decreasing. Senator Warner publishes in the *Tribune* of the 27th the following reply:

"You are sadly mistaken when you include Alabama among the States which are losing population by reason of the current which is running toward the Southwest, and most notably from the States of Virginia and Georgia. Alabama is gaining largely by this exodus, and there is also a large and steady influx of Northern men and capital. The agents of our railroads have been in Virginia for months past offering $1 50 per day for laborers. It is safe to assume that Alabama has gained 5,000 in population by emigration during the past year, and her people are now prosperous and generally better contented than at any former period of history. Much of this prosperity is due to her prompt admission to her old status in the Union, and to the wise and liberal course of the Republican party in our State. Let Congress now act thus wisely, liberally and generously toward Virginia, and similar results will follow, both materially and politically.

Instead of losing our colored people, we shall undoubtedly add to their numbers by immigration into Alabama from the border States. The cotton and sugar growing regions of the South are the black man's Eldorado. He can have no rival here as a laborer, and if he labor industriously and save what he earns, the time is near when the landless black will be the exception.

FINANCE is a subject well understood by few even of those whose whole business it is to deal in money and negotiable paper; fewer still of those who presume to write about it; scarcely understood at all by the masses. We do not, therefore, attempt a review of the speech of Senator Warner, because we do not feel sufficiently informed to justify the attempt, but content ourselves with saying that, as far as we have an opinion in regard to the matter, local banks are desirable in the South—would be convenient to all men in all kinds of legitimate business here—and a source of profit to some. We would like to hear from some of our city financiers on this subject.

Senator Newall has introduced a bill in the Iowa Senate, appropriating $10,000 for the establishment of another penitentiary at McGregor.

Prince Arthur.

This youth of twenty, seventh child of England's good and prolific Queen, is in the United States now. Although a "live prince," very little fuss is made over him. When his dissolute brother, Wales, was here some years since, upper tendom was crazy with enthusiasm. Toadies, male and female toadies, saved the crumbs of food left on his plate even, and some went so far as to bottle the water he had washed his royal person in. Now Arthur, a better boy and as much a prince, excites no more commotion in society than would an ordinary man with the same amount of cash to be lavished. Americans are growing more sensible. They have declared the "grace of God" style of ruler a humbug, and know that this baby-faced youth is no heavier than a young Yankee of the same weight; that he is no better than ordinary mortals of equal moral character and that many a sprig of Young America can teach him in all he should know. *Jure divino* goes to the wall under the influence of the universal spirit of freedom here. *Jure popoli* is the only title to authority now worth pleading. Princes and kings are at last known to be no more than men—some of them miserably sorry specimens of manhood at that.

The Randolph Article.

We present the following article to our readers as a sample of what appears in the editorial columns of the Tuskaloosa *Monitor*. It is the article which caused a resolution to be offered in the House on Saturday last for his expulsion.

Editorial Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 20, 1870.

DEAR MONITOR:

By reference to the proceedings of the Lower Menagerie, for the last few days, the public will discover that prayer has been offered by Rev. Mr. Murrah, of Jefferson, instead of by the gorilla-like Chaplain, who is said to be unwell. In this case, although "the monkey am sick, the show am not over." Mr. Murrah, a sound Democrat, is also a man of excellent sense, and offers orisons that are listened to deferentially, because of their impressiveness.

Most of the business coming up for the past week is of a local character, and little of general interest. The negroes—both black and white—are better behaved than they were just prior to the late long recess. Four have been rebel eggnogs; but, judging from their "unpressed deficiency of pluck," the eggs that their nog was made of were not laid by game chickens. Fun aside, however, there is plainly a better feeling existing among the Radicals towards the Democrats, and an evident disposition to grant small favors. On motion of one of the worst carpet-baggers, who sat on the Committee of Privileges and Elections that ousted Dr. Brown, of Chambers, that triumphant gentleman was, on yesterday, re-sworn in, and now reoccupies his little white vacated seat. How mean should members of that committee feel—had they the least sense of shame or honor—when they reflect upon the ousting of the mighty rebuke thus given them by the sovereigns of Chambers! The late failure of one scalawag Gunter, from Pickens, to usurp the seat of Mr. Murrah, will end the infamous matter of seeking to throw white men overboard on the dark voyage of the badly-manned ship of State.

Whilst this letter is being indicted, the goddess of discord reigns over the motley assembly of misrepresentatives with unusually unscribed sway. The "Long haired Barbarian," failing to institute any sort of order among his pertinacious, shorter-haired and kinky-headed sub-barbarians, has just incontinently abandoned, *pro tem.*, the hardly used gavel, and the crown of the pumpkin head of the little Yankee adventurer down South—Burton—may be just seen, peering above the Speaker's desk. But for his squeaking voice, seldom audible in the noisy semicircular cages, he would, I guess the *diabolo* his little due, be the best presiding officer yet tried. Burton looks white about the gills, and has never had the injustice done him of being accused of Hotspur qualities. "Members" are to be seen generally springing to their feet as though they aspired to be called wonderful athletes by their disgnified law-givers At times as many as a score of the variegated animals address the chair at the same moment. Curled heads, pumpkin heads, woolly heads, dead heads, bare-footed heads, swell-heads, numbskulls, bald heads, big heads, sap-heads, muttonhead heads, figure heads, rough heads, red heads, bull-heads, sleepy-heads, and all sorts of heads save wise heads, are to be seen lifted up above the seated assembly, and voices, ranging in sound from the braying of an ass to the chattering of a jackdaw, fill all that portion of the infected air that is not taken up by that peculiar odor emanating from the oleaginous epidermises of negroes, and the sour smell proceeding from the "great unwashed" cuticles of their white inferiors. It is very evident that "members" have this day consulted more frequently than usual, that same Oracle of the Holy Bottle that made Pantagruel and Panurge rave so furiously. But this time sail bottle was filled with "pine-top" whisky, instead of Falernian wine. The drinking done here in the capitol is awful to contemplate, awful to taste. Unlike the book mentioned in Revelations, it is bitter to the lips and to the belly. It makes "big drunk" come quick, as can be testified to by Taylor of Chambers, McKinzey and Harrington of Mobile, Bell Alley of Macon, Speed of Coosa, and, indeed, by four-fifths of these wonderful beasts. For the tenth time to-day, the chimbanzee from Mobile—Carraway—has the floor, and impudently spouts out, from his labrose mouth, with screeching voice, his hardly intelligible ape-eloquence. So-called Associate Chief Justice, Tom Peters—he of the "Snake Story"—drops in among us occasionally, apparently lobbying with his Radical friends. The "Judge" has a terribly forbidding countenance, serving as a mirror to the observer for the reflection of the ugly little black soul within. The hideous casket without well agrees with the dirty pinchbeck jewel within. The plot of this hobgoblin-like would answer well for a fire-dog in a family, to keep children out of the devouring element. Peters parts his coarse, grizzly mane in the middle. Old Peck says that he does not agree with Polaris in the late decision relative to judgments given during the rebellion. Astounding fact, that even one speck of good can come out of this corrupt old Nazarene! Can it be that he is at length being somewhat moved by an indignant public opinion? The bill introduced into the House yesterday, declaring all marriages during the rebellion null and void, took well with the Radical portion thereof; many being already bigamists, and more desiring to become so, as they would be by the passage of this bill. The press sneers for he bill as flattering, as it has already been read twice and referred to a select committee, and in favor it. Some happily mated folks in Montgomery have long faces about it, whilst the countenances of many wretchedly bound people are radiant with joy. It is believed that this important bill will be productive of much bribery and other corruption.

I learn, reliably, that Yessor Vernon Henry, &c., did, during his late whisky-sponging visit to this city, swear that he had never been drunk in Tuskaloosa! What an unconscionable "WHOPPER!" He had as well deny, too, having frequently enacted the brutal, cowardly part of old John Purcell; who, along with said V. H., &c., ought now to be in the penitentiary, expiating the crime of wife-beating. What a miserable, farcical reorganization of the State University's faculty, when such fellows as Vaughan and Peck are retained! This move of the board of regents gives the University its quietus during the reign of Radicalism.

"Down, down, the thing shall settle hence;
Hell, rising from a thousand throwes,
Shall do it reverence!"

There is nothing here of any considerable local interest, except that, on last afternoon, a horrible lulling affair came off openly in a store on one of the main streets of the city. Of the nature of this, the papers will inform you.

This communication must be abruptly terminated, inasmuch as the wrangling and general noise-making around me has now reached a point bordering on the terrific. The colored members are "personizing" one another so insultingly that all needed to bring them to blows is a few cocos-nuts placed in their paws. White jackanapes are frothing at the corners of their mouths as though they were in clover instead of in strong drink. Carraway hath screeched for no less than two long, mortal hours—not by "Shrewsbury Clock," but by nigger Houston's pewter out-of-time piece, who growls so impatient to get his "grub" that he frequently interrupts the said brazen screecher. Did ever a correspondent languish under such grave disadvantages? All the noises about one's ears to be heard in a first-class menagerie; hot and all the odors in one's nostrils, to be snuffed in a negro and scallawag dog-pen! Great Stentor, greater cock sparrow, greatest still, Alabama [illegible]

Banks for the South.

December 26, Senator Morton's amendment to the bill for the re-distribution of the currency, so as to give the South and West a share of the banking privileges, being under consideration, Senator Sprague as follows:

Mr. President, what I desire, and what I have sought to accomplish as a member of the Committee on Finance, is a practical measure of relief to the people of the section of the country which I in part represent. I am not disposed, nor do I desire to reflect upon New England nor upon any other section of the country. I do not care to investigate how it has occurred that this inequality has come to exist. What I ask for, what we think we have a right to ask for, is that some steps shall be taken to correct this inequality and to give to the sections of the country having less than their share of the benefits of the national bank circulation their due share. We ask to accomplish this end; and in introducing a bill which was framed upon the idea of the bill now before us, so far as it relates to the distribution of the banking currency, I sought to present a proposition which would meet with as few objections as possible.

The opposition that any measure to withdraw greenbacks would meet is well known here. It is well known that such a measure to substitute national bank notes for greenbacks could not prevail, and therefore it is idle to press it. Last year we had a proposition to withdraw from New England a portion of her surplus circulation and give it to the South. It met with determined opposition from that section of the country, and was complained of as a measure of hardship, if not of injustice. We were accused of doing a wrong that was unnecessary. It was said that the benefits we sought to gain might be procured without wrong to any section of the country.

It will be remembered, to look at the history of this matter, that a bill passed the House of Representatives last year to distribute the whole of the national currency. That bill came to the Senate and only failed in this body by two votes. I remember how urgently I was appealed to then by Senators on this floor representing that section of the country which would be affected injuriously by the passage of the bill not to press it, and was given the assurance that some measure of relief to our section might be secured without the great wrong and the great injury to business which would occur by the passage of that bill. I voted for that bill. It failed here by two votes.

Then the Finance Committee reported a proposition taking away only $20,000,000. Instead of the general and radical reconstruction that the House bill proposed we reported a bill taking only $20,000,000 away. That bill passed the House and went to the Senate at the last session of the last Congress. The House refused to concur, and the bill failed in a committee of conference, because the House thought it was not a radical enough, because it did not go far enough. Then, at the first session of this Congress, the Finance Committee again reported the same proposition, taking $20,000,000 away from the three States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and giving it to the States having less than their share of this circulation. That bill, on the motion of the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton] was amended so as to make the amount $30,000,000. That bill also passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House, but action there cannot now be secured upon it. The section of the country injuriously affected by it—New England—is there opposing the passage of that bill, and I see no prospect of its passage.

Now, Mr. President, the Finance Committee come again and propose a practical measure of relief which injures nobody, to withdraw these three per cent. certificates and to substitute in their place an equal amount of national bank currency to be given to those States which have less than their share; and it does seem to me if we cannot agree upon this proposition, which neither touches the question of the withdrawal of greenbacks and the substitution of national bank notes nor affects the circulation of New England or any other portion of the country, we cannot agree upon any proposition.

This bill is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is a simple, practical measure of relief. The inequality every body admits. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to how it originated, whether New England was grasping or patriotic in taking the circulation, the fact that it exists and that it is unequal and that it is now unjust and unwise, is admitted on all hands; and the only question is how shall it be corrected. The proposition of the committee, in my judgment, is the only one that is likely to succeed and to give us any measure of relief.

The disparity in circulation has been stated. It is well illustrated by a comparison of the State of Massachusetts with my own State, Massachusetts having thirty-five dollars *per capita* and my State having thirty-five cents. This being admitted, I hope that the friends of this measure will resist all amendments which will hazard its passage or impair its efficacy, and adhere to the bill of the committee as the only practical measure which can probably succeed here, and which will give us the relief we ask. This bill will give the Southern States, according to the report of the Comptroller, $25,000,000 of circulation; it will give to my own state $2,500,000 of national bank circulation, probably as much as will be absorbed either in my own State or in the other Southern States for some months or perhaps for a year or two to come, or perhaps even until we have reached the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. President, there is another effect of this bill which I would mention. The Senator from Indiana thinks it is a measure of contraction. There is this effect which it will have at the South: there is in all the Southern States now a large amount of capital lying idle in the hands of the planters. In the old days of Carraway hath screeched for no less than two long, mortal hours—not by "Shrewsbury Clock," but by nigger Houston's pewter out-of-time pieces, who growls so impatient to get his "grub" that he frequently interrupts the said brazen screecher. Did ever a correspondent languish under such grave disadvantages? All the noises about one's ears to be heard in a first-class menagerie; hot and all the odors in one's nostrils, to be snuffed in a negro and scallawag dog-pen! Great Stentor, greater cock sparrow, greatest still, Alabama [illegible] drawn from its hiding-places, where it is lying idle and unproductive, and will, through the medium of these banks, be drawn into the channels of business, greatly increasing the circulation and the capital of the country.

I am told by the largest and most respectable bankers of my own State that their deposits of money were never so large as they are now. Our merchants never, at any period in the history of the country, have done so large a business as they have done this last year; and I think I am stating simply the truth, and perhaps less than the truth, when I say that there never was so much surplus money in the hands of the people of the South as there is now; and this fact is telling upon the pacification of the country. It is idle to preach to them that the country is ruined when every man sees in his own condition the evidences of prosperity. So that I think this effect of withdrawing idle capital will more than compensate the trifling contraction mentioned by the Senator from Indiana.

But, Mr. President, another thing. I fear that in this struggle of conflicting opinions here any measure of practical relief may fail. I esteem the desire to get too mean on the one hand and the disposition to give nothing on the other, I fear that now, as at the last session, every measure of practical relief will fail, and therefore I am urgent that this bill should pass as it is. Many of the friends of measure to substitute national bank notes for greenbacks could not prevail, and therefore it is idle to press it. Last year we had a proposition to withdraw from New England a portion of her surplus circulation and give it to the South. It met with determined opposition from that section of the country, and was complained of as a measure of hardship, if not of injustice. We were accused of doing a wrong that was unnecessary. It was said that the benefits we sought to gain might be procured without wrong to any section of the country.

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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Important Votes.

Below are the Senate votes on the memorial to Congress asking the removal of disabilities, and the vote in the House on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill:]

ON MEMORIAL.

Yeas—Messrs. Barr, Bromberg, Fardan, Pennington, Wyman, Yordy, Miller, McAfee, Lambert, Royal, King, Glass, Johnson, Mabry, Foster, Jones, Shaw, Wise, Whitney—20.

Nays—Messrs. Coon, Sibley, Richards, Martin, Hinds, Secver, Oliver, Lentz, McIntosh, 9.

ON ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R. BILL.

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Alley, Arl, Austin, Attaway, Avery, Blanden, Brewington, Brown, Burks, Carraway, Chilman, Chisholm, Coleman, Cooper, Cox, Dereen, Diggs, Drawn, Emmons, Fister, Greene, Haley, Hardy, Harris, Hart, Hill, Houston, Jones, Kelly, Kendrick, Konnemer, Lawrence, Lewis, Lore, Malone, Rice, Romayne, Rose, Sanford, Simpson, Speed, Stallworth, Steward, Strobuck, Stubblefield, Taylor of Chambers, Taylor of Winston, Taylor of Sumter, Thompson, Thweatt, Tucker, Weaver, Wheeler, Wilson, Speaker Harrington.—56.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Brantly, Burton' Daniels, Henderson, Holmes, Humphreys, Humphrey, Hubbard, Hurt, King, Mastin, McCall, Murrah, McKinstry, Masterson, Moore, Nininger, Nesbitt, Parker, Proskauer, Quinn, Richardson, Reeves, Smith, Tompkins, Turner, Tyner, Vanzandt, White, Walker, Waldrop, Wood, Yates—54.

Further School Figures.

Dr. Cloud has prepared the annexed table, which shows that the *Mail* misrepresented the figures, as to the false conclusions to be drawn from them, in regard to the disbursement of school moneys. It appears that the *Mail* actually embraced in its statistics, the sums paid by private patronage to teachers. The present table shows the amount of public money paid by the Board to the schools of the counties cited by the *Mail*:

COUNTIES.					
Bibb	$4,577	20	$3,728	$8,305	$1,441
Blount	2,487	00	1,987	4,474	501
Calhoun	6,945	97	6,472	13,418	1,353
Clay	2,200	00	1,800	4,000	400
Cleburne	2,400	00	2,000	4,400	400
Coosa	4,665	60	4,465	9,012	700
Covington	3,171	56	2,962	6,133	209
Dale	3,783	45	3,098	6,881	685
Jefferson	7,088	00	4,107	11,195	2,981
Lawrence	4,772	00	3,772	8,544	1,000
Marengo	3,500	00	2,300	5,800	1,200
Marshall	4,200	00	3,000	7,200	1,200
Randolph	6,453	60	6,164	12,617	289
Talladega	6,453	60	6,164	12,617	289
Tallapoosa	10,468	80	9,162	19,630	1,306

Increase of Immigration Steamers.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* mentions several important additions which are under way or projected to the already large number of steamers now engaged in European immigrant transportation. The National Line is to put on four new vessels, of fine class; three to ply between Denmark and the United States. This indicates a large increase of the Scandinavian population.

The Union line will also add two new steamers to their fleet. The Inman line is enlarging their steamer City of Limerick, and the Cunard Company are doing the same to the steamer Australian, and are building two fresh ones of large capacity. It is calculated that 40,000 new second British immigrants will be added to the trans-Atlantic service this year.

The most interesting information in this section is that a Liverpool firm are building two steamers for the Liverpool and New Orleans emigrant service. They will each be of about 2,000 tons, and constructed so as to pass over the Mississippi bars at any time. It is expected this direct communication with New Orleans will give an impetus to the settlement of the Southern and Western States.

We wish we could chronicle a project of this kind in favor of Mobile. Shipmasters would certainly find employment for one or two vessels plying direct to that city, and immigrants would find Alabama a no less pleasant home than any other part of the South. Can Mobile men not find out the name of this Liverpool firm, and try to get them to run at least one of their steamers to Alabama's fine harbor?

Educational.

At a meeting of school officers of Rhode Island, held in Providence on the 21st ult., Rev. Daniel Leach, in discussing the method of examining teachers, said:

"To have good schools we must have good teachers, and how to get them is an important question, and attended with great difficulties. The common method of examination of applicants for teachers is to call out their theoretical notions only, while the great cause of failure is not in consequence of a deficiency in these acquirements, but in that the only way to insure good teachers is to either put them on trial for a few weeks, or to have a school of training for teachers—an efficient normal school."

The gentleman is correct. Good scholarship is of itself no indication of a fitness to teach. The suggestion to put teachers on probation is good, and we would further suggest that none be taken on trial even, who do not manifest an earnest faith in educating every child, and a merry-like enthusiasm for the profession of teacher. Money teachers and responsibility teachers are nuisances. Teachers, for the love of teaching are wanted.

The Mail Crazy.

We copy the following choice paragraphs from the *Mail* of Wednesday morning:

"On the contrary, the Democracy of North Alabama are now unanimous in the declaration that if this programme is carried out, they will resist. Congress will probably go ahead, and Governor Hoffman at the head of the Empire State with its four millions of people, will bid Congress take possession of his people *if they dare.* * * *

If a general melee comes on, New Jersey stands ready to aid the Democratic city of New York. Stevens' floating battery at Hoboken under command of General McClellan could soon clear out the harbor and open New York as once as a free city. The independence of New York, with the Mississippi river cut off by the Southern States would force the West into the constitutional ranks, to which she is already gravitating rapidly. New England need not be counted in the fight. As she would be unable to fill her regiments with South Carolina negroes she would hasten to hang out blue lights on her coast as she did in the war of 1812, and order Major General Butler not to land with troops in case of invasion. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee would rally to the assistance of New York. Missouri would fall into the hands of the constitutional forces, and a general convention would then be called by all the States to frame a new constitution, or to put the old constitution back to its original condition, as it was when the XIIIth Amendment was ratified by the several States of the South.

Is this only one of its jokes? It is to be hoped so, for only a very vile man could write the sentences of open treason in their present condition. We heard this sort of talk in 1856—listened to it—acted on it—got—well, if there be a Southern man or a Northern man to whom the blood will not boil at a more war. As for the talk about John T. Hoffman's Empire, we have got to see the hireling who will write a line to put the people in the courage and ability it takes to found empires, and as for helping him in his work, the *Mail* may be willing to do it, but the *Mail* will go alone. Speaking seriously, the man is dead and blind and heartless, who thus advocates revolution in our people! He is guilty of a great crime.

The Œcumenical Council.

The latest rumors, in regard to the doings of this body, report doubt, hesitation, and indecision. It is even rumored that the good, gentle old man who wears the tiara has sent a messenger to Napoleon, to ask his opinion upon the question of papal infallibility. This denotes a consultation of the people of the temporalty, sadly incoherent with the daring recklessness of opinion which the man should have, who found the boldness and the strength to issue the Syllabus. That instrument Pio Nono censured not one or many abuses of our times—reprobated not one or many of the specific reforms to society at large—but, with grand egotism and sublime arrogance, arraigned for condemnation without trial or hearing, all and singular the rite which is called modern civilization. He summoned a council merely to fulminate his decrees, and to register his dogma and modern civilization still whirls, rolls, floats, hisses, ticks and thunders on past as if the telegraph had never flashed the Syllabus to the four quarters of the earth which this old man aspires to rule. Within the council there is difference, if not dissension. Without, the scarce world laughs, in lazy indifference, at this farcical attempt to put the earth's frame back into the unbroken garments of its ignorant infancy. Then, this embassy to Napoleon of France—what means it? If in the Roman pontiff inheres by divine right, not only infallibility to judge, interpret and decree what is true and oemly, in things spiritual, but also to exert this spiritual perfection over all the relations of social and political life, why ask permission of a temporal prince, whose head may pay the forfeit of his subject, if the cause of the Vatican is again to rule the world?

Ah! Fio Nono, if you fail to see, in the foolishness of your second childhood, that men are no longer to be blindly led or tyrannically driven, there are those in your dominions to whom will not turn back at your bidding. They know it, and know this besides. Bibles will not be burned. The press will rain in their storm of enlightenment upon the popular mind, refreshing and purifying it. Schools will teach what patient investigation and reason have learned. Farmers will not again get as a spiritual shackles, nor will they rebuild out of their bone and brain the pulverized despotisms of Dark Ages. Reason will thunder till the crack of doom. Your Bull is hornless. If your council can curse the nations in your own bailiwick, we wish it success. If it has no other business than to make the futile attempt to roll the world backwards, let it go on.

Free Trade Inconsistency.

Yesterday's telegrams briefly informed us that the amended tariff bill had been reported to the House—that a duty on sugar duties had been dropped for specific imports, where possible—that duty upon "tea, coffee, sugar, etc.," had been reduced. Mr. Morrell, in explaining some of the changes made, on the ground that the reductions proposed were of duties imposed with the same of American manufactures.

Mr. Brooks must, for the moment, have forgotten the line of argument against tariff, made generally adopted by his party, when addressing the people. In the last Presidential campaign, every Democratic speaker, utterly oblivious of the fact that tariff upon tea, coffee and sugar had little effect upon the drinks of the majority of their voters, reserved their strongest logic and bitterest invective for attack upon those very duties. They almost wept over the supposed difficulties which, through the tariff, beset the efforts of the poor Democrat to get the desirable sup of Rio or Imperial. Overlooking the relief which their rainstorm had received in the reduction of the internal revenue tax on whisky and which had entirely satisfied them, the free trade advocates pictured, most glowingly, a distress of ungratified appetite that it would shame the average Tammany voter to confess. They wanted free tea, free coffee, free sugar, these Democratic orators did, or, at least, they said so.

Republican Congressmen now propose to make these articles as nearly free as possible, when straightway the Democrat Brooks objects. Don't, he implies, take off the heavy duty on those things that people must eat and drink. We must buy them abroad, will buy them, and there can always be a revenue derived from them. We were only joking when we argued in favor of cutting down the laborer's expenses by cheapening those articles of daily consumption. We didn't want to help him. We want the duty taken off of iron and steel and foreign fabrics, so that the commercial class will make all the money that is made in the country; American factories be closed up by hue-protected British and German goods, and American mechanics be turned out of employment by the competition of the starved labor of Europe.

This won't do. American workmen and workwomen are a power. They must have consideration at the hands of the Democratic party, or they will take ground to death by a low-wages system of labor, they would turn agrarians. They have established the great American system of the South, which created a landed and slaveholding aristocracy, with power more absolute at home than that of British peerage, and influence through out the nation whose evil effects it required a war to destroy. Under that system there was no chance for the middle and poor, but intelligent and energetic class of farmers. Increase of population was actually prohibited, for no man of character or energy of mind or purse where his poverty was not only an inconvenience, but was made the excuse by the slaveholder for oppression. But that would always keep him poor, politically and politically powerless. On the other hand, all increase of the slave population was a source of power, and intensified the arrogance of the master class.

It is probable that this aristocratic form of society, in which the few rich whites dominated in despotic style, was the unavoidable sequence of slavery. Its reconstruction could have reformed it and no law, which left slavery intact, could have abrogated its baneful power. Slavery is now gone. With it went the pernicious aristocracy of unrestrained mastership. Mastership was *the* wealth of the South—the masters were the rich men. With their mastership ceased their riches vanished. Money they had not, and their great sweeps of land will bring them no part of income to them, while hireling labor and capital are now in hand to cultivate them. They must be, sooner or later, broken up into small farms.

While thus escaping one danger, by the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the black man, the country is exposed to another of similar character from a different source. We will not need to be watchful to prevent, not only the Southern aristocracy from ever again existing, but the formation of an aristocracy of capital, which may be less bold than that of mastership, but will be just as ruinous. Monopolies of all sorts are the tempting organization. Capital is daily struggling to consolidation, and evidence of its fearful success is exhibited in the possession, by single corporations of twenty millions to seventy-five millions of dollars of money value. When it is remembered that all these gigantic concerns are friendly to each other, and that they are ready to combine whenever separate particular interests at any time, in aid of schemes based on the principle of speculation which is common to them all, the great masses, who are not rich and cannot expect to be come rich, ought to use every means in their power to keep themselves from being reduced to dependent poverty by the concentration of the wealth of the country in the hands of a very few.

Poor people must be comparatively powerless people, and a man is always poor unless he gets beyond the point where it takes each day's earnings to sustain each day's life. He is not poor from the moment that he has the ability to use his own labor independently in such manner that he is humanly certain of a comfortable support. He cannot get this control in a country where the great bulk of wealth is, as will be hoarded or speculatively exerted by a few enormously rich capitalists. It is, therefore, his interest, his very life, to fight monopolies.

One of the most threatening of these is a monopoly of the public lands. By grant and purchase, certain corporations have gotten from the government millions of acres which rightfully ought to be held under the immediate control of the people.

Such a monopoly is not yet a Catholic power, which has grown up with Catholicism and which will be slut and the colored man remain landless, for neither class can buy the rapidly enhancing improved lands of private owners. These are already the spoil of men who have full pockets.

Remarks of Senator Barr on Monroe.

The following is the substance of the remarks of Hon. N. N. Barr, Senator from Monroe, on Friday, January 28, 1870, the joint memorial and resolution for the removal of political disabilities being under consideration:

MR. PRESIDENT:

In considering the question now before the Senate, the joint memorial and resolution petitioning Congress, and requesting the further removal of disabilities by Congress, for the removal of the disabilities, so far as they have been imposed by the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States, I do not inquire what has brought up this question? Ten of the States known as the "Ku-Klux" and so lawless bands, but they are now quiet, and I trust will be so, and hereafter will keep so. Southern States, undertook by secession to withdraw from this union of States, and thereby break up the government of the United States, the best, the most free, and the wisest in all the world. These States claimed the right to secede, a right that never can, and never will be conceded by the government of the United States; no government ever has, or ever can concede the right of any of its members to destroy or disinte grate the government against the consent of that government; no right was given in the constitution to any State to secede or draw or secede. But we should remember that this was done by the politicians from the foundation of the government. The right of revolution against an oppressive government is a right belonging to all people; but the attempted secession of the Southern States, which, I maintain, was but an attempt at revolution, was in my opinion, a great error, if not a great crime. From my standpoint it was a great crime. As to whether the so-called confederate government was a *de facto* government or not, need not now be inquired into. The United States and the civilized world refused to recognize the rights of belligerents; as a belligerent right to make treaties and stipulate for terms in battle and down to defeat. While I believe and maintain that the war it self was a great crime, and the authors of some of the men who inaugurated and were engaged in it were, and are, still I believe the great body of the people were honest and actuated by pure and patriotic motives. The war was not a hundred battle-fields; I was fighting for the right and believed I was on the right side, and whilst I maintain that they were wrong, I give them credit for as much honesty, and the same motives that I claim for myself. I have adopted it of course, and have acted upon after the closed the war. It is my duty to be the utmost of my humble ability aided in the reconstruction of the present government; I did all in my power to get the State into line with all which, in common with others, I have been successful, as denounced, and denounced; but I can now proudly point to Alabama's prosperity for my vindication and the vindication of the Republican party. I know, sir, we have in the Senate a number of gentlemen, many cruelties and crimes have gone unpunished, many injustice has been done, but sir, when was ever such a war closed in so short time as such peace, as much order, as much happiness and prosperity, as in Alabama? There is no instance in the world. When was ever any party, with the same opposition, as assumed in the organization of a government, under the same circumstances, as the Republican party in Alabama, to be found in the history of parties. They have, Mr. President, in conclusion, I appeal to Republican Senators, let us forget all the wrong and injustice we may have suffered; I feel that in this hall of friendship we can afford to be generous; let us remember that it was through it that some that it would endanger the Republican party for the Legislature to remove all disabilities imposed by our constitution, and by the laws, and that the Legislature came up to its duty—gave when it met in regular session, finding in the South usurping governments, carpet-bag governments, founded by the will of one man; not based on the popular will; not based upon the great fundamental principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence of 1776, that all men were created equal, and entitled to equal civil and political rights—it was the right, nay, it was the patriotic duty of Congress to reconstruct the States upon this great and fundamental principle. It was a Republican, having become a member of the Republican party in 1856, upon its formation, proud to say a Republican Congress did. But, Mr. President, the bad influence of this usurper was infused into these provisional governments. In her reconstruction as to the appointment of governments founded upon the great principle of the Declaration of Independence, and to which the patriots making this declaration most ostensibly anticipated in the future, Congress wisely decreed it right to trust the form to the people, and to the hands of those who had been true to the government, by making no positive disfranchisement. This was made necessary from the action of the legislature under the Johnson government. Congress had adopted the amendments to the constitution known as the XIVth Amendment, and submitted it to these States for ratification, by which all were declared to be equal—were made citizens, with all the rights and privileges of citizens. This was the legislature of Alabama, under the Johnson government, refused to ratify the XIVth Amendment, acts Alabama met in convention, formed a constitution, ratified the XIVth Amendment and has been admitted into the Union two years. In this constitution the great principles of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are equal in its political rights, was fully recognized and secured, and we see to-day that the State is full of loyal men and loyal citizens, not only exercising the right of suffrage, but filling many of the highest offices in this legislature. It is true that by this constitution Alabama refused to allow the disfranchised of the right to vote. But, Mr. President, this was done in the spirit of love, as showed by a provision that this disfranchisement should be removed by the Legislature, that it was only temporary; and I am proud to say, Mr. President, that I was one of the first to vote for and to the removal of this disability, and I am proud to say that the Legislature adopted State of Alabama, without regard to race, color, persons condition, or without regard to which side they took in the rebellion, have the free enjoyment of equal right to vote for who they please to be their rulers. And Mr. President, for what they made, but one thing to make our State just what the framers of the constitution intended our government should be. By the XIVth Amendment all parties who held office under the old constitution were to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. This I regard as, or symphilized with, the rebellion, are incapacitated from holding office by a two-thirds vote remove this disability. This, sir, is the only power to do this, we propose to pass this memorial and these resolutions. We are only observing the right to repeal, showed they only intended it should be temporary. I am now 42 years old. I have always the principle that all disabilities should be removed. I do not know that I will ever be further kept up—that whatever may be the action of Congress, finally, it will be unjust to perpetuate them longer. Many of the men—yes, sir, the larger portion, the better men, the statesmen, the good men, men of age, experience, and many converts in their views, a great many were always Union men; many to-day are Union men who were not then, and are Republicans. I know, sir, we hear much of "Ku-Klux" and of lawless bands, but they are now quiet, and I trust will be so, and hereafter will keep so. Southern States, undertook by secession to withdraw from this union of States, and thereby break up the government of the United States, the best, the most free, and the wisest in all the world. These States claimed the right to secede, a right that never can, and never will be conceded by the government of the United States; no government ever has, or ever can concede the right of any of its members to destroy or disinte grate the government against the consent of that government; no right was given in the constitution to any State to secede or draw or secede. But we should remember that this was done by the politicians from the foundation of the government. The right of revolution against an oppressive government is a right belonging to all people; but the attempted secession of the Southern States, which, I maintain, was but an attempt at revolution, was in my opinion, a great error, if not a great crime. From my standpoint it was a great crime. As to whether the so-called confederate government was a *de facto* government or not, need not now be inquired into. The United States and the civilized world refused to treat the rights of belligerents; as a belligerent right to make treaties and stipulate for terms in battle and down to defeat. While I believe and maintain that the war it self was a great crime, and the authors of some of the men who inaugurated and were engaged in it were, and are, still I believe the great body of the people were honest and actuated by pure and patriotic motives. The war was not a hundred battle-fields; I was fighting for the right and believed I was on the right side, and whilst I maintain that they were wrong, I give them credit for as much honesty, and the same motives that I claim for myself. I have adopted it of course, and have acted upon after the closed the war. It is my duty to be the utmost of my humble ability aided in the reconstruction of the present government; I did all in my power to get the State into line with all which, in common with others, I have been successful, as denounced, and denounced; but I can now proudly point to Alabama's prosperity for my vindication and the vindication of the Republican party. I know, sir, we have in the Senate a number of gentlemen, many cruelties and crimes have gone unpunished, many injustice has been done, but sir, when was ever such a war closed in so short time as such peace, as much order, as much happiness and prosperity, as in Alabama? There is no instance in the world. When was ever any party, with the same opposition, as assumed in the organization of a government, under the same circumstances, as the Republican party in Alabama, to be found in the history of parties. They have, Mr. President, in conclusion, I appeal to Republican Senators, let us forget all the wrong and injustice we may have suffered; I feel that in this hall of friendship we can afford to be generous; let us remember that it was through it that some that it would endanger the Republican party for the Legislature to remove all disabilities imposed by our constitution, and by the laws, and that the Legislature came up to its duty—gave

CREASE IN PAGE

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Notice of Commissioners' [illegible]

IN pursuance of and in accordance with the terms and provisions of a decree rendered in said Court, by the undersigned, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Court of Probate of said County, on the 6th day of January, 1870, we will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-house door in Montgomery, on the first Monday in March, 1870, the following described lands, to-wit:

[illegible] acres bounded on the north by lands of Buckner & Bell, on the east by the same, and on now in possession of Ernest, on the south by lands of Hiram carraid, on the west by lands of [illegible] and by lands of Wm. Kilner, and lands of Wm. Kilner, on the lands of the estate of W. L. Haygood, on the east and south by lands of Wm. Kilner, or lands lately held in possession by him, and on the west by lands of [illegible] and Wm. Kilner, and lands of Wm. Kilner, under the decree of said court for the purpose of a division between and among the several parties interested, who are as follows, viz:

R. E. Waller, George Mooney, Minnie Allen, Ernest Allen, Lucy Allen, Mary Allen, Sarah Allen, Joseph Allen, and his children Ella Benton, Vernon Benton, Milton Benton, Alsher Benton, Alice Benton and William Benton.

WILLIAM PATTON, Sr.,
WILLIAM PATTON, Jr.,
LEWIS PATTON,
FRANK BARNETT,
ROBERT CARTER,

Jan28-w3 Comm'rs.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

In the Probate Court, Montgomery county, February 1, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Lila V. Lenderyn, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Pinnock, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance a final account and vouchers of her said administration of said estate, which are examined and placed on file in the office of the Judge.

It is ordered that a day be set apart for the 4th day of February, 1870, for all persons interested to appear before the Judge of this court at the office of the same and file and the day and for the hearing thereof, be published in the Weekly State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three consecutive weeks before the 4th day of February, 1870, and that notice be served by mail upon all parties interested to be and appear before said court on the 24th day of February, 1870, and show cause, if any they can, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge.

Jan28-w3 Probate Court, Montgomery county.

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, made on the 15th day of January, 1870, I will proceed to sell, at public auction, on the first Monday in February, 1870, at the Court-house door in said county, at the West pinnacle in dollars cotton, and 6 months, the following property belonging to the estate of Julius C. B. Mitchell, deceased, to-wit:

One lot of land, in the city of Montgomery, known as the Mitchell property, on the corner of Perry and Lawrence streets, fronting on Perry street 100 feet, and running back 200 feet to a 20-foot alley, and being the same property on which the late Julius C. B. Mitchell resided.

Terms of sale—Cash.

ROSELLA A. MITCHELL, adm'x
of Julius C. B. Mitchell, dec'd.

Jan21-d4w

Lands for Rent by Administrator.

I WILL proceed to rent at public auction, at the Court-house door in Montgomery, on

Tuesday, February 8, 1870,

the following described lands, belonging real estate of the late assisted R. Sharp, to-wit:

The south half of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 16 range 19, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 16 range 19, all in Montgomery county, Alabama.

Terms of sale—Cash.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

Jan21-d4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the circuit court of Montgomery county against William H. Wood, I will proceed to sell at the Court-house door in said county,

On the 3d Monday in February, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, all the right, title and interest which the said William H. Wood had on the 27th day of January, 1870, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot 1, township 16 range 19, running thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to the beginning, containing 160 acres more or less.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

Jan21-d4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the circuit court of Montgomery county against Lemuel Holmes, I will proceed to sell at the Court-house door in said county,

On the first Monday in February, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, all the right, title and interest which the said Lemuel Holmes had on the 27th day of January, 1870, in and to the following described lands, to-wit:

Lots No. 8, 9 and 10 in square 16, Hanrick plat.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

Jan7-w4w

Chancery Sale of Valuable City Property.

JOHN T. TAYLOR vs. W. F. TEAT et al.

IN conformity to a decree of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, rendered at the term of January, 1870, the undersigned, as Register, will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, on

On the 1st Monday in March, 1870,

the following described lands, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of eight lots or parcels of land in the city of Montgomery, and known as the south half of the square between Court and Hamilton streets, and fronting on Court street, and the east half property, will be sold to satisfy a mortgage executed by

J. F. HADLEY, Register.

Jan14-d4

Guardian's Sale.

ORDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., made on the 4th day of January, 1870, as guardian for Justice A. Orr and Harry E. Orr, minors, I will sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, the 14th day of February, 1870,

the following described lands, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of eight lots or parcels of land in the city of Montgomery, and known as the south half of the square between Court and Hamilton streets, and fronting on Court street, and the east half property, will be sold to satisfy a mortgage executed by

J. F. HADLEY, Register.

Jan14-d4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, January 17, 1870.

Estate of W. H. Harrison, deceased.

THIS day came A. J. Inman, administrator of said estate, and filed his statements and accounts as such administrator, which are ordered to be recorded.

It is ordered that on the 4th day of February, 1870, be appointed a day on which the said statements and accounts will be examined and allowed, if correct, and unless the said parties in interest can appear and show cause why they should not be allowed.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge of Probate.
Elmore county, Ala.

Jan19-3w

Administrator's Sale.

THE State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, January 17, 1870.

Estate of G. W. Nixon, a minor.

THIS day came A. J. Inman, guardian of said minor, and filed his account, vouchers, etc., as such guardian for a partial settlement of his said estate.

It is ordered that on the 31st day of February, 1870, be appointed a day on which the said account will be examined and allowed, if correct, and unless the said parties in interest can appear and show cause why they should not be allowed.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge of Probate.
Elmore county, Ala.

Jan19-3w

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., made on the 4th day of January, 1870, I will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, the 14th day of February, 1870,

the following described lands, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of eight lots or parcels of land in the city of Montgomery, and known as the south half of the square between Court and Hamilton streets, and fronting on Court street, and the east half property, will be sold to satisfy a mortgage executed by

J. F. HADLEY, Register.

Jan14-d4

Administrator's Sale.

THE State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, January 17, 1870.

Estate of H. H. Harrison, deceased.

THIS day came A. J. Inman, administrator of said estate, and filed his statements and accounts as such administrator, which are ordered to be recorded.

It is ordered that on the 4th day of February, 1870, be appointed a day on which the said statements and accounts will be examined and allowed, if correct, and unless the said parties in interest can appear and show cause why they should not be allowed.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge of Probate.
Elmore county, Ala.

Jan19-3w

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THIS day came A. J. Inman, guardian of said minor, and filed his account, vouchers, etc., as such guardian for a partial settlement of his said estate.

It is ordered that the 31st day of February, 1870, be appointed a day on which the said account will be examined and allowed, if correct, and unless the said parties in interest can appear and show cause why they should not be allowed.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge of Probate.
Elmore county, Ala.

Jan19-3w

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., made on the 4th day of January, 1870, I will proceed to sell at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery,

On Saturday the 5th day of January, 1870,

the following described lands, to-wit:

All persons having claims against the estate of Mary Ann Bell, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

JAMES P. STOW, Administrator
with the will annexed
of Jesse J. Bell, deceased.

Jan19-d3w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of Joseph Pinnock, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 6th day of January, 1870, by the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Adm'r,
with the will annexed.

Jan14-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Noil and M. Nolan, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 27

Weekly State Journal.

The Apple-Girl of the Eighth Avenue.

A Tale of the Empire City.

BY JOHN F. COWAN.

CHAPTER I.

In one of the narrow by-ways that strike off from Hudson street, in the lower part of New York, stood a weather stained, quaintly-built brick house.

Compared with the buildings of more modern erection in its immediate vicinity, it might suffer as to attitude, cleverness, and commodiousness; but giving it a fair chance, and turning your eye from its sturdy old front to the crumbling structures of its own day and generation, by which it was surrounded, its dignity greatly increased.

It was on a blustering, damp Fall day, when the winds were whistling around the corner—rattling the window-blinds, and moaning dolefully through the dreary, open hall ways of the tenement houses—that a young man turned into the street where the mysterious dwelling stood, and sauntered slowly down its length. His clothes, though expensive and fashionable, were so carelessly arranged as to give him an air of rakishness, even at a distance; but it took but one glance at his handsome, flushed face to know that he was intoxicated.

Slightly resting as he approached the old house, he paused a moment, as if undecided how to act; and then, though he had suddenly made up his mind to some certain course, he ascended the high steps, and seated himself thereon.

Such a proceeding, from one of his appearance, was sure to attract more or less attention from the gossiping neighbors across the way; and before long, a row running fire of wit, expressed in tenement-house slang, was showered from doors and windows at the expense of the new comer.

He bore it all in exceeding good part, giving his replies in a voice with a ring of less gayety, until, as the war of words progressed, the whole street was aroused and taking part in the dialogue.

In the very height of all this, the arrogance of the old house was suddenly rebuked, and a gray-haired, stoop-shouldered man appeared, who, taking the cause of the disturbance by the arm, raised him to his feet, at the same time saying:

"For heaven's sake, Mr. Charles, what does all this mean? Come, come in with me! This way—this way!"

"Hallo, Burgess, old boy! how are you? I say, Burgess, who says I ain't a devilish good ole! Look at all those beauties that I've captivated. What d'ye think o' that, eh? G'-bye, ladies! Incored, kissing his hand as he was led out of sight down the area steps.

Drawing the young man into a dark, damp passage, Burgess closed the basement door with a slam, to the great disgust of a congregation of inquisitive invasion, who were endeavoring to distrusting their heads through the railing, to get a glimpse of the ruling regions within.

"Why, what's the matter, Burgess?" hiccoughed the young man. "You're as dark as a coal-yard here. Illuminate—oh boy—bring forth the candle—be be light! What's the matter with you?—eh, old deeds of darkness, what's the matter?"

"Alas, Mr. Charles!" answered the old man; "what is the matter with you?"

"Hey, ho! what can the matter be?" he sang, in a hollow, unsteady voice.

"Oh! why did you come here, Mr. Charles?—and your poor niece so sick!"

"Why, Burgess, old boy, you're doing it. What did I come for? I came to see him!"

"Hush—but—you will not see him then!" said the old man, hesitatingly.

"Will not, Burgess! Ha, ha! That's a deep remark of yours, Burgess—but it will not, because I am not. Why, I can't see you thus—that is, without a light. I can't see whether this is an ash-barrel or a butter-tub that I've anchored in!" continue, with the frequent emphasis of an inebriate.

"Where are you? Give us your hand," said Burgess.

"Never mind," stuttered Mr. Charles. "I'm quite comf'table. I'll think 'twas butter, but don't think 'twas. I never bought tub o' butter! Ah! I'm puzzled on the ask question, 'cause 'n doubtful whether I've ever burned coal 'nuff to fill a small-barl."

"Give me your hand; let me assist you," said the old man, groping toward him in the dark.

"No, I'll stay here till you bring the light. How's the old bear? You said he's worse."

"Yes, very, very much worse. The doctor does not think he can last long. He is sinking very fast." The voice of the speaker sounded strangely in the hall and moved in the damp darkness; the young man felt the influence, and said quickly:

"Why, Burgess, you speak like a horrible old galley. I came to see the old fellow—couldn't come, you know, 'thout gettin' courage up. He loves me so—even as does an elsewhimsin affection 'thout takin' somethin' to strengthen me. Sorry old bear's on sick—very sorry!"

"So am I!"

"Why, Burgess, you horrid me: you scend like an ugly puncheon. Avaunt, and bring a light. I will see the old cove. I will 'pologize to him for being thirsty. Bring a lamp, good Burgess, and a bright tin dish.

"Why do you wish the dish?" asked Burgess, pausing.

"I had may vow my 'front, like Jove; that I may arrange my 'Hyperion curls.'

"You can see a looking glass!"

"Leave me, gentle friendship! Avaunt, man of fiction! Know I not that my worthy name has already spoiled the mirror by endeavoring to convert the silvering into a hide-away-able form."

With a heavy sigh, Burgess shuffled away along the dark passage. The young man listened demurely to the retreating footsteps, muttering to himself:

"Old boy'll be rather 'moushed to see me. Strange old boy. Full of prejudice. No more liberality o' sentiment than of pocket. Hates me-I o' brandy worse'n—Hallo! what the deuce's that? gasped he, under his breath, starting up.

As he did so, his face came in contact with the fingers of a cold hand, groping in the dark. "My God!" he exclaimed, in affright. "Is that you Burgess?"

"No!" answered a voice, so low and tremulous that it sounded like the moaning of the wind through the old building.

Predisposed to superstitious fancies by the gloom and silence of the place, he staggered against the wall, with a half-smothered cry of terror.

"You need not fear!" came the same hollow tones, out of the darkness. "I will not harm you!"

"Who—who—are you?" he asked.

"I am a friend of yours, Charlie Dunning—a friend," repeated the voice, more emphatically—if there could be said to be any emphasis in tones so monotonous, so disembodied, so unchanacteristic, that the listener could not determine whether they came from man, woman, or spirit—"I come to warn you!"

"Of what?"

"Of danger, disgrace, and death!"

"What mean you?"

"You have an enemy in this house—a deadly enemy. Leave the place; the very air is filled with danger to you! Fly from it as you would from pestilence!"

"Tell me," cried Durand, "who you are?"

"I may not now! but the time will come when you will know me," said the voice, seeming to approach nearer to him; and, with an involuntary shudder, he felt a touch upon his head, and a cold, thin hand rested for an instant on his fevered brow. "Good-bye! Be warned in time!"

The idea of seizing the arm passed like lightning through his mind; but at the same instant, the slap of a distant door was heard, and the hand started suddenly away.

"Stop!" he cried. "Tell me—tell me—who this enemy is!"

"Your greatest enemy is yourself! Speak to no one of what you have heard. Good-bye, Charles Durand!"

His name was pronounced in so strange, lugubrious a tone, that a thrill ran through him, as the weird voice, carrying out its resemblance to the moaning wind, died away along the dark passage.

One moment, and a door was opened, and the old man, Burgess, appeared with a candle—the light flashing at every step off the dark, shiny walls. Durand looked eagerly around for traces of his strange friend; but he heard no footstep—he saw no form.

"Why, what on earth ails you, Mr. Charles!" said the old man, peering over the candle at him as he came up. "Your face is as white as shalk!"

"Force of contrast with the blackness I've been sitting in since you left me. Were you making the candle?"

"No. Your uncle called me," said the old man, looking curiously at his frightened face. "You are trembling."

"Cold enough to make a man tremble, I should think," he answered, shortly.

"You look frightened," persisted the old man, advancing the candle closer to him.

"No wonder, is it, in such a reverberating cave as this? Come, lead on, Burgess—to the door, old buffer, till I get out to the fresh air."

The old man, from beneath his half-closed lids, cast a quick, suspicious glance at him, as he said:

"It is a strange reverberating old place; but you would not mind it, if you were more used to it. It is too late for you to go now; your uncle is asleep, and are here."

"I will not see him; tell him to go to Jericho, with my best wishes," he said, in his old swaggering tone, whether assumed or coming back, in a measure, to its usual influence. "Come, Burgess, old boy, lead on! Have you a room for me?"

"You will not go, when he expects you, Mr. Charles; it may be the last time in life that he may see him!" said Burgess, in the old quavering tone. "Besides, your cousin, Erastus, is up stairs."

The young man had moved toward the door, but suddenly turned about and faced Burgess, with eyes whose bright intelligence contrasted strangely with their former maudlin look.

"Phew!" he whistled, adding to himself: "Can it be? Then what—Ah! fool old Bombardier General, right shoulder, forward, march! I'll beard the lion in his den, and cross this threatened specire, though I blast me!"

The old man started and cast the same look of suspicion at him, but this time it was visibly mingled with fear, and the candle trembled in his hand.

"My dear Mister ——," he commenced, in a trembling voice; but Durand roughly seized him by the shoulders, and whirling him around, pushed him along the passage, crying, in a theatrical tone:

"Avaunt, and bring a light, or I'll knock you down! Lead on, Macduff!"

"Then the gauntlet is thrown down," continued Charles, "imbibing deeply with the three vials."

"Three guzzling scoundrels!" cried the uncle.

"No, by my word, nunc—gentlemen, gentlemen every one of them—from a great Italian family—their names you have probably heard—*Ad Libitum—Ad Infinitum—and Ad Nauseam*. Ha! ha! ha!"

"You're a crack-pated fool!"

"Thank you, nunc, Libitum and Infinitum, I don't think you ever knew—they're splendid fellows—Nauseam I have no doubt you are well acquainted with. Ha! ha! ha! Avaunt, sometimes a light disgusting. Ha! ha! ha!"

The old man started angrily in his chair, and compressed his withered lips as he looked at Charles. But that was only a momentary ill-will, and when he screamed with laughter, and lost his balance, turning off of the mantel-piece, reeled until he had to save himself from falling, by leaning heavily on the top of the chair beside the old man, swaying backward and forward.

"Take a seat, you clown, or leave the house!" screamed the old man, angrily.

"Well, my Pluto, take it cool, and consider the case," balancing himself with a look of drunken gravity. "I am about to approach the bourne of a dilemma. If I let go, I'll fall down, and if I don't I'm thought into a heavy burden. The said trustees shall have power to remove any member of their number, and appoint another in his stead, pleased and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in any court of law or equity in this State; and may hold, convey, or possess goods and chattel, lands and tenements of the value of $20,000, and may sell and transfer the same at pleasure; and may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the company shall not be liable for any corporate debts exceeding the amount of its capital stock, unless the company shall have been guilty of fraud in the management of its affairs, in which case the stockholders shall be liable for the amount of stock owned by them.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the members of said company shall be exempt, and are hereby exempt, from militia and jury duty, street tax and poll tax for the city of Eufaula, so long as they continue to perform their duties of firemen under this act; *Provided, however*, that there shall be no honorary or pay members of said company, who shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of active members under this act; except such as have served seven consecutive years in said company, or shall have been active members of a fire company in said city for seven consecutive years without intermission, or shall have been permanently disabled in the performance of duty as a fireman.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the foreman, or other presiding officer of said company, to furnish to the sheriff of the county of Barbour, semi-annually, on oath, a true list of the names and members of said company, who are, at the time of making such report, entitled to the immunities of this charter; and it shall be the duty of said sheriff to present the said names from being placed in any of the jury boxes for said county.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever the said company shall cease to be effective by not keeping an engine, and the apparatus belonging to it, or by not keeping the same in good working order, or when its membership from any cause shall become inadequate for the proper management and manning of its engine and hose carriage, or shall habitually neglect the performance of their duty as firemen, or violate the provisions of this charter, it shall be the duty of the marshal of the city of Eufaula to issue notice calling on the said company to appear before the city council of Eufaula, at their next regular meeting, and show cause why their charter should not be declared forfeited; and the said charter should not be declared forfeited; and the said notice may be served upon either of the officers of said company, or in case of the absence of said officers, or if they are not known or cannot be found, then said notice may be served upon any member of said company, and if said company shall fail to appear, on appearing shall be found guilty of violating the provisions of this charter, then the said city council shall declare said charter forfeited.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 51.]

AN ACT

Changing the time of holding the circuit courts in Sumter and Choctaw counties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That hereafter the circuit courts for the county of Choctaw shall be held on the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue two weeks; and in the county of Sumter, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue two weeks.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 52.]

AN ACT

To amend section 5th of an act to incorporate the Clintonville Academy in Coffee county, approved January 11th, 1860.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 5th of an act to incorporate Clintonville Academy, approved January 11th, 1860, which reads as follows: "Section 5. That the number of said trustees shall be seven, and the persons above named shall continue in office for the term of two years, or until their successors are duly appointed and accept, which appointments shall be made by said body before the expiration of their term of office, and a majority of said trustees shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority of those remaining in office shall form a quorum for the election of new members to fill vacancies of said Board. The said trustees shall have power to remove any member of their Board, for misconduct," be amended, by adding: It at any time thereafter may, by special adjournment, hold such other terms as may be necessary for the dispatch of business, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said Board shall hold the office of the clerk thereof kept at the court house in said city. It shall hold three terms in each year, commencing on the third Monday in February, and the second Monday in July and October, and may, by special adjournment, hold such other terms as may be necessary for the dispatch of business, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said trustees shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and a majority of those remaining in office shall form a quorum for the election of new members to fill vacancies of said Board. The said trustees shall have power to remove any member of their Board, for misconduct," be amended, by adding: It at any time thereafter may, by special adjournment, hold such other terms as may be necessary for the dispatch of business, and to read as follows: Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said Board shall hold the office of the clerk thereof kept at the court house in said city. It shall hold three terms in each year, commencing on the third Monday in February, and the second Monday in July and October, and may, by special adjournment, hold such other terms as may be necessary for the dispatch of business, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said Board shall hold the office of the clerk thereof kept at the court house in said city. It shall hold three terms in each year, commencing on the third Monday in February, and the second Monday in July and October, and may, by special adjournment, hold such other terms as may be necessary for the dispatch of business, and to read as follows: Section 3. Be it further enacted, That said Board shall hold the office of the clerk thereof kept at the court house in said city. It shall hold three terms in each year, commencing on the third Monday in February, and the second Monday in July and October, and may, by special adjournment, hold such other terms as may be necessary for the dispatch of business, be amended so as

No. 61.] AN ACT

To prevent the selling of liquors within one mile of Beulah [church] in the county of Lee.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall not be lawful after the passage of this act for any person to sell at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, within one mile of Beulah church in the county of Lee; and that any person so offending, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred and not more than five hundred dollars, to be received before any court having jurisdiction.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 62.] AN ACT

For the relief of Bryant H. McCulloh, of the county of Lee.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Bryant H. McCulloh, of the county of Lee, notwithstanding his minority, be, and he is hereby authorized to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, to receive and take possession of his estate, and it necessary, give receipts and acquittances therefor; to purchase and convey real and personal property, and do every things as fully, and to all intents and purposes, as effectively as though he was twenty-one years of age.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 63.] AN ACT

For the relief of Robert A. Ross and James F. Hartsfield, minors, of Pike county, be and they are hereby relieved from all the disabilities of non-age, and made competent to act, contract, and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to bind and be bound, by any and all transactions and undertakings, as though every kind instrument made, as fully and perfectly as if they were of full age.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 64.] AN ACT

For the relief of William L. D. Pitts.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That William L. D. Pitts, of the county of Perry and State of Alabama, who being under the age of twenty-one years, be and he is hereby declared to be a free dealer, and as such may act for himself in all matters, suing and being sued, contracting and being contracted with, as if he had arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and his guardian, P. H. Pitts, be and he is hereby authorized to settle with his guardianship of the property of said Wm. L. D. Pitts, and turn over to him any part or all his, the said W. L. D. Pitts' property just as if the said ward had attained his majority; any law of the State of Alabama to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 65.] AN ACT

For the relief of Henry B. Vincent, of the county of Autauga.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Henry B. Vincent, a minor, of the county of Autauga, be and he is hereby authorized to manage and transact all business connected with his estate, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to contract and be contracted with, and to purchase and sell property in as full a manner as if of full age.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 66.] AN ACT

For the relief of John Gamble Burton, a minor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That John Gamble Burton, who is a minor, now nearly twenty-one years of age, and a resident of Sumter county, Alabama, be and he is hereby relieved from the disabilities of non-age, and is invested with all the rights and powers of a person of full age, in all matters of business, and may contract and be contracted with accordingly.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 67.] AN ACT

For the relief of Louisiana Lester, of Russell county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Louisiana Lester, formerly Louisiana Calhoun, of the county of Russell, be and she is hereby authorized to marry again, notwithstanding a decree of divorce rendered against her in favor of David W. Lester.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That she be and is hereby released from the disabilities and penalties imposed by law upon all persons against whom a divorce may be granted.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 68.] AN ACT

To amend section 5 of the charter of the city of Wetumpka.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 5 of the charter of the city of Wetumpka, which reads as follows: Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the present intendants and councillors of West and East Wetumpka shall appoint freeholders or householders in each of the several wards, who shall be managers of the first election for aldermen; said managers so appointed shall be the judges of the qualifications of the voters, and when said election shall be closed, the managers appointed as aforesaid shall forthwith report to the intendants and councillors of East and West Wetumpka, jointly, who shall, upon casting up the votes for aldermen, determine who are elected; all white male citizens over the age of twenty-one years who shall have resided within the city six months, and ten days within the ward wherein he offers to vote, preceding any election, and shall have paid all taxes required and due, either under the former acts of incorporation as well as all or every debt due from fine or otherwise to the city, shall be qualified electors of aldermen." be so amended as to strike out the word "white" and that all that portion relating to the payment of debts, dues and taxes.

Approved, January 28, 1870.

No. 69.] AN ACT

To change the name of Louisiana Lester, of Russell county, to Louisiana Calhoun.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the name of Louisiana Lester be and the same is hereby changed from Louisiana Lester to Louisiana Calhoun, by which latter name she shall be hereafter known and designated.

Approved, February 2, 1870.

No. 70.] AN ACT

For the relief of E. C. Milner, tax collector of Butler county.

Whereas, E. C. Milner, the tax collector of Butler county, had safely and prudently deposited the taxes collected by him to the amount of twenty-seven hundred dollars, with one J. W. Mallett, to be kept safely in an iron safe until he could bring the same to the Auditor and Treasury of the State, and whilst so deposited the same was destroyed by the late fire in Greenville, the said tax collector having been guilty of no negligence—therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That upon the settlement of said E. C. Milner, tax collector of Butler county, with the Auditor of the Treasury for the taxes collected by said tax collector, the Auditor shall said tax collector a credit for said sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars, destroyed as aforesaid.

Approved, February 3, 1870.

No. 71.] AN ACT

To fix the time of holding the Circuit Court in the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the circuit court for Henry county shall be holden on the first Monday in March and September and continue two weeks; in the county of Dale on the third Monday in March and September, and continue one week; in the county of Coffee on the first Monday in the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue one week; in the county of Pike on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue two weeks; in the county of Bullock on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue two weeks; and in the county of Barbour on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and continue until the business is disposed of.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 3, 1870.

No. 72.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act to fix the time of holding courts in the fourth judicial circuit."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section one of an act entitled "An Act to fix the time of holding courts in the fourth judicial circuit," and approved January 18, 1870, which reads as follows; "Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the courts of the fourth judicial circuit shall be held as follows, viz: In the county of Lawrence on the first Monday of March and September, and may continue two weeks; in the county of Franklin on the third Mondays of March and September, and may continue two weeks; in the county of Lauderdale on the first Mondays after the fourth Monday of March and September, and may continue two weeks; in the county of Limestone on the third Mondays after the fourth Mondays of March and September, and may continue two weeks; in the county of Morgan on the fifth Mondays after the fourth Mondays in March and September, and may continue one week," be amended by striking out all that part of section one which follows after the words, "In the county of Franklin on the third Mondays of March and September, and may continue two weeks," and inserting the following amendment in lieu thereof: In the county of Colbert on the first Monday after the fourth Mondays in March and September, and may continue two weeks; in the county of Lauderdale on the third Mondays after the fourth Mondays in March and September, and may continue two weeks; in Limestone county on the fifth Mondays after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may hold two weeks; in the county of Morgan on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue two weeks.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the county of Colbert shall belong to the fourth judicial circuit.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

No. 73.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of Blountsville, in the county of Blount.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Blountsville in the county of Blount be and the same is hereby incorporated, and the incorporate limits of said town shall extend one half mile in every direction from the court house, situated in said town.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held in the town of Blountsville on the fourth Monday in February next, opening at ten o'clock in the forenoon and closing at five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing an Intendant and five Councilmen who shall serve for one year and until their successors are duly qualified; and J. M. Wooten, W. W. Harrison, F. M. Hudson, and C. F. Hamell, are hereby appointed commissioners to hold said election, and either of said commissioners and two freeholders whom he may select or authorize to act. All subsequent elections shall be held by the intendant and councilmen, or by the councilmen, and shall be held on the fourth Monday in February in each and every year thereafter, within the hours above specified. All vacancies occurring in the board to be filled by appointment of the intendant until the next regular annual election thereafter.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all the powers and authority conferred upon the corporate authorities of towns incorporated under the provisions of the Revised Code of Alabama, shall be and are hereby invested in said Intendant and Councilmen.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Intendant of said town shall be a justice of the peace *ex officio*, within and for said town, and the marshal of said town shall be a constable therein, upon the execution of bond, and taking oath of office of such officers as now required by law.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 74.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An Act to repeal an ordinance to abolish the new county of Baine, formed by the General Assembly of 1866-7."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An Act to repeal an ordinance to abolish the new county of Baine, formed by the General Assembly of 1866-7," which is in the words and figures following, to-wit: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the ordinance passed December 3, 1867, by the Constitutional Convention assembled at Montgomery on the 5th day of November, 1867, entitled "An ordinance to abolish the new county called the county of Baine, formed by the General Assembly of 1866-7," be and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided*, That said county shall be known as the county of Etowah; *And provided further*, That the boundaries of the said county shall be designated by a line running as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of section thirty-six (36) township twelve (12) range eight (8), and thence running north along the line of range eight and nine, to where said line intersects the waters of Ball Play Creek, thence north-west to Adams' Ferry on the Coosa river, provided it shall not cross the river above Adams' Ferry, but shall take the course of the river to said ferry, thence down said river to the south-west corner of township ten (10) range eight (8), thence south along the range line between range seven (7) and eight (8), to the southwest corner of section one (1) township ten (10) range seven (7), thence by a line running west and parallel with the line dividing township nine (9) and ten (10), and one mile south of the same to the waters of Clear Creek, in township ten (10) range four (4), thence down the said creek to Doolan's, at the crossing of Cox's old turnpike road, thence in a direct line to Levi Murphy's Mill on the Warrior river, thence in a direct line to Joseph Phillips', on the road leading from Walnut Grove to Blountsville, thence to Nix's or Nick's, on the Murphey's Valley road, thence to Reuben Hayes' old place on the Warrior river, thence along said river to the head spring of said river, thence to Heathcock's Gap on the road leading from Ashville to Blountsville, thence north-west along the county line between St. Clair and Blount counties to the intersection of the township line between township twelve (12) and thirteen (13), thence along said township line east to the waters of Little Canoe Creek, thence along said creek to the junction with the Coosa river, thence along said river to Whisenant's Mill, one mile below Greensport, thence along the Jacksonville road to the dwelling of William Whisenant, thence northwest to the south-west corner of section twelve (12) range eight (8), thence north to the north-west corner of section thirty (30) of township twelve (12) range eight (8), and thence east to the place of beginning; *Provided further*, That all the county officers of said county shall be appointed by the Governor, and to hold their offices until the expiration of the regular term of such office respectively, as provided for in the constitution and the general election law; *and provided further*, That the courts of said county be held at Gadsden until an election is held for permanently locating the county site of said county, which election shall be held on the first Tuesday in March, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and shall be held in accordance with the laws regulating such elections; and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to place in nomination two or more places situated not less than five miles from each other; *Provided*, That one of the places so nominated for county site shall be the lot in the town of Gadsden, selected by the former commissioners for said purpose, approved December 1, 1868," be so amended as to provide that the boundary line between the counties of Etowah and St. Clair so changed as to run as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the point where the county line intersects the township line between townships twelve (12) and thirteen (13), on top of Blount Mountain, thence along the top of said mountain to the section line between sections sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21), in township twelve (12) range three (3), east, thence eastward along said section line to north-east branch of Little Canoe Creek, thence down said creek to the Coosa river.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 75.] AN ACT

For the relief of John S. Colvard, of Macon county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That John S. Colvard, of Macon county, Alabama, notwithstanding his minority, be and he is hereby authorized to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, to receive and take possession of his estate, and if necessary, to give receipts and acquittances therefor, to purchase real estate or other property, and convey the same, and to do all things as effectually and legally as though he were twenty-one years of age

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 76.] AN ACT

To provide school buildings for the State Normal school located in Perry county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners of Perry county, be, and is hereby authorized and required to appropriate fifty per centum of the fund raised in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and fifty per centum of the fund to be raised in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, under the provisions of section nine hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Code, to the construction of school buildings for the State Normal school, located in Perry county, by act of the board of education, approved December second, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 77.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of Vernon, in Sanford county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Vernon, in the county of Sanford, be, and the same is hereby incorporated, with the usual powers and privileges allowed to towns and villages in this State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be elected in said town of Vernon, on the 12th day of April, 1870, one intendant and four councilmen, and annually thereafter, to office said town, by the qualified voters thereof, who may hold their meetings, and pass all needful laws, rules and regulations for the government of said town, as may be necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State of Alabama.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That any three qualified electors of said town may hold the election provided for in the second section of this act.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 78.] AN ACT

To change the time of holding the winter term of the chancery court for the 10th district, composed of the county of DeKalb of the northern chancery division of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, the winter session of the chancery court for the 10th district, composed of the county of DeKalb, in the northern chancery division of Alabama, shall be held on the second Monday of December in each and every year, instead of the time now provided by section 14 of an act, entitled an act in relation to chancery courts in Alabama, approved on the 12th day of August, 1868; and that all process heretofore issued returnable to said court, shall be returned on said second Monday of December, 1869; and all causes which shall be at issue, and stands for trial in said court, shall stand for trial on the said second Monday of December, 1869.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 79.] AN ACT

To enable Cynthia Early, administratrix, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of the estate of Reuben Early, late of St. Clair county, deceased, to sell at private sale, and make good, title to certain lands, owned by said deceased, at the time of his death.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Cynthia Early, administratrix, *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of Reuben Early, late of St. Clair county, deceased, be, and she is hereby authorized and empowered to sell at private sale, and after obtaining an order of the probate court of said county for that purpose, the following described lands, belonging to said estate, situated in said county of St. Clair, in the Huntsville land district, to-wit: The west half (w. ½) of north-west quarter (n. w.¼), and the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of the north-west quarter (n. w. ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) in township thirteen (13) of range three (3) east.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Cynthia Early, as such administratrix, shall execute to the purchaser or purchasers of said lands, a deed or indenture, conveying to them all right title and interest which the said Reuben Early, deceased had, at the time of his death, in and to said lands, which, if duly recorded, shall be held good and sufficient in all courts of law or equity in this State, against the claims of all persons claiming the same by purchase, descent or devise, from the said Reuben Early, any law or laws in conflict with the provisions of this act notwithstanding.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers---Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. No. 5.

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Living to Live.

Ravens are not all feathered. All the croaking is not done by winged fowls, nor yet the most and worst. Your human croaker is "the bird of evil," whose sepulchral voice makes most worry in the world. Who has not heard, in the private circle, upon the street corners, from the pulpit; who has not read it in the solemn ancient quarto and the fresh morning paper, that man ought to bear about with him talismanic mindfulness that death is his friend—that a few days more wafts him into the grave. Because he must die and, after death, be judged, he should, forsooth, look arm through life with the skeleton scythe-bearer, and dream of shrouds and coffins and graveyards. These be the arguments to virtue—these the happy influences to keep him in the straight and narrow path. Abstractly, the principle of this dark-browed philosophy is,—"Man should live to die."

Is it best that we act under this influence? Is life only a long, black-garmented funeral train? Is the voice only for mourning, the eye for weeping—the heart but a dread cave of skulls? If no more than such no brighter, lighter, better fate than that of the worm, better that man had never been born. If spirits have Heaven for tenements of flesh only to do a fixed-armed penance in the living, how shall the Maker of flesh and spirit be glorified by the tongue of man making "a joyful noise unto the Lord?"

Nay, nay, life is not this gloomy preparation for death. It is a good thing to live, for life's sake. If upon each heart of man, like as it was engraven upon Aaron's mitred forehead, be inscribed "Holiness to the Lord;" if each tongue of man reverently awaited that the great God "the with his mouth," speaking in "whole man shall say;" I am the son and he fear manifest; I am the soul of Christ, which is love, be in the soul of man, there shall be of beauty, of truth, of righteousness, to joy unspeakable," such exuberant fullness,—of exultant happiness such great store, that death shall vanish from the vocabulary of the living, and life divided the life mortal from the life immortal be blotted out. Man's highest privilege is never known to him who remembereth death. It is given unto all, if they will, to be free from its fear; to have an ever present sense of life, even in the moment that the soon comes into silent privacy to rehabilitate itself.

To have this full enablement of life, which possesses the "fullness of joy forever," one must exert the powers by which its vitality is sustained. As, on the one hand, the soul is freed from the gloomy fantasies of death, on the other hand, must it be lifted above the low plane of sensuality and animalism. All the sunlitness, all the unclouded beauty of earth, from the tiny blossom to glaciered Jura; all the broad splendor of the outspread heaven, star, sun, meteor and comet; all of ocean's grandeur and landgrandeur; all of the magnificent God that man's skill hath wrought, in art, literature and useful industry, and the pleasures in this higher life, and the soul may purely revel and rejoice therein. Every sense may feel full of their magnificence and be a temple for Him. Oh! the man is cursed who walks through this wondrously varied panorama of divine manifestation, seeing nought but the dust and ashes that are the wages of sin, bearing nought but the wraithful burdens of God the avenger. In not the lily clothed more wonderfully than a sparrow, and will you refuse the gladness it offers to the sight? Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing, and are you going to stop your hearing to this cheery music of the forest choir? God does not so will—has not so decreed. But He would have you look and hear gladly, cheerfully, purely, and would that these impressions upon the senses influence the whole moral and spiritual nature to thoughts only of holiness, love, mercy, Christliness. As He hath created things lovely to see and sweet to hear, free of price to all, so would He have all brought up to that height of inner life which enables them to enjoy what is created because He hath made them. While He would be worshipped, He would be also loved.

Out of this love,—love which at once maketh us "elder sons and daughters of God" and brethren to each other—arise the duties whose discharge realizes unto us here, day by day, a life exquisitely happy, full of present recompense and so perfectly content and reposeful in its autonomy, that immortality is with it an intuition, unfretted by thoughts of its stops and pauses, which are needful to its perpetual melody. Pure, strong, kind, brave, humble, obedient and loving, those who live this life that is life, go through the world of their fellows speaking words of counsel and comfort; doing deeds of charity, mercy and benevolence; ever forgiving, never condemning the poor victim of sin; wiping the tears from the eyes of grief and pouring oil upon the wounds of misery; freeing or driving the vicious from their vice, and strengthening the weak soul that is tempted to purchase the deceitful, noxious fruit of crime at the fearful cost of endless remorse; at all times and everywhere teaching, by precept and example, how humanity may, on earth, be beatified into the image and likeness of God.

Such a life is real, is, of itself and for itself, worthy to be lived, loved, revered. It is the life, neither human nor divine, but both human and divine intermingled and co-working, of which Christ is the exemplar. It is the life which "casteth out fear," whether of the death that is its unmasking, or of a death to come, awful to anticipate and horrible to endure. It is possible to all who will have the whole comprehensive lesson of the life of Jesus of Nazareth, and who will meekly commit themselves to it and to think, say and do to its law of constant love and ceaseless action. Our "elder brother" himself lived this life sufficient unto itself, and never once exampled a miserable existence of negative virtue and gloomy fear. Even as He lived, may we imitate.

Finance in Alabama.

Measured by her fixed wealth, the activity of business, the general industry of her people and the prospective success of contemplated corporate enterprises, Alabama is very poor. Individually, her citizens are comfortable. Corporately, the State is the very reverse of pecuniarily dependent. The credit of her merchants is second to that of no set who buy goods in New York. Agricultural thrift and energy are vigorous from the Tennessee to the Gulf. Banking, tottering or torpize at last sees its day of establishment approaching. The outside world hears of our splendid State with interest, and the time is coming and much longer delayed when the people of that outside world will gladly settle upon her fertile acres and around her teeming mountains with a joyful "Here we rest." For the present population, there is plenty of money, too, for the provision of life's necessities and the prosecution of any business which that population is educated safely to conduct. Local bankers report that their bill for the redistribution of the currency makes probable at the South, will bring into circulation such capital, to be used in enterprizes that must rely for their inception and success wholly upon it, we will welcome them as blessings and rejoice in their prosperity. We prefer that the whole capital be introduced by the banks in other States "having an excess of capital;" we prefer that their extension should be conducted without a cry of relief whatever to our superdeveloped cotton industry; except as that industry may be gradually mast to social other industries we prefer that the stock be owned and the business managed by men who utterly repudiate the odd-eyed dogma that "Cotton is king." If manufacturing bankers will be induced by that law to come here to exert their plethoric capital in manufacturing; if mining companies, for the same motive, will locate, to use their surplus dollars in unearthing Alabama coal and iron, we shall be "exceeding glad" to see the bright new notes of "First National Bank of Montgomery" soon in circulation.

Foreign capital, to be thus employed, will be attended by foreign population, mutually to act and be acted upon by each other. We shall become cosmopolitan in influence as well as character. Learning to respect others, we shall be more respected and more worthy of respect. By association drawn by nativity, the most unjust of all classifications, will give place to a standard of individual merit, and the bitterness of sectionalism will cease from our land. Humanitarianism and patriotism will be synonyms, the civilized world our country, and the peoples of the earth our brethren.

Sense and Nonsense.

The Marion *Commonwealth* says:

So far as the interests of the South are involved it would matter but little whether Radicalism or Democracy should obtain the mastery in the State. Both are minor doctrines of the Radical party. And the only reason why we favor the suggestions of self-interest is that the major doctrine of the same party asserts the equality of the negro with the white man at the ballot box and in the jury box.

There are combined in the above paragraph more of fine common sense and lamb nervousnothatness than we have seen in that many line of a Democratic paper for a month. Part of it is sagacious to the verge of prophecy—part there and illogical to the furor of madness.

1st. It is sensible in recognition and confession of the fact that the Radical party is one of sectional policy that it is not narrow, selfish and one-sided in its principles. It is also sensible in seeing, though dimly that there is no hope for a future a coalition of the Gulf and Atlantic States, based upon a community of interest and an essential unity of purpose, except as the Democracy shall be inter-sympathetic to the last degree, but, at the same time, not geographically limited in its influence, essentially hostile to other sections of the country.

2d. The *Commonwealth's* ill temper towards the negro is as unwise as it is unjust. How it can be so sagaciously speculative in regard to the future, so thoroughly appreciative of the present complex-mixedness of Radical polity, yet so illiberal in feeling, is past explanation. Are Southern people "too sensitive and too proud" to do right and kindly to a race which has spent a hundred years of its life for them, and done nothing, nor, until since the war, been permitted to do anything for itself? The negro has now to bear the load that freedom puts on every man; just as the white man has. He needs the help of the more successful that the white man needs. He can not enjoy his freedom as a blessing, unless he is helped to possession of it. Free labor dom would be a curse to him, an empty name, a commission to the white man to rob and oppress him. The ballot box, the jury box, the witness stand and the avocations of his preference be closed to him. Will it drag the white man down to lift the black man up a little? Will it wrong the white man to give right to the black man? Will it be enviable proof of the Christian and christian believe to thwart the tremendous energy of our boasted Caucasian civilization to the pigmy task of crushing a race which has already suffered too much! Heems to us that of all the fundamental principles of Radicalism, the one that most strongly appeals to man's better nature is that of equal rights to all men. It is a kind, a good, a christian principle.

REAL ESTATE in Omaha is still on the rise. There is no more wonderful illustration of our boundless resources than the fact that property which two years ago seemed inflated to almost more than prudent speculative prices is yet advancing.

Put the Answer on Record.

In an editorial of the Mobile *Register*, Saturday, 5th, occurs the following:

We think we can discern a ring schism in the ranks of the Jacobin party of Alabama. A schism out which the Southern born Jacobin (scalawag) element will plant itself on the "Southern" rock, and turn its back on the Northern or carpet-bag element. The opponent, by Gov. Smith, of the Mayor of Mobile to supersede Mr. Price, may possibly make a development in this direction. Gov. Smith (native Radical) is known to have strong predilection for this Southern rock, and hope it will betony him into a second term of this Gubernatorial office. McKinley squints that way, too, for he has lost its influence in the *Tuscaloosa* party, and is naturally tired of his isolation from the people of his own soil. A seat in the United States Senate is dimly seen in the distance as the result of his seating himself on the "Southern rock." The new position would exactly fit the taste for political variety so conspicuous in Sam Rice, and no doubt he would be charmed to find a front cliff on this cold rock. How the carpet-bagger will take the spewing of them out on account of their low origin, remains to be seen.

We refuse to believe one word of this. Republicanism is Americanism—broad, magnificent and comprehensive in its principles and intentions. Nativity tests, race tests, rank tests, even the politico-beggarist tests of the war period, have been discarded by it almost entirely. No question is asked by Republicanism as to a man's place of birth, his color, his accidental wealth or social influence, his past belief or choice of sides in the late secession struggle. It demands, and demands nothing more than a belief and love of and fidelity to the United States government t o-day, both as against internal political revolution and foreign hostility. Whoever is good faith is willing to do the present duties of citizenship, has the protection and assistance of the existing Republican government.

True as this in other parts of the United States, it is true as Holy Writ in the Southern States. Those who oppose, abuse, hate and would destroy, if they could, the whole fabric of free government which has cost so much to establish, and which is the only privilege equal patriotic citizens They ought to be thankful, but Republicans can not be thankful except for the principles of the Radical "Confession of Faith" is the great objection to it is on the part of sensitive and outraged people. On other points we doubt if a majority of the white men of Alabama are not more Radical than Sumner would vote with. We no doubt, for instance, that in order to secure protection for iron a part of North Alabama would coincide with the Tariff men of Pennsylvania in order to secure the manufacture of cotton, &c. (which is plain must soon begin in the South) Middle Alabama would vote with New England. *Interest inclines our people—*the time now provided by section 14 of an act, entitled an act in relation to chancery courts in Alabama, approved on the 12th day of August, 1868; and that all process heretofore issued returnable to said court, shall be returned on said second Monday of December, 1869; and all causes which shall be at issue, and stands for trial in said court, shall stand for trial on the said second Monday of December, 1869.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

No. 79.] AN ACT

To enable Cynthia Early, administratrix, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, of the estate of Reuben Early, late of St. Clair county, deceased, to sell at private sale, and make good, title to certain lands, owned by said deceased, at the time of his death.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Cynthia Early, administratrix, *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of Reuben Early, late of St. Clair county, deceased, be, and she is hereby authorized and empowered to sell at private sale, and after obtaining an order of the probate court of said county for that purpose, the following described lands, belonging to said estate, situated in said county of St. Clair, in the Huntsville land district, to-wit: The west half (w. ½) of north-west quarter (n. w.¼), and the south-east quarter (s. e. ¼) of the north-west quarter (n. w. ¼) of section twenty-eight (28) in township thirteen (13) of range three (3) east.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Cynthia Early, as such administratrix, shall execute to the purchaser or purchasers of said lands, a deed or indenture, conveying to them all right title and interest which the said Reuben Early, deceased had, at the time of his death, in and to said lands, which, if duly recorded, shall be held good and sufficient in all courts of law or equity in this State, against the claims of all persons claiming the same by purchase, descent or devise, from the said Reuben Early, any law or laws in conflict with the provisions of this act notwithstanding.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

Commendable

Scripture says that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Akin to this is the truth that honorable fairness is a rare plea for justice. Dr. Murrah is nominally a Democrat. He certainly is not a Republican. His legislative talk and conduct, have, however, of that decent, dignified and conciliatory character, that eliminates partisan malignity from political opposition. As he treats others, so is he treated. Kind and truthful to his opponents, recognizing their virtues and dealing fairly with their errors, he has won a reputation which enables him to command justice toward himself and to obtain favors for his constituents. His experience at the hands of an overwhelming Republican majority is indisputable evidence that Republicans mean what they say, in declaring that they desire, more than all things else, the establishment of a beneficent peace—a peace based upon the principles of equal and exact justice to all men. Whenever their opponents show a disposition to do fairly and honorably by them, they will be beforehand in acts of generosity. That this is so Dr. Murrah testifies as follows, in affixing to the contest of his seat by Dr. Gunter. The extract is made from a letter by Dr. M. to the *Wetumpka Argus*:

"While upon this subject, I am pleased to be able to say that said committee, so far as I could see, manifested every disposition to deal fairly and justly, with out any regard to politics or any other consideration."

Returning Bread.

The subjoined letter was addressed to Senator Wilson, by his friend Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*, on the subject of Alabama population. We hope our capitalists, who have money laid up, will offer inducements to the writer to start his rolling mill. We will just add that Mr. Brazer, foreman of the Chattanooga Mill, told us once that the profits on iron working, more particularly smelting, were very large, often reaching 75 per cent. per annum:

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 30, 1870.

Hon. Willard Warner, U. S. Senator, Washington City:

DEAR SIR:—Being encouraged by reading your communication in the *Tribune* of the 27th inst., to think that you take an interest in keeping up, and if possible *swelling* the present influx of Northern men and capital" into your State, I take the liberty to address you on the matter as briefly as I can, and only appeals to white men. Hear him:

"We ask the people of the white counties how long they intend to be plundered by such a party as now rules the State. Next autumn we have an opportunity to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Let us elect one who is competent for the place and who will see that justice is done to our white children."

This will give the reader a faint idea of the stuff—newspaper stuff—editor of the *Mail's* stuff, the readers of that delectable sheet receive for their morning's repast of news.

REPUBLICAN.

Correspondence.

In reference to the Issuance of Alabama Agricultural College Land Scrip.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1869

Hon., Joseph C. Wilson, Com. of Public Lands:

DEAR SIR:—I desire to call your attention to claims of the State of Alabama to her swamp and agricultural college land scrip. Alabama is one of the few people whom we should welcome back again, notwithstanding any temporary bitterness among them. Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We commend his example to all men of public land within the State which she could locate under existing laws. The homestead law of 1866 declares peremptorily that all public lands in Alabama and other States named, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under its provisions, and in that way only. To locate for college purposes one of the public lands in Alabama, would require as act of Congress giving assent and repealing the homestead law, so far as it relates to lands in Alabama. This would be very unjust to the State, and to all classes to be benefitted by the homestead act. The lands which the State would have to locate would be nearly worthless for cash sale, as is attested by the fact that for the last ten years, many of them have been homestead act, they were open to settlement, and with a few exceptions, all of the lands were located and now, the State would gain nothing, whilst the land would pass into the hands of speculators, who may hold it from out market for an indefinite time, thereby delaying settlement and improvement. Were the State to hold the lands, the same results would follow, and she would lose her right under the c lege law, unless, in the meantime, she should build up an agricultural college out of her own funds. Both law and public policy, I believe, forbid the latter to require, in my judgment, that you issue to the State of Alabama scrip for her grants of college lands, she having by act of her Legislature accepted the grant so long ago, for whom for the time being is on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully yours,

WILLARD WARNER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington City, June 12, 1869.

My Dear Governor:

In accordance with your earnest request to know the decision arrived at by me, in regard to your application for the issue of the Alabama College scrip as soon as the matter should be determined, I take pleasure in saying that on full consideration, I am satisfied that you are right in the grounds presented and maintained by you, and have sent my official determination of the case to the Land Office accordingly.

Very truly yours,

J. D. COX.

[This scrip is now being issued.—ED. JOURNAL]

Chivalry and Carpet-Bags.

Few scenes are more painful and suggestive than that which occurred the other day in the Virginia Court over which Judge Underwood presides, and plundered by such a party as now rules the State. Next autumn we have an opportunity to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Let us elect one who is competent for the place and who will see that justice is done to our white children."

This will give the reader a faint idea of the stuff—newspaper stuff—editor of the *Mail's* stuff, the readers of that delectable sheet receive for their morning's repast of news.

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WASHINGTON, June 7, 1869

Hon., Joseph C. Wilson, Com. of Public Lands:

DEAR SIR:—I desire to call your attention to claims of the State of Alabama to her swamp and agricultural college land scrip. Alabama is one of the few people whom we should welcome back again, notwithstanding any temporary bitterness among them. Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We commend his example to all men of public land within the State which she could locate under existing laws. The homestead law of 1866 declares peremptorily that all public lands in Alabama and other States named, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under its provisions, and in that way only. To locate for college purposes one of the public lands in Alabama, would require as act of Congress giving assent and repealing the homestead law, so far as it relates to lands in Alabama. This would be very unjust to the State, and to all classes to be benefitted by the homestead act. The lands which the State would have to locate would be nearly worthless for cash sale, as is attested by the fact that for the last ten years, many of them have been homestead act, they were open to settlement, and with a few exceptions, all of the lands were located and now, the State would gain nothing, whilst the land would pass into the hands of speculators, who may hold it from out market for an indefinite time, thereby delaying settlement and improvement. Were the State to hold the lands, the same results would follow, and she would lose her right under the c lege law, unless, in the meantime, she should build up an agricultural college out of her own funds. Both law and public policy, I believe, forbid the latter to require, in my judgment, that you issue to the State of Alabama scrip for her grants of college lands, she having by act of her Legislature accepted the grant so long ago, for whom for the time being is on file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.

Respectfully yours,

WILLARD WARNER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington City, June 12, 1869.

My Dear Governor:

In accordance with your earnest request to know the decision arrived at by me, in regard to your application for the issue of the Alabama College scrip as soon as the matter should be determined, I take pleasure in saying that on full consideration, I am satisfied that you are right in the grounds presented and maintained by you, and have sent my official determination of the case to the Land Office accordingly.

Very truly yours,

J. D. COX.

[This scrip is now being issued.—ED. JOURNAL]

Chivalry and Carpet-Bags.

Few scenes are more painful and suggestive than that which occurred the other day in the Virginia Court over which Judge Underwood presides, and plundered by such a party as now rules the State. Next autumn we have an opportunity to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction. Let us elect one who is competent for the place and who will see that justice is done to our white children."

This will give the reader a faint idea of the stuff—newspaper stuff—editor of the *Mail's* stuff, the readers of that delectable sheet

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

France.

Rochefort has been arrested in Paris The crime of this man is a too free use of a talent for lampooning what he does not like. Censorship of the press is still sufficiently severe to require that an editor mingle caution with carping, discretion with blame, and suavity with satire. Monsieur Henri Rochefort is neither cautious nor discreet. As for suavity, he has less of it than the doctrine of contentation. He pretends to desire the freedom of France. He has by every effort, with tongue or pen or influence, has had the effect of retarding the progress of his nation towards liberty. Instead of instructing his mercurial countrymen in the virtues and duties of sober liberty, in that they may gradually, intelligently and firmly displace despotism by popular institutions, he has exalted the basest passions of the lowest classes to foster riot and insure revolution. Iconoclasm—simple, mad destruction of all that exists, good or bad, and the good with the bad, is all that this man could accomplish by his utmost success. He could not plan a three days by the fierce contagion of crazy men, but by persistently indoctrinating every class of society with the truths that men ought not to be ruled without their consent, and that every right should be granted them which they are prepared to use without hurt to their fellows. When Frenchmen are educated to such an extent that they can clearly define the reforms and changes of government which they actually need France will be free, and Rochefort and men like him, will be seen in all their hateful impotence. The voice of the French will be heard like Borough a conservative ministry, temperate legislature and discreet press, and Napoleon, or whoever may be called thereupon, will heed the popular decree that the nation shall pass from Empire to Republic. Frenchmen in the blood of the barricades and the slaughter of mobs will have to do their part in the primary education of Frenchmen in freedom.

Parties and Persons.

It is a cardinal article of our political faith that parties should be formed and maintained with reference to the general good, utterly disregarding any ambition or schemes of the individual member or combination of members with that general good. Parties are, or ought to be, organized to carry out principles of government, supported by the best men of all the governed, and without any thinking or caring about whether Jones or Smith gets office. Such honest members of a party, while they support the leader of it, is under obligation to work for its principles. When its majority sees fit to give official position or nomination to a member, he is to feel that he is honored. Never has a right to demand place. In brief, office is a privilege conferred, not a right to be enforced. When the party, acting through its acknowledged representatives, puts a man forward, it becomes responsible to the people for his past record, and guarantees temporarily for his after good conduct.

This responsibility of the party to the people implies that it has the right to compel from its officials faithful performance of official duty and rigid adherence to its declared principles, or, in case of misconduct or infidelity to relieve itself from popular blame by rebuking the errant and shelving the disobedient one. The full extent of purely political responsibility goes not beyond this guaranty of its officers to the people by a party, and this submission of the officials, upon all general questions, to the will of the party as defined in its platforms. For insistance, no man can be a Republican who does not believe in the doctrines covered by the XVth amendment. On the other hand, no man can remain a Democrat who assumes that the negro is a whole man, having all the natural and political rights of man. No man is a Republican who does not love the United States government, while the man who does truly love it can be nothing else, for the present.

To oppose the doctrines of a purely political character, and of universal application—the morals of politics—we touch the domain of material legislation, comprising questions of internal improvement, financial systems, tariffs and internal taxation. Upon such questions there is the largest liberty of individual liberty and action, except in the cases where the immediate constituencies of a party have avowedly given specific instructions, or in the occasional cases where a State party see fit to make some question of this sort a general issue. Otherwise, a party is not responsible for the opinions of its members, nor can the member be called untrue to his party on account of his personal views and action upon those questions. The party has, however, the right to determine whether such views and action destroy his availability for candidacy, after they go upon record.

We are glad to find so able a Republican paper as the Hartford Courant confirming these principles, just at a time when they promise to become important in Alabama politics. In discussion of repudiation, it speaks of Mr. Butler's financial theories as squinting towards the Banana doctrine, and rightly adds that the Republican party is not responsible for the peculiar ideas of Mr. Butler in regard to finance, nor does Mr. Butler ask that it should become responsible for them. So here, the Republican party is not responsible, as a party, for such peculiar aspects of legislation not at all political in their character, and for any member's fidelity be questioned or doubted on account of the peculiar views he may have announced. Neither he can nor should be any man who insists that he shall rule the party instead of being ruled by it. It is impossible to any man who holds that his public acts are above the right of criticism, and to be defended, without reason or against reason, by his party.

Tax King of the Sandwich Islands believer in the adage, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," hence his determination to make the royal head gear as lightly and easily as possible, by refusing to designate a successor. He prefers a dish of roast dog and life to a throne.

Our School System.

One of the strongest and most liberal planks of the Republican platform in this State is that which guarantees free schools for the masses, and every battle which has been fought by the party since the adoption of the Constitution has been won by the united masses under the great banner of education and progress. The people of Alabama need the means of educating their children. Before, and during the war, only the favored few received the benefits of the school fund, notwithstanding the loud talk of the Democratic press of to-day about the magnificent school system of the past. This talk amounts to nothing, simply because it lacks the confirmation of truth to the minds of the people, who fully appreciate all the benefits which they ever derived from the old system, when they remember that in many instances was the whole fund of a township was taken to pay the college expenses of the sons and daughters of the few noblobs of the district, while the poor children were not even granted the privilege of attending school in a log house. This is no fancy sketch, but the real truth, as can be attested to-day by the thousands of men and women throughout the length and breadth of Alabama, who are unable to read and write, because their parents were too poor to pay the exorbitant rates of tuition which were demanded in addition to what was received from the "excellent old Democratic *free school system*" which then prevailed, as some papers now style it, but which was that system? Why, it was simply the grandest fraud in the name of free schools ever perpetrated upon a people. Nothing in this assertion we do not rely altogether upon our own personal knowledge of it, nor upon the united opinion of the poor masses, but upon the report of Mr. DuVal, the State Superintendent under the old Democratic *regime*, who was an intelligent, high-toned gentleman, with sufficient candor to tell the truth about the system. The revised school law of 1856 was established for the purpose of giving to each equal terms to all the children of our State the inestimable blessings of liberal instruction." This was what a Democratic legislature said, with a view of blinding the poor men of the State, and thereby secure their support. But now let us see who reaped the benefit of this "inestimable blessing." Mr. DuVal, in his annual report for 1853, uses the following language:

The annexed tables contain the reports of county superintendents for fifty counties and a statement of the condition of Mobile schools for the first term of 1858-9. They show the number of pupils taught to have been 4597; the number of pupils registered 38,274; the average daily attendance 24,274, and the average number of months during which schools were taught six and one eighth. Estimating the expense of the Mobile schools to have been the same as in 1857, when it was all the schools reported was $564,210 46. With an increase since 1857 of 2065 in the number of children within the educational age, there has been an increase in the number of pupils of 1,621, and of 235 public schools, at an additional cost of $11,226 36. The last census in the State, if estimated by the number registered, was 82 76/5 for the six months ending with the average attendance, it was 36 36. The total cost per pupil, estimated in the same manner, would be on the one case be $2 36, and in the other $12 14/5; thus showing that more than one-half of the tuition is paid by the parents of those attending the public schools.

The report made to this office, if there was no other, would inevitably lead to the conclusion that nearly one-half of the children of the State were not receiving the benefits of the educational statutes of Alabama, would inevitably lead to the conclusion that nearly one-half of the children of the State were not receiving the benefits of the educational statutes of Alabama, would inevitably lead to the conclusion that nearly one-half of the children of the State were not receiving the benefits of the common school system up in total deprivation of the common rudiments of education.

Now, let us analyze his figures. He shows that the total number of schools taught was 2597, and that the total cost was $564,210 46. Dr. Creal in his annual report made to the present legislature for the scholastic year ending September, 1866, shows that over 4000 schools were in successful operation during that year, whilst the appropriation, including the salaries of the county superintendents, clerk's fees, rent of houses, furniture, fuel, &c., was only $324,000. But Mr. DuVal says that more than one-half of the tuition was paid by the parents of those attending the public schools during the year 1858. Under the present system teachers are employed by the month, and are not allowed to receive pay from the patrons, making the schools *free* in fact as well as name.

Now it is evident to every intelligent mind that a system which required more than one-half of the tuition to be paid by the parents, at the high rates demanded in this State, would exclude a large proportion of the poor children from the schools. Mr. DuVal represents to the Legislature that the reports in his office "would inevitably lead to the conclusion that one-half of the children of the State were growing up in total deprivation of the commonest rudiments of education." Now, suppose that such was the case under the present system, the teachers last year were paid quarterly, and will hereafter be paid monthly. It is true that last year deficiencies occurred in the payment of teachers, and that some of the teachers have not yet received all their pay. The cause of these deficiencies will befound in the fact, that the schools were opened on the first Monday in October, 1868, with the expectation of receiving the apportionment in December, whilst the superintendent, however, was unable to furnish the apportionment until a much later period, as the returns throughout the State generally failed to take the census of the colored children, as required by law. This failure is to be attributed to the prejudices of the freedmen against the education of the colored children. The State Superintendent had no alternative but to return the reports, and have the census taken over which, of course, consumed time, and delayed the apportionment. In the meantime, the schools had been kept open, for a certain length of time, and when the apportionment was made, there was not sufficient funds in the county treasuries to pay the teachers their reports and the trustees to not give bond, and are in no manner made responsible for their reports, the entire penalty is incurred by the teachers who have performed their duties and efficiently performed their duties so as to give to the teachers and superintendents a salutary remedy against the trustees for the amount of the delinquent fund and declared to be due the township at the superintendent's annual statements.

Every person at all familiar with the working of the old school system, will recognize at a glance, the truthfulness of Mr. DuVal's statements in the above extract. Under the old law the county superintendents was required to pay over to the trustees the amount apportioned to the township, and for failing to do so he was liable to the penalties set forth in section 882 of the code against treasurers who fail to pay over school funds. These trustees were not required by law to give bond for the money which came into their possession, and, as Mr. DuVal says, could use it just as they pleased and they did use it, too. In many townships the fund was used to pay the school bills of the wealthy children at some fashionable boarding school, while the poor children were debarred the right of an "old field" school. In other townships the trustees drew the money, used it for private purposes, and in some cases took the benefit of the bankrupt law and actually rendered the school fund of their township in the schedule of their debts. They were not under bond and the poor teachers had no recourse. This was the true condition of affairs when the present system went into operation.

Now let us contrast the two systems. Under the present law teachers are paid promptly by the county superintendent, who draws the amount due the teachers each month from the State Treasurer on a certified consolidated report. The superintendent is required to give bond and security, he can be sued, and to make a monthly settlement with the auditor of the office of the State Superintendent. He is also given power to compel trustees to perform the duties of their duty, and having been forced by their necessities to submit to the pittance that was tendered him by the trustees, he was compelled to receive, incur responsibilities, upon the credit of the State's promise to pay, for which they are rendered unable to meet by the act of its officers. Trustees, who were unable to read and write, by reason of their parents were too poor to pay the exorbitant rates of tuition which were demanded in addition to what was received from the "excellent old Democratic *free school system*" which then prevailed, as some papers now style it, but which was that system? Why, it was simply the grandest fraud in the name of free schools ever perpetrated upon a people. Nothing in this assertion we do not rely altogether upon our own personal knowledge of it, nor upon the united opinion of the poor masses, but upon the report of Mr. DuVal, the State Superintendent under the old Democratic *regime*, who was an intelligent, high-toned gentleman, with sufficient candor to tell the truth about the system. The revised school law of 1856 was established for the purpose of giving to each equal terms to all the children of our State the inestimable blessings of liberal instruction." This was what a Democratic legislature said, with a view of blinding the poor men of the State, and thereby secure their support. But now let us see who reaped the benefit of this "inestimable blessing." Mr. DuVal, in his annual report for 1853, uses the following language:

Trustees, who alone have the power to employ teachers, find great difficulty in securing the services of men competent to teach while so great uncertainty exists as to the amount of remuneration they are to receive. But few, who are fitted to teach, will contract with them for a specified time for a sum entirely dependent, not upon the value of the services they render, or the number of pupils committed to their care, but the amount of the school revenue, itself a variable quantity, as it may be affected by the number of children in over fifteen hundred township. This uncertainty excludes men of ability and self-respect, and leaves the trustee and the children, who are, in some sense, their wards, the alternative of being entirely deprived of schools, or of employing their favorite under the bidding of men who believe, with Dogberry, that "reading and writing come by nature"—that having taken it the natural way there.

In another portion of his report Mr. DuVal sets forth the difficulties which the teachers encountered in getting the pittance of the public funds by the patrons, and says:

Another, and perhaps a graver evil, is the unjust and unequal distribution of the public funds by the present system of schools. While the basis of apportionment among the several counties was fixed by law, there is no restriction of the power of the trustees to divide the funds of their townships, as they may please, among the schools under their care. They have the power to establish schools, locate them where they will, provide for their removal, fix the period of the year in which they shall be kept open, and the time and extent of vacations. They also employ teachers, and fix their compensation. These power over the public funds, when once placed in their hands, is subject to no single limitation that it be expended for school purposes. These powers they have sometimes exercised in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, to the detriment of the schools and prejudice of the system, and all of them they may abuse wilfully and corruptly. They may deprive a portion of the children in their township of any share of the fund by locating a school at an inaccessible distance, refusing to employ a teacher licensed by the superintendent to teach, and desired by the community; by employing, against such recommendation, in addition to a reasonable number of teachers, and to the opportunity, in his inability to earn a livelihood by any other means, and to whom the public schools are a godsend. They may make invidious distinctions between teachers of merit, and grant to a favorite school all the funds, or a larger proportion than it is entitled to, leaving the schools of the sects have been done by them, and other serious complaints made of such injustice, which the superintendent has found himself unable to remedy. I have endeavored, by public intelligence to the character of the public schools, and a dislike to a system whose tendency is to destroy them, and to lead to a destruction of its objects partially failed. The law should, therefore, be amended so as to compel the trustees to apportion the fund among the several schools in their township pupils at the schools seems to entitle them to it, upon which it could be done.

The county superintendents are required to contract with some power of controlling their action, in order that does not in the location and number of schools, the funds may be equitably distributed, that be taught, and the amount of compensation to be allowed the teachers.

Another very glaring defect in the law is the provision which authorizes the county superintendent to return the reports, and have the census taken over which, of course, consumed time, and delayed the apportionment. In the meantime, the schools had been kept open, for a certain length of time, and when the apportionment was made, there was not sufficient funds in the county treasuries to pay the teachers their reports and the trustees to not give bond, and are in no manner made responsible for their reports, the entire penalty is incurred by the teachers who have performed their duties and efficiently performed their duties so as to give to the teachers and superintendents a salutary remedy against the trustees for the amount of the delinquent fund and declared to be due the township at the superintendent's annual statements.

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Now let us contrast the two systems. Under the present law teachers are paid promptly by the county superintendent, who draws the amount due the teachers each month from the State Treasurer on a certified consolidated report. The superintendent is required to give bond and security, he can be sued, and to make a monthly settlement with the auditor of the office of the State Superintendent. He is also given power to compel trustees to perform the duties of their offices, after miles of travel to obtain the distribution of shares of public funds dismissed without the means to satisfy the just demands made upon them, or, as best, receive but a pro rata share, utterly insufficient to be productive of any good. Under the law shall, by their

Weekly State Journal.
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

General Blair's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. In the Senate to-day, the President of the United States, through P. Phillips, Jr., Assistant Private Secretary, sent a message in writing to the Senate, returning Senate bill No. 1, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of section 1 of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States," and giving his reasons therefor. The following is the message:

"To the Senate of the United States:—I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 1, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of section 1 of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States," and giving my reasons therefor.

"The section was commended in the St. Louis Democrat, in January, 1868, by Gen. Blair, to test the validity of certain political disabilities of certain articles of the new Constitution of the State of Missouri, said to involve disability to the Senate and not Gen. Blair, and it follows that he (Gen. Blair) is wholly without any ground for pretending that he is disfranchised by that scheme, and hence can with no better to take the oath of loyalty which is required to vote was simply an act of his own perverse and obstinate will. In addition to the foregoing argument, the defendants rely on the whole conduct and general proposition insist that the people of a State in framing their Constitution have an unlimited and absolute power over the whole subject of suffrage and the right to exercise that power when they please, how they please, in favor of whom they please, against whom they please, without accountability or revision by any tribunal or authority in the world, and they say that this action is a deliberate, not to say audacious attempt to strike, through the instrumentality of the courts, a fatal blow at a State right which all men in the land, of every section and every party and every political creed have always united in holding to be beyond the reach of interference, and which the Constitution of the United States recognized in the plainest terms as belonging to the people of every State, to the utter exclusion of every other power.

The answer was signed at the session of the court held last winter by Montgomery Blair for the plaintiff in error, and by Senator Drake, of Missouri, for the defendants. The Chief Justice now announced the affirmance of the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri.

Settlers and Natives in South Africa.

Mr. John Robinson, a late member of the Legislative Council of Natal, writes as follows:

"The territory of Natal was made a British colony in 1843. The intentions of her Majesty's government in regard to the country, as set forth by proclamation, were 'most completely to secure the protection of her Majesty's sovereign authority, and to promote the best interests of the people for whose safety and guidance that authority has been instituted, and the permanent and salutary control of all classes of men settled at and surrounding that important portion of South Africa.' It is further ordained that, with the exception of the sovereignty of maintaining within the district of Natal a military force adequate to its protection, which expense will be borne by the mother country, that colony must in every respect support the charges of its local government.

"Since the date of this proclamation, through a period of twenty-six years, the interests of Natal have faithfully and fully borne all the charges of their local government, and the 'mother country' has maintained a small military garrison (about half a regiment of infantry, and a few artillerymen, with a couple of guns), within the colony. Peace has been the order of the day, and except on one occasion, when the frontier seemed threatened, the colony has not a large portion of its male population embodied. On that occasion, when the Kafir war of 1851-52, was breaking out, Natal came to the neighboring Orange Free State, with a contingent both of men and money.

"The happy and exceptional state of things is due partly to the magnanimity and liberality of the British Parliament, partly to the patriotism inhabiting Natal, partly to the position of the colony with reference to the interests of the native, partly to the peculiar influence of Mr. Shepstone, the secretary for Native Affairs; partly to the blessing which Heaven has seen fit to grant and alienated to them; and partly to the wise, quiet and salutary principle acquired during late years by the colonial government among the native tribes of South Africa.

"Acting on the strength of the proclamation I have quoted, numbers of British settlers have entered their way to Natal, and expended here their capital and industry. Without, most much assurance of imperial protection, it is not likely that any man in their senses, with other countries before them, would have cast their lots in a land so hidden and surrounded by warlike savages as is Natal.

"The colonial population of the colony is not far short of two hundred thousands. On our western frontier we have the Basutos, with their armed and mounted hordes, amounted to the practice of war by their protracted contests with the Orange Free State, between the same Queen whose army fire the Orgies, the Amazulu and other numerous and powerful tribes, all accustomed to war, and numbering hundreds of thousands. North-west, and abutting on our frontier is Zoaland, occupied by a people of remarkably developed warlike habits and powers, under the rule of a despot, who says, who, for intelligence, power of organization, and aptitude, might rank with any general of modern times. This chief is estimated to have under his command from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand armed and trained warriors. Beyond this, again, come the Amaswazi and other populous tribes, accustomed to incessant quarrels [illegible] the fighting spirit active and formidable [illegible]

"The entire white population of Natal, including the seventeen thousand already told. We can only guess at the numbers of the natives within and around our borders, but they must considerably exceed half a million. Among these tribes this power of England is as much as natural in quantity as well as in kind, of that miraculous color about which pain never was felt, and to which the degree of rapture seems admissible. And in addition, this superb woman possesses a complexion of remarkable clearness, and a perfect form. Then, too, the atmosphere of courts is about her, and one makes one understand what is meant by the phrase 'beauty.'

There is a man in the employ of the Collins Company who has lived in Collinsville, Conn., thirty years, during which time he has occupied the same house, bearing a family of seven children, and has not been over thirty miles from home.

Tax Collector's Notice and Sale.

WILL sell to the bi-dder bidder at public outcry, for cash, in front of the Courthouse door in the town of Evergreen, county of Conecuh, Ala.,

On the 1st Monday of March, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes, interest and costs due thereon for the year 1869, to-wit: The NE¼ of NE¼ of section 1, township 11 range 12; the SW¼ of SW¼ of section 6, township 11 range 13; the NW¼ of NW¼ of section 7, township 11 range 13; the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 12, township 11 range 13; the SE¼ of SE¼ of section 1, township 11 range 12; the NW¼ of NW¼ of section 6, township 11 range 13; the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 1, township 11 range 12; the SW¼ of SW¼ of section 6, township 11 range 13; the NW¼ of NW¼ of section 7, township 11 range 13; the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 12, township 11 range 13; the SE¼ of SE¼ of section 1, township 11 range 12; the NW¼ of NW¼ of section 6, township 11 range 13; the NE¼ of NE¼ of section 7, township 11 range 13; the SE¼ of SE¼ of section 12, township 11 range 13; the NW¼ of NW¼ of section 1, township 11 range 12; the SW¼ of S

...ACADEMY.
...of sec 34 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6.
...on each $5.80.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $3.47.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $4.95.
12 acres e and of nw cor of section 11 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on $1.15.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6.91.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $4.95.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $4.95.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5.42.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5.42.
...township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5.42

No. 96.]

AN ACT

To authorize the Governor of the State of Alabama, to grant sat cause to be issued letters patent for lots numbers 1, 6, 7 and 8, being three hundred and twenty acres land, (more or less,) of the sixteenth section, in township twenty-two, of range six, east, in Talladega county, to Joseph McGehee and Mrs. Mary E. Armstrong, wife of M. M. Armstrong, adults and heirs-at-law of Joseph McGehee, deceased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Governor of said State, be, and he is hereby authorized to grant patent for lots number one authorized to grant patent for lots number one (1), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), containing three hundred and twenty acres land, (more or less,) of the sixteenth section, in township twenty-two, of range six, east, in the county of Talladega, and State of Alabama, and cause the said patent to issue to Joseph McGehee and Mrs. Mary E. Armstrong, wife of M. M. Armstrong, who are the sole heirs of Joseph McGehee, late of said State, deceased, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of said State, entitled "An act to regulate permanently the sixteenth section fund," approved the 6th day of March, 1868; and also in pursuance of the seventh section certificate, for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-nine and 90-100 dollars, issued to the school commissioners of the said sixteenth section, by his Excellency R. B. Lindsay, Governor of Alabama, on the first day of April, A. D. 1848, and also in pursuance of the act of said Alabama Legislature, entitled "An act to authorize the sales of sixteenth sections, and for other purposes," approved January 15th, 1828.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 98.]

To authorize the holding of an election in Colbert county, for the purpose of electing county officers therein.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That J. C. Gudloe, Thomas Buchanan, Robert Matlock, and James Abernathy, are hereby made commissioners for the purpose of organizing the county of Colbert.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or any of them, to cause an election to be held at the several precincts within the boundary of said county, on the first Monday in March, 1870, for such county officers as are or may be authorized by law to be elected by the people of each county in the State. The managers of said election shall be appointed by said commissioners or any of them, and the managers of said election shall be governed by the same laws which now govern the managers of elections in this State. The said commissioners shall also make and certify the returns of said election to said commissioners, who shall certify said returns to the secretary of State. And such officers as may be elected shall be commissioned in the same manner as is now provided by law for such officers; and such officers shall give bond, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices as the law provides. The commissioners aforesaid, before entering upon the duties herein provided for, shall take an oath before a justice of the peace, or some one legally qualified to act, that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties incumbent upon them as commissioners aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall cause said election to be advertised at least twenty days before the holding thereof; *Provided*, That said commissioners shall designate in said advertisement, the places of voting in said election.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That at said election all persons residing within the bounds of said county, who are now, or may be at the time of voting, qualified voters, shall be entitled to vote without let, hinderance or intimidation, otherwise said election shall be null and void.

Approved, February 4, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 99.]

To incorporate Uniontown in Perry county, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the corporation of Uniontown shall hereafter consist of an intendant and four councillors, and shall be known and styled as "The Intendant and Council of the Town of Uniontown," and by that name and style may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, grant, receive, and do all other acts as natural persons, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of the town, and they and the same and use a town seal, which may be broken or altered at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the corporate limits and bounds of the town of Uniontown, in the county of Perry, shall be, and the same are hereby designated and established, as follows: That the corporate limits of said town embrace one half mile square, the public square, where it now is, to be the centre of the same, and the lines defining said corporate limits to be run east and west, north and south.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in March next, and in each and every year thereafter, an election by ballot for the intendant and four councillors, resident land or householders, shall be held at some public place in said town, the persons having the highest number of votes for said offices shall be declared elected thereto, and shall, after having been duly qualified, serve as such for one year from the date of their election, and until their successors are qualified, and if there shall be any equal number of votes between any two or more persons who shall have been voted for at said election, and the choice of intendant or councillor, or any or either of them shall be prevented thereby, the managers of said election shall declare the fact, and shall forthwith order a new election, after giving ten days notice thereof, to fill the vacancy occasioned by those having an equal number of votes. The first election shall be held and managed by James H. Hinston, A. R. Coleman, John Beadfield, L. A. Marpes and L. P. Mouneamaher, and all subsequent elections shall be held by two of the councillors, to be appointed by the board for that purpose.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and councillors shall severally, before they enter upon the duties thereof, take an oath before some person qualified to administer the same, that they will faithfully discharge the duties to them committed, without favor, affection, or partiality; a certificate of which oath shall be filed with the clerk of the board of councillors.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and councillors shall appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a fair record of their proceedings, and shall be to keep a fair record of their proceedings, and publish the same, together with all laws and ordinances, when so ordered by the board.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within the limits of said town, three months immediately preceding an election for intendant, and councillors, and all male householders or freeholders therein, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be deemed qualified electors at such election.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever vacancies shall occur in the board of intendant and councilors, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, and the person or persons chosen to fill such vacancy or vacancies, shall, after being duly qualified, remain in office until the next regular election, and until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and councillors shall have power and authority to pass all such ordinances and resolutions, and make all such regulations, as may by them be deemed necessary for the good order and government of said corporation, which may extend to the preservation of health; to prevent and remove nuisances, to license, retain and to exact annual assessments, shows and circuses within the corporation; to restrain and prohibit gambling, drunkenness, profane swearing, or other obscene or unlawful language, assault and battery, and all other breaches of the peace; appoint night watches and patrols; to cleanse and keep in repair the streets of said town; to remove and prohibit trespasses on the same; to levy, assess and collect taxes upon all property within said corporation, including poll taxes; to grant licenses to, and tax merchants and auctioneers, auction sales, sales of merchandise, capital employed in business, and income, within said corporation; *Provided*, That no tax shall be at any time collected, greater than that laid on the same subject matter of taxation by the revenue laws of the State; and the taxes and dues assessed, pursuant to the powers herein granted, shall have the force of a judgment at law against the person or persons assessed with the same; to grant licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, keepers of billiard tables, and other places for public amusement, upon such conditions as they may prescribe; to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases; to restrain or prohibit all disorderly or unlawful assemblies; to arrest and punish vagrants; to punish violations of the Sabbath; to suppress houses of ill fame, and punish prostitutes; to establish workhouses and houses of correction; to establish and regulate markets; to license, tax and regulate hackney coaches, carriages, wagons, carts and drays; to license and tax keepers of livery stables; and generally to pass all such by-laws and ordinances not contrary to the constitution and laws of the State, as they shall deem expedient and necessary to carry into effect the meaning and intention of this act; to impose and appropriate fines, forfeitures and penalties for the breach of their ordinances or by-laws; provided no fine, forfeiture or penalty for any one offense shall exceed fifty dollars; in case of the inability of any person upon whom any fine has been imposed, to satisfy said fine or penalty, and the costs thereof, to sentence such person to labor for said town for such period, not exceeding ninety days for any one offense, as may be deemed equivalent to said penalty and costs, which said labor shall be assigned by the said intendant and councillors, and under such regulations, police and superintendent as they may provide. The said intendant and councillors shall have power to appoint a treasurer, assessor, collector, constable and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and require of them, severally, good and sufficient bonds, and to annex such fees or salary to the several offices as they may see fit, and to fix by ordinance the salary of the intendant.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and each member of the board is hereby authorized and required, for all breaches of the by-laws and ordinances of said town, committed in his view, or upon complaint verified by affidavit, that such offending is guilty of, to cause the party offending to be arrested by the constable and brought before the intendant, or some one of the councillors, to answer for said offense, and if upon conviction of said offense, the guilty party shall fail to pay the fine or penalty assessed against him, execution shall issue to the constable of said town, of the goods and chattels of the offender to make the amount of the fine and costs.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons residing within the corporate limits of said town, who shall pay the poll tax imposed by the laws of the State, shall be exempt from working on the streets and on the public roads beyond the limits of the corporation.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant of said town shall be, and is hereby constituted and empowered to exercise all the jurisdiction, duties and powers which appertain to and are exercised by justices of the peace in Perry county, and shall be subject to the same penalties and liabilities; and the said intendant and such and every one of the councillors, shall, in all cases of assaults, assaults and batteries, and affrays, in which no stick or other weapon is used, occurring in said town, and in cases of larceny in said town, where the value of the commodity, which is the subject of the crime, does not exceed ten dollars, have and exercise, concurrently with justices of the peace and the county court, jurisdiction of the said offenses; and all fines and penalties imposed by virtue of this authority, shall be paid into the town treasury, and the intendant and councillors shall have the same power to enforce the collection of said fines, or to cause the offenders to perform an equivalent in labor for the corporation, as in cases of violation of the by-laws and ordinances of the town.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the constable authorized to be appointed by this act, shall possess all the powers, and be authorized and required to perform all the duties which other constables of said county are, and shall be subject to the same penalties and liabilities. He shall give bond with approved security, in such amount as may be required by the intendant and councillors, for the faithful performance of his duty, which said bond shall be filed in the office of the probate judge of Perry county.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person against whom a fine or penalty shall have been assessed by the intendant or councillors, or either of them, shall be dissatisfied with the decision, he may forthwith appeal to the circuit court of Perry, but shall give bond with good security, to pay and satisfy the judgment with costs, in case the judgment shall be affirmed by said circuit court, and the proceedings thereon shall be as prescribed by law in other cases of appeal, and in case of the death of the person appealing, the action may be revived in name of his personal representative.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not go into effect or be of force until accepted and ratified by the people of the town of Uniontown, and to ascertain the sense of the voters, the persons hereinbefore named to conduct the election on the first Monday in March for town officers, shall, at the same time and place, in such manner as they may prescribe, take the vote of the persons, who by this charter shall be qualified to vote upon its adoption or rejection, and should a majority of those voting vote for the acceptance and ratification of this charter, the same shall then, and from thereafter, be in full force.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws heretofore affecting or relating to the corporation of Uniontown, Alabama, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 100.]

To amend an act entitled "An Act to establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section twenty-four of "An Act to establish revenue laws for the State of Alabama," approved December 31st, 1868, which is in the following words: to-wit: "That the president and secretary of every railroad company, whose track or road bed, or any part thereof, is in this State, shall annually, in the month of April, return to the Auditor of State, under their oaths, the total length of such railroad, the total length and value of such road, including right of way, road bed, side-track and main track in this State, and the total length and value thereof in each county, city and incorporated town in this State; they shall also make returns of the number and value of all their locomotive engines, passenger, freight, platform, construction and other cars, and the value thereof shall be apportioned by the Auditor pro rata to each mile of main track, and the Auditor of State shall notify the assessors of each county through which such railroad runs, of the number of miles of track and value thereof, and the proportionate value of personal property, taxable in their respective counties, and to such values thus apportioned, the assessor shall add the value of all other real property, except the land donated by Congress and property exempted, together with all fixtures, machinery, tools and other property within their respective counties, and upon the value thus ascertained, taxes shall be assessed, the same as upon the property of individuals, and any agent of said company is authorized to pay such tax to the collector, and retain the amount out of any money in his possession belonging to such road," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That it shall be lawful for the president and secretary or receiver of every railroad company, whose track or road bed, or any part thereof, is in this State, shall annually, in the month of April, return to the Auditor of State, under their oaths, the total length of such railroad, the total length and value of such roads, including right of way, road bed, side track, and main track in this State, and the total value of all their locomotive engines, passenger, freight, platform, construction and other cars, and the value thereof shall be apportioned by the Auditor pro rata to each mile of main track, and the Auditor of State shall notify the assessors of each county through which such railroad runs, of the number of miles of track and value thereof, and the proportionate value of personal property, taxable in their respective counties, and to such values thus apportioned, the assessor shall add the value of all other real property, except the land donated by Congress and property exempted, together with all fixtures, machinery, tools and other property within their respective counties, and upon the value thus ascertained, taxes shall be assessed, the same as upon the property of individuals, and any agent of said company is authorized to pay such tax to the collector, and retain the amount out of any money in his possession belonging to such road," and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That it shall be lawful for the president and secretary or receiver of every railroad company, whose track or road bed, or any part thereof, is in this State, shall annually, in the month of April, return to the Auditor of State, under their oaths, the total length of such railroad, which met in August, or the time fixed by law, the total length and value of such roads, including right of way, road bed, side track, and main track in this State, and the total value of all their locomotive engines, passenger, freight, platform, construction and other cars, and the value thereof shall be apportioned by the Auditor pro rata to each mile of main track, and the Auditor of State shall notify the assessors of each county through which such railroad runs, of the number of miles of track and value thereof, and the proportionate value of personal property, taxable in their respective counties, and to such values thus apportioned, the assessor shall add the value of all other real property, except the land donated by Congress and property exempted, together with all fixtures, machinery, tools and other property within their respective counties, and upon the value thus ascertained, taxes shall be assessed, the same as upon the property of individuals, and any agent of said company is authorized to pay such tax to the collector, and retain the amount out of any money in his possession belonging to such road," as shall read as follows: That it shall be lawful for the president and secretary or receiver of every railroad company, whose track or road bed, or any part thereof, is in this State, shall annually, in the month of April, return to the Auditor of State, under their oaths, the total length of such railroad, the total length and value of such roads, including right of way, road bed, side track, and main track in this State, and the total value of all their locomotive engines, passenger, freight, platform, construction and other cars, and the value thereof shall be apportioned by the Auditor pro rata to each mile of main track, and the Auditor of State shall notify the assessors of each county through which such railroad runs, of the number of miles of track and value thereof, and the proportionate value of personal property, taxable in their respective counties, and to such values thus apportioned, the assessor shall add the value of all other real property, except the land donated by Congress and property exempted, together with all fixtures, machinery, tools and other property within their respective counties, and upon the value thus ascertained, taxes shall be assessed, the same as upon the property of individuals, and any agent of said company is authorized to pay such tax to the collector, and retain the amount out of any money in his possession belonging to such road," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: That it shall be lawful for the president and secretary or receiver of every railroad company, whose track or road bed, or any part thereof, is in this State, shall annually, in the month of April, return to the Auditor of State, under their oaths, the total length of such railroad, the total length and value of such roads, including right of way, road bed, side track, and main track in this State, and the total value of all their locomotive engines, passenger, freight, platform, construction and other cars, and the value thereof shall be apportioned by the Auditor pro rata to each mile of main track, and the Auditor of State shall notify the assessors of each county through which such railroad runs, of the number of miles of track and value thereof, and the proportionate value of personal property, taxable in their respective counties, and to such values thus apportioned, the assessor shall add the value of all other real property, except the land donated by Congress and property exempted, together with all fixtures, machinery, tools and other property within their respective counties, and upon the value thus ascertained, taxes shall be assessed, the same as upon the property of individuals, and any agent of said company is authorized to pay such tax to the collector, and retain the amount out of any money in his possession belonging to such road," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 7, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 102.]

To authorize the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of chancellor in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That vacancies in the office of the chancellor of the court of chancery shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and the person so appointed by him shall hold office until the next election day appointed by law for election of chancellor, and until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 11, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 103.]

To prohibit the sale or giving of vinous or spirituous liquors on or about any part of the Cornwall Iron Works, or on or about any part of the cooling grounds, in the use, possession, or under the control of the said Cornwall Iron Works company, in Cherokee county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall not be lawful for any person to vend or give away any vinous or spirituous liquors except as a medicine, administered in good faith as per the prescription of a practicing physician, at or about the Cornwall Iron Works, in Cherokee county, or within one mile of said works, or on or about any part of the cooling grounds, in the use, possession, or under the control of the said Iron Works company; whether the said vinous or spirituous liquors are given or delivered for a consideration or not.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of the first section of this act is liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction, must be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars; and if he fail presently to pay the fine and cost, he must be sentenced by the court to work on the public highways in Cherokee county, for such time as in the opinion of said court the fine and cost can be discharged, at the rate of two dollars per day; or he must be imprisoned in the county jail for such time as will pay the fine and cost, at the rate of two dollars per day.

Approved, February 11, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 104.]

For the relief of certain citizens of Covington county, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the changes made by the board of equalization in Covington county, in the assessment of the State and county taxes, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of November, 1869, are hereby made void.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons from whom any extra State and county or special tax have been, or may hereafter be collected by any changes made on the assessors' books on the day above mentioned, shall receive from the tax collector any and all moneys thus collected, giving their receipt for the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be so construed as to affect any change made by the board, which met in August, of the year 1869, as directed by law.

Approved, February 11, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 105.]

To repeal a certain act therein named.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act passed by the Legislature of Alabama, at the session of 1859 and 1860, to incorporate the Male and Female Academy at Autaugaville, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 11, 1870.

AN ACT

No. 106.]

To authorize the Secretary of State to issue a patent to Matthew Bronson.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized to issue to Matthew Brouson a patent for the south-east quarter of section sixteen, of township six, of range twenty-one, east, in Coffee county.

Approved, February 11, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

No. 5.]

In favor of the establisment of a National Postal Telegraph System.

Be it resolved by the Senate of Alabama, the House of Representatives concurring, That the cheapest and freest possible use of every means of rapid communication between the people of different parts of our country is essential to the promotion of the highest civilization and the most perfect unity, and that in the present state of scientific development, such a means of communication can be best afforded to all the people by the establishment of a national postal telegraph system, under the control of the general government.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best endeavors and influence for the establishment, by act of Congress, of a national postal telegraph, which shall afford to the people abundant facilities for telegraphic correspondence, with equal rates to those distances in all parts of the country.

SEC. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That all laws or parts of laws now in force, in conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 9, 1870.

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Female Suffrage.

Men care little whether women vote or not, so far as masculinity is to be hurt or helped by such voting. Most of the "broils" are settled without much regard to this matter, in any phase of it, except its consequences to woman herself. Here they become anxious. Americans love and respect woman, almost universally. They will do all to advance her true interests. All that indicates injury to her they will strive to prevent. Proved that the ballot box is a sovereign cure for female ills—that woman will be made happier and better thereby—and it will hasten to secure to her the privilege of the ballot. Until this is proved, the pantaloond portion of creation may be excused for refusing to force the innovation. The proof must come from woman herself, and, for our part, we will consider a generally expressed wish to have the matter tried by woman, the most unanswerable proof that she ought to have it, and that it will do her good.

At this point occurs the difficulty. Woman—we mean woman *en masse*—has not spoken any such wish. While only a few men, and they of the grumpy sort, have shown any temper in opposing the conference of the ballot upon the "gentle sex," many gentlemen, eminent for genius and scholarship, have contended with philosophical dignity that woman should be allowed to vote. The woman is very different with the female advocates and opponents of this movement. In England and in this country, the ablest and readiest public women argue this question with a heat of passion that suggests abandonment. Facts are at that, while the mass of their sisters refuse even to sign petitions for the suffrage, and many actually remonstrate against its grant. Remonstrances, too, are, of course, for a large amount of elegantly spiteful abuse, yet this fact remains, that woman herself stands ready to bestow the weapon by which "oppressed woman" is to over throw her tyrant, at the first intimation that the ladies have agreed among themselves that it is desirable to have and worth asking for. Will this unanimity be attained? Will it be able to convince herself that her high mission in life can be better performed by sticking bits of paper in a box, than by exerting the amiable influence of her sex—the strongest emotional nature in the kingdom of private society where she reigns queen? Will she secure more that is good, blessed, comforting to herself, out of the midst of the intrigue and struggle of political contests? Will she escape anything that is bad, baneful and full of grief in her lot? Will her moral nature be improved in the chicanery of caucus or by contact with the scientific "reformers" who have used long lists of flagons and the cares of active citizenship fair compensation for nursery glee and fireside quiet? Will she become good more and do His will towards her more fully, when her passionate soul has been frenzied by the ambitions of civic strife?

These are all things to be taken into the solution of the female suffrage question—and they will be considered. It will be well for woman to ponder them throughout the agitation, that it is of primal importance to assure herself at the outset whether the means will achieve the end. She must not think that general denunciation of imaginary evils is going to make much impression upon society. She must define her wrongs, and show by her nature that the ballot might right them. Can she do this?

Even before she does, we are willing to give her the ballot by way of experiment. We only mention these elements of the problem to show the setting upon the act of granting the suffrage, and because of their all-permeating influence upon the result of benefit or no benefit to accrue from the measure if it is granted. This necessitates a solution by her of the following propositions:

1st. That she has wrongs and sufferings, peculiar to herself, which are caused, wholly or in part, by her deprivation of the right to vote. This, of course, shuts out the sisters that the series common to the sexe—poverty, oppression of labor by small wages, by cheating, by casualty to property, or contemptuous treatment. Among domestic wrongs, cruelty and infidelity of one of the parties to a marriage towards the other, neglect of children, disregard of the religious welfare of the family, are by no means masculine monopoly guilts. There are bad wives and mothers, as well as bad fathers and husbands. Since voting has not cured the men of evil practices of those sorts or relieved them of the miseries cited, will voting do more for women?

2d. That woman's peculiar wrongs and sufferings are caused and inflicted by agencies wholly without herself. Here we meet the hard fact, that women who have sound judgment, fair abilities properly exerted, and kind disposition, seldom are heard complaining of their lot. If a young girl marries a mustache and diamond studs, instead of a man, will the ballot cause hands make a man out of the thing, or ought she to be allowed, upon discovery of her mistake, to use it to get rid of the compound of hair and jewelry? If left dependent on herself for support, will the vote pay her board bill and mantua-maker, if she insist on spoiling an excellent cook in making a miserable burlesque governess of herself? The gay and festive youths, who will sponge rather than do anything but hop counters, have never been able to get this remuneration out of an election ticket.

The truth is that women in the United States are better protected by law than the sex which makes the law. Chivalry pays its compliments and exacts its knightly protection even upon the statute book. "Woman's wrongs" are not of the legislation, but the consequences of vices, follies, customs and habits which no human law can reach or correct. Virtue and brains cannot be crushed by law for either man or woman. These pre-exist and create law, and until the ladies show us how all our hearts are to be made holier and our heads stronger by their exercise of the suffrage, they will at least bear with the lack of wit which causes us to doubt the efficacy of their panacea. Nevertheless, to please the dear creature, we say, *vive la femme citoyen!* Pass the XVIth Amendment, as soon as a majority of the ladies ask its proposal.

The Tariff in the South.

It is very significant, says the Chicago *Republican*, that, in the vote on Marshall's anti-tariff proposition, twenty-one Republicans from the South voted to table the resolutions, while only six placed themselves on record as sustaining the purely revenue doctrine. This is another confirmatory of what we have often asserted in these columns, namely, that the people of the South are far more conservative and opponents of this movement. In Virginia, where the issue is very direct and the female advocates and opponents of this movement. In England and in this country, the ablest and readiest public women argue this question with a heat of passion that suggests abandonment. Facts are at that, while the mass of their sisters refuse even to sign petitions for the suffrage, and many actually remonstrate against its grant. Remonstrances, too, are, of course, for a large amount of elegantly spiteful abuse, yet this fact remains, that woman herself stands ready to bestow the weapon by which "oppressed woman" is to over throw her tyrant, at the first intimation that the ladies have agreed among themselves that it is desirable to have and worth asking for. Will this unanimity be attained? Will it be able to convince herself that her high mission in life can be better performed by sticking bits of paper in a box, than by exerting the amiable influence of her sex—the strongest emotional nature in the kingdom of private society where she reigns queen? Will she secure more that is good, blessed, comforting to herself, out of the midst of the intrigue and struggle of political contests? Will she escape anything that is bad, baneful and full of grief in her lot? Will her moral nature be improved in the chicanery of caucus or by contact with the scientific "reformers" who have used long lists of flagons and the cares of active citizenship fair compensation for nursery glee and fireside quiet? Will she become good more and do His will towards her more fully, when her passionate soul has been frenzied by the ambitions of civic strife?

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Decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender Act.

Dissenting Opinion by Judge Miller.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S OPINION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The opinion delivered to day, by Chief Justice Chase, on the legal-tender question, is very long.

After an able review of the case it says:

No one questions the general constitutionality, and not very many, perhaps, the general expediency, of the legal-tender question, by which a currency note has been authorized in recent years. The doubt is as to the power to declare a particular class of these notes to be legal tender in payment of pre-existing debts. The only ground upon which this power is asserted, is not that the power to coin money is appropriate and plainly adopted means for carrying on the war, for that is admitted; but the making of them a legal tender to the extent mentioned, was such a means. Now, we have seen that of all the notes issued, those notes not declared as legal tender at all constitute a very large proportion, and that they circulated free and without discount. It may be said that their equality in circulation and credit was due to provision made by law for the redemption of this paper in legal tender notes; but this provision, if at all useful in this respect, was of trifling importance compared with that which made them receivable for government dues. All modern history testifies that in time of war, especially when taxes are augmented, large loans negotiated and heavy disbursements made, notes issued by authority of the government, and made receivable for dues to government, always obtain, at first, a ready circulation, and even when redeemable by coin on demand, are so little, and usually less, subject to depreciation than any other description of notesfor redemption of which no better provision is made, and the history of the Legislature under consideration is that it was upon this quality of receivability, and not upon the quality of legal tenders, that reliance of circulation was originally placed; for the receivability clause appears to have been in the original bill of 1862, while the legal tender clause seems to have been introduced at a later stage of its progress. These facts certainly are not without weight as evidence that all useful purposes of the notes would have been fully answered without making them legal tender for pre-existing debts. It is admitted, indeed, by eminent writers that the quality of legal tender adds anything at all to the credit or usefulness of the government notes. They insist, on the contrary, that it impairs both. However this may be, it must be remembered that it is as a means to an end to be obtained, by action of the government, that implied power of making notes a legal tender is claimed, under the constitution.

Now, how far is the government helped by this means? Certainly it cannot obtain new supplies or services at a cheaper rate because it is declared by law that they are worth at the time of the purchase. Creditors will not lose for want of depreciation, and this is all that legal tenders if notes were not made legal tenders.

But it may be said that the depreciation will be less in time to come, because government if government will pledge itself in its power to compel his creditors to receive them at par in payments. This is true, no doubt, to some extent, but would be no considerable, if any, decrease in the annual revenues of the postoffice department, and this opinion is the more confirmed by the fact that the postage was reduced a few years ago from five cents to three cents per half ounce of letters, the general correspondence under the cheapened rates fully compensated for.

A BILL reported in the Senate, by Mr. Trumbull, provides for a reorganization of judicial districts in the United States, and for the appointment of an assistant and circuit courts shall be appointed from and reside in the districts they represent. This bill, if enacted, will do away with the present Seventh Circuit, of Pennsylvania, and Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, to the Supreme Court, also of said bench. It will, of course, land, to the Circuit Court, all of whom await confirmation by the Senate. The vacant districts will then be the (new) Southern—Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas—for both a supreme and a circuit judge; and the Seventh Circuit—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee—for a supreme judgeship. This will give the Southern States two justices of the supreme court *where they now have none.* The Pennsylvania and Maryland circuits are also appropriate—plainly adapted, really calculated to carry into effect any express power vested in Congress; but such an act is inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and that it is prohibited by the constitution. It is not surprising that, amid the tumult of the late civil war, and under the influence of apprehension for the safety of the republic almost universal, different views, never before entertained by statesmen, were adopted by many. The time was not favorable for considerate reflection upon the constitutional limits of legislative or executive authority. If power was assumed from patriotic motives, the assumption found ready justification in patriotic hearts. Many who doubtless doubted their duties. Many who did not doubt were silent. Some who were strongly averse to making government notes a legal tender, felt themselves constrained to acquiesce in the views of advocates of the measure. Not a few who then agreed upon its necessity, are now convinced of the error. Argument to one is more conspicuous or more venerable than the establishment of justice, and what was intended by the establishment of justice in the minds of the people who ordained it, is happily not a matter of disputation. It is not to inference or conjecture, especially in its relations to contracts. When the constitution was undergoing discussion in convention, Congress of the Confederation was engaged in the consideration of an ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, the only territory subject, at that time, to its regulation and control. By this ordinance certain fundamental articles of compact were established between the original States and the people of the States of the territory for the purpose, to use its own language,—"Of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, whereon those republics, as the States, united under the confederation, as their laws and constitution are erected."

Among these fundamental principles was this, and in just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared, "That no law ought ever to be made or have force in said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagments, *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed." The same principles found more condensed expression in that most valuable provision of the constitution of the United States ever recognized as an efficient safeguard against intrigue: "That no State shall pass any laws impairing the obligation of contracts." It is true that this prohibition is not applied in terms to the government of the United States. Congress has express power to enact bankrupt laws, and we do not say that a law made in execution of any other express power which incidentally impairs obligation of contract, can be held to be unconstitutional for that reason, but we think it clear that those who framed and those who adopted the constitution intended that the spirit of this prohibition should pervade the entire body of legislation, and that justice, which the constitution was established to establish, was not thought by them to be compatible with legislation of an opposite tendency. In other words, we cannot doubt that law not made in pursuance of an express power, which necessarily and in its direct operations impairs obligation of contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

Another provision found in the Fifth Amendment must be considered in this connection. We refer to that which ordains that private property shall not be taken for public use, without compensation. This provision is kindred in spirit to that which forbids legislation impairing obligations of contracts. But unlike that, it is addressed directly only to the national government. It does not, in terms, prohibit legislation which appropriates private property of one class of citizens to the use of another class; but if such property cannot be taken for the benefit of all, without compensation, it is difficult to understand how it can be so taken for the benefit of part, without violating the spirit of prohibition.

But there is another provision in the same amendment, which, in our judgment, cannot have its full and intended application unless it be held to prohibit the legislation which we have been considering. It is that which declares "that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." It is not doubted that the provisions of the amendment operate directly in limitation and restraint of the legislative powers conferred by the constitution. The only question is, whether an act which compels all those who hold contracts for the payment of gold or silver money, to accept in payment a currency of inferior value, deprives such persons of property without due process of law. It is quite clear that, whatever may be the operation of such an act, the process of law makes no part of it. Does it deprive any person of property? A very large proportion of property of entitled to be sold under decrees of contracts. These contracts almost invariably stipulate for payment of money, and we have already seen that contracts in the United States prior to the act under consideration, for the payment of money, were contracts to pay sums specified in gold and silver coin, and it is beyond doubt that holders of these contracts were, and are, fully entitled to the protection of the constitutional provision as to the time and manner of payment. Any act which impairs the value of this property, or the means of realizing its value—means, money, or currency—by which it is to be converted into

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organ of Montgomery and Mobile County.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.
MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18, 1870.

Owing to the press of other business Mr. J. W. Dimmick this day retires from the business management of the JOURNAL. The business department will hereafter be under the management of Mr. C. T. Thweatt.

DIMMICK, THWEATT & LOUPIN.

Colored Immigration.

The beginning has been made of a system which is finally to concentrate the colored population of the United States in the cotton belt and sugar regions. Planters are going in person to England, South Carolina and South Carolina for hands. Night before last, the Montgomery and West Point train delivered a small lot, from South Carolina, at Selma, in this county. We hear of several lots having been brought into Baldwin county, some from North Carolina and others from Virginia. This is the best way to get the best labor for cotton and sugar culture. If planters will treat the imported laborers well and pay honestly, next year they can be used to induce larger immigration from the same sources. Chances will be taken by investigation made in Washington, a special committee, comprising Democrats and Republicans, came to Alabama to find out, in person, if there had any thing been held back or undiscovered. The results of their investigation went to the Judiciary Committee.

The defence of the Judge has at least been not more earnest or laborious than the prosecution. Individually, he has shown compensative industriousness, having his record to speak for him. The character of the gentlemen entrusted with this impeachment utterly precludes the idea that any unfair or corrupt considerations influenced their decision. What they have done, has been unselfishly, unstingly and honestly done. They have reported against impeachment, and all the accusations against Judge Busteed fall to the ground, The Judge's defence is fundamentally a declaration, by competent and conscientious men, that Judge Busteed has properly construed the duties of his office, enforce national private judgment and vindicates his right to the respect of the people. Feeling that the committee have acted, after a long time, have reached only a correct decision—that it is impossible for them to have made a mistake, we are glad that the facts in the case are of a character which avoids a stain upon the judicial integrity of the country, and justifies the honor and honesty of an able jurist.

The Democrats Disagree.

The *Advertiser* says the Republican success in the late elections is "a mere sham and a farce." So be it! If the Democracy can laugh at it, Republicans will surely not cry. They will, in fact, enjoy a repetition of the performance.

"by special request," Democrats admitted on dead bred list.

The *Mail* is not so well pl-sted. This exact is born to lie political spring breeze, seems not to have tickled the risibilities of Perry street. To the apostle of Democracy, Republican success is the Republican success is the smooth, salt full of protest. The *Mail* denounces the tricks and dodges of the Republican brethren of Memphis, who even put black men on their ticket for aldermen, and says:

"Of course. When we put negroes on the white man's ticket and accept Radical oppression and outrages, the whites will always stay at home, and give the negroes an apparent (not an actual) majority. The new movement flashes in the pan!"

If the *Mail* is correct in holding it a matter 'of course,' that the Democrats are to be beaten every time "when we put negroes on the white man's ticket," what is to become of its party. If they do not move up shrewd with the thought and sentiment of the age, but cling to the barbarous cruelties of feudalism and aristocracy, we know they will be beaten—beaten hereafter worse than they have been heretofore. Thus ruin stares them in the face, whichever way they turn.

The "new movement" is not a failure because it advocates recognition of the changes and reforms which Radicalism has accomplished, nor is its failure attributable to the uncompromising devotion of Alabama's white men to the ethical and political theories of the *Mail*. It would fail in any event, even if every advocate of it were sincere, for the reason that voters at large, and the white people particularly, prefer positive, progressive and courageous systems of politics to a mere negative opposition to the new. No "new movement" man will say that he proposes to do more than submit to what is. Not one of them is glad that the present order of things exists. Republicanism, on the other hand, has not only effected all the desirable political reform of the period, but believes that what it has done is good—that what it intends to do is better. In brief, it is a party which sets not from compulsion or necessity, but from a sense of right. It is sincere. The "new movement" is, by its own acknowledgment, the reverse of sincere. It "accepts," it "submits," it "does not resist," but all the time it hates and disbelieves what it "accepts," and contemns the cowardice of its own non-resistance. This movement is a falsehood in fact, a fraud in process, a crime in result. It is negative and revolutionary. A people struggling to establish material prosperity and political order know that merely negative policy can not all their efforts, and will repudiate this "new movement."

Republicanism, being positive, will win. The *Mail* and Democratic need, therefore, not waste their village elections.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The ratification of this amendment by Georgia makes the twenty-eighth State which has taken affirmative action. This is the requisite number to insure the incorporation of the additional article in the United States Constitution. Among the twenty-eight States, however, New York is included, which has attempted to withdraw its ratification. As Nebraska and Texas will yet vote upon the question, and as both certain to ratify, the Democratic Hoffman politicians of New York, who are such sticklers for the Constitution, might be permitted to take back the former action of the New York Legislature (albeit such a course would be unconstitutional, under the terms of the Constitution), and thus place the Democratic party of New York where it belongs, in the situation of opposing the following almost self-evident propositions:

Art. XV. Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The adoption of this amendment—the crowning act in the series which have established the equal rights of all citizens and the land—will terminate and surprising changes in the old slave States like Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland and even in a few Northern States where negro blood deprived a man of the right to vote. In three Southern States alone, the Democratic party can not control a complete sway, namely. Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, about 86,000 negroes will be sent to the polls for the first time this year towards the expiration of the amendment. There will be 47,000 of such new voters in Kentucky, 34,000 in Maryland, and 4500 in Delaware. It is plain that if these go in a body with the Republicans, the latter will be sure to sweep the South in the next Presidential election as clearly as they ever did the North. The Democratic leaders are just waking up to a perception of the situation, for many of them have heretofore relied upon the hope of seeing the amendment defeated through the action of New York, Ohio and Indiana. With their failure in this respect, they suddenly realize the necessity of turning their energies in other directions, and especially to the new colored voters themselves. Hereafter we may look to see Democratic leaders and journals, protesting that they were always in favor of negro suffrage.

The School System—Old and New.

The *Mail* persistently wars upon the Republican administration of the public school system. It appears to have no desire to suggest reforms which might make the system more competent to its ends, and of obtaining every child in the State. It does not even show that reforms for the better are possible or necessary. The sole motive and object of its hostility to the present system of common school education seem to be the wish and opposition to excite prejudice in certain localities, against the Republican party as a political organization. To do this, it has not been over scrupulous with figures or statements. It has not apparently seen nothing about the schools, whether they are taught or untaught. Whether children are reared for intelligent discharge of the duties, and enlightened enjoyment of the advantages, of civilized life, or are left to the perils and stupidity of brute existence, is not an alternative of that paper's contemplation. Its creed is simple, and almost childish: Alabama, with all that pertains, was created and preserved for the use, behoof and sovereignty of its clique. Everything must contribute to the power and enchantment of that object. Every person outside that clique lives, and moves and has being by its royal permit. If its gracious supremacy so will, all the things of all other persons may be and ought to be imbruted, despoiled, or destroyed, that its for self-appointed tyrants may rise, revel and rule. This abominable burlesque of absolutism claims all the privileges, while it repudiates all the obligations, and has none of the authority of the Hebrew theocracy. It would substitute its selfish will for God's universal law, and displace the Christly love by demoniac inhumanity. Let this clique thrive, its every small-hearted member is willing to wrap Alabama's fair limbs in sackcloth and ashes. Hence its effort to divert one of the noblest institutions of the State—the educational system—to the base purposes of political intrigue and partisan war. This is wrong.

As Republicans, we have this to say. Our party is pledged to the cause of universal education. It has done what it could with the means at hand. Its work is good, but not perfect. Experiment reveals the errors of the system, and they will be promptly corrected. Among those errors, however, unfairness to the poor white children is not reckoned. If any part of the people have a right to complain that justice has not been done their children, it is the great mass of negroes, who have always stood faithfully by the Republican party—the colored men, without whose labor this State could have no schools, and who have no worth in cotton in the dollar. This we can prove by Democratic figures—That the "*black belt*" *has borne the burden of current governmental expenses, paid its own school charges, and allowed the Treasury to refund to most of the white counties cited by the Mail more money for support of schools than was raised in them by total State taxation.* Here are the figures:

COUNTIES.	Colored Inhabitants.	Assessed Value of Property.	Taxes Paid.	Expended for Schools.	Balance.
Bibb	7206	$4,323	$ 64	$ 177	$ 91
Blount	1,000	3,625	29	145	116
Calhoun	1079	5,803	46	945	899
Cherokee	1,000	4,000	32	200	168
Coffee	788	4,439	36	200	164
Coosa	1,000	4,000	32	100	68
Cleburne	1,000	4,000	32	100	68
Dallas	7,297	1,344	86	3,111	56
Dekalb	1,000	8,649	14	1,363	849
Jefferson	1271	7,377	59	1,086	00
Limestone	2,000	8,000	64	1,000	936
Marion	176	1,872	14	1,192	48
Marshall	1,000	4,000	32	2,800	768
Morgan	1434	6,067	35	1,000	965
Randolph	1,000	4,000	32	1,000	968
Shelby	1174	5,605	51	1,023	972
St. Clair	1,000	4,000	32	1,000	968
Talapoosa	7206	7,975	50	1,000	950

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"This we have explained to your Holiness with the candor which we owe to the Successor of Peter and the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and we pray you that, at your command, the *August Pontiff* in the Vatican may be duly informed of the matter, and may take counsel for deliberation.

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"Your Holiness' most humble, obedient and devoted servants."

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We take the following from the Dublin *Freeman:*

Yesterday (January 24) we received a list of twenty-one families, numbering in less than 200 individuals, who have been served with the ejectment process, and who are to be "turned out" by the 1st of May. Many offensive vermin a few days before the delivery of the writ a year, and which will at last recommend Parliament to consider the relations existing in the country between the landlords and the tenants of the soil. Our sorrowful duty in this form is to call attention to the cases in which we now refer "there is no rent due, not even one shilling," and crimes and outrage are unknown on the estate.

A correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* writes from Limerick:

I did not intend to have written to-day, but I have just this instant received a communication that will be of importance just now in Ireland. It has been the custom for years for the clergy of the Pontifical Hall of last October, in which various sec-ons were pronounced against the Irish Protestant Church, and the Irish or American Fenianism. The matter is now before the Holy Father, and a decree in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff will be issued in a few days. The effect of this pipy upon the Orient, which is regarded also as a mission of peace, will form the basis of the reaction which has to be established. All to the Church, and to her future stormy times, has to keep up a new and, for centuries past, a struggle with those who, in the name of peace religion as a fiction injurious to mankind, so that it seems by no means advisable to prescribe to the Catholic nations, which, on all sides, are tempted to the most dangerous experiments, anything than was done by the Fathers of the Council.

"For this rest, as Bullarnin declares with the whole Catholic clergy, the regulations concerning matters of faith depend, above all things, upon Apostolic authority, and not upon the opinion of the churches; and, although an Œcumenical Council may give a decision, it is merely the opinion of the whole church, yet, from the moment it is received with the consent of the bishops held with the presbyters in Jerusalem, down to that of Nice, constituted the Rule of Faith, been confirmed and settled but by the decisions of the supreme authority of the Church, the successor of St. Peter and the co-ent of the whole church. Encyclical, 1870 p 171. Again, the Council of Trent declares ove true obedience to the decrees of the Apostolic See; pronounced by the Ecumenical Council that the rules which the Pope, when speaking ex cathedra, gives in regard to questions of faith and morals, are binding and valid, even without the consent of the whole church, expressed in any manner whatever.

"But we are not permitted to be silent as to the fact that there remain great difficulties, arising from the teachings and

Montgomery.
To Members of Legislature
—AND—
Strangers Visiting the City.
SAVE YOUR MONEY IN BUYING
Buggies & Harness,
Saddles & Bridles
Trunks,
VALISES, SATCHELS, &c.
At the old stand of James Pountain.
We house in Montgomery in my line will sell at the lowest I offer for cash.
feb18-3mdaw R. H. WARNBURN.
NOTICE.
REDUCTION OF STORAGE.
FROM and after this date, we propose to store Cotton at 25 cents per bale for the first month, and 50 cents for subsequent months.
Charges on all delivering Cotton.
Storage to be strictly without marking or weighing.
Cotton consigned to any of the stores in Montgomery and Western Railroad, Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, Alabama and Florida, county warehouses, compressed, with free wells, on which we can offer as safe and low rates as at any other point in the State, and as guaranteed free from undesired.
Cotton in store, insurance and advances have been made, at 1½ per cent.
By giving our entire attention to the storage of Cotton, we hope to receive a part of the patronage of the public.
We are agents for Gaskill's Joint Elastic Iron-fastening, for which we received a premium at our late State Fair as being the safest and cheapest now in use. Also for Gilmore, Brown & Co's Equitable Powers' Complete Manure and Wilson's Improved Cotton Planter.
Montgomery, Ala., January 1, 1870.
jan1-dawtf
Interest on proceeds of lands granted in aid of railroads 16th section.....7,767 20
Interest on U. S. surplus revenue.....58,236 26
Annual appropriation.....100,000 00
Income from licenses.....9,613 51
Total.....$271,979 97
The amount derived from licenses was only the sum actually paid into the treasury during the year, December, 1868. It was found that the estimated amount would be necessary increase the average to be paid *per* child, and, as such increase of revenue constantly fluctuates, it was deemed the safer course to include the sum returned to the Comptroller, and let the balance go to the credit of the fund for 1869.
The number of children within educational age reported to this office in October, 1868, was 186,150. The distribution of the above amount amongst them, upon the principle fixed by the 4th section of article 1, of the school law, gave an average of one dollar and forty cents per child. The increase from the 16th section fund was not so great as had been anticipated, being only $27,267 16 principal, and $7,238 99 interest, the latter alone adding to the effective school revenue. As a large portion of this sum belonged to townships whose income already satisfied them from any participation in the State appropriation, it produced scarcely a perceptible impression upon the *per capita* share.
Mr. DuVal accounts here for only $271,378 97 public moneys *from sixty counties.* Yet his tabular reports, by counties, show an aggregate expenditure of $564,918 46 for schools. Where did Mr. DuVal get the difference of $292,-924 49 between these two sums? The money, spent, as Mr. DuVal makes false report. The State did not pay it. Where did Mr. DuVal get the money, then out of the pockets of the patrons?
Mr. DuVal was a gentleman, honest, truthful, and a friend of schools. He says that he was able to give to each child only one dollar and thirty cents of public money. How for the result of this appropriation. Bibb county reports 1543 registered pupils, entitled to draw. At $1 50 cents each, the aggregate public allowance would have been $2,304 50. Blount county, with 1063 children, would have received $2,577 90. So through the *Mail's* list of counties. The *Mail* says that DuVal claims to have paid, out of the *public monies*, to the first $11,000, to the second, $7,667, or nearly $6 per child in one case, and about $4 per child in the other. Either the *Mail* is mistaken, or Gabriel DuVal violated the law. Either the amounts reported expended, in gross, for schools in those counties, in 1868, includes the voluntary payments of patrons, or Mr. DuVal was guilty of a very partiality of discrimination, which the *Mail* charges against the Republican party as criminal. In paying the people of Bibb county $6 per scholar and allowing the people of Blount only $4 per scholar. How is that? A more partial, illustration of the *Mail's* charge is furnished by the table for Greene county. Township 23, range 2, in that county, reports 113 scholars and got only $1075 00 in all. Township 20, range 5, same county, with only 61 scholars, paid the schools $1,000 00. Was that the equality and fairness of your Democratic system? If so, let every poor child in this State give thanks that the Republican party has come to the front and is sid of schools, under Republican management, than Mr. DuVal did pay then, or could possibly pay them under Democratic management.
To the *Mail's* sneer at the Republican party for giving schools and education to the negroes, we commend the following reply that this is the grondest act of our party, and one that the descendants of the present vigorous generation of reactionists will bless it for achieving. We believe in the humanity and human rights of the black man. We feel that it is a small and easy recognition of one of those rights to be slow upon him a pittance of that enormous wealth which his muscle created, and which is amassing in the coffers of the lords of the soil and souls of his children. If there be in Alabama a white man, whom the fact that a negro child is taught in a public school, because it has been the instrument of this glorious benevolence to a once and long oppressed race, that he be pitied for his heart's base baseness and unchristian stupidity.

"A Covert Assault."

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I did not intend to have written to-day, but I have just this instant received a communication that will be of importance just now in Ireland. It has been the custom for years for the clergy of the Pontifical Hall of last October, in which various sec-ons were pronounced against the Irish Protestant Church, and the Irish or American Fenianism. The matter is now before the Holy Father, and a decree in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff will be issued in a few days. The effect of this pipy upon the Orient, which is regarded also as a mission of peace, will form the basis of the reaction which has to be established. All to the Church, and to her future stormy times, has to keep up a new and, for centuries past, a struggle with those who, in the name of peace religion as a fiction injurious to mankind, so that it seems by no means advisable to prescribe to the Catholic nations, which, on all sides, are tempted to the most dangerous experiments, anything than was done by the Fathers of the Council.

"For this rest, as Bullarnin declares with the whole Catholic clergy, the regulations concerning matters of faith depend, above all things, upon Apostolic authority, and not upon the opinion of the churches; and, although an Œcumenical Council may give a decision, it is merely the opinion of the whole church, yet, from the moment it is received with the consent of the bishops held with the presbyters in Jerusalem, down to that of Nice, constituted the Rule of Faith, been confirmed and settled but by the decisions of the supreme authority of the Church, the successor of St. Peter and the co-ent of the whole church. Encyclical, 1870 p 171. Again, the Council of Trent declares ove true obedience to the decrees of the Apostolic See; pronounced by the Ecumenical Council that the rules which the Pope, when speaking ex cathedra, gives in regard to questions of faith and morals, are binding and valid, even without the consent of the whole church, expressed in any manner whatever.

"But we are not permitted to be silent as to the fact that there remain great difficulties, arising from the teachings and

O'Donovan Rossa forward again for Tipperary as soon as the late election shall have been declared invalid by the House of Commons, and also send of one of the wings of the brotherhood in the United States to take an urgent appeal to Irish nationalists of all classes for money to carry on the contest. His mission ought to be feasible to raise a sum of $10,000 in a few weeks. Sixty-five of the members of the Irish party, and to combat the "extraordinary influence" which he declares the Government has been using in all its government against the Fenian candidate.

Cuban Recognition.

Mr. Sherman recently introduced into the United States Senate the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The United States observe with deep interest the civil war now existing in Cuba, and sympathize with its people, as with the people of all American nations, struggling for the establishment of free institutions; and

Resolved, etc., That the United States recognize the present existence of a state of war between the kingdom of Spain and the colony of Cuba, and wage on the part of Cuba, such as entitles it to independence, and that the United States observe between the belligerent parties, as in their duty under the law of nations.

Mr. Sherman said he desired to call the attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the fact that the people of the country would not much longer endure the cold indifference of this government towards Cuban affairs. It was but natural that a struggle like that now progressing so near our own border should touch the national heart. He trusted that the Committee on Foreign Relations would take some action with a view to securing fair play on our own part between Cuba and Spain. His resolution did not propose to recognize Cuban independence, but simply a condition of actual warfare, with a view to fair play between.

Mr. Pomeroy suggested that the resolution should go to the Committee on Cuba, that the Cubans were not only fighting for independence which was due, but for freedom.

Mr. Sumner said the Committee on Foreign Relations had already considered the subject, but that the facts before the Committee on Foreign and Cuban affairs were not official, and did not warrant definite action.

Mr. Sherman remarked that the fact that Spain had built thirty gunboats in four ports to put down what was said to be a little rebellion was a sufficient warrant for his resolution.

On motion of order by Mr. Davis, that in its present state the resolution was not debatable, and on motion of the chair, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn, follows Henry Ward Beecher in declining a proffered advance of salary. Dr. Cuyler's salary is $6,000, and man receives but $7,500, instead of $12,000, which was offered. Dr. Cuyler's pay per published under one of the most liberal managements in the United States. Still, ever since the Beecher-Tilton egregium elegy declined an increase of salary, Dr. Cuyler's refusal is set down as a fall affair all around, so notwithstanding all that. It is good to see, however, that the lines have fallen for some men in pleasant places.

Tax Notice!
I WILL attend to assess the Taxes of Montgomery county at the following days:
At Mt. Meigs, Monday and Tuesday, March 7 and 8.
Hayneville, Wednesday, March 9.
Fort Deposit, Thursday and Friday, March 10 and 11.
Mount Meigs, Saturday, March 12.
Mount Meigs, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 14, 15 and 16.
Pintlala, Thursday, March 17.
Mount Meigs, Friday, March 18.
Pike's Store, Monday and Tuesday, March 21 and 22.
Pike's Store, Wednesday and Thursday, March 23 and 24.
Pike's Store, Friday and Saturday, March 25 and 26.
Pike's Store, Monday and Tuesday, March 28 and 29.
Pike's Store, Wednesday and Thursday, March 30 and 31.
Pike's Store, Friday and Saturday, April 1 and 2.
Pike's Store, Monday and Tuesday, April 4 and 5.
Pike's Store, Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7.
Pike's Store, Friday and Saturday, March 11 and 12.
Pike's Store, Monday and Tuesday, March 14 and 15.
Pike's Store, Wednesday and Thursday, March 16 and 17.
Pike's Store, Friday and Saturday, March 18 and 19

Weekly State Journal

For the benefit of lawyers and commercial men, we print this morning the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. Its great and general importance will amply compensate any lack of variety.

THE NEW Hampshire Labor Reform party have opened the campaign in that State. They claim to be able to throw out of debat an election of United States Senator next June.

IN FORTY-TWO years since gold was first found in California, it is estimated that one billion of dollars has been gathered there, or about $145,000,00 annually, the maximum having been $60,000,000, in 1858. The yield declined steadily to $20,000,000 in 1869, and this was the minimum.

TEXAS is reason to be hopeful of Texas now. The Legislature of that State has passed a law providing the most rigorous penalties against Ku Klux-ism, and even appointed commanding under suspicious circumstances. Now, if Kentucky would only give evidence of a like progress in overcoming lawlessness, the millenium might soon be expected.

IT is understood that General Francis A. Walker, deputy special revenue Commissioner, and head of bureau of statistics, has resigned his position, and will at once enter on duty as superintendent of Census, having been appointed to that duty by Secretary Cox, under the provisions of the old law. If the new law is passed, vesting the choice of superintendent in the President, he will nominate Walker for confirmation.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, of the British Parliament, in a recent speech to his constituents at Bradford, expressed his confident anticipation, not only that the relations of England and the United States would be adjusted in the most friendly manner, but that the time would come—and quickly, too—when all the English speaking nations of the globe would gladly enter into one grand confederation for mutual support and benefit.

CANADA is fairly groaning under a load of silver. Too much hard cash is bringing ruin upon her merchants, upon her farmers, and upon her laborers. Silver is at a fearful discount. The shop keeper who takes in forty or fifty dollars a day cannot deposit it in bank without submitting to a shave of many per cent. Relief is prayed for, and it seems is about to come in the shape of a fractional currency. From our standpoint, the Canadian disease is a curiosity, second only to the New York "relapsing fever."

THE Joint Committee on Retrenchment have has another hearing on the question of closing up the Freedman's Bureau, and putting its school work into the hands of the Commissioner of Education, and have ascertained that the extension of the project will result in the annual saving of about $35,000. They will accordingly report favorably, drawing their bill with care, so as to prevent any impairment of the Bureau of Education on the right of each State to control its own educational matters.

UNSATISFACTORY accounts reach us from England of the workings of the new postal telegraph system. Even if these reports were all true, they weigh nothing against the ultimate success of the experiment. Every such great movement requires time for its completion. The inconveniences now experienced will eventually be changed into improvements, as will adjust the system to the wants of the people. Similar systems have worked too well in France and Switzerland and in the German States to leave doubt as to their practicability.

IT is ascertained that there is no immediate prospect of the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Strong and Mr. Bradley as Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. They will probably be laid on the table in favor of the Judiciary Committee on the nomination of Judge Pearse, until action shall have been had upon the bill for the redistricting of the judicial circuits. The Southern Senators, who will in any case vote against Bradley, will insist upon a provision in the bill that the judge shall be appointed from the circuits to which they are to be assigned.

THE Richmond agency of the American Tract Society, covering the South Atlantic States and Alabama, during the last quarter employed fifty-seven Union Missionary colporteurs, who performed 112 months service, visited nearly 16,743 families, and held 1,039 public religious meetings, found 2,809 families habitually neglecting evangelical preaching, 2,501 families possessing no religious books except the Bible, and 1,839 families without the Bible. The annual expense of the society for this work is about $26,000.

THE decision by a majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the legal tender act is unconstitutional, will doubtless be followed by considerable litigation. On Saturday last, $2,000,000 of old constraction bonds on the Hudson River and New York Central Railroads, due February 1, were paid off. $1,000,000 was represented by two prominent gentlemen, who demanded payment in gold. They were offered currency, and offered to take it under protest, but the company refused to accept the protest, and finally currency was accepted.

MR. CULLOM'S bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, which will doubtless become a law, proposes simply to deal with the Mormons as outlaws, and with such as are guilty of concubinage, bigamy or polygamy as criminals, subject to a fine for each offender of ex-ceeding $1,000, and to imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years; and the United States Marshal is to have power to call upon the United States army to enforce the law. This presents to Brigham a square issue whether he will abandon polygamy for abandon Utah; and we opine that he will soon receive a new revelation dictating the latter course.

Work of the Administration.

The eagerness with which the Democratic press has made the speech of Mr. Dawes the text of a formal arraignment of the Administration, render it of the highest importance that the recent expenditures of the government be clearly and frankly stated. General Grant was elected upon a platform of national economy, and the Republican party stands irreversably committed to that policy. If the expenditures of the last nine months are found to be in accordance with such a policy, the administration stands vindicated; if otherwise, it has betrayed a solemn and most important trust. The vital question upon which the administration is to be judged, is not what are the expenditures of the past? The answer is in a comparison of the expenditures of the past two fiscal quarters of 1869, with those of the corresponding period in 1868. Fortunately, for the truth, it happens that just at a time when the economy of the administration is being called into most serious question, that the records of the second fiscal quarter of 1868, are so complete that they can be taken into the account. The question of the people is, has this administration is what it does with the money. Here is the answer:

The aggregate expenditures, exclusive of interest on public debt for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1868, ending Sept. 30, 1868, under Johnson, were.....$66,409,656

For the same quarter in 1869, under Grant, they were.....50,400,095

Reduction in 1869.....$15,919,561

The aggregate expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt for the second quarter of the fiscal year 1868, ending Dec. 31, 1868, under Johnson, were.....$46,089,458

For the same quarter in 1869, under Grant they were.....36,763,923

Reduction in 1869.....$ 9,325,469

The liability on public debt for the first half of fiscal year, 1869, was from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1868, was.....$64,371,127

For the fiscal half of the current fiscal year, from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, was.....62,951,280

Reduction in 1869.....$ 2 019 747

The total reduction for the first half of Grant's term was for the first half of Grant's first fiscal year, as compared with the first half of Johnson's last fiscal year, as follows:

In first quarter.....$15,919,561
In second quarter.....9,325,482
On public debt in both quar-ters.....2,019,747

Total net reduction for the first half of Grant's first fis-cal year.....$27,265,790

This, then, is the record of expenditures. First, it shall appear that the efficient administration of the laws, the resources of the country and the energies of the people, in other words the administration has lost as much in economy as it accepts as it has gained by economy in reality, the result is still short of what it promised and has a right to expect. In this respect, however, the figures tend to still further heighten the record of the present Administration. Although the returns of this department are not yet sufficiently complete, they are sufficiently advanced that the aggregates given below are perhaps sufficiently accu-rate:

Net gains from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.....$ 4,900,000
Net gain from internal revenue, same time.....16,000,000
Net gain from miscellaneous sources.....2,872,000

Net gain in receipts.....23,872,000
Net reduction of expenditures 27,264,790

Total gain for first of Grant's first year.....$51,136,790

Therefore, are the figures upon whose logic the success or failure of President Grant must be judged. To say that they will effectually clear away such a result as the slanders of Mr. Dawes, the most determined enemy of the administration mind.—*London Leader.*

Japan—The Progress of the Country.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 30.—Ten years ago not a steam engine was to be found in the whole Empire of Japan, and even a square rigged ship was unknown. To-day there are no less than 20 steamers owned and manned entirely by Japanese in the ports of Japan, and the trade of the open ports not only in the pulling of the engine and the management of the ship, but the manufacture of iron steamers is actually in progress, to the great chagrin of the Chinese, who though brought into relations with the whole world for more than the Japanese have not a steamer running on their rivers or coast which is entirely native.

The change in ten years ago was surprising was a curiosity, but now it is a matter of history. Japan was then Yedo, and will soon be extended from one end of the country to the other. The railway is already under contract for connecting the two great cities of Japan, and the time is not remote that once was committed to clumsy junks, and was encountered only by the hardiest, will be greatly frauit-ennsi and enlarged. The railway will also be a national road, for want of an exterior market, like common necessities of farmers as wool in our own country, and the coarser articles of food and clothing will consume nearly the same in either countries, almost without limit. The cost of labor ranges from 10 to 25 cents per day, and so abundant was the condition of affairs previous to the treaties that even gold coin was worth only about twice its weight in silver.

To-day, from 40 to 60 ships are in this single harbor of Yokohama, and four lines of steamers run regularly to Europe, America, and the Chinese ports. A considerable coasting trade, besides, is transacted in first-class steamers and sailing vessels. In support of this commodious flotilla and its commercial pretensions, raw silk stands first in importance and in value, and is the chief support of the European steamers. Secondly is tea, which furnishes the great bulk of freight for the American ports, very little going to Europe or into the Chinese. Silk worm eggs furnish the third export, and go to Italy and France to replenish the stock of worms suffering severely from disease. The exports of worms eggs last year amounted to the value by $5,00,000, the value of the raw silk to be from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, and other products between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000—making a sum total of $20,000,000. It will be seen that these products are not *ephemeral*, giving rise to sudden wealth, like the opening of mines of the precious metals, but the product to yield their riches in a day. They represent the labors of the husbandman, which are not only inexhaustible, but capable of increase yearly to a vast extent. To-day the Japanese have made great progress is but a feeble expression for the intellectual, social and material change which this nation has undergone in the past decade.

Though a civil war has swept away one of the oldest dynasties in the world, it has been attended by no barbarities. The leading nations of the world fifty years ago would have been shamed by the humanity of the Japanese conquerors in their feats, confiscation being almost the only punishment visited upon the rebellious fiefion. The general knowledge and educational attainments is rapidly growing, and every opportunity afforded for learning is being embraced by both the upper and middle classes of the country. The missionaries of all denominations are acting as teachers, and the Emperor and the princes are calling them into service, knowing them to be here for the avowed purpose of teaching a lasted religion. Schools are rapidly being established by the government in the great cities, and in two of them the organization of universities for scientific education are in rapid progress.

Many mistakes having arisen from the confounding of Japanese names, the Times of this place corrects some of the most noted of them. With regard to the titles of Tycoon, Taicoon, Taicoun, or Taikun, and that of Shogoon, Shogun, or Shogoun, as they are indifferently spelt, it is remarkable that the Tycoon of the treaties had no right to the title he assumed, "a title which he created for himself, but which, encroaching as it does upon the equivalent word for Majesty," could only be borne by a sovereign prince. Misled by Kaempfer," continues the *Times*, "the only authority of any value we knew, we believed in the error of the separation of Ecclesiastical and Imperial and spiritual Emperors, and treated with the chief of the Tokugawa clan as being the latter. He was neither than as Tycoon, and he was Shogoon, or Shog

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Reminder.

The two wings of the Democracy will persist in quarreling over the one question of practical negro suffrage. Don't waste your breath, your dollars, and your time in the beginning of the end. Suffrage, in a Republican sense, means Revels in the United States Senate. If he have the influence to get votes enough to put him there—and he had. It means free schools, like of those, and the best land. It means that a poor man shall not pay to ride on a railroad seat, and then be asked like a mule. It means that a white man shall have protection for all his legal rights, but it also means that a "nigger" is a little too good to be kicked, cuffed, insulted, cheated and abused, at the pleasure of every depraved "Caucasian." It means just what the writer of this is doing now—that a poor man may think, speak, write freely, being amenable only for the abuse of the privilege. It means loyalty to the Union and obedience to law. It means submission to the popular will, honestly expressed through the ballot. How many of the Third Party are in favor of this sort of "nigger" suffrage?

Mistake.

The *Advertiser* says the vote of the Senate, upon the question of drawing to vacate one-half the seats, indicates that a majority of the Senators are in favor of holding until 1875. We have authority for saying that this is not so. While this question was before the Senate to avail itself of the opportunity, technically offered by the constitution, to postpone the biennial drawing to create vacancies, none of the members dream of attempting the illegal and usurpatory act of extending the term of office. As the constitution reads, the present Senate and its immediate successor have the right to hold, without change, four years each, in 1876, constituting the first organization, and as the drawing takes place, according to the letter of the constitution, only after an examination the Senate of 1878 will be the first to draw. We think it would have been more graceful and delicate for half the members of the Senate to have retired by lot, but their refusal to do so is not contrary to the letter of the law.

A Good Thing.

The expulsion of Whittemore, of South Carolina, by an almost unanimous vote of the House, of which he was a member, is another evidence that the country is settling down again into a peaceful and orderly condition. Great principles having been fixed secure and settled all sectional excuses annulled by the venture, there is now opportunity to scrutinize the personal conduct of officials in matters of dishonor. The fellow Whittemore sold his appointments to West Point cadetships, got caught, and is expelled. There are officials outside of Washington city, who got into power during the excitement of a quasi military condition of society, who would do well to heed the lesson of Whittemore's expulsion. The day when corruption can be cloaked by a party name has passed. Parties will be obliged to purge their leadership of dissolute and profligate men. The New York Democracy is about to commence the process. Pennsylvania Republicans are already at work on the rascals. Illinois has almost finished the job of cleaning. The State will go on until the official *personnel* of the governments will be a pure as their principles are just.

Military and Naval Schools.

There is some talk of abolishing the West Point Military Academy and the Naval School at Annapolis. It is proposed to substitute in their stead a number of schools throughout the country in which military and nautical instruction is to be given. This is a mistake. Its worst effect would be to resurrect sectional jealousies, the very thing which caused the war between the North and South, and might, if revived, lead to contentions between the East and West. Let our soldiers and sailors be educated in the midst of the people they are banished, at the pleasure of every depraved "Caucasian." It means just what the writer of this is doing now—that a poor man may think, speak, write freely, being amenable only for the abuse of the privilege. It means loyalty to the Union and obedience to law. It means submission to the popular will, honestly expressed through the ballot. How many of the Third Party are in favor of this sort of "nigger" suffrage?

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Unanswerable Argument.

The New York *Herald*, of the 18th, says:

Yesterday gold declined to 119¼, which is the lowest price since September 24, 1868. At the same time the bonds in London advanced to 88, which, with the exchange at 109¾, is equivalent to 97, or four per cent. higher than the Washington console.

These facts are full of comfort to the American patriot. They are calculated to excite the honest pride of every Republican. Upon the present Administration they reflect a glory second only to that which belongs to its head for having saved the nation from destruction.

When Mr. Grant entered the White House, brave and patient and perverse-ly hopeful, he might well be said to be embarrassed at the great work of reformation bequeathed him. All the love which gushed from the people for their soldier President was not more encouragement than he needed to give him nerve and assurance to approach his task.

While Mr. Johnson had busied himself with dull platitudes upon inoperative law, thieves fastened like leeches upon every financial vein of the government. While this echo of the dead ideas of dead men was telling what had been the law, violence and corruption outraged and evaded existing statutes. Against Congress, engaged in the difficult restoration of peace, order and prosperity to the distracted land, the Tennessee Judas wasted constant war, while for the authors of revolution in the Confederate States, division, he had only words of sympathy and arguments of instigation. The public credit and currency were in peril, the moneying contemptible abroad. Friends of the nation stood in hourly dread of renewed war. The North was divided and the South lawless. Peace, for which the country so yearned, had almost ceased to be a hope of the heart. Good men and strong had nearly come to feel that a nation which they had saved from the three of battle would fall a victim to the machinations of the cabinet it had in during fiends of peculators. To do not only his own duties, but to cure the terrible ills which had been heaped on the total neglect of duty by his predecessor was the task of Mr. Grant.

Every man knows how well he has done it. The remorse is no longer concealed that we hear no more of short funds in the Treasury. Officers of the land forces of the government are held to strict account and vigilantly prevented from thieving. It has become dangerous for one of them even to connive at fraud, well as detection and no certain the punishment. The Augean stables of the customs are cleansed. Gold, which was the sport of gamblers before, now steadily declines. Specula-tion, to the hurt of legitimate industry, has taught a lesson last fall, which it cannot forget. The country, through out its length and breath, has law; no long heeds, its citizens will have justice. Then come internal possession and double progress. Abroad, the policy of the man of little speech and incessant action and his efficient advisers has made American fairness respected, while American power is not the less feared. United States bonds are now held higher than English consols on the streets of London, in less than a year and a half the new domestic holders heard Democratic leaders denounce as worthless, is a guarantee of the stability of our government which no man can doubt; a compliment to the sagacity and success of Republicanism, which no unprejudiced mind will dispute.

Unsophisticated Sepulchres.

"If Radicalism is to go on singing psalms of joy and peace, and talking sentiment to the care of the people, gradually effeminating the hearts and minds of the entire community, we had better hereafter disband our rifles from to be thieves, pick-pockets and scoundrels, and prepare them for the battle of life with the other villains of society who will not fail to be compassioned."—*Advertiser, yesterday.*

Provided you teach them, at the same time, to have some little regard for the commonest human rights of their fellowmen, your system of education would doubtless improve the breed. We do not excuse, and we defend the crime done by men calling themselves Republicans, either in this interpolation business, which provoked the above remarks of the *Advertiser*, or in any other case. Crime is crime by whomsoever committed. No sentence or punishment ought tolerate its every iniquity. We do not propose to plaster over inexcusable acts. That we leave for the sanctimonious Democracy, whose villains have been not only bold in accomplishing, but adroit in concealing their guilt from general knowledge. We do, however, protest against this Pharisaism of Democracy, which snatches its bloody hands to heaven in thankfulness that it is better than Republicanism. We protest against the unfairness and hypocrisy which affects to regard the Democratic party as a unit-tion as the necessary effects of Republican principles. We protest, before the people of Alabama, and in the name of the nation saved at so great cost, against this and every other attempt of the Democratic press to represent a despe-rate struggle between freedom and slavery as a paltry contest for official places between men of different degrees of ability and integrity.

The question now in dispute in the United States, but more particularly in the South, is no less than this:

Shall man—the universal man of God's make, and not the thing of Democratic definition—have the rights of manhood; or shall the arrogant few, powerful through oppression and cruel by education, be permitted to restore a tyranny which maintains that authority is the prerogative of caste, and law the means solely for exerting its will?

If there are "thieves and pickpockets" in the society of the 19th century, what blames them such? Your aristocratic code which set the seal of infamy on the poor child's cradle. If there is ignorance to a lamentable degree in this South, see its cause in that sanctimonious Democratic system of government which taught that ignorance was the rightful condition of labor. On the 14th of March, 1858, one of the pillars of this enlightened system spoke these words in the Senate of the United States: "In all social systems there *must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life.* That is a class requisite for a low order of intellect and but little skill. It constitutes the very *material of society and of political government.* * * * We (the South) call them slaves. * * * I will not characterize that class as the North with that term; but you have it. * * * Your *whole hireling class * * are essentially slaves.* * * * Subordination, the pet of the Carolina aristocracy, so spoke, and the South echoed with applause of his defence of slavery, and his denunciation of labor-ers of those days.

Perhaps the JOURNAL contends that God was not up to the spirit of the age when he established the family and decreed capital punishment upon mur-der.

The JOURNAL "contends" that God's grand providences are worthy all reverence and that He works them out, not by angelic, but by imperfect human agencies, finding a place and use even for the boll-worm and the *Mail*. Why these things are is to us a mystery, but we have faith to believe that these evils are ever subordinated by Divine power to the purposes of infinite mercy and goodness. Nor can we tell by what miraculous chemistry, God permits a Democrat of the ultra school to sweat, without changing the color of his beard to the surface, thus largely diminishing opponents of "black" suffrage.

The *Mail* condemning Mr. Grant says:

The "spirit of the age" is no new spirit. It flourished during the French revolution and existed in all ages. Where it has flurished half a century in Mexico and driven it to hell.

Just such uneasy spirits as its own, to whom confusion is joy and anarchy a delight, keep the perpetual fear of disorder. Just such aristocrats as the *Mail* would raise to power—men who believed their origin was of a nobility quite brute right, born for slavery and despotism—made Jamaica what it was, by their oppression of the slaves, and their neglect to instruct and elevate the poor christian morality. Just such *caballeros* as the *Mail* have drenched Mexico in blood, and made its history a record of Spanish subjection, but merely to the fact of labor or non-labor, it is no strange phenomenon that those now free workingmen of the South, who have been taught immediately discard this incorrect standard. Degraded, insulted and silenced by law and custom; denied the poor right of private protest and punished by lynch law for open remonstrance, the only miracle is that these sons of toil have not retaliated in kind the scoff, scorn, affront, insult, outrages and gross humiliations which they had so long suffered from the demi-gods of Southern aristocracy. That they have not upturned the foundations of society in fierce revenge is strong proof that human nature cannot be wholly bestialized. That they wear their new privileges with some modesty shows a commendable moderation. Discloses their love of order and crime, magnified by the most heinous proportions distorted pre-judice assigns, there remains to their credit a degree of virtue, steadfast industry and generous liberality, to justifies all that has been done in the interest of freedom.

Southern Democracy could never have prepared humbly born men for freedom. While black slavery existed, the Democracy tolerated no other teacher to approach the masses. Its baneful influence overshadowed even the nominally free North. The alternative was, therefore, to submit to the existence of slavery and the degradation of the great majority of all the people forever, or to set all men free by taking the risk of finding many of them disqualified for freedom. Republicanism chose the latter. *All* men are free by its act. In negro and just less grand task is to instruct or men up to the sta-dard which makes each politically "a law unto himself"—teaching him to insist strenuously upon his own rights, but at the same time to punctilliously respect the rights of his fellow beings. Four years is a too brief time for the full accomplishment of such a work; yet we think it has been the bitterest Democratic labor to say if the Republican party has not done passing well in that period. With the blessing of Providence and by the defeat of Democracy, the work will be completely succeed in its two-fold enter-prise of crushing the odious structure of aristocracy and building instead the grand temple of free government, whose magnificent walls will need alike every stone of the quarry. While the great work is progressing, the supercilious indignant Pharisees, who made the re-publishing necessary, would as well restrain their sanctimonious surprise that there is some rubbish scattered among the material.

THE House on Thursday amended and passed the bill loaning the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad $2,500,000, by a vote of 63 to 30. The bill was immediately sent to the Senate, which concurred in the amendments, and passed the bill without a dissenting voice. It is said that several other roads will apply for loans on similar terms.

Maltophobia.

Thursday's *Mail* was a rare treat to the medical profession. Dr. Brice, of the Tuskaloosa Asylum, will be especially delighted with a copy. Every phase of mental aberration from slobbering idiocy to uncontrollable mania is exhibited in great variety an nice distinction of type. What is pleasure, to the doctors, is less so to us. The *Mail* ought not to vest the whole spleen of its disordered mind upon the JOURNAL and the Radicals, when it is evident that much of its fury is due to the lashing which the *Advertiser* has lately given its tender back. The *Mail* owes us thanks instead of abuse, for standing between it and its persecutors. At the very moment when the *Advertiser* was punishing the Radicals, it was also administering a dose of sensational caution for heresy against the Perry street concern, was about to follow it up by de-capitation, we rushed between the executioner and his victim. We insisted that the *Mail* is the genuine Democrat, that the *Advertiser* is, if there be one at all, the heretic. For this kindness the *Mail* has no gratitude. It goes for us and the Radicals generally in every pos-sible style. The silly *Mail*, which can-tas, for months past, found no denuncia-tion too severe for the XVIth Amend-ment, now says:

We consider the proclamation of the XVth Amendment as the best electioneer-ing document which could be offered the Northern Democracy.

If it is, are you not ashamed of your-self, oh, *Mail*? Are you afraid that your friends who furnished the document? If you and yours are to be elevated to the power, for which you have set your souls, by means of this Radical measure, don't you think that you have played the idiot in trying to defeat it?

The prudence of *Mail* says, in comment upon our remarks in reference to Mr. Lincoln's political growth with the ad-vance of time:

Perhaps the JOURNAL contends that God was not up to the spirit of the age when he established the family and de-creed capital punishment upon mur-der.

The JOURNAL "contends" that God's grand providences are worthy all rever-ence and that He works them out, not by angelic, but by imperfect human agencies, finding a place and use even for the boll-worm and the *Mail*. Why these things are is to us a mystery, but we have faith to believe that these evils are ever subordinated by Divine power to the purposes of infinite mercy and goodness. Nor can we tell by what miraculous chemistry, God permits a Democrat of the ultra school to sweat, without changing the color of his beard to the surface, thus largely diminishing opponents of "black" suffrage.

The *Mail* condemning Mr. Grant says:

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Southern Democracy could never have prepared humbly born men for freedom. While black slavery existed, the Democ-racy tolerated no other teacher to ap-proach the masses. Its baneful influ-ence overshadowed even the nominally free North. The alternative was, there-fore, to submit to the existence of sla-very and the degradation of the great majority of all the people forever, or to set all men free by taking the risk of finding many of them disqualified for freedom. Republicanism chose the lat-ter. *All* men are free by its act. In negro and just less grand task is to instruct or men up to the sta-dard which makes each politically "a law unto himself"—teaching him to insist strenuously upon his own rights, but at the same time to punctilliously respect the rights of his fellow beings. Four years is a too brief time for the full accomplishment of such a work; yet we think it has been the bitterest Democratic labor to say if the Republican party has not done passing well in that period. With the blessing of Providence and by the defeat of Democracy, the work will be completely succeed in its two-fold enter-prise of crushing the odious structure of aristocracy and building instead the grand temple of free government, whose magnificent walls will need alike every stone of the quarry. While the great work is progressing, the supercilious indignant Pharisees, who made the re-publishing necessary, would as well restrain their sanctimonious surprise that there is some rubbish scattered among the ma-terial.

Certainly, poor mad *Mail*, it is useless "to stigmatize," etc. We have been tell-ing you that a long time. The people of Alabama are tired of "stigmatizing," slandering and blackguarding, which only tend to keep them in confusion and disorder. They want fairness, truth, courtesy and—peace. They don't want good men enslaved and violent men put in power. They do not desire to see every decent white man race concen-trated in an illiberal war upon the in-nocent black man, and will no longer believe that the Radicals are the friends of the devil, or you endeav-or to teach. You cannot get them, except where under the influence of your Democratic incendiary press, to "chop people into fish balls," because they differ from them politically, nor will your bad officials be able to induce "an armed police" to plunge a city into riot and bloodshed for their emolument. Law is what they want, and law they will have, equal and just, or they will know the reason why. We have been to the reader's interpretation:

The bold and hitherto unflinching offi-cer of the Kstaw *Whig* has recently said that the ratification of the fifteenth amend-ment will establish negro suffrage throughout the United States. But, it is not legally ratified. How can we then establish anything? He says, moreover, that the 14th is not of force Carolina aristocracy, so spoke, and the South echoed with applause of his defence of slavery, and his denunciation of labor-ers of those days.

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Montgomery.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF STORAGE.

FROM and after this date, we propose to Store Cot-ton for 50 cents per bale for the first month, and 25 cents for subsequent months.

No Charges for Delivering Cotton.

All cases for shipping without marking or weighing. Cotton consigned to us by the Mobile & Montgom-ery and Western Railroads, Alabama and Flore-nce, Alabama and Chattanooga, Rome and Dalton, and North East and West Railroads, will be stored free of charge, unless otherwise directed, and will not be considered lost or destroyed, but will be delivered in the same bale, in as good order as when received.

We will give our strictest attention to our business, and hope to receive at least a fair proportion of patron-age.

We are agents for Ostrich's Joint Elastic Iron-Ribbed Cotton Ties, manufactured at Atlanta, Ga. Price $40 for bales and 500 ties. Also agents for Bowers' Improved Cotton Gin, Bowers' Complete Feeder and Bowers' Reversible Condenser.

Patent Cotton Lints constantly on hand. Send us your card, prices and terms for the reception of your cotton. We invite attention to the above notice.

feb23-3m

Choice Fertilizer.

THAT JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Patapsco Guano,

Having no Superior as a Manure.

We have just received, and in store, a full supply of the above celebrated Fertilizer, which we offer for cash, or city acceptances due Oct. next.

This article has proved so very satisfactory to those who have used it, that we recommend it to the public.

Parties desiring to purchase, will call as early as possible and save their orders.

H. P. LEE & CO., Agents.

jan28-3m&wtoct

PUBLIC SALE

of Valuable City Property.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of the Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 1st day of February, 1870, we will proceed to sell at public outcry, on the 1st day of March, 1870, in the city of Montgomery,

On the 21st day of March, 1870,

the following described real estate, known as the South part and new property of the heirs of the late Lewis W. Pond, deceased, and wind-ed up by the order of the Probate Court, to-wit:

Lots No. 36, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 on the south side of Alabama street, and Lots No. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 on the north side of Clanton street (which said lots now con-stitute the property of Lewis W. Pond, deceased.)

Also the following marginal lots, to-wit: Lots No. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48.

Terms of sale—one third cash, the remainder in two equal annual payments, with mortgages and security to secure deferred payments.

W. WORTH PARKER, Sheriff.

J. M. NEWMAN,

Commissioners.

feb23-td

The above sale has been postponed until the 1st Monday in March, 1870.

feb23-td

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy a fi. fa. from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county against H. L. Woods, I proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in February, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following as the property of said H. L. Woods:

An undivided half of 30 acres of land in the north-west corner of the south-east quarter of section 19, fronting a lot of land on the north, and a lot of land owned by W. G. Hall on the east, and a lot owned by W. G. Hall on the west, and Bolling Hall on the north.

ROBERT BARRON, Sheriff.

By JAMES M. BOYD, Deputy.

jan25-td

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feb23-td

To Members of Legislature

—AND—

Strangers Visiting the City.

SAVE YOUR MONEY IN BUYING

Buggies & Harness,

Saddles & Bridles

Trunks,

VALISES, SATCHELS, &c.,

At the old stand of James Fountain.

No house in Montgomery in my line will sell at the lowest figure for

CASH.

feb23-1m B. E. WASHBURN.

48 & 50 Market Street.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

Educational Institutions!

REV. C. F. P. BANCROFT, Principal.

SPRING SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS, begin FEBRUARY 3D, 1870.

For best of references, address

C. D. GARDNER, Superin't.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

jan28-3m

Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

WE are glad to learn that Congress re-fuses to increase the volume of the cur-rency. There is enough afloat. Its usefulness is the only cause of its being loan than par for gold. Whenever the whole present issue becomes so con-stantly necessary to the active business of the country that it will have specie value, there will be some basis for urging an increase—not before.

DEMOCRATIC head-lights prate about what they are willing to grant to human rights. As the Dutchman says, in "Poca-hontas," "Yaw,—das ish blayed out, John Schmit." The working men of America no longer ask what are you will-ling to grant, but what they are content to take. They will not wait the offices, but may effect a lodgment on the offices of the legislature against their rights at least.

DEMOCRATIC orators and editors have a great deal to say about the strong smell of the African. Just the other day we read a flue bit of rhetoric on this account. May be they do smell. These Democrats are good authority. Judging from the number of malodorous, unmistakably older than the oldest Radicalism, that flock our streets, these delicately nosed gentry have been close enough to learn the scent exactly.

FROM our exchanges we get the in-formation that an ass in one of the State Senates, now in session, mistook the body of which he is a member for a nominating convention, and pushed im-pudently into notice as a prospective Congressional candidate, boasting that he could carry the county of his birth for the position." Well, they can't ac-cuse us poor Ra dicals in Alabama of any such silliness as that, can they?

OUR Democratic papers in the South are always treating about their pros-perity, and promising all manner of good things to flow from the restoration of the National Democratic power. New York shows what the Democrats mean by honesty. They steal, but to save their reputation, they legalize stealing *The World*, bad as it is, can't stand the outrageous scoundrelism of its party, and is clawing the political hide off of every member of the white Tammany Ring.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says, in the course of an obituary notice of the late memory of Charles D. Kirk, journalist, of Louisville, who died at the age of thirty-seven, that he was a man of "great versatility and unusual re-sources. Whatever he undertook to do he did in use at nose but offices of the Jour-nal, and those devoted to the interests of the Courier-Journal. He was a master hand at the editorial, the local, the re-porter, the telegraphic and the depart-ments to be employed in the various of-fices of a newspaper. He was always the single needle, the bell, the Morse printer, the Hughes's type-printer. Wheatstone's automatic instrument and Wheatstone's A B C instrument—the latter, you know, is a favorite with the private lines, and seldom for public mes-sages. Wheatstone's automatic ap-paratus, by the way, is a modification of Hughes's type printing instrument, with the addition of the Morse alphabet. It is

Another Shadowed Altar.

Betrothed, Wedded, Divorced.

BY "RED RUTLINE."

"Is this the potato? Are you sure that the beautiful stranger will pass here?"

"Yes. Each day for a week past she has galloped up this bridle-path, on the same thoroughbred horse, riding with a fearless grace. She is beautiful in face, exquisite in form. By fair means or foul I will possess her, for my very soul is in chains since I first set eyes upon her. I have striven in vain to learn who she is. Mounted as well as the best cavalier in the park, I sought to trace her home. Three times, observing that I followed, she has eluded me—her horse far outstripping mine, and yet, each day, I see her here again, and look on some beauty I had not seen before."

The two who thus conversed stood holding their horses by the side of one of the romantic bridle paths in the Central Park. They were first class gamblers, Leslie Durant and Frank Belphor by name, partners in one of the great gambling palaces of the city.

"I mean to force myself on her acquaintance, if I understand you, Frank?" said the elder of the two.

"I do, and my plan is such that it cannot fail. You observe that vagabond boy, smoking a cigar beneath the tree nearly opposite. He seems to keep fire ready for use. Watch his motion and mine, as you see the beautiful stranger approach, and you will see my plan and see it executed at the same time. Look! there she comes!"

A sharp whistle from Frank Belphor caused the vagabond boy to look alive, and as a lady with tresses of dark brown hair, floating nearly to the ground, on her jet black riding-hat, galloped up the narrow roadway on a magnificent horse, the young wretch threw lighted fireworks in the path.

The horse, terrified, bounded to one side, so quickly too, that it seemed scarcely possible the beautiful rider could keep her seat—then, as the young villain cast another bunch directly beneath the animal, the horse, wild with affright, sprang forward, and dashed madly toward a point where a deep chasm lay before it.

"Heavens!" cried Belphor, realizing the young lady's peril, "she is going to her death!"

She was almost on the edge of the chasm, when a man in the military garb of an officer rose from the verge of the rock where he had been reclining, seized the horse by the bit with a giant's strength, and held it rearing on the very verge of the cliff till the lady slipped from the saddle and stood by his side.

"I owe you a life, sir," she said in a low, tremulous tone. "I owe you a life, and I shall never forget it."

"Fair lady, the service I have had the happiness to render is a thousand times repaid by the thought that Providence placed me where I could prevent the sacrifice of such marvelous beauty. Pardon me—I, a soldier, reared afar from courtly usages, may be rude and hasty in speech, but I would not be discourteous.

"I know it, sir, and as I see strangers approaching, will ask you to adjust my bridle-rein, and to assist me to mount my saddle without their interference. This card, with my name and residence, will tell you where to call to receive from me a more fitting acknowledgment that I appreciate your courage and manly kindness."

She handed him the card just as Frank Belphor rode up, and the latter saw she officer receive it.

His face was white—anger the cause of the pallor, for another had rendered the service he had courted—another evidently received the encouragement he sighed for—the probable chance of a visiting account of this chance.

"I feared a terrible accident and rode hither to endeavor to avoid it," he exclaimed.

"This gallant officer has nobly preserved me, and now renders the assistance of strangers unnecessary," said the lady, with cold dignity.

"Your bridle is ready, and I think your horse is now completely controllable," said the officer.

"Permit me to assist you, and at the same time to proffer my card, with my name and rank."

"Gratefully I accept both, and shall expect an early call," she said, as the officer lifted her to the saddle.

The gambler heard her words and saw the look which accompanied them, and his face was ghastly in his effort to suppress the rage which filled his breast.

But he did not forget his intention to force his acquaintance, at all events and at all risks.

Suggesting that the lady's horse was not yet under safe control, he asked permission to escort her as an escort.

With dignity the lady declined an offer on the ground that she did not need and feared a stranger, and preferred to ride alone.

Before he could say another word she was far away on her spirited animal.

Baffled, the angry gambler turned to the officer, and demanded to see the card the lady had given.

The demand was refused with the contempt it merited.

The foiled libertine, swearing to have satisfaction, demanded the card of the officer, who quietly gave it to him, with his address.

* * *

"Mother, I have met *my destiny* at last!"

It was the mysterious equestrienne of the Central Park who spoke.

Beautiful in an evening negligee, with her brown curling hair falling over full, sloping shoulders, her queenly form half concealed and half displayed in the loose robe she wore, her dark eyes full of enthusiasm, it was no wonder the mother gazed on her with proud admiration as she answered:

"Your destiny, Anna? What do you mean?"

"That I have this day had a strange adventure, dear mother. I have looked death squarely in the face, and had it not been for the man whom I term my destiny, you would now be childless. I will tell you all by and by, but this I will say now: In him to whom I allude I have also found the first person in whom my heart is in sinner friendships has ever acknowledged an interest—the first whose voice has lingered on my ears after he was out of sight."

"Anna, have you fallen in love, and with a stranger?"

"I am in love, I believe, mother, and with one whom I never saw until to-day. But he is not a stranger to me, to you, or to fame. He is an officer and a gentleman, one whose services have been acknowledged by deserved promotion, and who has made his mark with his pen as well as his sword!"

"He name, my daughter?"

"Colonel Edgar Mansfield, mother. Have you not seen it in a paper?"

"Yes, often; but tell me how, when and where you met him."

Anna Marston gave an account of the danger which she had escaped, and enthusiastically described the heroic conduct of her preserver.

"Mother," she said, at the close of her narration, "I looked down into his blue eyes while I faltered between life and death, and in their soulful depths I read my fate. In an instant I loved him with a love that will know no change but in death."

"Anna, my child, this is folly! To give your love before it is sought, is unsolicited, by or the lover."

"Mother, it is the voice of Nature, and who shall still its pleadings? This now I have been so lost to all who have sought my smiles till now distrustful, believing that the heiress, and not the woman, being wooed, should she ever be won. But it is over. He will come to see me—he will woo—I shall accept, and I pray Heaven we shall be happy!"

At a later hour, when Miss Marston was alone in the drawing-room, a servant entered and said:

"Colonel Mansfield has called to see Miss Anna."

"Request him to walk in and I will gladly welcome him; then you may inform my daughter of his arrival."

The Colonel entered, was received with a courtesy, a grateful kindness, and made that queenly matron nobly prepossessing in his sight.

The conversation, hinging much on the service he had been so happy to do reader, continued until the rustle of her dress announced beautiful Anna Marston, our heroine. As he rose, she glided forward, and with hands extended to grasp his, exclaimed:

"I am so glad you have come so soon, that my dear mother may with myself join in a renewal of grateful expressions for—"

"A service which fortune threw in my way, and to which I hope my kind friend will make no further allusions, for by the honor of her acquaintance I am more than rewarded. I hope you feel no evil effect from the startling incident of to-day?"

"None at all. And I can now explain to you how it occurred."

The reader, who has noted all the incidents of the plot laid by Belphor, needs no repetition of them here.

Colonel Mansfield listened, and with the keen perception of a man of the world, read the entire plot in its dark details. And while he rejoiced at the failure, he warned the lady that bad men seldom gave up a wicked plan because foiled at first, and that she must be on guard against peril from those men.

Urged on, how could not say why, or cared not to ask, each in turn confided to the other a knowledge of their respective positions.

The Colonel, who had gained his rank in the volunteer service, was now about to enter the regular army as a captain of cavalry. He intended to go, for a frontier and garrison duty he could find leisure to see his fair lady's home, and from that, added to his regular pay, would enable him to continue to support and educate an orphan sister—his dear little Pearl, then at the Rutgers Female College.

He informed Miss Marston that his sister would graduate during the following week, and that it was his intention to then take her to the West with him.

"For," he added, "she is too young, too pure, to go out alone in contact with the world."

"When your dear sister graduates, I would like to have her here to live with me. Her room shall be next my own. Birds shall sing in every window, and flowers greet her eye on every side. Promise me, by presence, that you will let her live with me at least for a time."

"I would be unjust to both you and to her to refuse, and if you will promise that we will visit her to-morrow, for it is Saturday, and she will be all day at home."

Anna, noble hearted, far above the selfishness of too many of the wealthy daughters of America, now revealed her sensitive nature, as well as a part of her history.

"Do not think me bold, Colonel Mansfield," she said, "I do not you as I do. But I am, I fear, a spoiled child. Mother was left a widow when I was very young, with an immense fortune in her hands, a large part of which became mine a year ago, when I became of age. She has also educated at home, but has allowed me always to have my own way in everything. It has made me independent and wilful, apt to speak just as I feel, and to set as I believe right. If I err, forgive me."

"Dear Miss Anna, your faults are all the faults of an angel, and I can never see them. Were I wealthy, placed above the influence of fashion which, alluring and flowing, carries poor humanity whither it wills, I would feel honored, dear, and say more to you now than honor will permit. For to tell you that I love you, to ask you to give your heart and hand to one unable to do more than to keep himself out of debt, and to clothe and educate one sweet sister, would indeed be dishonorable."

"Edgar Mansfield, I drop all titles, I scorn all cold ceremony, I hate conventionalities. I acknowledge that I love you—that nature whispers to me you are the one, the only one to whom I can confide the happiness of my life."

"Oh, Anna, is not this a dream?"

"No, Edgar Mansfield, it is real, and never was that I have uttered comes from my heart. The world, too cold, too cruel hearts as hearts are, may not understand me, but you will. Love springs into existence even as volcanic fires leap from the snow-covered mountains, and *I love!*"

This outburst of affection was succeeded by a cry of alarm. Anna Marston, raising her eyes, beheld, standing in the large window, fronting the parlor, save a few yards, the one immediately recognized. Her startled exclamation caused the owner of the face to fly, and pursuit was made in vain.

To account for the presence of this strange face at Miss Marston's window, it is necessary to return to the two gamblers. With bitter curses on his lips, Belphor rejoined his partner, Durant, and explained the manner in which Mansfield had saved the lady and that he had been literally refused an opportunity to make any acquaintance with her.

While he was threatening to challenge his rival, for such he mentally made him, the vagabond urchin who had shared in the work rushed up, demanding the five dollars which Belphor had promised him.

Belphor gave him the money, and the boy was about to run off when the gambler said:

"Not so fast, boy. I've more work for you. Do you see that officer walking toward the river? Well, I want him followed and watched. He'll go to his hotel first, that I am sure of. But after he comes out again, I want to know where he goes to, and I don't want him to know that he is watched. Do this and bring me information to my lodgings—there's my card, with the address—and I'll give you five dollars more."

"All right, guv'nor," returned the boy, who was about to set forth on the mission, when Durant stopped him. The latter, who had been intently observing his face for some moments, fancied that he detected in his features a striking resemblance to those of a miserly millionaire who pretended to be a childless man.

"Boy, what is your name?" Durant asked.

"*Jemiage*."

"Awnings? That is a singular name. Why are you called Awnings?"

"Because I was found under a heap of awnings when I was a squaler. But you'd better let me run after that coon, if you don't want him to get out of sight before I start."

With a motion Durant assented, and the boy started in pursuit of Col. Mansfield. The result of his mission has been inferred by the reader, for it was Awnings' face that had startled Miss Marston when she beheld it gleaming at her through the window.

Her startled cry caused the boy to beat a hasty retreat, and with rapid footsteps he made his way to the gambler's dwelling to make his report.

Mr. Belphor was alone in his chamber when the boy entered, but was joined by Mr. Leslie Durant before he had time to speak.

"Well, have you followed that officer," asked Belphor.

"I guess I have, and seen the lady too, and he was *so* lovin' with her. I was a ten feet of 'em for an hour, and, *gosh!* than a writer—is at present writing for that great story and sketch paper, the *New York Weekly*, a thrilling story of real life entitled "The Shadowed Altar." This is a story which cannot fail to deeply interest you, only all who are already married, but all who contemplate marriage. Every young man, every young woman, every old man, every child, in fact, who is capable of sober thought, will find room for reflection in the mysteries and incidents which hang around "The Shadowed Altar." We advise our readers to peruse it without fail.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby in Impudent Frame of Mind—The Members of the Kentucky Legislature Refuse to Stand by Principle.

LOUISVILLE, (wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) Feb. 9, 1870.

I don't know that reely there's any more room in living on this earth. The fifteenth amendment is adopted, and a nigger sweats will take the seat in the Senit wunst okkepied by that marter, Jeffeo Davis. It is time for me to go hents—I hev no desire to remane. I wood like to stay long enif to cossen the cookin of a red-hobbled barrel in the back room uv my blessid grosery in Noo York, and to kurse my ill Kentucky bruthern who hev got to hev sum one to look after them. I wood like to see the Kentucky idee so degrade hisself as to sell in that body beside him. I expected, and so kourse no white Kentucky dremerat wood

council may, if they deem it expedient, provide for the registration of the persons entitled to vote at the municipal election held under this act, which registration shall be made at such times and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. The provisions of sections 12, 13 and 14 of "an act to provide for the registration of electors," approved October 5, 1868, shall not apply to municipal elections held under this act.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That a majority of the mayor and council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The mayor and council shall fix their own sessions, and special meetings of the board may be called by the mayor at his own option, or by any two of the council. In case of the sickness or temporary absence of the mayor, the councilmen may appoint one of their own number to act as mayor during such sickness or absence, and such mayor *pr otempore* shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the mayor; but the mayor shall not vacate his office by any temporary absence from the town or State.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor shall possess within the corporate limits, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace in civil and criminal cases, and be subject to all corresponding duties and responsibilities, and for his services in such cases, shall be entitled to the fees which are or may be allowed by law to justices of the peace, and his signature or acts, in such cases, shall be of equal force as if done by him expressly as a justice; and from any judgment or decision of the mayor, sitting as a justice, the party desiring it may take an appeal or *certiorari* to the circuit court for the county of Perry, under such rules and regulations as are or may be prescribed by the laws of the State, for an appeal or *certiorari* from the judgment of a justice of the peace. He shall, however, as mayor, have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, adjudge, and determine suits, prosecutions or other proceedings for violation of the charter, ordinances or by-laws of the corporation; he shall have jurisdiction of all proceedings by motion, *scire facias* or other suits, or any penal bonds payable to the mayor, or mayor and council, or the ordinances of said corporation, including proceedings and suits against the officers of the corporation and the sureties on their official bonds, for non-payment of taxes or other moneys collected or received, or for other delinquencies or defaults in office. And upon the judgment of the mayor, in any case, in either branch of his jurisdiction, as mayor or as justice, execution or other appropriate process may be issued by the clerk of the corporation, directed to and to be executed by the marshal, which have the force and effect of an execution or other appropriate process, as the case may be, from any of the circuit courts of the State, and shall be executed by the marshal in the same manner as executions or other process, as the case may be, from such circuit courts. And from any judgment or decision of the mayor, as such, the party desiring it may take an appeal to the circuit court for Perry county, on giving bond with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the mayor, in twice the amount of the judgment or fine, and conditioned to prosecute the appeal to effect, and to satisfy such judgment as the said circuit court may render in the premises; but unless such appeal bond be given within five days from the date of said judgment or decision, then no appeal shall be allowed from the same. The proceedings on such appeal shall be such as are or may be prescribed by law in cases of appeal from justices of the peace.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor to see that the laws of the corporation be duly executed. He shall hold a court as often as may be necessary for the trial of offenders against its laws and ordinances, and other causes brought before him; he shall report to the board the negligence, incapacity or misconduct of any officer of the corporation; he shall recommend to the board from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the corporation, or measures for its good government or interest, as he may deem necessary and proper; he may in case of disturbance of the peace, invasion or insurrection, or whenever, in his opinion, the peace and security of the town require it, call on the sheriff of the county to aid in preserving the peace, by the use of all the means which the laws confer on said sheriff as a peace officer. He shall preside at all meetings of the board, when present; he shall perform all such other duties as the board may prescribe, and have authority, while holding his court, to punish any contempt of his court by fine, imprisonment, or either, but the imprisonment for such contempt shall not exceed twenty-four hours, and the fine shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and council shall have power to appoint a town marshal, clerk, treasurer, and assessor and collector of taxes, and such other officers or agents as may be necessary and proper to execute the powers conferred on the corporation, or as may be deemed proper for the good government of the town; to prescribe their duties, liabilities and powers; to require of them bonds with such security and in such amounts as may be deemed expedient, for the faithful discharge of their duties; to regulate and control them in the exercise of their respective duties; to remove or discharge at any time, any or all of such officers or agents, a majority of the board concurring in such removal; and to fix and regulate, from time to time, the compensation or salaries of all the officers of the corporation, including that of the mayor, but no increase in the salary or compensation of the mayor shall take effect during the term of office in which said increase was made; *Provided*, The annual salary of the mayor shall not exceed five hundred dollars; *And, provided further*, That the councilmen shall receive no compensation for their services. The officers of the corporation shall continue in office, (unless removed,) until the next annual election for mayor and council, and until their successors are qualified; but the board may at any time repeal, alter or amend the ordinances creating or employing said officers or agents, or regulating their duties or compensation, and may fill all vacancies that may occur in said offices. The clerk, assessor, collector, treasurer and marshal, and all such other officers as the board may require to give bond, shall before entering upon the discharge of their duties, give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the board, payable to the mayor and council in such penalty as may be prescribed by the board, with conditions to discharge faithfully all the duties of their respective offices, on which bonds suit and recovery may be had, before the mayor, or any other court having jurisdiction, in the name of the mayor and council, for the use of the corporation, or the person injured, and said bond shall remain for the breaches of its condition. And the mayor and council may provide summary remedies, by motion or otherwise, before the mayor, against the officers of the corporation and their sureties, for any official default or neglect.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the town [clerk] shall keep a regular record of the proceedings, orders, regulations and ordinances of the board, which shall be read to the board, and signed by the mayor or presiding chairman, and the same shall have the force and effect of a record; and a copy therefrom, certified by the clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence, in any court of record or elsewhere; and said record shall at all times be open to inspection. The clerk shall also keep a docket of all causes instituted before the mayor, as such, showing the order in which they are instituted, and noting and endorsing the orders, judgments, &c., therein, and the dates of the issuance and delivery of original and final process, to whom delivered, and the return thereon, or the substance thereof. And in another book he shall keep a minute or record of the orders, judgments, &c., in all causes before the mayor, as such. He shall keep a separate docket and a separate minute book of the cases instituted before the mayor as a justice of the peace, which shall be kept in the same manner as above provided, in reference to the causes before the mayor, as such. And the said clerk shall make full indexes, direct and reverse, for all of his said books; and he shall keep and preserve a regular file, as well the papers in all suits or causes before the mayor, as such, or as a justice, as all other papers belonging to the board. And the said dockets, records, indexes and files shall be open to public inspection, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe. And the said clerk shall perform all such other duties as the board may direct.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the marshal of said town shall have and possess, within the corporate limits, all the powers and rights of constables under the laws of the State, and shall be entitled to the same fees for like services. He shall also possess, within said limits, in preserving peace and making arrests, all the powers of the sheriff as a peace officer. He shall execute the orders, notices and processes of the Board to him directed, and all warrants, precepts, executions, and all processes from the mayor's court, and perform such other duties as the board may prescribe, and be subject to all the liabilities and remedies which they may provide. The mayor and council may allow to the marshal such salary or compensation, in addition to the specified fees to which he may be entitled, as they deem proper; and in all cases where the marshal is a party to any suit or proceeding before the mayor, they shall appoint some person to act as special marshal.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and council shall have power and authority to declare, prevent and remove nuisances; to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases within the town, and provide places for the reception of the sick; to erect a hospital, calaboose, town hall, and any other buildings or work necessary or expedient for the use of the town, or join with the county of Perry in any such erections, by contracts made with the proper authorities of the county; or to acquire by lease, purchase or other contract, or in any other way, the use of houses or buildings for any purposes necessary or convenient for said town; to establish night watches; to license and regulate retailing of liquors within the corporate limits; and to provide for annulling and revoking such licenses on good cause being shown; to close up retail establishments for such time as they deem necessary; to prohibit the retailing of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits, whenever they deem it expedient; to erect and repair bridges; to construct drains and sewers and keep them in repair; to establish a fire company, if they deem it expedient, and provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to regulate partition fences and determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; to prohibit and disperse all unlawful and disorderly assemblies; to license and regulate hawkers and pedlars, and for good cause to annul their licenses; to license, restrain and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions or shows for money, of whatever character, kind or name, and also lectures and concerts for pay, except lectures, concerts and festivals for charitable purposes; to license and regulate hackney coaches, hacks, carriages, wagons, carts and drays, running for hire within the corporate limits; to license and regulate pawnbrokers, auctioneers, commission merchants, drygoods and grocery merchants, and the keepers of hotels, eating houses, livery and sale stables, beer shops, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, and stores or shops for the sale of any goods, provisions, drugs, or any other commodity or article whatever; to fix the price of or taxes on all licenses granted by the corporation, and to enforce the collection of the same; to restrain and prohibit gambling and gaming houses, and houses of ill-fame; to establish and regulate markets, and to prohibit the sale of meat, poultry, fish or game, except at the public market or markets; to preserve, manage and regulate all burying grounds or cemeteries belonging to the corporation, and remove them, and to establish, regulate and manage new ones; to sink and keep in repair public wells; to prohibit and punish violations of the Sabbath; to prevent stock of any kind from running at large in the public streets or alleys of the town; to require the fencing or enclosing of any vacant lot in said town; to cause to be taken from time to time a census of said town; to keep and repair the streets, alleys and avenues of said town; to discontinue and close them when expedient; to widen, or change their direction, and to open new ones; to regulate weights and measures; to purchase all such real estate and personal property as may be deemed necessary and proper for the use, improvement or convenience of the town, and to provide for the payment for the same; to pave, gravel, or otherwise improve any street or sidewalk, and provide the means therefor by assessment on the owners of property to be benefitted thereby, and to collect and enforce such assessment as other taxes; to prohibit riots, affrays, assaults and batteries, and all other breaches of the peace, and misdemeanors; to provide for the punishment by fine, or by fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment, or by work on the streets, or other work of the town, for any breach of the by-laws or ordinances of the corporation; but no fine shall exceed fifty dollars, and no imprisonment or work on the streets, or other work of the town, shall exceed fifteen days; and also to provide in cases where fine and costs are not paid by the party convicted, that the party so in default shall work out such fine and costs under the direction of the town officer; and to pass all such laws, by-laws and ordinances, as may be necessary and proper to execute the powers in this charter granted, not contrary to the constitution and laws of the State, or to the restrictions in this act expressed.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and council shall have authority to cause all vagrants, or idle or disorderly persons, all persons of ill-fame or evil life, and such as have no visible means of support, or are likely to become a public charge as paupers, or are found begging or drunk in or about the streets, or who can show no reasonable course of business or employment in the town; all who have no fixed place of residence, or cannot give a good account of themselves; all who are grossly indecent in language or behavior publicly on the streets; and all prostitutes, or such as lead notoriously a lewd or lascivious course of life, to give security for their good behavior for a reasonable time, and to indemnity the town against any charge for their support; and in case of their refusal or inability to give such security, to cause them to be confined to labor for a limited time, not exceeding five days in any one month, unless such security shall be sooner given, which said labor shall be such as may be designated by the mayor and council for the benefit of the town; and if such persons shall be found afterwards so offending, such security may be again required, and in want thereof, the like proceedings may again be had, from time to time, as often as may be necessary in each and every month.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it is deemed expedient by the mayor and council to widen or extend a street, lane or alley, the mayor shall summon five freeholders, inhabitants of the town, not directly interested in the lands or lots through which such street, lane or alley is to be widened, extended or opened, who being first sworn by the mayor to assess and value what damages will be sustained by the owners of said lots or lands, by reason of the widening, extending or opening of such street, lane or alley as proposed, taking into consideration the benefit to such lots or lands, resulting therefrom, shall assess such damages, which assessment may be made by the vote of a majority of said freeholders, and must be reduced to writing, subscribed by a majority of such freeholders, and delivered to the town clerk, who must record the same; and before such street, lane or alley shall be opened, widened or extended, the damages so assessed shall be paid to the parties entitled thereto; notice of the time and place of such assessment shall be given for such time and in such manner as the board may by ordinance provide: *Provided*, That where the widening, extending, improvement or opening of a street, lane or alley will be of benefit to the owners of lots or lands on or through which or adjacent to which the same is widened, extended, improved or opened, the mayor and council may provide the means therefor by assessments on the owners of such lots or lands to be benefitted thereby, or by assessments on the lots or lands to be thus benefitted, and may enforce and collect such assessment as other taxes. And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section, the board may adopt such rules and regulations on the subject, not inconsistent herewith, as they may deem expedient; and either party may appeal from any assessment made under the provisions of this section to the circuit court of Perry county, within ten days from the making of such assessment, under the rules and regulations governing appeals from the judgments and decisions of the mayor. But in case the appeal is taken by the corporation, the appeal bond must be approved by the clerk of the circuit court.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and council shall have authority to levy taxes, in the months of March and April of each year, on the real and personal property within said town, except such as is or may be exempt from taxation under the laws of this State, or of the United States; on auction sales; on capital employed in business in said town; on itinerant transient merchants or traders; sales of merchandize; and all other subjects of taxation within said town on which State taxes are now or shall hereafter be levied by the laws of Alabama; *Provided, however*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales under judicial proceedings, or by executors, administrators or guardians, or under deed for the security or payment of debts.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the said taxes on real and personal property, for municipal purposes, shall not in any one year exceed one per cent. on the value of such property, and shall be laid according to assessment and valuation of the property taxed, made by the assessor, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe; which assessment and valuation the mayor and council shall have authority to review and correct as they may deem just and proper. In making assessment, the rule of assessment shall be the cash value of the property assessed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and council are hereby authorized and required annually to to collect a tax of one half of one per centum upon the assessed value of the real and personal estate within said corporation; the amount so obtained to be paid over prior to the first day of June of each year, to the county superintendent of education, to be by him expended for the maintenance of free public schools within said corporation, in accordance with the laws and regulations enacted by the State board of education.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and council shall have authority to require each male inhabitant, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to work five days in each and every year on the streets of said town, under the direction and control of the street superintendent, or other officer appointed by the board for that purpose; *Provided*, That any person so required to work on said streets, may relieve himself of the same by paying the sum of two dollars and fifty cents to the treasurer of said town, taking his receipt therefor; *Provided, further*, That the inhabitants of said town are exempt from working on the roads and highways out of the corporate limits.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and council may, if they deem it expedient, require merchants and other persons liable to pay taxes upon auction sales, or sales of merchandise, and commodities offered for sale, to give into the town clerk, or assessor, quarterly or annually, statements under oath, of the gross amount of such sales, or of the amount and value of the goods or other commodities received or sold during the preceding quarter or year, as the case may be, and may levy and collect taxes on such sales, or on such goods and other commodities, quarterly or annually, as they may deem expedient and proper.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given said mayor and council to establish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act, for the assessment and collection of the taxes authorized by this act, as they may deem expedient, and to provide and employ all lawful means and proceedings to enforce and collect the same, and to impose such fines and penalties, subject to the restrictions hereinbefore expressed, for the violation of their ordinances in reference to the taxes and revenue of the town, as they may deem requisite and proper; *Provided*, That the powers conferred by this section shall not extend to imprisonment for any mistake, fraud or other defect in the assessment or levy of the taxes; said board may, if they deem it necessary or expedient, set aside such assessment or levy, in whole or in part, according to the circumstances, and direct a new assessment or levy, in whole or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That all taxes assessed or levied in pursuance of the authority conferred by this act, shall have the force and effect of a judgment and execution at law, and shall constitute a lien on the property assessed and on all other property within the corporate limits, belonging to the party against whom the same are assessed or levied; and the person appointed to collect such taxes, must on failure to pay, collect the same by levy and sale of the property of the person to whom assessed; or if assessed to an owner unknown, by a sale of the property. All such sales of property for the non-payment of taxes, must be after thirty days notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in said town. The person appointed to collect such taxes shall make such sales under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, and shall give to the purchaser of any real estate so sold a certificate of purchase, in such form as the board may prescribe, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings, and of all the facts stated therein; and also that all the requirements of the law in reference to the levy and assessment of the taxes and the sale of property have been complied with; *Provided, however*, That real estate sold for the payment of taxes under this act may be redeemed, at any time within two years from the date of the sale, on the payment of the amount for which such property was sold, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum, and all taxes and costs which have accrued; and if the purchaser does not reside within the limits of the corporation, the same may be redeemed by payment made into the corporation treasury, for the benefit of the purchaser; and infants, lunatics and married women shall be allowed one year, after the removal of their respective disabilities, for the redemption of their real estate; and upon such payment or deposit being made within the period allowed for the redemption, the title created by such sale and certificate, shall cease and determine, and the purchaser or claimant under him shall relinquish possession, or on failure to do so, be liable for an unlawful detainer.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That no prosecution, suit or claim whatever, pending or to be brought under existing laws, shall in any manner be affected, impaired or altered by the passage of this act.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 16, 1870.

No. 111.] AN ACT

Relating to the place of meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the meetings of the stockholders of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company may be held either within or without the State of Alabama.

Approved, February 14, 1870.

No. 112.] AN ACT

Relating to bills of exceptions.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That bills of exceptions in the several counties of this State, in which such bills are or were by law authorized to be signed, shall be of the same force and have the same effect if signed in pursuance of an agreement of counsel of the parties, notwithstanding they may have been signed in vacation, as if they had been signed in term time, at the term when the judgment was rendered. This bill shall apply to judgments heretofore rendered, and to bills of exceptions heretofore signed.

Approved, February 14, 1870.

No. 114.] AN ACT

To provide for the extension of certain State bonds, due and payable in London on the first day of June, 1870.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to renew the bonds of the State of Alabama, issued in pursuance of the act entitled "An Act to extend the public debt about to fall due," approved January 16, 1850, payable in London on the first day of June 1870, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the bonds given in extension under this act shall be payable on the first day of June, 1890, to the financial agent or agents of the State of Alabama, in their official capacity, and by them endorsed in the same capacity, and renewable at the pleasure of the State, and shall be signed by the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, and the great seal of the State shall be affixed thereto; coupons shall be attached for the payment of interest annually, on the first day of June in each year, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, which said coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer of the State of Alabama, or such person as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Auditor shall register, number and keep a correct account of the bonds issued and disposed of under this act.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the expenses incurred in carrying this act into effect shall be paid upon the order of the Governor of the State of Alabama, and on a warrant drawn by the Auditor on the Treasurer of the State, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 17, 1870.

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The Doctors in Council.

The "Medical Association of the State of Alabama" was reorganized at Selma on the 3d day of March, 1868. Twenty members were present at the meeting. The next meeting was held in Mobile, on the 2d day of last March. The membership was increased at that meeting to thirty-four. The gentlemen present represented the highest talent of the profession in this State. The proceedings were of so interesting a character as to attract complimentary notice from the leading medical journals of the North. Much of this success was due to the admirable management of Dr. R. F. Michel, President of the Association, whose earnest appeal we publish to his professional brethren to attend the approaching session, which assembles in this city on the third Tuesday in next month.

Can it be necessary to use argument or persuasion, to induce the members of the most responsible profession on earth to do that which must result, not only in great improvement of themselves, but will also benefit the hosts of suffering humanity? It is easy for a physician to know too little, to the serious injury of patients who rely upon his skill and knowledge. The great Dunglison himself never knew too much, although he had exhausted the medical lore of those who preceded him, and daily added from his own experience to what he had learned of others. He nor any other great physician ever was at the moment when, standing in the awful presence of physical humanity, with its wonderful mechanism and its Protean phenomena of health and disease, he could say—"Here I rest—thy mysteries are all unfolded." There is no limit to the functional derangements, no end to the morbific variations of our multiform natures. So can there be no cessation of study nor circumscription of progress in medical science. Whoever imagines that his professional attainments are completed by the collegiate diploma, must ever remain a mere pathological mechanic. The one who recognizes the higher standard of practice than blind, unvarying obedience to the generalization of the books, too often exalted into a rule and kills according to law. Constant advance in knowledge; an intelligent independence of judgment; a discriminative scrutiny of disease embodied in the patient, to the disregard at times of disease described on paper; prompt willingness to communicate one's own discoveries to the profession at large, and ardent desire to learn the developments of others; a never abated struggle to penetrate the innermost secrets of physical existence, should characterize him who aspires to take the solemn trust of life into his keeping.

To the qualification of this splendid character, nature must contribute largely. Her gifts have many media of improvement. Is there one of all the many, more productive of valuable fruit at such small cost of time, money and exertion, than these medical associations. Isolated facts are aggregated; theories are compared, combined, modified, corrected or condemned; merit has opportunity to assert its claims to distinction, and self-satisfied pedantry shamed into progressive effort. Professional ethics become better understood and the standard of professional worth would be elevated. Mutual respect would follow acquaintanceship. Honorable and generous rivalry would unite to spur every member of an association to greater zeal and industry. Charlatanism, able to hold its own against individual opposition, would be destroyed by the power of organized legitimacy. The desire to appear well before their fellows and to hear their praise from the public, would lead the members to pay attention to the cultivation of literary respectability, which is sadly neglected in this section. We should not much longer have men calling themselves doctors, who are unable to spell correctly and cannot write a decent report of a case to save their lives. This South, which is so boastful of its superiority, would not always labor under the disgrace of learning the pathology and treatment of its own peculiar diseases from the pages of Northern authors. To be a physician would come to be regarded as a guarantee that a man could at least speak decent English. If proper esprit-de-corps and faithful attendance characterize the membership of these associations, we advance, as a final argument in their favor, that intelligent patients would very soon employ no physician who was not connected with one.

We hope, therefore, that every member of the medical profession, who can possibly attend, will be present in this city, on the third Tuesday in March, and in aid of this desirable event, we request papers throughout the State to give a place to Dr. Michel's address. We do this all the more cheerfully, for the reason that these medical societies have, so far as we know, been utterly free from the prejudices, sectionalism and politico-social animosities which have disgraced nearly every other attempt at associated enterprize in the South, even lifting their unholy heads in so-called Christian assemblies. May the same bountiful and liberal spirit which actuated the National Medical Association, composed mostly of Northern men, to confer the Presidency upon Dr. Baldwin, prevail in the proceedings of our State Association.

White Immigration.

Mr. Nininger, Representative from Lowndes, has now at work on his plantation two Germans, and will soon receive several more. We await the results of this experiment with much interest, as going a long way to determine the conditions of this State in relation to white laborers. He knows that they will not be content with the rude, though sufficient, fare customarily furnished our colored hands, nor will they bear the insulting supercilliousness which takes for granted that a laborer and a mule are alike ignorant and to be driven. Knowing, as he does, that Germans of the poorest class even are pretty well educated, and that their minds are as active as their muscles, he will spare them the humiliation of feeling that they have reached a land where willingness to work with one's own hands is treated as a confession of brute inferiority. They will have their feelings and tastes consulted to the full extent consistent with the honest discharge of their duties as employees. Well fed, kindly dimissed and respectfully treated, they will have only the difficulties of the climate and their unfamiliarity to the cultivation of our peculiar products to solve. If they can stand out-door work here, without injury, and like to raise cotton, prepare for the March election, he will be full of this desirable population in a little while.

Eight-Hour Law.

The Fortieth Congress passed a resolution making eight hours the daily period of labor in the government shops. Different officers of the government place different constructions on this resolution. Some decided that Congress intended to shorten the hours of labor, but did not mean to diminish the pay below the sum previously given for ten hours work. Others maintained that wages were to be reduced in proportion to the shortening of the time. Confusion was the result, with injury in some cases to the government mechanics. The present Congress has been asked to explain by law the intent of the resolution. In order to permit the Hon. George Spencer, Senator from this State, a chance to express his views upon this matter, the question was called up, out of regular order, on January 20th. Mr. Spencer made an elaborate and earnest appeal in favor of the laboring class of the country, and urged Congress to declare that, in reducing the hours of day's work, it had no intention to reduce the pay—that the object was to give workmen in the employ of the government the advantages of leisure for rest, recreation and improvement, enjoyed in a much greater degree already by its clerks and officials. Mr. Spencer is only just in offering this argument, and is considerately kind in thus espousing the cause of the working masses.

The grievances of the laboring people are not to be redressed, however, or removed by merely shortening their hours of toil. Their worst suffering is not cause by overwork, nor is their greatest want for more leisure time. Nine-tenths of the real evils of the laboring classes it result from misdeepsy. Capital, used in combination with labor to make wealth, estimates its value in the partnership too highly, and pays the labor only a mite of the profits. The capitalist, whose greatest talent is frequently his pookstbook, sometimes even doubles his money, while the labor, which exists his capital, deteriorates, out of the brain and all the muscle, is fed on the "crumbs that fall from the rich man's table." The rule is almost universal that a man who works manually for a living never gets anything more than a living by his mere work. When the work stops, the living stops. Brain, mechanical genius, and not money saved from his wages, has been the foundation of every fortune made by a working man. The mechanic who has only average ability cannot expect to leave his tools. He cannot lay up enough money to enable him to quit work while he lives. Hence, when it is proposed to shorten his hours of labor, although there is no cutting down of wages, he is relieved where relief is least needed. Ten hours labor per day has left him a robust constitution, good for all you can put on it to do until age bends down its strength. He could stand the work, and does not particularly need more spare time than he already has, to brood over the privations and hard economies of a laborer's lot. What he requires to make him and those dependent upon him more comfortable, contented and happy, is more of that which he creates—money—wealth. He does not need the same pay for less labor, but more pay for the same labor. His two hours idleness will not buy him better food, or finer clothes, or furnish his house more comfortably.

The problem to be solved—and the next two decades will have to solve it—is the relative value of labor and money in copartnership—the relative rights of the partners respectively furnishing each. Labor does not get a fair share of its product. It wants this fair share. To give it less, but no more money, is very like handing it a stone when it asks for bread, and while we thank Mr. Spencer and all others who raise their voices in behalf of the advancement of the workpeople, we would urge them to address their efforts and ability to other and more effective modes of relief. They will find themselves aided by the discussions now going on in America among more intelligent of our mechanics. If these self-cultured men have progressed no further, they have reached, and will not recede from, the conviction that a man's labor, honestly and persistently employed without hurt to the laborer's mind or body, should receive a compensation that relieves it from fear of suffering and gives him the means to live in tolerable comfort and respectability.

National Citizenship.

The ratification of the XVth Amendment is the preface of a system of legislation by Congress, upon the subject of suffrage, which will make glorious fact of what has hitherto been empty declaration. Jefferson wrote almost at the beginning of America's grand first epistle of freedom, "We hold these truths to be self evident."

"That all men are created equal."

"That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;"

"That among these are life, *liberty* and the pursuit of happiness."

That governments derive their just powers "from the consent of the governed."

While we have no doubt that Thomas Jefferson and the greatest number of his great compatriots believed slavery to be an iniquity—a wrong to the slave, a curse to the master, a sin against God—we will not pretend to argue that he and they intended, by the above declarations, to affirm the corollary of their belief, by freeing the slave and giving him the natural political rights of manhood. Nor do we care to cite the instances which show that the giants of the colonial days were, many of them, willing to acknowledge that the negro was politically a "man," despite his race and color. It is unnecessary to adduce the facts to prove that the negro's "condition" alone prevented our revolutionary sires from founding the Republic upon the principle of this XVth Amendment. All this world doubtless make their memories more honorable, but could not assist the present generation in the perfection of its work. We choose to leave their actions, intentions and opinions to the past which they illustrate.

What they intended or did not intend *their* government to be, it is enough for us to know that the men of this day design the Republic to be one "in spirit and in truth," as well as in name. The XVth Amendment binds the nation to fulfill to freedom the broken vows of a century. "All men" are governed. The "consent of the governed" must be obtained. How can it be obtained except through the ballot? "All men are created equal. This equality of nature must be assured. How can it be assured except by making the original conditions of citizenship identical throughout the land? The constitution gives to citizens of each State the "privileges and immunities" of citizenship in "the several States." Certainly it is proper that this right to vote in a foreign State, forfeitable only for crime or incompetency. Put this previous guarantee of the constitution together with the Fifteenth Amendment, and show, if possible, what authority is left to any State to define suffrage citizenship. Would the nation have done anything worth the poor man's thanks, if it gigantic penalty Tennessee to sell the ballot at tax-auctions, or New York to continue her property qualification. May the recent slave States, in all of which ignorance was by law the penalty of poverty, establish an educational qualification which will deprive thousands of white and black voters of the only means of protection they have against the hate and oppression of the angry and vindictive master class? Has the nation spent so much, bled so freely, waited so patiently and legislated so carefully, to devise constitutional letters of political marque and reprisal? If so, a fig for the amendment. Congress will merely have kept "the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the hope."

This amendment means a universal and uniform suffrage citizenship of the United States, or it means nothing. It means that citizenship, in a political sense, implies and involves the possession of the ballot. Born to citizenship, a man has under it the right vote. When citizenship is conferred by naturalization, the ballot is conferred with it. It can be denied to no man morally competent to use it. Its forfeiture can be exacted only in punishment for crime. The citizenship is national now. War made it so. Rights of citizenship must be co-extensive.

Congress ought, therefore, to define positively, at once and for the whole country, the qualifications of a suffragan, and the qualifications ought to be the possession of sound mind and non-criminal character. Any addition to these qualification will re-establish, in the South at least, a tyranny over the "forty million" by the "upper ten." We have had a few years relief from the miseries of that condition, which is so delightful that we desire it continued. We want to remain free a while longer. Will Congress vitalize the Amendment, or will it leave the fundamental law to be at the mercy of those who hate alike the negro, the poor man and Republicanism? Are we to begin immediately a truly national existence, or to return to the tried and condemned pettiness of State Sovereignty? Let us hope that the day is at hand when a man may safely plead, in defence of his rights against the outrages or restrictions of any State, "I am an American."

A Good Officer.

Hon. J. L. Pennington, Senator from Lee, was one of the comparatively few native Southerners who early appreciated the necessities and promptly entered upon the discharge of the duties of the political condition of his section after the war. This, of course, allied him with the Republican party, of which he has ever since been an efficient and reliable member. His ability is fine; his services have been equal to the demands of the party for them, both in the legislative halls and upon the stump. Faithful to the principles of Republican justice, he voted for the XVth Amendment and the common carrier bill, and inspired by Republican liberality, he ardently championed the memorial for the removal of disabilities. Upon this record, he is popular at home and enjoys throughout the State a reputation sufficient to gratify any reasonable prid.

Anson Burlingame.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 24.]

After an illness of but four days, Mr. Burlingame, the world-known diplomatist of Chinese affairs, died yesterday at St. Petersburh, in the 48th year of his age. Anson Burlingame was born in New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, November 14, 1822. His youth was spent on the Western frontiers, at one time actively with surveying parties, and at another participating in the making of Indian treaties, far beyond the confines of civilization. He laid the foundation of his education at the Branch University of Michigan, but removing to Massachusetts he entered Harvard University, where he received a degree in 1846. He afterward studied and practiced law in Boston, and married the daughter of Isaac Livermore of Cambridge. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and was a member of the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts. He was elected a Representative in the XXXIVth Congress, re-elected to the XXXVth and XXXVIth, serving therein on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Austria, and subsequently to China. The latter position he held until 1867, when he accepted a diplomatic appointment from China to the United States and European Powers.

Mr. Burlingame was first brought prominently into public notice in the year 1856, when his scathing denunciations of Preston S. Brooks, for the perpetration of the outrageous assault upon Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber, drew forth a challenge from the "bully," which he promptly accepted, proposing to go to Canada and meet him with rifles. Brooks faltered and hesitated, pretending to fear violence in making a trip through the Northern States to Canada, and was arrested by the authorities, as also was Burlingame. The honors rested with the latter, and the bully was generally regarded as a poltroon. The affair created an excitement throughout the land, which was only exceeded by that of the Sumner assault itself. Mr. Burlingame made a statement concerning the affair, which was printed in the *Tribune* of July 28, 1856, which concludes as follows:

"Self-respect requires me to say that I can never again recognize, save to do him a kindness, if it should be in my power, Preston S. Brooks. I hand him over to that public, North and South, which is ever scornful of those who boast much and perform little. And he whose convictions I fear I have intruded, I pray them to remember that forgiveness is a higher quality than justice. I cast myself on their generous hearts, which are always tender, always loving. Let them not forget when passing on my conduct the sneers I have seen, the taunts I have heard; how the old State we all love has been insulted, her cherished Senator stricken down, and how he yet lingers in almost helpless illness. As you, of my own State, remember these things, you will not entirely blame me if in a moment of indignation I was willing to stand up at the hazard of my life, and what is dearer than life, the insulted honor of those who have always been kind to me. I can no no-duelist. I seek no man's life. I have but acted in the spirit of the speech I made when I said that, if pushed too long and too far, there were men from the Old Bay State who would defend her honor and the freedom of speech in whatever field they might be assaulted. My course became to me a defence of Liberty against Slavery, a struggle for freedom of speech against freedom of the bludgeon, and the only way that seemed to be left was that by which we could defend ourselves."

The fact that Burlingame had boarded the "Bully" Brooks on his own ground to the discomfiture of the latter, was accepted by the public as a full atonement for the indiscretion of having incidentally countenanced dueling, and Anson Burlingame was the hero of the hour. In the campaign of 1860 Mr. Burlingame took an active part, and in 1861 he was appointed Minister to Austria, and subsequently to China.

From his acceptance of the Austrian Ministry, in 1861, Mr. Burlingame's life was of the quiet diplomatic order until the latter part of 1867, when the fact that he had undertaken a mission from China to the rest of the civilized world made him one of the observed of all observers. In March, 1868, he came with the Chinese Embassy to this country, and was enthusiastically received everywhere. In conjunction with his associates he negotiated additional articles to the treaty of 1858 between China and the United States, granting important privileges to American citizens in China, making mutual concessions for the advantage of both nations, and providing for the introduction of modern improvements in the Chinese Empire through the good offices of the United States, and the treaty was signed July 4. In the fall of 1868, after a pleasant sojourn in this country, Mr. Burlingame went with the Embassy to England. He and his associates were at first received by the British press with some ridicule as having no mission to perform, but as a matter of fact he succeeded in establishing a much more friendly understanding between the two governments of Britain and China than previously existed. Subsequently the Mission visited France and Prussia. A short time since Mr. Burlingame went to St. Petersburg, where he died.

Regardless of attacks which have been made upon him from all quarters, and sensibly insensible to ridicule, Mr. Burlingame has, since his undertaking of the Chinese mission to outside civilization, steadily minded his own business, performed the duties of his position, and has been the instrument of bringing about measures which will be of vast benefit to the world. Mr. Burlingame was a man not indeed of extraordinary abilities, but possessed of a keen intellect and quick appreciation. He was a fervid orator—a little inclined in earlier life to the "spread-eagle" style; but he subsequently developed into a prudent legislator and a sagacious diplomat. No man in his position could have better served both our country and China than Mr. Burlingame, and he dies certain of a long life in the grateful memory of this nation.

United States Supreme Court.

We take the following important decision from the special telegrams to the Philadelphia *Press*:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The United States Supreme Court decrees that Indiana divorces, if valid there, are valid throughout the country.

Benjamin H. Cheever vs. Jesse B. Wilson and Jamie J. Worcester. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. This was an action brought to enforce the provisions of a decree of divorce granted in Indiana between the plaintiff in error and defendant Worcester. The decree also provided for the appropriation of certain property in the District of Columbia, belonging to the wife, towards the support and maintenance of her children of the marriage, which were in the custody of the father. This portion of the decree the mother subsequently refused to execute, although after it was made she had entered into an agreement with Cheever to do the very acts directed therein, insisting that the proceedings in the Indiana court were void for want of jurisdiction, and the court below so held it.

Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree below and recommitting the cause, with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion, which finds the decree of divorce in the Indiana court to be valid, the court having had jurisdiction of the parties by the appearance of the husband in the action, and entering the question there. The decree for that reason is conclusive upon the parties to the suit, and as it is valid by the laws of Indiana, and has never been questioned there, under the Constitution of the United States it must prevail in every portion of the country. The Court also asserts that, so far from being bound by the domicil of her husband, a married woman may acquire a residence independent of the husband wherever such a residence is necessary to the protection of her rights by litigation.

The court rests its decision as to the disposition of the property upon the agreement of the two subsequent to the divorce, and do not find it necessary to inquire into the authority of the Indiana court to make the decree in respect of the property in the District of Columbia. This last act between Mr. Cheever and Mrs. Worcester is held to be sufficient consideration to support it, and on this point without going beyond it. Mrs. Cheever, subsequent to the divorce, married Worcester, and hence she is made the defendant by that name.

The United States *vs.* Henry C. Dewitt. Certificate of division from the Circuit Court of Michigan. The defendant was indicted under section twenty-one of the act of March, 1867, for selling petroleum oil for illuminating purposes, inflammable at a less temperature than 110 degrees Fahrenheit. On demurrer the following question arose, on which the judges were divided, and they accordingly certified here: Whether the facts charged constitute any offence under a valid law, and whether the twenty-first section of the act is a valid and constitutional law.

Mr. Chief Justice CHASE now delivered the opinion of the court, holding that Congress has no constitutional power to establish police regulations within the States, and that the law in question, being an enactment for the protection of consumers against danger in the use of oil too inflammable for safety, is such a regulation, and is therefore unconstitutional and void. The questions were answered in the negative, except that in respect of the second: the law is held to be valid as to all territory of the United States outside the limits of any State.

Henry Pelham vs. David G. Rose et al. Certificate of division from the circuit court for the district of Indiana. This was a libel under the collection act of 1862 against a promissory note belonging to Pelham for $2,000. The marshal returned that he had arrested the property, and in pursuance of an order of the court the note was sold to Rose, the marshal making the sale, and his sureties to recover the amount of the note, arresting a false return to the writ of monition by the marshal, and that the seizure of the note was never made, it having been all the while in [Pelham's] possession, in Kentucky. The defendants demurred, and the court differing in opinion on the question whether the actual seizure of the note in the case was necessary, and whether the return of the marshal should be construed to mean that such seizure was made, and whether the proceedings below sefopped Pelham from maintaining an action on the note, certified them to this court.

Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the court, answering the first two questions in the affirmative, holding that it was the property and credit in the note in question whose seizure was contemplated, and not the mere debt of the maker of the note to Pelham. The third question was considered hypercritical, and was therefore not answered.

John E Mole *vs.* Benjamin Mole and wife. Appeal from the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In this case John E. Mole agreed, in furtherance of the marriage between his son, the defendant, and the lady who became his wife, to give the intended bride a lot of land, provided a house for their home was built upon it with money belonging to her. The marriage took place and the house was built. Subsequently, the husband and wife being absent and the house being unoccupied, the donor took possession and has since held it, professing to have afterwards determined not to make the gift of the property.

The court below sustained the contract, and decreed a specific performance. This court now affirmed that decree. Mr. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion, holding that the building of the house with the knowledge and consent of the donor, was sufficient evidence of part performance to take the case out of the statute of frauds, and that this was not a case for damages to the aggrieved parties, but for specific performance.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the Mobile School Question.

For the benefit of the public, we print this morning the decision rendered by Judge Peck upon this vexed question:

The Mobile School Commissioners *vs.* G. L. Putnam, *et al.*—January Term, 1870.

1st. From the best reflection we have in so short a time been able to give to it, we hold: 1st. That "the Mobile School Commissioners" constitute a Public Corporation, created for great public educational purposes, and that the charter of said corporation being public in its character, may be altered and amended, at the will and pleasure of the General Assembly of the State. *The Regents of the University of Alabama vs. Winston*, 5 Stewart & Porter, 17.

2d. That the funds provided for and devoted to the object of this important trust, and which have been, and are from time to time increased and augmented by the bounties and from the revenues of the State, although the State may not have the constitutional power to divert them from the purposes of the said trust, may nevertheless change the administrators of said trust funds, and in her wisdom and direction direct the mode and manner of its administration, and how and by whom, the funds devoted by the State for the purposes aforesaid, are to be paid and applied.

3rd. That the charter of said corporation does not constitute a contract between the State, on the one hand, and the said School Commissioners on the other hand, the obligation of which is secured and protected from impairment by the constitution of the United States.

4th. That the present constitution of the State, nor the legislation of the Board of Education created by it, does not direct, nor are they designed to, nor have they or either of them diverted the said trust funds, from the objects and purposes for which they were or are intended.

5th. That the bill of complaint taken in connection with the answer of the defendant, said Putnam, does not show that the said trust funds have been, or are, in danger of being either wasted, diverted, or misapplied.

6th. That the educational institutions of the State, with all other educational institutions in this State, are legally under the management and control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Board of Education of this State, created by the constitution thereof; and that said Board of Education has full legislative powers in reference to it, and all other public educational institutions in the State, and that its acts, when approved by the Governor, or re-enacted as provided in section 5th of article XI. of said constitution, have the force and effect of law, unless and until repealed by the General Assembly.

PECK, C. J.—This case comes here on appeal from a decretal order of the chancellor dissolving an injunction heretofore granted, on the filing of the bill of complaint in this behalf.

Section 3439 of the Revised Code enacts that such cases must be heard and determined at the first term of the court after such an appeal is taken.

The argument has just closed, on this, the last day of the term, leaving but little time to consider and determine a question of so much gravity and importance.

For these and other reasons, not here mentioned, we hold that the said injunction heretofore granted was unadvisedly granted, and that the decretal order of the chancellor dissolving the same is right and free from error.

If it shall be deemed best, an opinion will hereafter be prepared and filed, setting forth more at length the reasons for affirming the order and decree of the chancellor in this behalf.

Let the decree of the court below dissolving the injunction be affirmed, and the appellant will pay the costs of said appeal in this court and in the court below.

Address to the Medical Profession of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 26, 1870.

As the presiding officer of the Medical Association of the State of Alabama, it becomes my pleasing duty to remind you that our annual meeting will be held on the third Tuesday of March, in the city of Montgomery.

It is unnecessary for me to urge upon you the necessity for making every effort to assemble, and discuss the best means for the advancement of the general good of our noble profession.

To self-sacrificing nature of our duties, and the partialities of patients, are frequently urged as a reason why it is impossible for a practitioner of medicine to leave his home at any fixed time. This certainly, in some instances, may be a valid excuse; but there can surely be found some members in each society or locality, who can be relieved for a short time from such duties, and, like all other bodies of men engaged in the interest of a great science, they should be willing themselves to make every sacrifice which concerns their personal affairs alone, for the general good. Your expenses are lessened by the contraction decision of the railroad and steamboat directors, who have kindly consented to allow you to travel to and from our city at half fare, where every arrangement necessary to a generous and hospitable reception has been provided.

It is only in associations of this character, that we are enabled to unite in common council, for the purpose of promoting the efficiency and advancement of our profession in all parts of the State.

Let me, therefore, in conclusion, implore you in the name of the sacred mission in which you are engaged, to make every sacrifice to attend this meeting, and I trust that you will come prepared to furnish to your brothers in the profession your valuable experience and counsel. I am, *very* respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. MICHEL.

Alabama State Fair—1870.

To the Alabama Press:

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to lay before you the liberal prizes offered this year for the encouragement of agricultural productions and to ask that you will direct attention to the same in such manner as you may deem best calculated to promote the common interests.

Premium List—Department Number 1—Plantation and Farm—Class 1—Field Crops for Alabama exclusively.

For best four acres of cotton, not less than fifteen hundred pounds—premium	$ 50
For best ten acres cotton, not less than 1,800 pounds per acre	100
For the best acre of cotton, not less than 2000 pounds per acre	25
For the best sample, one bale Cotton	10
For the best variety of Cotton	20
For best four acres of Indian Corn, not less than sixty bushels per acre	50
For best variety of Bread Corn, one bushel as sample	10
For best acre of Indian Corn, not less than seventy bushels	25
Best variety of Corn for all purposes, one bushel as sample	10
For best four acres of Wheat, not less than forty bushels per acre	20
For best sample of Wheat, one bushel exhibited	10
For best crop of Sugar Cane raised per acre	10
For best sample of Sugar or Syrup	5
For largest crop of Oats raised per acre, not less than forty bushels standard weight	20
For best variety of Oats, one bushel as sample	10
For largest crop of Rye, raised per acre, not less than 15 bushels, standard weight	10
For best variety for all purposes, one bushel as sample	10
For largest crop of Barley, raised per acre, not less than twenty bushels standard weight	10
For best variety of Barley	5
For largest crop of Ground Peas, raised per acre, one-fourth of the acre to be dug and certificates of the yield to be furnished by two disinterested persons, not less than two hundred bushels standard weight	20
For best bushel of Sweet Potatoes	5
For best variety of Sweet Potatoes, one bushel as sample	5
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes raised on half an acre, requisition as for sweet potatoes, not less than 150 bushels per acre	20
For best variety and sample of Irish Potatoes, one bushel	5
For largest crop of Turnips raised per acre, not less than 500 bushels	20
For best and largest Turnips, one bushel	2
For largest crop of Ground Peas raised per acre, not less than 50 bushels	10
For the best samples Ground Peas, one bushel	2
For largest crop of Pea-vine Hay raised on one acre, one bale of 250 pounds as sample, with certificate of quantity made	10
For best variety Field Peas, one bushel	2
For largest number of varieties Field Peas	10
For largest crop of Native Grass Hay raised per acre, requisition as above	20
For best variety of Grass Seed for summer grazing or hay	5
For largest crop of Foreign Hay raised on one acre, requisition as above	20
For best variety of Evergreen Grass for grazing	5

For largest crop of Field Peas raised per acre, not less than twenty bushels

For best acre of Clover	10
For best ten Pumpkins	2
For best crop of Tobacco, one acre	10
For best box of Cigars, Alabama tobacco	5
For best package of Smoking Tobacco	5
For best box Chewing Tobacco	10

Exhibitors must file with the Secretary a written affidavit of a competent person, who has measured the ground, and their own affidavit of the quantity of the grain and other products raised on said ground, the kind of soil, and time and mode of planting, &c.

S. G. BAIN,
Secretary.

A German musician, Herr Klein, has published an estimate of the entire number of operatic scores in existence. He finds the total no less than 1,000. He has "laundated the musical world during the last century and a half." Calculating that each opera or operetta contains twenty melodies—certainly a most liberal supposition—he concludes that, since the year 1720, no less than one hundred and twenty thousand operatic melodies have been composed. The story of "Romeo and Juliet," in the form of a libretto, has been set to music twenty seven times, and M. Klein thinks that as many as fifty of these were better than those of Vacai, Bellini, and Gounod—but will endure.

Berthold Auerbach, the German novelist, has been invited by a number of Germans in America to visit the United States. In accepting, he says that our annual meeting will be held on the third Tuesday of March, in the city of Montgomery.

It is unnecessary for me to urge upon you the necessity for making every effort to assemble, and discuss the best means for the advancement of the general good of our noble profession.

To self-sacrificing nature of our duties, and the partialities of patients, are frequently urged as a reason why it is impossible for a practitioner of medicine to leave his home at any fixed time. This certainly, in some instances, may be a valid excuse; but there can surely be found some members in each society or locality, who can be relieved for a short time from such duties, and, like all other bodies of men engaged in the interest of a great science, they should be willing themselves to make every sacrifice which concerns their personal affairs alone, for the general good. Your expenses are lessened by the contraction decision of the railroad and steamboat directors, who have kindly consented to allow you to travel to and from our city at half fare, where every arrangement necessary to a generous and hospitable reception has been provided.

It is only in associations of this character, that we are enabled to unite in common council, for the purpose of promoting the efficiency and advancement of our profession in all parts of the State.

Let me, therefore, in conclusion, implore you in the name of the sacred mission in which you are engaged, to make every sacrifice to attend this meeting, and I trust that you will come prepared to furnish to your brothers in the profession your valuable experience and counsel. I am, *very* respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. F. MICHEL.

Alabama State Fair—1870.

To the Alabama Press:

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society to lay before you the liberal prizes offered this year for the encouragement of agricultural productions and to ask that you will direct attention to the same in such manner as you may deem best calculated to promote the common interests.

Premium List—Department Number 1—Plantation and Farm—Class 1—Field Crops for Alabama exclusively.

For best four acres of cotton, not less than fifteen hundred pounds—premium	$ 50
For best ten acres cotton, not less than 1,800 pounds per acre	100
For the best acre of cotton, not less than 2000 pounds per acre	25
For the best sample, one bale Cotton	10
For the best variety of Cotton	20
For best four acres of Indian Corn, not less than sixty bushels per acre	50
For best variety of Bread Corn, one bushel as sample	10
For best acre of Indian Corn, not less than seventy bushels	25
Best variety of Corn for all purposes, one bushel as sample	10
For best four acres of Wheat, not less than forty bushels per acre	20
For best sample of Wheat, one bushel exhibited	10
For best crop of Sugar Cane raised per acre	10
For best sample of Sugar or Syrup	5
For largest crop of Oats raised per acre, not less than forty bushels standard weight	20
For best variety of Oats, one bushel as sample	10
For largest crop of Rye, raised per acre, not less than 15 bushels, standard weight	10
For best variety for all purposes, one bushel as sample	10
For largest crop of Barley, raised per acre, not less than twenty bushels standard weight	10
For best variety of Barley	5
For largest crop of Ground Peas, raised per acre, one-fourth of the acre to be dug and certificates of the yield to be furnished by two disinterested persons, not less than two hundred bushels standard weight	20
For best bushel of Sweet Potatoes	5
For best variety of Sweet Potatoes, one bushel as sample	5
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes raised on half an acre, requisition as for sweet potatoes, not less than 150 bushels per acre	20
For best variety and sample of Irish Potatoes, one bushel	5
For largest crop of Turnips raised per acre, not less than 500 bushels	20
For best and largest Turnips, one bushel	2
For largest crop of Ground Peas raised per acre, not less than 50 bushels	10
For the best samples Ground Peas, one bushel	2
For largest crop of Pea-vine Hay raised on one acre, one bale of 250 pounds as sample, with certificate of quantity made	10
For best variety Field Peas, one bushel	2
For largest number of varieties Field Peas	10
For largest crop of Native Grass Hay raised per acre, requisition as above	20
For best variety of Grass Seed for summer grazing or hay	5
For largest crop of Foreign Hay raised on one acre, requisition as above	20
For best variety of Evergreen Grass for grazing	5
For largest crop of Field Peas raised per acre, not less than twenty bushels	10
For best acre of Clover	10
For best ten Pumpkins	2
For best crop of Tobacco, one acre	10
For best box of Cigars, Alabama tobacco	5
For best package of Smoking Tobacco	5
For best box Chewing Tobacco	10

Exhibitors must file with the Secretary a written affidavit of a competent person, who has measured the ground, and their own affidavit of the quantity of the grain and other products raised on said ground, the kind of soil, and time and mode of planting, &c.

S. G. BAIN,
Secretary.

Modern Leigh, by Dr. Charles Mackay, gets no mercy at the hands of British critics. The *Saturday Review* says: "As a literary work it is contemptible in execution; as a controversial work it is revolting, and almost entirely beside the point really at issue, and which it affects to meet; as a moral work it is entirely reprehensible, and immoral and offensive in the extreme."

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

For the grant it crosses which this enterprise, when completed to Union Springs, will make it the prosperity of that place, this city and the whole rich country through which it passes, we are glad that $200,000 additional State aid has been granted to it. President Owen has labored long and faithfully to finish his road, and now, after many disappointments, we trust that he sees the way clear and the means ample to effect his purpose. Mr. Kelly the contractor, will do his work promptly, if he is kept able to pay hands when their wages are due. He has an old railroader, with fine experience gained from long employment in building roads in Illinois, and has lost none of his knowledge or efficiency by coming to Alabama. Can we hope that these two gentlemen, with their assistants, will give us a through train to Union Springs on the Fourth of July?

The civil list of the United States embraces all the pay and public expenses of Senators and Congressmen, with contingencies of both Houses, printing, stationery, library of Congress, botanic garden, Court of Claims, salaries of the President, Vice President, Cabinet officers and clerks, publishing laws, diplomatic salaries and expense of foreign intercourse, the vast machinery of the treasury and internal revenue, the mint and its branches, the expense of territorial government, of national loans, every expense pertaining to the care of public lands, Indian affairs and pensions, the Patent Office, the Washington police, Smithsonian Institution, various hospitals, all war expenses except the pay of the army and navy, postoffice, and agriculture, and all the expenses of United States courts, save fees to district attorneys and marshals. The entire appropriation for all this work for the year ending next June is $23,975,357 80. The expenditures of the city and county of New York, under the direction of Peter B. Sweeny, for the year 1867, were $23,920,295 32—within $52,048 48 of the entire civil list expenses of the United States government at home and abroad. Look at the figures: United States, $23,972,353 80; City of New York, $23,920,295 32. Why is it that living is so high in this city?—*New York Tribune.*

Let Democrats who have been reading articles in Ku-Klux papers about the extravagance of the Republican party, read the above. The Democratic city of New York spends annually quite as much as the Republican Government of the United States. If the Democratic party were in power in the United States, it would not take them one twelve-month to bankrupt the country, and in all probability in less time the country would be ringed leading into another rebellion. The Democrats are alone responsible for the taxes the people are now paying. They are alone responsible for the blood shed during the war, and for the outrageous crimes and assassinations at the South since the "cruel war" has been over.

Malice.

Tuesday's *Mail* contains a rehash of the slanderous tales about Judge Busteed. This gentleman is not "upstream." He is not an "unscrupulous and vindictive villian." Men like O'Connor and Brady, honorable as eminent, were glad to associate Judge Busteed with them professionally. Busteed's legal reputation was great when they "sent" very small boys. If he has been guilty of "rascality," he must necessarily have been the shrewdest, sharpest, most virtuous rascal of history.

Two whole years, your Democrats of this city, who wined, dined and toasted him, who flirted his boots until kicked off, in the hope that he might be corrupted to neglect his duty, have had all chances to prove every act of his life, from the day of his arrival in the country when a committee of lawyers declared him innocent of fault. The Congressional Committee could find nothing upon which to base impeachment, out of all the state tales hawked flout by his enemies. Where they have failed to convict him of wrong, it is time that malevolent editors should cease to repeat the false accusations. If they do not, we do hope that a suit will be brought for defamation of character against writers who seem to care more to tickle the prejudices of the base than they do for the dissemination of truth. Usually we would condemn "slander suits," but in some cases it would have a better moral effect upon community to impose fine by law than to inflict a more summary punishment, for these unlawful newspaper assaults upon character. Damages to the amount would hurt worse than damages to the seat of the breeches.

The Connecticut Democracy

Have put up English for Governor and adopted a platform which might have done well enough in South Carolina, in 1860, but is hardly the pattern for a New England State in 1870. Rebellion is at an end. Talk about "the sovereignty of each State" must something cease, when State sovereignty had strength to massacre four million slaves and the audacity to rattle the chains of slavery defiantly in the face of outraged civilization and christianity. Now that the slave is free and the Nation is national, the pause of these war men in peace but peace men in war is the depth of stupidity. Southern men deserve to be excused for cheerfulness under the rebellious and pernicious dices of the only political and social system about which they knew anything. *State sovereignty, labor degradation and caste* distinctions were a part of their nature—ideas to which they were born. Connecticut Democrats, who are to be shaped to order at Connecticut mints are supposed to believe in, the rightful cent of these things. Yale College is in the city where the universal democracy is full of their country's progress and all revolutionary principles. Hence, Yale has as certainly have not regarded him as the institution appointed all the Southern

heads of the country. Out of it have gone more of the man-killing ideas which destroyed slavery, and to control self-government in the United States, and made the Federal organism a thing of life and power, than have arisen from any other source in the land. Rebellious Democracy can at first rush bravely to the walls or within the wide scope of its influence.

The South and the Supreme Bench.

The duty of the Federal government to guard itself against harm from disloyal enemies is only greater than the duty of strengthening itself in the affections of the South by a generous recognition of its friends and supporters in this section. Where fit men can be found here to fill them, a fairly proportionate share of the Federal appointments should be given to citizens of the South. The doing of this would be a valuable accessory to the other means for accomplishing that complete and genuine Unionism, which is the chief desire of Republican hearts. Men must love what they support a government of which they and their friends are an important part, and sectionalism cannot long survive a nationalism which intermingles in official life representative men of every section.

Had the South been less greedy of place than it has, had she held only her share of official position, we seriously doubt that she would have rashly undertaken secession. It was because she held controlling authority, because she had so long enjoyed power, that she hated to yield nay part of it, that her ambitious leaders undertook to found a government of which all the spoils would be theirs. The North ought not to run the risk of like arrogance. We do not ask, nor would we have, men appointed to office because they are Southerners, any more than we would protest the appointment of Northern men because they are Northerners. We would have all appointments made from among men who were proud to be called citizens of the American Union, and in such a manner that every part of that Union should be represented in its councils.

The South has, perhaps, no right to complain that she has received but few ministerial, consular, judicial or bureau appointments while passing through the process of reconstruction. This was to be expected. When and where reconstruction has been completed, however, the case is different. Alabama, at least, if no other Southern State, deserves the privileges of the best. She is truly reconstructed. Her Republicanism is secured, true and powerful. She can furnish men fit for and worthy to be placed in the highest positions of the Federal government. As an evidence of appreciation of her deserts, we would like to see one of her sons first raised to the dignity of the Supreme bench of the United States. Loyalty, ability, zealous devotion to the cause of freedom alone the character of more than one of her sons. At present there is not a repres ntative of the South

lina's best type of character as was his relative, Mr. Butler. His temper was violent; his vanity unmoderate; his speech often most indecent Unreasoning, unbalanced impulse he was full of. Cause of quarrel was not needed to excite him, nor had fear of consequences the least influence to restrain his recklessness. If that be courage, Preston Brooks was very courageous. If it is only the rage of hot blood and ungoverned passion, the difference between the "bully" and the young Congressman was the difference be ween brass knuckles and a rapier.

The reason of his refusal to go to Canada, to fight Mr Burlingame we do not "know." We do not, however, believe it to have been "poltroonery," but as little believe that it was "fear of the Northern mob." No act, so brave, so public an action at the time indicated any design upon the part of "the Northern mob" to estop Mr. Brooks' unharmed passage through that section. In this absence of fact to show that violence was meditated, the assertion of an intent on the part of the North to use it, is an insult to the honor of the South. It is a confession that circumstances and personal character, not principle, ruled the action of the time indicated. Mr. Burlingame would have been mobbed in passing through the South to fight Mr. Brooks in Cuba. Preternaturiling all discussion of the magnanimity or hypothetical in this affair, the undeniable *facts* are that Mr. Anson Burlingame accepted a challenge to mortal combat with Mr. Preston Brooks. Mr. Burlingame had the right, as the challenged party, to name the place and weapon. He named Canada as the place, and the rifle the weapon. Mr. Brooks declined the combat of his own seeking on account of the place named. Why he did so, such man is permitted to judge for himself. The *Tribune* man exercised this privilege, and, whatever we may think or say of other person in the South, we do not regard it strange that Northern men, who do not belong to "the mob," should form opinions upon the facts adverse to Mr. Brooksan favorable to Mr. Burlingame.

In regard to the taunts and menaces to the editor of the Journal, we would prefer silence, if silence could not be misunderstood. In no spirit of bost or threat do we make the brief explanation we deem n cessary. We do not and will not "jump about like monkeys in sestacies when one of their cunn crowd pretends to fight." Fighting in any shape is but the evidence of man's brutal passions, and its consequences, never pleasant, are often fraught with unnecessitable grief. Sadness, instead of ecstacy, is the feeling of our heart at these fighting exhibitions of man's inhumanity. It may become a necessity for a gentleman to fight, but it can surely never be a pleasure to him to engage in combat counsel. So much for our feelings in regard to "fighting."

Dueling is always, in this city, either the result of excessive brute ferocity or of cowardly cowardice. It is more cowardly even. Outside the southeastern portion of Louisiana and a few communities in Mississippi, it is the fanical misconception of courage. Except in these localities, the duel to the death is scarcely known in the United States, and is almost unknown. Any other form of single combat is a ridiculous attempt to manufacture cheap reputation for courage. The duel to the death is a duel to death—is upon one part *murder*; upon the other, *suicide*. These are crimes against God's law and human law. We do not intend to be implicated in either. Judge Smith-Hodgson, Randolph-Martin emigrologue, or the late medical melee in this city. The glory of these may be great, but we covet none of the actors its possession. When we engage in a combat of mortal earnestness, it will be after we have lost self respect, regard for human obligation, and the last desire or hope of heaven. We may contem Divine command in dread of bad men's sneers, and become the deliberate assassin of a fellow man, but when we do, let all brave souls point scornfully at us as the veriest coward upon earth. The stigma will be deserved. Should we be victim, instead of murderer, hurt not our land that smote us, and write upon our tomb the one word—"Poltroon."

While we are not a duellist, we are not a Quaker. Life is dear to us, happy and a thing of use. Life is not life, unclored by the quality which make it estimable—an unremovable life in the circumstances which render its possession peaceful. Provoking no man's rightful authority, submitting to no man's court of conquest and general jurisdiction; that as a consequence of this decree the Bank was declared insolvent, its bankruptcy were commenced against it. We no longer fear even the sneers of corpse body; that it was dead, and no practicable power could threaten or take fear against it.

The conflicting views of the petitioners in review as the line of the decree of the war, bring up the question whether the act of March 3, 1841, passed in force after the taking effect of the general bankrupt act on June 1, 1867. If the latter law was not repealed or superseded by investment of jurisdiction in Congress was conferred in the district and circuit courts of the United States and the extent of the jurisdiction thus granted by National Legislature, would exercising the constitutional power to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and to the provisions of the law, the entire property of the bankrupt came into the jurisdiction of their tribunals, and to establish other suits by or against the judges denying their authority from the same property and rights of the bank.

Marshall, C. J., in *Sturges vs. Crowninshield*, 4 Wheaton 193, says: "The law does not appear to be a violent construction of the Constitution to say that the States, and is certainly a convenient one, to consider the power of the State, as existing over state cases, as the law of the State "may not reach" * * * "It is not the right of the State to establish other laws, but their actual establishment, which is inconsistent with parti l acts of the State."

See also *Concurrent Res. vs. O'Hara*, 6 Int. Rev. Record, 135; *Day vs. Bank*, 97 Mass., 246; *Van Nostrand vs. Bayer*, 6 Bankrupt Reg., 156; *Ex parte Bennett*, 12 Wheaton, 213; *Ex parte Benns*, 1 Story, 523; *Lorrabee vs. Tobbs*, 5 Gill, 426.

The bank of Louisiana is, according to the agreed statement of facts, an insolvent moneyed corporation. Such a corporate body falls within the purview of the general bankrupt law of the United States, and, according to the authorities cited, a State law applicable to a case is in effect suspended by the law of Congress.

2 an of opinion, therefore, that on the

judge) on the 11th of January last rendered judgment declaring and adjudging the Bank of Louisiana bankrupt.

To arrest and reverse this adjudication a petition of review was filed on January 22d, in the United States Circuit Court, for the fifth judicial circuit and the district of Louisiana, by C. E. Wilson, P. H. Morgan and J. F. Irvine, as Commissioners of the Bank of Louisiana, appointed under a State law by the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the bank.

The defendants to the petition of review, except to the petition on the ground that the petitioners (the commissioners aforesaid) are not the legal representatives of the bank, that the act of the General Assembly of Louisiana, under color of which the petitioners claim to represent the bank, and which was approved March 14, 1842, was a bankrupt law and insolvent law, and was suspended by the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, that therefore the petitioners are without right or authority to institute the these proceedings, and that they have not been approved by the U. S. Circuit Court aforesaid, and their petition of review should be dismissed.

It appears from the agreed statement of facts, that on the 11th day of February, 1868, the bank passed a resolution authorizing the liquidators to collect the assets, and pay the debts of the bank; and, having done that, to distribute any balance that might remain, among the stockholders, ratably, according to the number of shares held by each.

The petitioners in review claim that the decree of the District Court of the State of Louisiana was declaring the bank insolvent, and appointing liquidators for the benefit and security of the creditors and stockholders of the bank, and in conformity with the provisions of law.

That by authority of this resolution the assets were distributed on the 24th of February, 1868, filed in the sixth district court and in the case, the petitioners claiming that the bank was dissolved by the appointment of commissioners to liquidate the affairs of the bank, and by the appointment of commissioners to the liquidation of the affairs of the bank, in effect, to administer a bankrupt law of the State. That, that by the said law of the charter of the bank raises an implied contract with the law of the several courts, then the clause authorizing the repeal of the charter of the bank, suspended by the Federal law. To hold otherwise is to allow the States by a particular form of legislation to evade the law of Congress, on a subject over which it has jurisdiction, and to which it has declared to any judicial act, under color of law, which may conflict with the law, have been done, *coram non judice*; that the bank, by perverse exercise of judicial function in the given case without authority of law.

In considering whether the act of 1842 continued in force after the taking effect of the general bankrupt act on June 1, 1867, it is proper to inquire into the nature, purpose and effect of the act.

From an inspection of the law, it is shown that it is not a law for the relief of insolvent a.s. It provides for the voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy of banks and other moneyed corporations, and for the winding up of their affairs by the regular proceedings in the ordinary courts of justice. It provides for the appointment of commissioners to take charge of the assets of the bank, and to collect and pay the debts of the bank, but I hold the State court had no power of jurisdiction to pass the decree by which could take from the Federal courts a power and jurisdiction in favor of the creditors; that for all the purposes of bankrupt law, and the liquidation of its affairs thereunder, the Bank of Louisiana still exists as a corporation, and has the right to be sued in such as such in bankruptcy.

A corporation may still exist for the purpose of liquidation, although its charter may have expired by its own limitation, or been forfeited. In *Commercial Bank vs. V. M. Fallonne*, 6 Annual Le. Rep., 542, it was held that the power of attorney to come into liquidation under the act of 1842, and that the court will decide upon the commissioners appointed to liquidate its affairs under a decree to wind up the affairs of the bank in collecting its assets by judicial proceedings.

The effect of these views that the sixth district court had no power to appoint commissioners to liquidate the affairs of the Bank of Louisiana, that the attempt to appoint such commissioners was void, and the court do not represent the bank, that the bank was not a party to the suit, that the commissioners were without power to institute proceedings, that they have derived their authority from the State court, that the proceedings in the sixth district court had no jurisdiction to proceed under it; that the proceedings of the Sixth District Court, under the State law, against the bank of Louisiana were unauthorized, coram non judice, null and void.

Again it has been urged that a State alone has the power to forfeit the charter of a corporation created by it self; that the general bankrupt law does not provide for the forfeiture of the charter, or the dissolution of insolvent corporations; that, therefore, that part of the State law of 1842 which makes provision for such forfeiture is not suspended by the bankrupt law, but left in full force, and the State court, under that provision of the law, having forfeited the charter of the bank, there is no corporate person in case for the bankrupt law to operate on.

This argument may be fairly reduced to the proposition that, though the national courts have exclusive jurisdiction in bankruptcy of insolvent corporations, yet that they have no power to declare such corporations insolvent, and that the power of declaring the insolvency of the subject matter, the action of the courts, in this, and that is supposed to be collaterally. In *Thompson vs. Polain*, 2 Peters, 163, it was held that "if there be a want of jurisdiction in the proceedings are void and a mere nullity, and may render no right or title, to support jurisdiction, and may be rejected when collaterally drawn in question."

In *Voorhees vs. Bank of the United States*, 10 Peters, 474, the court held that "a judgment or execution may be collateral by a supreme court, cannot be declared void by a subordinate court, if the court has been rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction, and the parties to the judgment are before the court."

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From an inspection of the law, it is shown that it is not a law for the relief of insolvent a.s. It provides for the voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy of banks and other moneyed corporations, and for the winding up of their affairs by the regular proceedings in the ordinary courts of justice. It provides for the appointment of commissioners to take charge of the assets of the bank, and to collect and pay the debts of the bank, but I hold the State court had no power of jurisdiction to pass the decree by which could take from the Federal courts a power and jurisdiction in favor of the creditors; that for all the purposes of bankrupt law, and the liquidation of its affairs thereunder, the Bank of Louisiana still exists as a corporation, and has the right to be sued in such as such in bankruptcy.

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The effect of these views that the sixth district court had no power to appoint commissioners to liquidate the affairs of the Bank of Louisiana, that the attempt to appoint such commissioners was void, the court do not represent the bank, that the bank was not a party to the suit, that the commissioners were without power to institute proceedings, that they have derived their authority from the State court, that the proceedings in the sixth district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, and that for the purpose of the bankrupt law, they have

Weekly State Journal.

Egyptian Wonders.

The following description of the monuments of the civilization of a land which had perfected some of the highest arts, while the Hebrew tribes were yet dwellers in tents, are taken from a letter by the special correspondent to the New York *Herald*. The letter was written from Cairo, in the latter part of December:

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, for the better description of the tombs, has numbered them in red paint, respectively from one to twenty-one. No. 17 was discovered by Belzoni, and is the most superb of all for the spaciousness of the halls within and the exquisite paintings which adorn the walls. These paintings generally treat of religious subjects, of the death of kings and the transmigration of souls through various subsequent stages. One particular king, Stetiel I., father of Ramses the Great, is recognized in all these sets of paintings. He is represented offering sacrifice to Osiris and Isis, as being judged by Osiris the judge of the dead, while the goddess of truth and justice stands by. In another place he is seen accepted by Osiris, who holds out his sceptre toward him as Absaberus is said to have done to Esther, King Ageeus. One hall to the right at the furthest end is not quite completed. You may trace a pencilling of red, with another of black over it. The painting as a matter of fact is not commenced the work. The outlines are bold and masterly. They have not all that stiffness which the sketches discovered in Belzoni's tomb had one to believe, and the paintings present Egyptian dress most vividly. You could almost tell of what fine rich materials and in which the figures are painted were made of. The tomb penetrates 320 feet into the rock, and over wall and ceiling of passage and hall is placed the stucco, which has retained the paintings for over 3,000 years.

Tomb No. 11, called the Harper's tomb, from the figure of a harper which is seen at the entrance chamber to the left hand side of the passage. This also is painted with interesting subjects, and the sarcophagus of which this tomb was constructed is Siberian III. It is 465 feet in length, and arranged in halls like No. 17, but does not descend so abruptly into the ground.

Tomb No. 6 is slightly interesting, though not so well preserved as the two above mentioned, still the subjects, which are of a widely different character, are even fresher, but not painted with the same skill as those of the former. On the right of the entrance passage is a section of the wall devoted to the illustration of generation and gestation, which prove the ancient Egyptians to have been far behind the moderns in human anatomy. On the wall behind the sarcophagus the youthful Adonis is depicted seated on a globe, and according to Sir Gardner, who is learned in Egyptology, it is meant for a refer to the theory that dissolution is followed by reproduction into life.

Tomb No. 2 was open during the time of the Ptolemies in Egypt, and numerous are the inscriptions on the walls of ancient Greek and Roman visitors. Of all which are open this tomb is the most elegant. It descends on an incline of five feet in fifty; you may ride two horses abreast to the furthest end of the tomb without so much as a hand's breadth between. There are two colonnades of eight each, about fifteen paces apart, looking eastward, but there is only one vocal Memnon, which is the northernmost or the one nearest to the Ramesseum. The story goes that, every morning at sunrise a sound issued from it similar to the breaking of a harp string. Strabo, whose curiosity must have prompted him to the scene, says that he heard a sound, but whether it proceeded from the statue or from some one in the crow—for there were certain people in Thebes Strabo he was not certain. But there were not wanting those who affirmed stoutly that the sound emanated from Memnon when the sun touched its lips. Every morning Memnon sung: "Oh, sweet story; oh, romantic fable." It prompts you to look kindly at Memnon, wishful that it were true. What a charm is there in a well devised song. Sir Walter Scott has restored knight errantry from the obloquy into which the satiric pen of Cervantes had cast it.

Has made all English readers love the simple "Rip Van Winkle," but here before, with a simple story of two or three words, makes you reverence a stone, while its mate, much better preserved, is disregarded. The lips, eyes and the points of Memnon's feet have been destroyed. In entire body was also broken in pieces by that mad Cambyses who has been the bane of Egypt, but Severus restored it with huge blocks of sandstone chiselled in the form of the deity we have to-day.

To climb to the lap of Memnon is a labor of love to active young men; but what young student would not do it, so that he could say he had sat in great Memnon's lap? When a traveler visits Versailles or the Trianon he must sit in the chair of Napoleon or Marie Antoinette. When he visits the royal palace at Madrid he must needs throw himself into the chair of Philip IV. and test the luxury of Isabella's couch. How much greater is the honor of having sat in the lap of Memnon, the dutiful son of the morning!

From the lap of Memnon, twenty-five feet above the green sea of the Nile Valley, the ruins of Thebes are the with other ideas than that of taking a good view, you may pocketbook marvelous. Some of these temples, the construct Luxor and Karnak, with long lines of sphinxes between, for the intervening space with the city of Thebes, on the Nile's circumference, with numerous obelisks and statues among them, the houses, people the plain and city with half a million of people, and you have Thebes—royal Thebes—the queen of the Egyptian cities, which had her statues by the thousand, and her warriors by the hundred thousand—whose name was sung by lyre over Greece four thousand years ago, and lives still in undying verse and in her monuments.

The temple of Medenet Abou is undoubtedly one of the most perfect in Egyptian artistic in Egypt. Battle scenes and victories are engraved three inches deep on the walls of this temple. Scribes reckon the number of the slain and deliver the number to the king, who is marked down in the binder part of a chariot; a king of colossal stature has a host of men by the hair of the head, whom he is about to smite to death; then he is seen in the same state, surrounded by his nobles, and of course victorious he is hard pressed by the fallen enemies. An Egyptian king erected it some 700 years before Christ.

An Egyptian Pharaoh usurped the throne and had his own figure sculptured over the former—the noble H. effaced Lirbakah's name and introduced his own. Ramses and successive Ptolemies and Cleopatras have inscribed their names in the hieroglyphics, and so on the work was continued, until Egypt ceased to have a king. Invading Arabs first commenced the work of ruin, and Christian conquerors completed it. A pylon of granite, flanked by two towers, two succeeding great courts and a noble hall of assembly adjoining, with the holy of holies, the naves and aisles, the Christian erected their churches in this area and framed their pillars out of the solid architraves, which they removed from their place for that purpose. It is tempting, even a well aware, to have such abundant means at hand and at the exertion of a church to God; but the Egyptians suffered more than enough and they but left it in its place. One thing, however, came of this mutilation of a fine temple—much of the original coloring remains, and a corner behind the church is preserved as the unspoiled admiration of all lovers of beauty.

The queens' tombs are really not worth visiting after those of the kings; the dust and smoke have so robbed them of their former beauty that disappointment is sure to follow a visit to them. However, those who have plenty of time would do well to see everything, besides the tombs above mentioned there are two others south of Medenet Abou, which fall under the same conditions. The tomb of the Sphynx Lake may still be easily traced from the propyle of Medenet Abou, but I am not sure which the state of others naturally last, and they are then neglected, to-side—but not in proper proportion to the size of the portico. From a distance the Ramesseum looks like a mountain as you go to Egypt. One reason for this is that its ruins, its portico, its propyle is much higher than the mounds of debris which always are found by the family of Egyptian temples. The real grandeur and charms of the temple is more freed from obstructing dust, hills and mud huts, and what is left of it is seen to good advantage from afar, is that travelers as soon as they enter its ruins yearn to view them closer.

The propyle palace was 500 feet in length from portico to circuit wall, by 180 feet in breadth, but the greater part of it is in too ruinous a state to enter into details.

Before the portico lie the ruins of the largest statue in Egypt, of 887 tons in weight, as says Sir Gardner. It is a monster statue of sienite granite polished as smooth as a mirror. The colossal chastic hands of the Arabs have been laid upon him also, for they have constructed millstones from the face, as the hollow curve of a statue was not even respected when low, even the ancient Cambyses smote it at the legs and levelled it from the pedestal to the dust, but pages Arabs with chisel and hammer defaced it.

The plan of the Ramesseum and that of Memnon is but a step. Now you stand in the shadow of the famous colossus and repeat to yourself the sweet traditional lines which have his woven about it. There are two colossi seated on thrones

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.
FRIDAY, MARCH 11.

The *Mail*, of Wednesday morning, reported General Clanton as saying that "a friend of his" had told him certain facts in regard to securing the passage of a bill by Congress. In the full report of the General's speech, we notice that the expression is "a man," instead of "a friend of his."

Statistics in the United States have shown that it is only a question of time to extinguish the free negro.—*Democratic exchange.*

The time would be very short, too, if Ku-Klux Democrats had free sway. Were it not for the protecting care of Republicanism over the negro,those midnight gentry could soon manage "to extinguish" the race.

PRESIDENT GRANT has appointed Jas. W. Mason Minister to Liberia. The appointee is a mulatto. He graduated first at Oberlin College, Ohio, and afterwards at a French national school. He became Lieutenant Colonel in the French army, and received a brevet promotion for gallantry in action during the Crimean war. Lately he has been planting in Arkansas. This will do pretty well for one of "inferiority and cussed race." Let us "try" again.

DEMOCRATIC candidates for Governor are becoming quite numerous. Barnes, Herbert, Hubbard and others are spoken of. Those mentioned by name are good men and Hubbard, we know, is a clever fellow. For this reason we should hate to see him accept the empty honors of a Democratic candidacy. It would be the same trick repeated that the Montgomery clique played upon Worthy in the Congressional canvass of last year. For the present, because they know that they cannot win, this clique sets men from other counties and sections of the State up to be knocked down, expecting to monopolize the candidacies whenever they think there is a chance for success. Barnes is too smart for that game, and we hope the other gentlemen have equal sagacity. Make Montgomery furnish the "paddy" this time, country Democrats. We're going to knock the straw out of it, whoever you put up.

A Chance for "Indignants."

Spain is in perplexity. Isabella and absolutism were unceremoniously driven off together. Messrs. Serrano and Prim set up a good Republican government, in the name of the Spanish people, and called it a Regency. Instead of ordering a popular election, which would give Spain free government at once, these gentlemen have shown a constant disposition to reward the late revolution with no more liberal institutions than those of constitutional monarchy, and have consequently sent the Spanish crown on a tortuous search for a head to wear it, without success. No fewer than five princely gentlemen of Europe, or other gentlemen have equal sagacity. Make Montgomery furnish the "paddy" this time, country Democrats. We're going to knock the straw out of it, whoever you put up.

"The "Indignators."

Actual count showed exactly *one hundred and two* persons in attendance upon the "indignation meeting" which the Democracy had tendered Worthy at the Theatre. Small as the number was, the performances were smaller. Of the hundred and two present, it also worthy of remark, that many were Republicans.

Montgomery may, therefore, be set down as lacking that high virtue and essential element of indignation which General Clanton and the *Mail* consider the chief merits, brightest ornament and clearest evidence of sound Democracy. Verily the evil days have come upon us when such Democratic virtues as these are lacking. Demoralization has taken hold upon it, and iniquity has devoured it, when the summons of its Pope and first Cardinal can gather in solemn council only a fraction of one hundred and two souls. Heresy is rampant, and infallibility at a discount, when only seventy faithful remain in the land. "True men" are scarce in the Democratic church, when less than four score, desert the standard of laymen, "desire to promote the general welfare of a heavily taxed and burdened people." "Every honest man" is not suffocatingly numerous, if the corporate guard of Indignators who went up to the feast of pumpkins on Tuesday night includes all who have the "best interests of the State at heart." Plainly and emphatically, the "indignation meeting" was a fizzle of the first class.

The priests and elders felt this as they surveyed the unfilled seats. Their great hearts swelled with grief, and the lamentation of their sons ended only when called for my lovers and they received me. The Democratic Zion had spread forth her hands and the dawn was "one of comfort her." In their wrath, because their followers came not after them, they had called them "indignators—*Stood* the few whom curiosity had drawn to the gather.

The Judge told them about Tennessee —how railroads had used her up. With a candid humility, referring, we suppose, to the danger of letting the boss Indignators get control of the State, he reminded his audience of what in charity they might otherwise have forgotten, that "*irretrievable ruin* and bankruptcy" had been the result. "*Irretrievable ruin and bankruptcy*" which it brought upon the country and kindly restrain it from repeating its crime and folly. You need not make any more public confessions o'ther. Use your retirement to correct those false political opinions and unhappy practices which caused "irretrievable ruin and bankruptcy" and the people will forget as well as forgive your errors.

General Clanton "made a forcible speech"—so the *Mail* says—and the *Mail* knows all about this gentlemen and his abilities. The General Indignated "the beneficiaries of State aid measures" first, for having made efforts to "prevent attendance at this meeting." That's too bad. Gilmer and Morris and Pollard and Jordan and Owen and every business man of Montgomery ought to be ashamed of themselves, for spoiling the General's little bit of divarshun," especially as a time when amusement is so hard to find for Democratic performers. They should act upon the principle which governed the sailor, whose wife rushed him—"It don't hurt me, your honor, and it pleases the cull 'oman." The General has given you warning that you must behave in the future. Look out for the "hundred thousand plowholders to the one bondholder." That's good, if Brick Pomeroy did start the expression, but it lacked propriety when stuck in a Southern Democrat's speech. The General's indignation rendered him temporarily oblivious of the fact that about three-fourths of his plowholders are Republicans—black ones at that—and that three-fifths of the party he was "indignated." They and the bondholder run with the same machine. Put it under the "no-office-holding" next time, General, and reduce the figures to fifty thousand. We think there will be nearly the same number of Democratic votes. About that "friend of his," who "had a bill to pass through the Legislature," which, he told him, cost him three thousand dollars," the grand jury ought to inquire. The "friend" was, of course, a Democrat. All the General's friends are. Charity begins at home, and cleanliness is next to godliness. Here is a chance to indignate to some purpose and simultaneously to cleanse the pure robes of Democracy of this stain. See Revised Code, chapter 4, section 3560, p. 685, edition of 1867. It fits the case of "a friend of his" exactly.

After the General finished indignating, the committee reported some resolutions, which are very like the schoolboy's prose—"nuffy fine ritin, but not so darned bit of sense," and the only possible meaning of which is, "we're awful mad, but don't know precisely how to help ourselves."

Colonel Troy then indignated, saying some things that no one acquainted with his reputation for will directed common sense and customary prudence, would expect. If "the lazy negroes" were suddenly removed in bulk from Alabama, Col. Troy's bread would be very thinly buttered. "Lazy negroes" will have been transformed into "our colored fellow citizens" by Democratic stumpers before the summer campaign ends. See if it is not! This speaker also called "cloud superior" the argument of the ignorance of Alabama," which "was received with loud applause. This is the best evidence that the General is the Democracy rightly have charged the Democracy rightly have charged the Democracy rightly with hostility to the education of the masses. It is painful to reflect that among prominent Alabamians, one can be found to gloat over the fact that a large majority rich, ruled almost uninterruptedly by Democrats, always by its "wealth and intelligence," should contribute proportionately to the first Republican administration it has ever had, *three thousand white adults* who cannot read. This number of adults would give about twenty thousand voters. "Stupid" intendent of ignorance," forsooth. "Oh! shame where is thy blush. After shaping your legislation so long to keep men intelligent, it is too sad to ridicule their fine humble efforts for education. After Democracy has squandered the magnificent donation of general government for the purpose of teaching Alabama's poor children to read and write, it is a burning shame to reproach the Republican party with the ignorance it has whose whom Democracy robbed of the means of knowledge. *Thirty three thousand white adults, who could not read* under Democratic rule, stand up to rebuke the cruelty of Colonel Troy's remark.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, but got off nothing worthy of remark, from which paper we gather our information. The worthy concern was wound up by a preacher. We mention this fact only to show that Democracy has not lost its religious zeal. One of their pet objects of denunciation in abusing Republicanism, used to be "godless political parsons." The world moves. We conclude our commentary on the proceedings of this futile attempt at galvanizing a dead concern, with the remark of a sensible Democrat and influential citizen of Montgomery—

"If such work as that is to characterize the political action of its leaders, Democracy will go to flinders in less than four months. They are at war with the prosperity of the State."

Railroads Once More.

The *Mail* has rubbed on the brain. It was after the JOURNAL and Gov. Smith yesterday, with an attempt to prove both inconsistent.

Considering the opinions of the JOURNAL and Gov. Smith are not the premise and vital subjects of controversy before the Legislature, in connection with those railroad grants, we will pay the *Mail* the compliment to notice its strictures in that regard, so far as they concern ourselves. Our opinions and those of other cases than that of the railroads.

We believe in the political principle of majority rule, and in the legal principle of according the greatest weight to the testimony of experts. These two principles control us editorially. While questions are open, we claim and exercise the privilege of contributing our individual views to the common fund, but ultimately, to be adopted by fellow citizens without reference to their own opinions, but for examination with reference to their correctness or incorrectness. If the decision is favorable to us, we are pleased; if the adverse opinions of others prevail, we do not fly into a passion and "indignate." We believe in the good sense and honesty of our fellow men, acting in mass, and we believe that for the time the compromise conclusion of the mass, upon any subject about which they are well informed, is a safer, wiser, more beneficial conclusion than any reached by the individual mind of the most learned genius. The people may err, but are not so likely to err as a single individual. The people are also more ready to correct their errors of opinion or act than the autocratically positive intellect. For modesty's sake, if for no other motive, we will, therefore, ever obey our own will and ideas, to the will and ideas of the people, whether made known directly at the ballot box, or indirectly through their representatives.

We did individually oppose the grant of special aid to railroads, and submitted the reasons which led us to consider opposition a duty. While the *Mail* had not a word to say upon the measures, when in contemplation, we plainly set forth our views and our reasons thereto to them. When citizens like Gilmore, Walker, Josiah Morris, Frank Gilmer, and Lewis Owen, and a large majority of all the members of both branches of the Legislature, representing not only every section, but every class of society in the State, staged themselves upon the side of liberal aid to public improvements, we felt that nothing but a silly egotism would indulge in denunciation of the measures themselves, or in the most grossest injustice and impudence would dare question the motives or wisdom of their advocates.

The Legislature of Alabama has made laws, granting to certain roads the use of the public domain, and the finest dimension, upon the fullest information and the advice and with the approval of some of the ablest and wealthiest financiers of the State. We have not the slightest whatever in the results of the grants made. These measures are money measures, affecting material ones more than poor men. When these measures converge them as beneficial to the wealth of the State, we believe they do what they think right and prudent.

This much is certain. Railroads will increase the general prosperity. The poor men, like the creditors of the *Mail* and JOURNAL, cannot be kept from sharing in this prosperity. Whether the rate of taxation is increased or diminished, the poor will be assist in build ing these roads, is a question that need not be discussed. Such is the sleep of Alabama editors. While large tax payers, of every class of property holders, advocate the most liberal use of the constitutional provision for aiding railroad improvements by the State's credit, non-taxpayers may at least consent to allow the tax payers to have their own way. It is too bad, you see, to dance to the music you have called for, without being thanked for your self-sacrifice.

The actual grounds of the future, upon the subject of State aid, is not whether the Stanton bill, or the Mobile & Montgomery bill, or the North & Selma bill, or the Montgomery & Eufaula bill, each or any of them, has inflicted injury upon the credit of Alabama, or whether the grants created by all the bills in gross will cause an increase in the rate of taxation. Nobody believes that Alabama's credit will be hurt by them. There is no statutes are in proof that the rate of taxation is to result from them for this year or years. Those bonds have thirty years to run. Nobody can tell what will three tolerably fair lawyers, say that the act is well based and the State secure against loss.

We plant all the above to say to the *Mail* and the friends of the railroads, in their business. The State is the Dan Rice of the press. Only Dan always had sense enough not to take himself too seriously, you know. The *Mail* has not. Its humor is excellent, but its accuracy—*quien sabe?* We think that the bright lights need to send the *Mail* an infant's Geography.

The Kingdom, which is to be the terminus of the railroad over which the *Mail* is so excruciatingly funny, is in the heart of Montgomery, and not a mile north east of Montgomery, and is the site of one of the best projects in the State, and its corporators are seven Democrats and five Republicans. The laughs best who laughs last." Send bill for advertising to the treasurer, Mr. *Mail*.

Sixteen Thousand a Mile—Peanuts and Spit Ball Fraternal.

We find in the STATE JOURNAL the following advertisement:

NOTICE.
KINSMORE, ALA., March 1, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of law, bonds to the amount of $320,000 for the capital stock of the "Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad," will be opened in Montgomery on the first Monday in April, 1870, at the law office of Elmore & Gunter.

Now, what is the name of peanuts and spit ball? Worthy in the Senate, in favor of a railroad from Montgomery to Kingston is situated in a sand hole in the poorest region of Autauga. Since the Railroad Bureau of Montgomery has been established, we suppose that the population will be set down at 6 men, 10 women, 28 children and 100 bushels of spilt lightwood. Then, 22 acres of cleared land, 100 acres of cotton, 200 bushels of corn, 2 chickens and a dog. The road is necessary to build an air line route from Montgomery. It is estimated that the travel will be 10 miles per day, and the crowd the road with freight, and the Legislature has ordered a commutate a double track and a ballasted road.

We pray all the above to say to the *Mail* and friends of the railroads generally, for its business.

Kingston is only forty miles. The account would then stand as follows:

Cost of road, 40 miles, at $10,000 per mile.....	$400,000
Realized from bonds endorsed by the State at $16,000 per mile.....	640,000

Bonds received over cost of road $240,000
Annual interest at 8 per cent..... 19 2 0

It will be observed from this that Gilmore and Dan always had sense enough not to take a joke too seriously, you know. The *Mail* has not. Its humor is excellent, but its accuracy—*quien sabe?* We think that the bright lights need to send the *Mail* an infant's Geography.

The following letter from Judge Busbee to the Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, will explain itself:

JANUARY 22, 1870.

E. G. Rowdon, Esq., Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of Representatives, Forty-First Congress:

DEAR SIR—I am to-day in receipt of your favor of the 19th inst., and the accompanying enclosures.

I beg leave to convey to the Judiciary Committee my thanks for the opportunity afforded me to be heard in the case argued by counsel, and to Congress, and to the country, in the printed briefs and in packages to others, by Semple & Busbee, for the reasons following, to-wit:

1st. If I am guilty of a—

crime I desire no greater corruption in order that the public may punish, and I do not suppose that the Judiciary Committee, or the House of Representatives, will pervert the one or silence the other by an "argument" on a Senator, or a "private view" of a Senator. Conscious of my own innocence, I did not fear the result, but the question of my asserted guilt, and the abuse which mere hearsay has heaped upon me. That Semple and Smith have been, are to be, public men, and that what they are doing, is in evidence

2d. If, according to Semple's third charge, "criminal ignorance of the law," can be imputed to me, and if, according to Smith's eighteenth charge, I am "grossly ignorant of ordinary principles of law," I am willing to be impeached and have tried by the honorable the Judiciary Committee, I do not fear the issue upon the question of my asserted ignorance of law, but I do fear the public exhibition I may make, which mere hearsay has heaped upon me. That Semple and Smith have been, are to be, public men, and that what they are doing, is in evidence

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The Rabb of the Railroad Ring Upon the State Treasury Debt.

From the Huntsville Advocate.

We have received a copy of the Governor's Inaugural, delivered on Monday last. The brief article, which we publish to-day, is worthy of careful perusal. special grants of the Legislature to the Stanton road, and the position of the Governor in relation thereto.

In his opening address to the people, assuming that these bonds are illegal, and that the State has a right to repudiate them in regard to their validity, he says: "Whether the Legislature does or does not possess the power to issue bonds to be loaned to railroads, is a question of domestic policy. Of those officers only do we propose to speak in this brief article.

Mr. Burlingame was peculiarly blessed in his domestic relations. He married a lady of culture in Cambridge, Mass., while attending the Law School of Harvard. Unfortunately for the State of Alabama, he became acquainted with the family of Mr. Isaac Livermore, afterwards and now the treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. This gentleman resided in Michigan the company was always "a Boston institution." His influence has for thirty years been considered one of the "solid" men of Massachusetts, and was a "Webster Whig." Burlingame being a "Whig" himself, and, as we have said, a native of Massachusetts, "it's live young men" made his society attractive to Mr. Livermore, who took a great interest in him. Mr. Livermore was also at that time a member of the Whig State Central Committee, and Burlingame early manifested very noticeable oratorical powers. He never failed to electrify, spell and captivate a Whig audience. His powers in later years made him one of the most popular Democratic orators and political stump orators in the country. Obtaining the confidence and highest appreciation of the services of Mr. Burlingame, by the light of whose genius Isaac Livermore has been greatly and peacefully led out from the idolatrous darkness of Buddhistic heathenism into the enlightenment of Christian civilization, will have it will impart to our sentiments of condolence to the bereaved widow of the distinguished statesman who is now no more.

Mr. Burlingame's mother died many years ago. His father is a farmer, residing in Dunton, Ill., and is about seventy years of age. In 1860 the old gentleman was elected a delegate from Oregon, of which State he was then a citizen, to the national convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. He was a matter of fact old gentleman, possessed of good, sound, practical common *se nse*.

[N. Y. *Herald*.

Labor and Wages in Paris—Co-operation.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes:

"In Paris, capital was against labor, beat it down, trample on it. The few exceptional years (like 1848) when the laborers got a chance, I can show you the beautiful results of. Co-operation in Paris, and the horrible condition of labor outside it I also can put. Took at the workingwoman at Paris and lyons may be taken as a fair sample of what is elsewhere in France, where labor is not protected. The last trustworthy statistics of the wages of female labor in Paris were published in 1860, and we then only had about ten per cent. to allow for the increase of population, and find nearly what the aggregate is now. In 1860 there were in the French capital 17,205 women who earned from 50 centimes (10 cents) to 1 franc 25 centimes (25 cents) per day; 38,849 women who earned from 1 franc 50 centimes to 2 francs daily; and only about eighty hundred women, all told, who earned from 4½ francs to 7 francs daily. This at once gives an idea of the distress which even the women here suffer from 8 francs 25 centimes to 6 francs, and 15,000 with respect to 25 francs, and 15,000 with respect to 25 francs daily. About 20,000 representatives of both sexes are receiving the enormous wages of 10 cents per day; and 48,000 men, the majority of whom are receiving an average of 6 francs 50 centimes daily. To the above *earners* up to 1,815,725 francs daily, with about the same number of working days in the year for men as for women. The annual gain of a workman in Paris is a little over $100, while, even in the most humble circumstances, the demands of her existence require an expenditure of fifty per cent. more. The average income possible for a woman in Paris, considering what she gains, is about one fourth and a half. Thirty cents a day is hardly adequate to any one's emergencies in a small city, much less in a cosmopolite capital. Existence becomes problematic with the woman; a question of virtue—of submission to the world's caprices; with the man it is a moderate turmoil, drowned in dissipation or revolutionary excitement.

"Paris is a cauldron in which the elements of co-operation are bubbling and steaming constantly. The action of the working class will influence that of the workers all over the continent. A strike of some particular trade's members in Paris is now followed almost necessarily by the same thing in Naples and Madrid. War against capital is doubtless coming; but will not co-operate assembly. A few instances has just come to light in the great strike at Creusot, where the workmen, despairing of their factory otherwise, have undertaken co-operation themselves, and will rival the parent works in making locomotives and cannon, unless the government tramples them down. The syndical chambers willingly allow strikes to go on every winter in Paris, because they seem the most effective means of suggesting need for an improvement of condition which can only be gained by co-operation. The workmen in Paris, in general distaste of domestic ties, and capable only of a superficial grasp of the meaning of his own existence, throws himself voluntarily upon the excitement of strikes and reunions, and lives on excitement and treats all. The women who have the misfortune to be married (for practically it is a misfortune) suffer privations infinite."

Sensation After Decapitation.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes from Nice:

"In a conversation which I held forty years ago with the late Sir Astley Cooper on this subject, that great surgeon related to me that, whilst a student in Paris during 'The Reign of Terror,' he had witnessed the decapitation of a young man. Immediately the head fell it was seized by the hair by the executioner, who held it up, and exclaimed, 'Behold the head of a malignant!' and at this moment Sir Astley saidhe distinctly perceived a blush diffused over the entire face of the victim. He felt convinced that there was a momentary consciousness, but only for a moment, for the next instant the ashy pallor of death succeeded. I agreed with him in opinion, for the intense excitement of feeling produced in the incumbent expectation of having one's head given the brain with blood, and an exceptional nervous tension of the nerves would be induced, sufficient to maintain thought for a few seconds, but no longer; for without the stimulus of blood the condition of the brain is that of disorganization. I am, therefore, detached from the electric conductor.

"About the period of this conversation with Sir Astley, I performed a number of experiments with a view to facilitate the slaughter of animals for food. A quart of air inserted by means of a bone-pipe into the heart of a calf instantly stopped the circulation of the blood, and the animal fell to the ground motionless as if shot in the heart or brain. The butcher was convinced of the superior efficiency and humanity of this kind of death, but objected to the thereby diminished whiteness of the veal. Without a constant supply of the vital fluid the brain fibre soon decomposes.

"Even before the celebrated physiologist Magendie published on the functions of the nervous system, conducted by Sir Charles Bell, Marshall Hall, Dr. Brown Sequard and others, surgical pathology supplied numerous facts to show that pressure upon the spinal cord above the origin of the phrenic nerve was instantly followed by cessation of respiration, and consequently circulation. All sensibility, and perfect death, ensued. Whist-in Spain, fifty years ago, I have frequently seen this terminate well, by the matador, unconsciously killed by the matador, who penetrated with the point of his sword the spinal marrow between the first vertebra and the occiput; and the raging animal instantly lowered over on his back senseless. Reasoning from these facts, I wrote a letter suggesting suspension as those of your correspondents who consider the guillotine as an eligible mode of inflicting the penalty of death; and that all the speculations as to subsequent torture arise from a morbid desire to pander to an absurd sensationalism."

Louis Napoleon Altering History.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

I suppose it is by way of keeping alive the public interest against those "Corsican brigands," the Bonapartes, as Mr. Marcellus Cole calls them—until the above trial comes on to revive it again—that M. de Keratry, a leading member of the Left, has brought an ugly charge against the Emperor of abandoning from the public archives and destroying certain official documents relating to his own and other members of his family. When this was first mentioned in the Chamber the minister refused to entertain the question unless M. de Keratry brought forward precise and definite allegations. This M. de Keratry promised to do, and yesterday he returned to the charge with so much force that the Minister was compelled to take up the matter and promise a minute inquiry into it.

M. de Keratry's accusation is that many portions of the correspondence between Napoleon I. and the Ministers have been thus abstracted, as well as documents upon the Police of the First Empire. I may add, also, that it is whispered that all the papers relating to the murder of the Duc d'Enghien have disappeared. What gives force to the suspicion is the fact that so high an authority and so able a writer as the Count d'Haussonville (married to the grandaughter of Madame de Staël) has very recently proved that, in the great official work known as the "Correspondence of Napoleon I," now in course of publication under the immediate supervision of the Emperor himself, most serious frauds and suppressions have taken place, which quite vitiate the historic accuracy of certain important epochs.

Lastly, M. de Keratry distinctly avers that the whole of the official papers relating to the affair of the Bonapartes have disappeared. This last fact, it must be acknowledged, looks very suspicious; especially, too, when we remember for how many years past the Emperor has parliamentarily maintained in the control over the archives, and in the anomalous position of Minister of the Fine arts, old Marshal Vaillant, 80 years of age, an old soldier, devoted to the Empire, but knowing as much about fine arts as the man in the moon.

Queen Victoria's annual allowance is 385,000, besides £50,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, and the fee rental of a dozen castles, palaces, &c. As she pockets about £60,000 from Mr. Mudd (who passed over his own colleagues to attain here), as also inherited £1,000,000 from Prince Albert in 1861, and as her income and spend a third of her allowance since he death, it is estimated that Her Majesty's cash capital, well invested, is at least £5,000,000, or $10,000,000.

New York.

The Farmers' & Mechanics' Life Insurance Company, Of New York.

Office.....No. 200 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.

CASH CAPITAL, 125,000 DOLLARS,

$100,000 DEPOSITED with the Insurance Department of the State for the protection of the Policy Holders in the United States Government Bonds.

The Company makes a Cash Dividend to its Policy Holders annually, which may be received in Cash or applied to the payment of premiums.

The Policy of the Policy Holder is forfeited.

All New York Companies are required by law to set aside the same reserves for policies issued in other States as they do for policies issued in New York. This Company proposes no restriction on these reserves, but will pay them in full.

This Company issues the three forms of policies now in general use, and will furnish any legislation desired in fully established.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Company is one of the only three Companies in the United States which have been admitted to deposit with the Insurance Department for the safety of its policy holders.

Ordinary Life,
Endowments,
Joint Endowments,
Joint Life.
Compound Interest,
Income Producing,
Return Premium,
Term Life.
Mutual.

And in addition to the above plans will soon appear on the "POTTINE MUTUAL," or Cheap Plan of Insurance.

TONTINE MUTUAL is a combination of Tontine and Mutual Insurance. It is the cheapest form of insurance ever offered to the public. Its benefits are derived from the benefits of Life Insurance by its many friends, and from the large amount of money saved and made superior to deposits in a savings bank, as the profits of the Company are left with it for the full term of years.

The Company guarantees that in case your death occurs during the first year, your family will receive 1,000 members in your class, 1st will your family receive $1,000; but in case your class has more than 1,000 members, then your family would receive as many dollars as there are members in your class at the time of your death. For example: If there are 1,500 in Class A, admits all between the ages of 15 and 35, Class B, admits all between the ages of 36 and 40, Class C, admits all between the ages of 41 and 60.

TONTINE FUND.—At the annual time that you become insured, you also become entitled to the Tontine Fund, which may give to yourself, while living, a handsome sum.

This is the ONLY Company in the United States having business on this GREAT PLAN on a sound basis, and has the largest number of policies issued on this plan of any Company in the United States.

Agents Wanted. Send for Book of Rates. $10.00 Reserves are Stockholders: All Officers are Stockholders.

E. MARCELLUS CHASE, President.
HENRY MITCHELL, Vice-President
CHARLES H. HOUSTON, Secretary.
WM. HENDERSON, Assist't Sec'y.
LEVIN M. CHASE, Actuary.
O. G. STEWART, Cashier.
DR. ALEXANDER ROSS, Surgeon-Examiner.
MEDICAL BOARD.

Persons desiring to act as agents, can write to Farmers' & Mechanics' Life Insurance Company or call at the office 200 Broadway, N. Y.

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Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York.

OFFICE No. 120 BROADWAY.

Chartered under the Laws of State of N. York.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

2,000 Policies Issued the First Nine Months.

Increasing 5,000,000 Dollars!

The Largest Commencement Business ever done by any Life Insurance Company.

ASK WHY NOT?

NOTICE TO LIBERAL CHARTERED.

Ordinary Whole-Life Policies absolutely nonforfeitable after two annual premiums. Endowments, Special Insurances nonforfeitable after two annual premiums.

Life Insurance on the Mutual Plan, with definite policy guarantees after two annual premiums.

All contingent profits of the Company reserved and no premiums required.

One-third of premiums loaned to the insured, if desired, and no notes required.

Policies issued on Single or Joint Lives or Survivorship, at Annual, Semi-annual, Quarterly or Monthly Premiums, at the option of the insured.

Dividends on the *Progressive* plan, and also upon the *Accumulative* Interest plan.

The business of this Company is conducted on the MASSACHUSETTS PLAN.

GUARANTEE INTEREST PLAN.

AN Entirely New Feature.

This Company guarantees to pay to the insured from the second year, and each year thereafter, the interest guaranteed from the commencement to the end of the paying period of the premiums, or all the sum insured shall have been accumulated.

This Company guarantees to pay to the insured, during said period, not only *all* the profits of the Company, but also, if such investments of the Company do not yield sufficient interest, a sufficient amount to make up the same equal to about *ten per cent.* per annum

No. 163.] AN ACT

Making an appropriation to pay teachers who taught schools during the scholastic years of eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sum of two hundred and eight thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, be and the same is hereby set apart and appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the amounts due as per appropriations prior to the various counties in the State for schools taught during the scholastic years of eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid under the provisions of this act in excess of the balance due and unpaid each county as per apportionment made in said years; *Provided further*, That said sum shall be disbursed in accordance with the law under which the said amounts were apportioned at the time of apportionment.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the foregoing act shall be so construed as to include all teachers who have taught a free public school, and have claims against the State, without distinction on account of race or color.

Approved, February 23, 1870.

No. 165.] AN ACT

To establish a criminal court for the county of Dallas.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That there be and is hereby established in the city of Selma, in the county of Dallas, for the county of Dallas, to be called "The Criminal Court of Dallas county," to consist of one judge, who shall reside in said city or within five miles thereof, to be elected at the same time, take the same oath, hold his office for the same term, and be removable for the same causes and in the same manner as judges of the circuit courts of this State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in the administration of criminal law in said county of Dallas, and concurrent jurisdiction within said county of all misdemeanors committed after the organization of said court by the election and qualification of its officers within said county, not liable before a justice of the peace, and not within the jurisdiction of the corporate authorities of the city of Selma. And in order to confer upon said court similar powers for the exercise of jurisdiction within the county of Dallas, as is or may be conferred upon the circuit court and county court, in like causes, it shall have concurrent jurisdiction in criminal proceedings upon the circuit court, or upon the county court, giving them power to hear and determine such cases, and all laws providing for punishing contempts, the regulation of practice, and forms of process allowing fees to the officers of court, and providing for the collection thereof, and providing for the taking of official bonds, and requiring official oaths, shall be held to extend to and apply to said court and its officers. The judge of said court shall be a conservator of the peace in said county of Dallas, and as such, and in the exercise of the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall, in term time and in vacation, have, enjoy and exercise all the rights and powers of a judge of the circuit court in criminal matters; and the same authority in civil proceedings as is granted to judges of the circuit court by section 747 of the Revised Code of Alabama, is hereby conferred upon the judge of said criminal court.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be elected by the qualified voters of Dallas county, on the fourth Tuesday of March, A. D. 1870, a judge and clerk of said court, who shall hold their respective offices until the next general election of judges and clerks of the circuit court, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and the judge so elected shall receive for his salary the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly out of the county treasury, and out of any fund not otherwise appropriated. And the said clerk shall take the same oath of office, give the same bond, be removable for the same causes, and in the same manner as clerks of the circuit courts respectively; and the bond of the clerk to be approved by the judge of said criminal court; and in case of vacancy, it may be filled by appointment by the judge for remainder of the term.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be held at the court-house in said Dallas county, a term of said court on the fourth Monday in each month, for the trial of all such misdemeanors as may by law be tried without a jury; and three regular terms annually for the trial of criminal offenses generally; one to be holden on the fourth Monday in March, one on the first Monday in July, and one on the first Monday in December in each year, and they term may continue until the business is disposed of, unless sooner adjourned by order of the court.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of sections 751, 752, 753, 754, 759 and 760 of the Revised Code of Alabama, so far as they relate to criminal proceedings, and are applicable, are hereby declared to be in force as to said criminal court of Dallas county.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the county solicitor of Dallas county shall be the solicitor of said court, and perform the same duties therein as are now required of him by law in the circuit and county courts, and receive for services therein the same fees as are allowed to him by law for similar services in the circuit and county court of said county; *Provided*, That the judge of said court may appoint a solicitor *pro tem.*, when for any cause the solicitor of said court may be disqualified or fail to attend at said court.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all the provisions of article three, chapter four, title nine, part one, of the Revised Code of Alabama, with such modifications as make them applicable, and except such as relate to writs of proceedings and the approval of the bond of the clerk, are declared to be applicable to said criminal court.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the sheriff of Dallas county shall attend the sittings of said court either in person or by deputy, and have the same powers and perform the same duties in said court as are now required of him in the criminal proceedings in the circuit and county court.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in relation to costs and fees in criminal proceedings in the circuit and county courts shall apply to and be in force in said criminal court in like cases, except as to the provisions of section 4331 of the Revised Code.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That said court shall have a seal, and all process in said court and all proceedings returnable into the regular triennial terms of said court shall be governed in all cases by the laws relating to criminal process in and proceedings returnable into the circuit court, the same being made to conform to the style of said criminal court and its terms.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerk of said court shall attend the monthly terms and shall keep a separate docket of the cases and minutes of the proceedings of said court at said terms and the fees allowed by section 4328 of the Revised Code in criminal proceedings in the county court are hereby allowed, in said criminal court, at its monthly sessions, and sections 4329 and 4330 are declared to be in force, and to apply to said court, except as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That appeals shall lie from prosecutions before justices of the peace in Dallas county to the next regular terms of said criminal court within five days after judgment or conviction by the justice, upon the defendant entering into bond as is now required by law on appeals in similar cases to the circuit and county court, and on such appeals, the provisions of section 4050 of the Revised Code shall apply to the proceedings in such cases in said criminal court.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be drawn and empanneled for each of the triennial terms of said court grand and petit juries as now provided by law, to be drawn and empanneled for the circuit court; and the said court shall have the same power in summoning talesmen, discharging jurors or ordering special juries, as the courts now have; and all the provisions of article one, article two, article three, article four, article five, and article six, of chapter eight and chapters nine and ten of title three, part four of the Revised Code, and such other general laws of the State, as relate to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, with such modifications as to adopt them to the style and terms of this court, are hereby declared to be of force and applicable to said criminal court, and that the criminal laws and modes of criminal procedure, and of taking testimony now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, shall be so far as they are applicable, held to be in force and applicable to said criminal court, in the exercise of its general criminal jurisdiction.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of chapter seven, title three, part four of the Revised Code, with such modifications of form as shall make them applicable and consistent with this act, shall be in force and apply to the said criminal court, sitting or exercising jurisdiction for the trial of misdemeanors; the clerk of said court to perform all such clerical duties as are by said chapter devolved upon the county judge.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the supreme court shall have appellate and supervisory jurisdiction over said criminal court and an appeal shall lie from the decisions of said court to the supreme court in all cases provided by law for appeals to the supreme court in criminal proceedings and an appeal shall lie from the decisions of said court, sitting as a monthly court to the circuit court, or to the next regular term of said criminal court, sitting for general criminal business, at which term the defendant shall be entitled to a jury trial; said appeals to be taken within the same time and in the same manner as is now by law provided for in the case of appeals from the county court to the circuit court in cases of misdemeanors.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws of a general nature hereafter enacted, conferring upon or extending or limiting the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of this State shall be held to apply and extend to the said criminal court of Dallas county.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 23, 1870.

No. 167.] AN ACT

To authorize the Governor of the State of Alabama to endorse, on the part of the State, the first mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State of Alabama, and he is hereby required, upon application of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, to endorse, on the part of the State of Alabama, the first mortgage bonds of the said railroad company, for the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars, which said bonds shall be made payable at such places as the said railroad company may deem advisable, have not more than thirty years to run, and bear interest at not more than eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; which said endorsement by the State of Alabama shall be made upon the following terms and conditions:

First. The Governor shall endorse the said bonds for the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, or such bonds, or the proceeds thereof, the said Mobile and Montgomery railroad company shall first pay off, satisfy and discharge, all the existing liens on the said railroad, outfit and equipment, so that the State of Alabama shall have a first and only lien on the said railroad, outfit and equipment; and after satisfying and discharging all the existing liens on the said railroad, outfit and equipment, then the residue of the said one million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds, or the proceeds thereof, shall be applied to the repairs, outfit and equipment of their railroad from Montgomery to Tensas.

Second. Whenever the Governor of the State of Alabama is satisfied that all of the existing liens on the said railroad, outfit and equipment have been discharged, and the State of Alabama has a first and only lien on the said railroad, outfit and equipment, and satisfactory evidence is submitted to him that the said Mobile and Montgomery railroad company have let out, to good and responsible parties, the building of their road from the present terminus at Tensas to the city of Mobile, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to endorse, on the part of the State of Alabama, the other one million of dollars of the first mortgage bonds of the said railroad company; *Provided*, That before endorsing the bonds of the said company, the president and directors shall cause to be executed and delivered to the Governor the bond of the company, conditioned to faithfully apply the said first mortgage bonds, or the proceeds thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and that the extension of said railroad into the city of Mobile shall be completed by July 1st, 1872.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said granted in the foregoing section of this act shall be accepted upon the following conditions: That the said Mobile and Montgomery railroad company, shall, from and after five years from the date of the bonds provided to be issued in the foregoing section, set aside as a sinking fund one per cent. of the amount of said bonds, which said amount shall be so set aside every year, until the tenth year, when two per cent. shall be set aside, until the fifteenth year, then three per cent. shall be set aside until the twentieth year, and after the twentieth year, four per cent. shall be provided and set aside each year until the maturity of the debt; which said sinking fund may be applied by the said railroad company regularly as it is set aside, to the purchase of their bonds endorsed by the State of Alabama, and the proper provisions of this act, which said bonds shall be presented to the Auditor of the State, and by him cancelled and returned to the said company; and such presentation and cancellation of said bonds to the amount required each year, shall be full compliance with the provisions of the foregoing section of this act.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if the said Mobile and Montgomery railroad company shall fail to complete their road into the city of Mobile by the first day of July, 1872, or if the said railroad company shall fail to pay the interest upon any of said endorsed bonds when due, and such default continuing for ninty days, then, and in that or either of these events, the Governor may proceed to foreclose the mortgage and sell out the railroad and property mortgaged to the State.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That to protect the interest of the State, the Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint a trustee, who shall be charged with the duty of exchanging the bonds now outstanding of the said railroad company for the bonds authorized under this act, and endorsed by the State; and whenever said trustee shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Governor, that contracts have been made for the exchange and cancellation of any outstanding bonds of said company with the holders thereof, then the Governor is hereby authorized to endorse the said amount of the bonds authorized under this act, and endorsed by the State; and when all such outstanding bonds and obligations, that are a lien, have been exchanged, taken up and cancelled within the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the Governor shall deliver to the said railroad company the residue of the one million five hundred thousand dollars of bonds, and the president and directors shall execute to the State of Alabama a good and satisfactory bond with security, to the Governor, conditioned to hold one hundred thousand dollars of the State endorsed bonds to take up and redeem the outstanding one hundred thousand dollars of the said company's bonds.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the salary and expenses of the said trustee, while engaged in the duties above set forth, shall be paid by the said Mobile and Montgomery railroad company; *And, provided further*, That the said trustee shall give to the Governor of the State a bond with satisfactory personal security for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, conditioned to faithfully discharge the trust reposed in him under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That before the provisions of this act or the benefits above proposed shall have the force and effect of law, it shall be required of and is hereby made the duty of the president, superintendent and engineer of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad to present, under oath, to the Governor a full and complete account, with vouchers, of the entire mortgage indebtedness and judgment liens of said road, with a full statement of the facts of indebtedness, together with the names of the parties, persons or companies to whom the road is indebted, and in case one million dollars do not cover the mortgage indebtedness and judgment liens of said road or railroad company, or the parties interested, or who claim to hold or own the said road, as the case may be, then the said persons or parties shall not claim the advantages which this act provides, and said act shall remain null and void; *And, provided further*, That if the said mortgage or benefits of this act are claimed by the party or persons as above made and provided for, and it shall afterwards appear that the amount of mortgage indebtedness and judgment liens of said road, or persons owning or claiming to own said road, was greater than the amount sworn to as above named, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to prevent a further allowance of appropriations as this act provides, and the parties or persons who have made false statements shall be liable to indictment and fine and imprisonment in the State prison not less than ten nor more than twenty years, at the discretion of the court trying the cause, for having obtained or attempting to obtain State aid or money under fraudulent or false pretences.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the road to be constructed between Tensas and Mobile shall be built and equipped in a thorough and first-class manner, and the rails used in the repairs of the road now built shall be of the same weight and character authorized to be used on roads constructed under the general State aid law of the State.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the endorsement of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company as herein provided for, is conditioned, that on and after the time fixed for the completion of the said railroad from Tensas to Mobile, the said Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company shall transport passengers and freight at the same rates as provided for other roads in the general bill, passed at the present session, to furnish the aid and credit of the State to expedite the construction of railroads.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That it is hereby expressly provided and made a condition in this act, that there shall be no discrimination in the charges for the transportation of freight or passengers in favor of or against any other railroad connected, or to be connected, with said railroad; but the rates of all charges for transportation of produce, merchandise and passengers, to or from any other railroad, shall be the same as the rates of charges on the said Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, to be prorated per mile, and shall receive and transport, at the same rates, cars of other railroads loaded with coal or other minerals destined for Mobile city or bay, and return the same.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That as the chief object and intention of this act is to secure the extension and completion of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad from Tensas into the city of Mobile, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State, and he is hereby required, before any part of the bonds provided for under this act shall be endorsed or issued to the said Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company, to exact a bond from the said railroad company, with good and satisfactory security, for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, conditioned to accept and apply the one million dollars of bonds provided under this act for the extension of the said railroad into the city of Mobile.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the said railroad company shall not, in the transportation of passengers, discriminate against any of the citizens of the State in respect to the benefits and privileges of the said road.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the aid granted by this act is conditioned that the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad Company shall give preference, the terms being equal, to manufacturers living in the State of Alabama, in all contracts for cross ties, rails, spikes, chairs, fastenings, locomotives, cars and other materials and equipment.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the bonds used under authority of this act shall be signed by the Auditor and State Treasurer, and a record of the same kept in the Auditor's office.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 168.] AN ACT

To relieve George N. Calhoun, of Madison county, from the disabilities of minority.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That George N. Calhoun, of Madison county, Alabama, be and the same is hereby relieved of the disabilities of minority, and is authorized to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to purchase and convey real estate, and to transact all other business as though he was of full age, except the right to vote.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 169.] AN ACT

To amend an act approved the 6th of August, 1868, fixing the time of holding the courts in the second judicial circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act approved the 5th of August, 1868, entitled "An act to fix the time of holding courts in the second judicial circuit," which reads as follows, to-wit: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the time for holding the circuit courts in the second judicial circuit shall be as follows: That is to say, in the county of Autauga on the first Mondays in April and October, and may continue one week; in the county of Elmore, on the second Mondays of April and October, and may continue two weeks; in the county of Lowndes on the first Mondays in May and November, and may continue three weeks; in the county of Montgomery on the second Mondays of June and January, and may continue until the business is disposed of;"

"SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all process heretofore made returnable at terms other than specified in this act, shall be made returnable at the times herein specified," be amended by striking out the words "one week," where they occur in the fourth line of the first section of said act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two weeks;" by striking out the word "second" where it occurs in the fifth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "third."

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 170.] AN ACT

To amend section 844 of the Revised Code of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 844 of the Revised Code of Alabama, which reads as follows: "Justices of the peace vacate their offices by removing from their election precincts, and are liable to a penalty of forty dollars for acting as justice after such removal, to be recovered before any justice of the county in which such justice resides, by any one suing for the same, one half to the use of the person suing for same, and the other half to the use of the State," be amended, so as to allow the justices of the peace, whose bench comprise the city of Montgomery, to live in any part of the city; *Provided*, That said justice of the peace shall keep their offices in the beat for which they are elected.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 171.] AN ACT

To make Mrs. N. A. Felts, wife of William H. Felts, and Mrs. Mary A. Carlisle, wife of Jasper C. Carlisle, all of the county of Choctaw; Mrs. Martha F. Brantley, wife of Warren A. Brantley, of Dallas county, and Mrs. Mary Griffin, wife of Lewis Griffin, of St. Clair county, Alabama, free-dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama That Mrs. N. A. Felts, wife of William H. Felts, and Mrs. Mary A. Carlisle, wife of Jasper C. Carlisle, of the county of Choctaw; Mrs. Martha F. Brantley, wife of Warren A. Brantley, of Dallas county, and Mrs. Mary Griffin, of St. Clair county, Alabama, be, and they are made free-dealers, and they are hereby empowered to contract and enter into engagements and agreements, and are also authorized to sue and be sued, and are made liable to be sued in the same manner as though they were *femme soles*.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 172.] AN ACT

To provide payment for chandeliers and light for the State Capitol.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an appropriation is hereby made to pay for chandeliers and light in the State Capitol; *Provided*, That such payment shall only be made upon a stated account, certified by the Secretary of State, and approved by the Governor; and upon any account thus certified and approved, the Auditor shall draw his warrant to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

Alabama Journal.

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Custom's Tyranny.

Great courage is required to enable a person to depart from a long established custom of society, especially a custom upon which Madame Tou has set the seal of approval. People do so like to be considered upper-tennuis, that some of them would rather be the subject of ignominia by going poorly clad, to save money for a silver-mounted coffin. Women mercilessly drive their husbands to financial wreck, sooner than provoke the sneers of fashion by honest dress, and men rush into dishonor to procure the means of "swelling" display. Both men and women even repress the kindly impulses of their hearts and violate the sternest dictates of duty, through dread of the ridicule of persons whom impudence and dollars have given a conventional lead in society. Nine-tenths of the poor victims of its ruler act upon a career of evil because they love wickedness, but for the reason that they fear the mocks of others more than they respect their own independence of judgment. Many a one passes through indulgence to crime; from crime to remorse; from remorse to dishonored death, because they carelessly accepted a standard of conscience not higher than common custom. They find the custom prevalent, and are too lazy or too indifferent to inquire whether it be right or wrong. Attempt to reclaim such from a bad habit thus adopted, and the one reply to all argument is—"Everybody does it." "Everybody" means the drill-masters of society. Penitentiaries, insane asylums, inebriate hospitals, coroner's reports and the statistics of suicide are the terrible evidence of the effects of obedience to the law of custom. "Everybody does it" is the Devil's "four aces" in the game for souls.

No stronger illustration of this baneful results of the tyranny of custom—the effects of the operation of this dictum of "everybody does it"—can be presented to an American, than the practice of drinking alcoholic stimulants. We intend to preach no sermon on the evils of drunkenness, because it is unnecessary to do so. We have never met the man yet who did not know and acknowledge that evil, hydra-headed and horrid beyond description, was the sum of drunkenness. We have heard much the sentiment wasted in pitying the poor drunkard and in excusing the weakness that made him the prey of foul appetite, but have yet to see the monster in human shape who had a word of defense to offer for the drunkard's vice. The apologies of defense, we have known your think skulled, clod-brained "sale drinker," who can excuse his guilt in the ruin of a nation without falling in the mud, shed, as unfit company for his "sober" self, the unfortunate wretch, whose legs were tangled and whose brain was muddled by drink. Any one, not an idiot, knows that drunkenness is sin; so there is no need of proving it.

Time may be better employed in seeking to remove its causes—the temptations to it—the facilities for its manufacture. Most of these are in the hands and in custom. Nine out of every ten healthy constituted people have no natural appetite for alcohol. They are educated into it by the apposite by practice. This is especially true in the cases of most of those who become drunkards. Their appetite result at the presence of the poison, and throw it off upon the brain. Why do such men drink? For the same reason that a woman, whose habit a shocking "fatigues to death," undergoes the excessive labor of six hours' leg-shaking at a ball, without complaint of weariness. Custom prescribes drinking—yes, it has grown bold to demand it. Among the *ton*, so-called, a male or female teetotaler is now acknowledged as not entirely without the pale of respectability, but is considered ridiculously lacking in genteel accomplishments. "Please sir!" is usually very nearly synonymous with flow of liquor. People scarcely think themselves able to get into society without a fine condition for agreeable intercourse without the aid of the rumseller. Beauty, education, genius, health, affection and pleasant surroundings are so many mute courtiers in the social court, until King Alcohol sets them in motion. We have almost returned to the funeral revels which Hamlet thought "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Moderate drunkenness may be one of the essentials of a "first-class funeral," if we don't stop. From the national levees to the rustic corn shuckings, drinking is a common custom.

This custom makes the drunkards. No one denies that drunkenness is a terrible evil in itself and its consequences. It is custom, which makes drunkenness is, therefore, iniquitous. There can be no drunkenness where there is no drinking.

Where there is drinking there must always be the danger of drunkenness. Physicians of the highest rank assert positively that *no benefit whatever* is derived from the use of alcoholic liquors, and have abandoned them in the treatment of disease. They say, further, after the most careful and thorough experiment that the effect of their administration, as remedies or preventives, is always pernicious. If, therefore, benefit never results from their use, and, on the contrary, injury is *always* imminent, if not actual, it follows that every effort ought to be made to abolish the custom of drinking. The best interests of the bodies, minds and souls of society require this abolition.

As custom is established by the nominally higher classes, so by them must the repeal be made. Remove the decanter from the mahogany sideboard, voluntarily break up the wholesale liquor stores of the aristocratic cellar, and make no bribery of the abstinent sort the passport through "good society," and it will not be long until "forty-rod," "blue ruin," "shin bruiser" and "corner's cordial" cate are in greatly reduced demand among the "lower classes." If every public man were to follow the excellent example of one of our statesmen but not long since, who managed to give a most satisfactorily pleasant entertainment without the assistance of liquor, "our dear constituents" would get into the guardhouse and gutters less frequently. Gen. Grant has defied custom in a number of instances. He will be gratified to hear, at any time, no matter how soon, that "nothing stronger than coffee" is used at the State dinners.

Only thus, by voluntary social reform, is the horrid vice of drunkenness to be cured. Statute law cannot legislate good morals into men. As everything in the United States does, however, enter into politics, the mass of the people can do this much towards establishing the reign of temperance. Voters can put sobriety at a premium, by refusing to bestow office upon any man who is a persistent drunkard, and can generally secure always good or competent men, but certain it is, that no drunkard is worthy to be trusted in any great affair of public or private business. Ministers can do a great deal by kind and constant remonstrance with their congregations to discountenance the habit, and by placing clearly before patients the dreadfully destructive effects of alcohol. Ladies, you are, next to the Almighty Father, omnipotent to save from the ruin of drunkenness! When shall the good work of overthrowing this custom of drinking begin?

To Republican Voters.

In the JOURNAL of the 10th appeared a short article, copied from the Philadelphia *Press*. It expressed regret at the corrupt disposition made by certain Congressmen of their military and other cadet appointments, but at the same time congratulated Congress upon the prompt and impartial manner in which it punished the guilty parties. We hope the article was read by every man who looked into that paper. Indeed, we would be glad to know that every one of Republican leader had committed it to memory, and had firmly resolved to act upon its excellent advice in regard to the choice of officers. One sentence we repeat, to join in the hope it expresses, and to offer in connection some remarks of our own, which we deem not inappropriate or premature. The *Press* says;

"Let us hope that it will put an end to the choice of candidates whose character and capacity are not known and tried before they are commissioned to the with important interests and questions."

Men, who properly appreciate the responsible and solemnly feel the responsibilities of citizenship, will not find the time, to elapse between to-day and the 28th of June, too long to prepare themselves and to prepare to enforce the nomination of State and local tickets which shall not only represent undeviating fidelity to principles, but also illustrate, in the persons of the nominees, the highest type of manly character. That our remarks are not premature is sufficiently apparent to any one who knows how busily private canvassing is being prosecuted. Aspirants and their friends for office are exerting all rightful means to secure nominations. It, therefore, becomes the people to bestir themselves in such manner as will secure for themselves the best possible officers.

The prime need of every good citizen, and his chief duty, is to support good men. This he cannot get, except by accident, from bad men. At best there must be some imperfection—something to complain of and condemn. The fewer the bad men, who get into power, and the more numerous the good ones, the greater will be the probability that the desirable good government will be obtained. The duty of the people, who hold the power of selection, is to select good men, and not merely strong men with flow of liquor. People scarcely think themselves able to get into society without a fine condition for agreeable intercourse without the aid of the rumseller. Beauty, education, genius, health, affection and pleasant surroundings are so many mute courtiers in the social court, until King Alcohol sets them in motion. We have almost returned to the funeral revels which Hamlet thought "more honored in the breach than in the observance." A moderate drunk may be one of the essentials of a "first-class funeral," if we don't stop. From the national levees to the rustic corn shuckings, drinking is a common custom.

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Where there is drinking there must always be the danger of drunkenness. Physicians of the highest rank assert positively that *no benefit whatever* is derived from the use of alcoholic liquors, and have abandoned them in the treatment of disease. They say, further, after the most careful and thorough experiment that the effect of their administration, as remedies or preventives, is always pernicious. If, therefore, benefit never results from their use, and, on the contrary, injury is *always* imminent, if not actual, it follows that every effort ought to be made to abolish the custom of drinking. The best interests of the bodies, minds and souls of society require this abolition.

As custom is established by the nominally higher classes, so by them must the repeal be made. Remove the decanter from the mahogany sideboard, voluntarily break up the wholesale liquor stores of the aristocratic cellar, and make no bribery of the abstinent sort the passport through "good society," and it will not be long until "forty-rod," "blue ruin," "shin bruiser" and "corner's cordial" cate are in greatly reduced demand among the "lower classes." If every public man were to follow the excellent example of one of our statesmen but not long since, who managed to give a most satisfactorily pleasant entertainment without the assistance of liquor, "our dear constituents" would get into the guardhouse and gutters less frequently. Gen. Grant has defied custom in a number of instances. He will be gratified to hear, at any time, no matter how soon, that "nothing stronger than coffee" is used at the State dinners.

Only thus, by voluntary social reform, is the horrid vice of drunkenness to be cured. Statute law cannot legislate good morals into men. As everything in the United States does, however, enter into politics, the mass of the people can do this much towards establishing the reign of temperance. Voters can put sobriety at a premium, by refusing to bestow office upon any man who is a persistent drunkard, and can generally secure always good or competent men, but certain it is, that no drunkard is worthy to be trusted in any great affair of public or private business. Ministers can do a great deal by kind and constant remonstrance with their congregations to discountenance the habit, and by placing clearly before patients the dreadfully destructive effects of alcohol. Ladies, you are, next to the Almighty Father, omnipotent to save from the ruin of drunkenness! When shall the good work of overthrowing this custom of drinking begin?

To Republican Voters.

In the JOURNAL of the 10th appeared a short article, copied from the Philadelphia *Press*. It expressed regret at the corrupt disposition made by certain Congressmen of their military and other cadet appointments, but at the same time congratulated Congress upon the prompt and impartial manner in which it punished the guilty parties. We hope the article was read by every man who looked into that paper. Indeed, we would be glad to know that every one of Republican leader had committed it to memory, and had firmly resolved to act upon its excellent advice in regard to the choice of officers. One sentence we repeat, to join in the hope it expresses, and to offer in connection some remarks of our own, which we deem not inappropriate or premature. The *Press* says;

"Let us hope that it will put an end to the choice of candidates whose character and capacity are not known and tried before they are commissioned to the with important interests and questions."

Men, who properly appreciate the responsible and solemnly feel the responsibilities of citizenship, will not find the time, to elapse between to-day and the 28th of June, too long to prepare themselves and to prepare to enforce the nomination of State and local tickets which shall not only represent undeviating fidelity to principles, but also illustrate, in the persons of the nominees, the highest type of manly character. That our remarks are not premature is sufficiently apparent to any one who knows how busily private canvassing is being prosecuted. Aspirants and their friends for office are exerting all rightful means to secure nominations. It, therefore, becomes the people to bestir themselves in such manner as will secure for themselves the best possible officers.

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Sound Logic.

The Raymond (Miss.) *Gazette* says:

From the movements on the political chess board of the country, it is quite evident to our mind that the old Whigs, as a body, must soon choose an abiding place, in the bosom of either the Democratic or Republican party; or hold entirely aloof from politics, as thousands upon thousands of them have for from ten to fifteen years past.

We regard it as morally impossible for any Clay and Webster Whig—any man who was a Whig on principle from 1838 down to the Bell and Everett canvass of 1860—to become a Democrat.

That man has sense. How he keeps out of the Republican party is amazing. We do see difficulties and humiliations in the way of a Democrat conversion to Republicanism, but everything is natural and easy to a sincere "silver-grey Whig." The only great feature which Republicanism gets from the old-time Democracy is vastly changed from its original shape. This is the principle of manhood equality. The Democracy grew afraid of their own principle, and stopped its operation on a color and race test. Republicanism courageously and generously pushed the principle to its logical extent and established practical political equality for all men, without reference to race or color. They acknowledged the manhood of other races than the white.

Everything else, except perhaps, the "manifest destiny" doctrine, which is national rather than partisan, is Whig. There is the protective tariff, another Democratic idea, opposition of the public domain, the construction of internal improvements in whole or part by the government, the federal supremacy of the States and the inviolability of the Union. As we replied to a Union Whig friend who asked us to join the Democracy now? "Your day of triumph, Tom, over Democracy, if you have the courage to accept the friendship of the North is past and gone and demasculate. Whiggery has won in the war and by the war has established its principles." And these principles will, in the school of time, long remain the controling forces of American government. Yet we can not help thinking that the only reason which Republicanism gets derivatively from Democracy, is with of the silver as it is now interpreted by the Democracy. We don't want it put down any better than Democrats wrote it—"We want it to be a self-evident truth, that *all men* are created equal," and Revels in the Senate is a practical definition of its meaning.

Republicanism in New Hampshire.

Ever since its organization, says the Hartford *Courant*, the Republican party has held New Hampshire, but by varying majorities. In 1868, in the largest vote ever cast, the total was 71,047, of which Gov. Harriman had 39,785, and Mr. Sinclair 37,262—Republican majority 2,523. In 1869 the total was 67,781, of which Gov. Harriman received 35,777 and Gen. Bedel 35,004—Republican majority 3,773.

This year there was no opportunity for party upon ordinary party grounds; the Republicans would have swept the State overwhelmingly. But there has been a long and bitter contest between certain prominent Republicans, causing the establishment of a new Republican weekly. Certain other causes have operated. Constitutional temperance men dissatisfied with the inability of statute law to perfect social reform, organized a temperance party. Certain other grievances, including partial population, organized still another party, and nominated for Governor an eccentric old abolitionist, Samuel Flint, who has not voted in all for many years. The democratic State committee, in the language of Gen. Bedel, their candidate for Governor, endorsed "suicide to a natural death," and justly hopeless of electing Bedel, betrayed him and sought to place Flint next to Governor Stearns, and throw the election into the Legislature. It would have been very wonderful if the labor reform and temperance tickets had not drawn off some Republican votes. Under all the circumstances, the Republican triumph is a splendid victory. It shows the unshaken confidence of the people in Governor Stearns, and especially in the national administration.

In 147 towns, comprising two-thirds of the voters of the State, Bedel, Dem., has 17,851; Flint, Labor Reform, 4677; Barrows, Temperance, 881; total, 23,509. Against these, Governor Stearns has 26,554, a clear majority of 2955. The remainder of the State will reduce it somewhat; perhaps to a thousand or fifteen hundred. The Legislature is Republican, securing the election of a Republican United States Senator.

New Hampshire has done nobly. Connecticut will follow her example, and renew her vote of confidence in the national and state administration.

Editorial Work.

No profession is more laborious, or imposes a severer and more constant strain on the mental powers, than the editorial care of a daily journal. The life of the age is so broad and intense, the demands of the public so exacting, and competition in the large cities so eager, that an ambitious journalist feels the tension of every nerve to the utmost, and often breaks from high tension. Mr. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, a man of splendid physique, and singular facility for work, broke down in his prime simply from overtaxing his powers.

A similar instance has recently occurred in France, though the editor was not connected with the daily press, and came under intense mental strain only one day in two weeks. M. De Forcade has won a high reputation throughout Europe for the political summary he has prepared every fortnight for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, one of the ablest papers in the world. This summary, from the care with which it was prepared, and its profound insight into the political relations of the leading States, was eagerly read by practical statesmen no less than by business men. One of its chief merits was its incorporation of the latest news, up to the day it was published, in its first impression. First, like a prudent General, he attended to the commissariat, discussing at length the questions of the day, and opening a large bottle of good Bordeaux. Then—after which precautions might have said to such a gentleman—he laid the table clear and went to work forthwith. One slip of paper after another was covered with his rapid writing. A copying clerk could hardly have beaten him in more speed. There was no hesitation as to the best phrase, no correcting, no sulking. Straight on he went, until after the first four hours of his labor another feat had to be performed. For by that time the proof sheets of his first sheets were ready, and were brought to him. Interrupted thus, he revised, and then finished with remarkably brilliant impersonation on paper, rarely, if ever, losing the thread of thought or argument. It was late in the evening before he could leave his table; when he did so his head was heavy and dull, his eyes were bloodshot and sore, but the article was written and revised. That De Forcade broke down and died in the prime of life is, perhaps, not very surprising."

Whose Picture is It?

The *NIX Century* is an excellent literary magazine, published in Charleston, S. C. In the March number of that periodical may be found a highly amusing article, entitled, "Life in New York." A portion of the article is published in to-day's JOURNAL. Its perusal, we are sure, will be a source of many a hearty laugh.

The article in question appears to have been written by Oliver Dyer. But who is Oliver Dyer? Where does he live? What is he driving at? Who is the original from which the portrait of Crazy Crom. was made? These questions will involuntarily occur to the readers hereabouts. Crom.'s theory about capital letters is daily put into practice by a

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Custom's Tyranny.

Great courage is required to enable a person to depart from a long established custom of society, especially a custom upon which Madame *Ton* has set the seal of approval. People do so like to be considered upper crust, that some of them would catch a mortal pneumonia by going poorly clad, to save money for a silver-mounted coffin. Women mercilessly drive their husbands to financial wreck, sooner than provoke the sneers of fashion by honest dress, and men rush into dishonor to procure the means of "nobby" display. Both men and women even repress the kindly impulses of their hearts and violate the sternest dictates of duty, through dread of the ridicule of persons whom impudence and dollars have given a conventional lead in society. Nine-tenths of the poor victims of sin enter not upon a career of evil because they love wickedness, but for the reason that they fear the mocks of others more than they respect their own independence of judgment. Many a one passes through indulgence to crime; from crime to worse; from more to more to dishonored death, because they carelessly accepted a standard of conscience not higher than common custom. They find the custom prevalent, and are too lazy or too indifferent to inquire whether it be right or wrong. Attempt to reclaim such from a bad habit thus adopted, and the one reply to all argument is—"Everybody does it." "Everybody" means the drill-masters of society, the penitentiaries, mass savings, inebriate hospitals, bankruptcy reports and the statistics of suicide ore the terrible evidence of the effects of obedience to the law of "everybody does it." "Everybody does it" is the Devil's "four aces" in the game for souls.

No stronger illustration of the baneful results of custom's tyranny—the effects of the operation of this dictum of "everybody does it"—can be presented to an American, than the practice of drinking alcoholic stimulants. We intend to preach no sermon on the evils of drunkenness, because it is wholly superfluous. We have never met the man yet who did not know and acknowledge that evil, hydra-headed and horrid beyond description, was the twin of drunkenness. We have heard much fine sentiment wasted in pitying the poor drunkard and in excusing the weakness which made him the prey of foul appetite, but have yet to see the monster in human shape who had a word of defense to offer for the drunkenness itself. Nay, instead of defense, we have known your thick skulled, clod-brained "safe drinker," who can carry his pint of distilled damnation without falling in the mud, shan, as unfit company for his "sober" self, the unfortunate wretch, whose legs were tangled and whose brain was maddened by drink. Any one, not an idiot, knows that drunkenness is sin; so there is no need of proving it.

Time may be better employed in seeking to remove its causes—the temptations to it—the facilities for its manufacture. Most of them begin and end in custom. Nine out of every ten healthy constituted people have no natural appetite for alcohol. They are educated into the appetite by practice. This is especially true in the cases of most of those who become drunkards. Their stomachs revolt at the presence of the poison, and throw it off upon the brain. Why do such men drink? For the same reason that a woman, whom darning a stocking "fatigues to death," undergoes the excessive labor of six hours' leg-shaking at a ball, without complaint of weariness. Custom prescribes drinking—yes, it has grown bold to demand it. Among the *ton*, so called, a male or female teetotaler may be acknowledged as not entirely without the pale of respectability, but is considered ridiculously lacking in genteel accomplishments. "Flow of soul" is socially very nearly synonymous with flow of liquor. People sanely think themselves able to get brain and heart into fine condition for agreeable intercourse without the aid of the rumseller. Beauty, education, genius, health, affection and pleasant surroundings are so many mute courtiers in the social court, until King Alcohol sets them in motion. We have almost returned to the funeral revels which Hamlet thought "more honored in the breach than in the observance." A moderate drunk will be one of the essentials of a "first-class funeral," if we don't stop. From the national levees to the rustic corn shuckings, drinking is a common custom.

This custom makes the drunkards. No one denies that drunkenness is a terrible evil in itself and its consequences. The custom, which makes drunkenness is, therefore, iniquitous. There can be no drunkenness where there is no drinking. Where there is drinking there must always be the danger of drunkenness. Physicians of the highest rank assert positively that *no benefit whatever* is derived from the use of alcoholic liquors, and have abandoned them in the treatment of disease. They say, further, after the most careful and thorough experiment that the effect of their administration, as remedials or preventives, is always pernicious. If, therefore, benefit never results from their use, and, on the contrary, injury is *always* imminent, if not actual, it follows that every effort ought to be made to abolish the custom of drinking. The best intellect of the bodies, minists and souls of society require this abolition.

As custom is established by the nominally higher classes, so by them must the repeal be made. Remove the decanter from the mahogany sideboard, voluntarily break up the wholesale liquor stores of the aristocratic cellar, and make sobriety of the abstinent sort the passport thronch "good society," and it will not be long until "forty-rod," "blue ruin," "chain lightning" and coroner's certificate are in greatly reduced demand among the "lower classes." If every public man were to follow the temperate example set by one of Alabama's officials not long since, who managed to give a most satisfactorily pleasant entertainment without the assistance of liquor, "our dear constituents" would get into the guardhouse and gutters less frequently. Gen. Grant has defied custom in a number of instances. We will be gratified to hear, at any time, no matter how soon, that "nothing stronger than coffee" is used at the State dinners.

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Everything else, except, perhaps, the "manifest destiny" doctrine, which is national rather than partisan, is Whig. There is the protective tariff, national banks, direct disposition of the public domain, the construction of internal improvements in whole or part by the government, federal supremacy over the States and the inviolability of the Union. As we replied to a Union Whig friend who asked us in 1865, "What is to come now?" "Your day of triumph, Tom, over Democracy, if you have the courage to accept the friendship of the North in spite of sneers and denunciation. Whiggery has won in the war and by the war has established its principles." And the principles will, the most of them, long remain the controling forces of American government. Yet we can not help thinking that the one principle which Republicanism gets derivatively from Democracy, is worth all the others, as it is now interpreted by the former and repudiated by the sad concern that usurps the once honorable name of the latter. We don't want it put down say better than Jefferson wrote it—"We hold it to be a self-evident truth, that *all men* are created equal," and Rowls in the Senate is a practical definition of its meaning.

To Republican Voters.

In the JOURNAL of the 10th appeared a short article, copied from the Philadelphia *Press*. It expressed regret at the organizing disposition shown by certain Congressmen of their military and naval cadet appointments, but at the same time congratulated Congress upon the prompt and impartial manner in which it punished the guilty parties. We hope the article was read by every man who looked into that paper. Indeed, we would be pleased to know that every Republican leader had committed it to memory, and had firmly resolved to set upon its excellent advice in regard to the choice of officers. One sentence we repeat, to join in the hope it expresses, and to offer in connection some thoughts of our own, which we deem not inappropriate or premature. The *Press* says:

"Let us hope that it will put an end to the choice of candidates whose integrity and capacity are not known and tried before they are commissioned to deal with important interests and questions."

Men, who properly appreciate the value and seriously feel the responsibilities of citizenship, will not find the time, to elapse between to-day and the 30th of June, too long to prepare themselves and to help others to prepare to enforce the nomination of State and local tickets which shall not only represent undoubted Republican principles, but also illustrate, in the persons of the nominees, the highest type of manly character. That our remarks are not premature is sufficiently apparent to any one who knows how busily private canvassing is being prosecuted. Aspirants—and their friends for them—are exerting all rightful means to secure nominations. It, therefore, becomes the people to bestir themselves in such action as will secure for themselves the best possible officers.

The prime need of every good citizen, and his chief desire for good government. This he cannot get, except by accident, from bad men. At best there must be some imperfection—something to complain of and condemn. The fewer the bad men, who get into power, and the more numerous the good ones, the greater will be the certainty that the desirable good government will be obtained. The duty of the people, who hold the power of election, is, therefore, to select good men. How to select such, by what means and according to what standard, are the important subjects of inquiry.

The *Press*, a staunch Radical paper, gives a standard of merit to which no aspirant, who loves his country more than his personal ambition, can object, and which is exacting enough to satisfy the most fastidious and conscientious voter. "Candidates whose integrity and capacity are known," establishes a rule which, if obeyed by the people of the Republican party in choosing delegates to conventions, and by the conventions themselves in nominating official candidates, will give Alabama a government the like whereof she has never seen. Reconstruction will be crowned as with diamonds, and Republicanism will rejoice in the work of its hands. The five years of weary struggle which it has fought for freedom against slavery will have their reward, and the truth, sincerity and self sacrifice of those who faced opposition terrible as death, in behalf of human rights, will stand up in the temple of victory proud and happy that their hope and patient labor have been justified before men.

The strongest argument to induce the most earnest efforts to secure for office, men of "known and tried integrity and capacity," is the certainty of Republican success in the next campaign. Nomination is equal to election. It is beyond human probability that the Republican ticket can be beaten. This invulnerable power ought, therefore, to be conscientiously used. Perfectly free, able to select whom it will, and having the greatest abundance of the best material to select from, the Republican party of Alabama owes to its principles and misson; owes to the love of its own voters and to the hate of its enemies; owes to the national glory and purity of President Grant's administration; owes to the grand apostolate of human freedom whereto it is called, to put no man in office whose personal character would bring reproach upon the party or discredit upon its principles.

Republican Victory in New Hampshire.

Ever since its organization, says the Hartford *Journal*, the Republican party has held New Hampshire, but by varying majorities. In 1868, in the largest vote ever cast, the total was 77,047, of which Gov. Harriman had 39,785, and Mr. Sinclair 37,262—Republican majority 2,523. In 1869 the total was 67,781, of which Gov. Harriman received 35,777 and Gen. Bedel 32,004—Republican majority 3,773.

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Editorial Work.

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A writer in one of our exchanges gives a full sketch of the method followed by the brilliant journalist to reach this end:

"He went down to the office very early in the morning, the room was full of news papers, Continental, English, American, spread out before him. Glancing over these and whatever telegrams might have arrived, he saw, so to speak, how things stood. His thinking had been done beforehand; all that remained was to give it expression. First, like a prudent General, he attended to the commissariat—discussing a cutlet before any other topic of the day, and opening a large bottle of good Bordeaux. Then—whatever physicians might have said to such a course—he had the table cleared and went to work forthwith. One slip of paper after another was covered with his rapid writing. A copying clerk could hardly have beaten him in mere speed. There was no hesitation as to the best phrase, no correcting, no adding. Straight on he went, until after the first few hours of his labor another feat had to be performed. For by that time the proof sheets of his first sheets were ready, and were brought to him. Interrupted thus, he revised them, and then forthwith resumed his brilliant impersonation on paper, rarely, if ever, losing the thread of thought or argument. It was late in the evening before he could leave his table; when he did so his head was heavy and dull, his eyes were bloodshot and sore, but the chronicle was written and revised. That De Forcade broke down and died in the prime of life is, perhaps, not very surprising."

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The article in question appears to have been written by Oliver Dyer. But who is Oliver Dyer? Whore does he live? What is he driving at? Who is the original from which the portrait of Crazy Crom was made? These questions will involuntarily occur to many readers hereabouts. Crom.'s theory about capital letters is daily put into practice by a Montgomery editor. The reasons given by Crom. for employing capitals are precisely those which seem to influence our neighbor of the *Advertiser* in his daily editorials.

At any rate, the author of "Life in New York" has handsomely ridiculed the absurdities of the present mania for profusion of literature, of those who indulge in an ill judged and unauthorized use of initial capitals. True emphasis in composition is given by actual thought and strong forms of expression. It cannot be supplied by such typographical contrivances as italics and capital letters.

If any other resemblance between the editor above referred to and crazy Crom., should occur to the reader, we are not responsible for that.

The Poem, (with a big P), on the Cosmic Egg gets quite a practical turn, if Indignator be substituted for Inventor. We trust our friends will try it with that amendment.

From the XIX Century.)

New and then one meets an incomparably absurd genius among those poor waifs of the Fourth Ward greengrocer and Bucket-Shops. The most easily outstanding person of the kind that I ever met with was known as Crazy Crom.—a grog-headed old vagabond of indefinite age. His name was Oliver Richard Cromwell. He claimed to be a lineal descendant of the old Lord Protector of England, and had vague notions that the people of Great Britain were waiting for him to resume the sceptre which was some time since wrenched from the hands of his renowned ancestor's incompetent son.

But Crazy Crom. cared not for governmental honors. In his own opinion he had won a higher distinction than governments could bestow. He claimed that he was the first man who ever wrote "the Unknown" with a capital U. "That," he said, "opened the door of literature for a new age to come in." He soon afterwards wrote the Future with a big F; then he wrote the Past with a big P. After that he became reckless, quit the University of Oxford, and struck out on initial capitals without regard to consequences. The result was the rise of "The Mystic School of Philosophy," founded on the art of giving handsome things seemingly as clear as crystal, but which nobody on earth was ever yet able to understand.

"That school," said Crazy Crom., "of which I claim to be the founder, could never have made any headway without the free use of capitals. When you write about 'the future' with a small f, you make no impression; but when you write about the future with a big F, the mind is struck with awe. So it is with the Past—with everything in fact. Who cares a fig for the past with a little f? or for Good with a little G? But when you come to write about the Past, with a big P; and the Bad, with a big B; and the Good, with a big G; and the Truth, with a big T; you evoke an interest which writers may conjure for with little initial letters in vain.

"And I put it to you," continued this founder of the Mystic School of Philosophy, "if your own nature does not confirm my theory. How would you like to be written with a small o and a small d —oliver dyer? What would you amount to done up in such a paper? Just see the difference,—now Oliver Dyer!" and here Crazy Crom. wrote with a pencil, on the back of an envelope, the name in the two modes, I had to confess that I preferred the big O and the big D.

"Of course you do," exclaimed Crazy Crom., triumphantly. "I tell you it makes all the difference between a thing and nothing—between somebody and nobody. Fancy Alexander, Cæsar, Washington, written alexander, cæsar, washington! Who'd be so mean as to do them reverence then? I tell you there's a deep psychological principle involved here. How else could I have founded my School—my School with the big S, and you; or how else could my poem, with the big P, mind—on *The Cosmic Egg* have been such a success?

"You never saw the Poem—I see it by your looks. You can't deceive Me—not Me with a big M, though me, with a little m, you might deceive. Well, you shall have the Poem; and what's more, you shall see it; and here it is;" and Crazy Crom. unfolded a time-worn paper that he drew from the breast pocket of his coat, and held it before me so I could see the "initial capitals," as he read. "Here is the Poem," he repeated; "and what I wish to say, and which I will say, is, that this Poem is the Germ from which all Mystic Philosophy has sprung."

Crazy Crom. then read his poem, which we answer, with all its capital letters and points:

The Cosmic Egg—A Poem with a big P.

Upon the Rock yet increase,
And a Chaos inclosed
In an inviolable Case—
Beneath him Rock,
Above him Cloud,
And the Cloud was Power,
And the Rock was Cloud.

The Rock soon growing moist and warm,
The Cloud soon changing to a Form,
As though a something would be born—
Form shoot e, vast and vague,
Which seem'd in Time Cosmic Egg.

Then the Being increase
Upon THE Egg did Incubate,
And from its Depths of Incubation,
And its Egg did Allegate,
And time became the Allgator;
And the Incubator was Potentate,
But the Allgator was Potentator.

"I anticipate your objections to the Poem," said Crom., as he folded the paper and returned it to his pocket. "You think I am too hard on the human race, to leave them no choice between the Allegating Incubator, and the Incubating Allgator; but what else could a man of Insight do? The result meets all demands. If the Productive be demanded, you take the Incubator; and if the Destructive be required, you take the Allgator. And are not all things included in the Productive and Destructive?

"That's all very deep, I s'pose," said a tiger-jawed ruffian standing near; "but what *I* want to know is, what becomed of that egg?"

"What become of the egg?" exclaimed Crazy Crom., with amazement. "Why, you mollusk, you must not ask what became of the Egg! No System of Cosmogony could stand such a question as that!"

"O, pshaw! That egg was a bad 'un; that's what's the matter," sneered Tigerjaw.

Report of the Joint Committee of the Penitentiary.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 25, 1870.

To the Honorable President of the Senate and the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives:

The Joint Committee on the Penitentiary, would respectfully report, that they have carefully investigated the subject of the penitentiary portions of your committee have visited the penitentiary, and also the different places of working the convicts, by the leasees, outside the penitentiary on railroads; have visits were without the knowledge of the leasees, their agents or employees; and as far as in their power, have carefully and thor-ughly investigated the discipline, police regulations, the sanitary arrangements, the manner of clothing and feeding, and the manner, mode and amount of punishment inflicted upon convicts.

Your committee having heard great complaint of cruelty to convicts, have examined a number of witnesses, and all that they could learn of, they to have any information upon this subject.

The leasees have given every facility to your committee to a thorough investigation, and have manifested every disposition to withhold no information from your committee.

Your committee found the Penitentiary and the various camps, where there were convicts, under good discipline, good police regulations, the convicts were well provided for, well clothed, and as far as we could learn, well fed, with plenty of good wholesome food, and every provision made for sickness, that could reasonably be expected under the circumstances, and that every care and attention is given to the convicts, in sickness and in health, that could reasonably be expected for persons in their condition.

Your committee has had their attention called to the question of punishment, and upon this point have taken much testimony; but have been unable to find that any punishment has been inflicted, not authorized by prison rules and discipline established before the present leasees took charge of it. The present system of working convicts on railroads, making it necessary to have a great many guards, all of whom cannot always be under the immediate eye of the leasees, or of even a general superintendent, renders it difficult to prevent an occasional violation of prison rules. We have some proof tending to show that on one or two occasions the guards, or employees, acted with unnecessary harshness towards convicts; but the proof shows, whenever anything of this sort was brought to the knowledge of the leasees, such guard or employee was promptly discharged. From all we could see, or learn from the proof, we are satisfied the leasees have humanely and faithfully discharged their duty as well as could reasonably be done; have violated no prison rule, and have in no way violated their contract of lease.

Your committee, from the statements of witnesses who were before them, are satisfied that much of the dissatisfaction and complaints against the penitentiary has arisen from the treatment of county convicts, over which the lessee of the penitentiary had no control.

From the investigations of your committee, they are satisfied that the policy of working convicts through the country outside the penitentiary walls, scattered in different places, and as they necessarily must be shackled, is wrong, must necessarily be attend. d with more or less cruelty, necessarily requires a more rigid discipline, requires more punishment to keep up proper discipline, and entirely defeats what should be one object of punishment, the reformation of the criminal; that in thus exposing men to the public gaze, you harden instead of reform. In this Capt. William Smith, the controlling lessee, whose good, sound practical sense and experience entitles his opinion to some consideration, fully concurs with your committee. Your committee believe this system disreputable to the State, and one which should be abandoned as soon as possible; it was no doubt the best that could be done when adopted, but your committee believe the time has come when it should be changed. Your committee is satisfied that the penitentiary should be moved to some point on some leading railroad in the mineral region of the State, especially as a new one must be built, or great expense incurred in repairing and enlarging the old one now greatly dilapidated. They believe by putting the penitentiary in the mineral region the convicts could be worked in the walls, in making iron and manufacturing such other artiles as might be deemed advisable and avoid the evils of the present system, and not only save expense, but become a source of revenue to the State.

Your committee recommend a change in the manner of the appointment of inspectors. They recommend that they be appointed by the Governor.

Your committee have had under consideration House Bill No. 50, entitled "An Act for the removal of Penitentiary." Your committee approve the principles or objects that seem to be aimed at in said bill, and report a bill in lieu, which we recommend the passage of.

A. N. WORTEL,
Chairman Joint Committee.
T. D. FISTER,
Acting Chairman.

The Demoralized Democracy and the Prospect of Parties.

Only the other day a future full of power and promise seemed possible for the Democratic party. Its success had spread from the east over the whole State; and as it was advised with no small sagacity, and had a general harmony of purpose, it appeared not rash to forecast its possible triumph in the next contest for the Presidency. But what a bubble all that promise was! What has become of the hope that the Democracy might once more set on the nation as a great, united, harmonious, honest, liberal party? As the hope was built on the appearance the party presented in this State, what is left of it even here? Only four or five snarling factions. We have "the ring," or recognized Tammany leaders; the silk stocking would-be leaders, under the general direction of Mr. Sammy Tilden; the "boys"—that is, Jimmy O'Brien and Mike Norton party; the anti-Tammany organization and the country democracy. Congress can know and care about the jobs in the rural and frontier districts. Canal jobs, for instance, are their specialty. Only leave them the manipulation of all the little bits of profit and plunder to be made on the canals, and there will be harmony so far as relates to them, for they relinquish even opinion with regard to the city. But with the city factions it is quite another story. They all want everything, and the simple reason of this is because not one of them sees anything nobler or better in success than that it will give the spoils to the winner. There is no pure motive, no exalted purpose, no national spirit, and, therefore, no great mind; no organizing, conquering brain, for our ratchet is not produced in a party whose struggles are always the same mean, mercenary scramble.

Mr. Sammy Tilden, it is true, in declaring to the contrary, calls our attention to his own elegance; but, alas! for Sammy's argument, it has been known that men have worn silk stockings who yet had very empty heads. It is the same with his reference to the "liberality" of the august Belmont. Something else is necessary to consolidate a great people around a party platform beside the habit of tossing cash to the grounds in a theatre. No one can hardly expect men of Sammy's calibre to understand this. We even think that Sammy ought not to drag his "liberal" Democrat of the period into the arena again; for we do not doubt that our former Minister to the Hague would never consent to be "almost persuaded" has fairly failed in American politics. At a time when a country is standing in the very atmosphere of heroic sentiment, when the women still wear crape for the hundreds of thousands of gallant fellows who died for the flag; when the people have freely made illimitable sacrifices in their persons, in their comforts, in their very liberties—all to secure the supremacy of an idea—at such a time it seems to us a little less than decent for a party to come forward with a financier as its head man, and to announce that this gentleman is ready to make the most liberal terms. Cannot they refer us to anybody but their banker? Before a people pulsating with a reinvigorating sentiment of nationality it is scarcely handsome to present even the silk stockings of Sammy Tilden as the finest things extant. Let what also does the Democracy proffer? Is it the noble disdain of law, order and honesty that characterizes "the boys"—that piety that characterizes "the boys"—that young Democracy which is sowing its political wild oats in the city by breaking the windows of the temple of Justice, and presenting the statue of the poor old goddess standing on her head. A lie for the Democracy! Is this really all there is of it in the country?

There were weak points in the Republican party. It presented some signs of decay. It was the instrument through which the nation asserted its purposes in the recent great contest; but its vitality seemed eaten out by the corrupt leaders who had abused it to their selfish designs. It is still, however, most in sympathy with the popular heart. It has the advantage of appearing to the country in the person of a man nobly identified with the greatest phase of the nation's existence—a soldier, a hero, a patriot; simple-minded, pure, without other ambition than to serve the country well. This is better than for a party to appear only in the person of its financial man. Grant does not dazzle the admiring eye with the brilliancy of his statecraft; but that is not what the American people want. Who is it that is carrying the nation onward in its straight course of peace and prosperity? Who directs the policy that puts money in the people's pockets? Under whose government is gold coming to par, and the debt growing perceptibly smaller month by month? Such points as these are the ones that are vital to this nation, and they indicate that the truest glory and best safety of the republic are in the continued supremacy of the party that governs with men like Grant.

[*N. Y. Herald.*

Purging Office of Malfeasance.

If any evidence was lacking to prove that the Republican party is in earnest, downright, manly, sincere and full of integrity and patriotism, that evidence would be forthcoming in its conspicuous zeal and fidelity in dealing out equal and exact justice, without distinction of person, to its own members guilty of malfeasance in office. Nowhere do we find any attempt to screen any official, however high his station, or powerful his influence, from deserved punishment, under a fine-spun cloak of excuse and apologies. Despising all fripperies and clap-trap; rising far above the mere partisan considerations of the moment; and alive to the importance of proving their faith by their works, the Republicans of the House of Congress have not hesitated, even for an instant, to arraign, try, convict, expel, and declare unworthy to hold seats upon the floor of that body, any member who is discovered to be a faithless servant of the people, and a disgrace to the high and responsible position he fills in that branch of the councils of the nation. Nor do we believe that the Senate would be less swift than the House, under like circumstances, to affix the brand of shame upon the guilty forehead of any one of its own members.

But Washington is not the only place where Republican faithfulness refuses to so tamper with the balances about the eyes of Justice, that she may furtively peer from underneath to favor wealth or the accused belongs to the majority or the minority, and thus learn whether or not she is to make heavy or light the blow of her avenging sword. All honor to the State of Louisiana! Her Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, has declared by unanimous vote, that a dishonest man, an extortioner, a faithless servant of the people, shall no longer disgrace one of the highest positions in the State, than is necessary to convict him of guilt. In obedience to that irreversibly but just fiat, George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts for Louisiana, charged with a violation of the Constitution and laws, in being unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his official oath, has been ignominiously ejected from the responsible place to which he had been elected by a confiding constituency, and goes forth into the world, not only shorn of his official station, but disqualified ever again to hold any office of honor or trust under the State. The offense for which this punishment was inflicted was overdrawing a specific appropriation by the Legislature; issuing warrants to parties who had not complied with the express provisions of the law; and trading in those warrants, with fraudulent and self aggrandizing intent, to the detriment and disgrace of the State, and to the committing of a high crime and a high misdemeanor. Auditor Wickliffe was defended by an able counselor, whose six hours' speech in behalf of his client was a signal proof of his skill, ingenuity and great resources as a criminal advocate; but the frauds and robberies committed upon the State Treasury, in three hundred separate cases, according to the allegation of the indictment, were so flagrant and notorious that no talent could avail to screen the culprit from his well-deserved punishment. The evidence was so clear, direct and abundant, that fidelity to the honor and interests of the State made requisite the conviction and infliction of the utmost penalty allowed for the offense.

This fact is the more remarkable from the fact that it constitutes the first impeachment and conviction of a high State officer in Louisiana since it existed as a State of the Union. While we trust this summary example will prove a lesson to defer and restrain other officials whose transactions have not been altogether free from suspicion of corruption and infidelity to high trusts, we feel justified in adding the above instance of the unswerving administration of justice to other like cases, as cumulative proof that the Republican party, as an organization, will always be found on the side of honesty, though such offenders may be strong partisan friends, powerful in influence and exalted in position. A party that can be thus inexorably true to the interests and rights of official purity and faithfulness, may well be trusted to be true to the interests and rights of the voting masses.—*Chicago Republican.*

South Pass, Iowa, has passed through a trying scene, which was nothing less than that of the first judicial proceedings in this country presided over by a woman. It was a case of prosecution for selling confectionery, and does forth into the world, not only shorn of his official station, but disqualified ever again to hold any office of honor or trust under the State. The offense for which this punishment was inflicted was overdrawing a specific appropriation by the Legislature; issuing warrants to parties who had not complied with the express provisions of the law; and trading in those warrants, with fraudulent and self aggrandizing intent, to the detriment and disgrace of the State, and to the committing of a high crime and a high misdemeanor. Auditor Wickliffe was defended by an able counselor, whose six hours' speech in behalf of his client was a signal proof of his skill, ingenuity and great resources as a criminal advocate; but the frauds and robberies committed upon the State Treasury, in three hundred separate cases, according to the allegation of the indictment, were so flagrant and notorious that no talent could avail to screen the culprit from his well-deserved punishment. The evidence was so clear, direct and abundant, that fidelity to the honor and interests of the State made requisite the conviction and infliction of the utmost penalty allowed for the offense.

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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

The Supreme Judgeship.

In another column we publish an article, from the New York *Times*, complimenting the respectful bearing of President Grant towards the legislative branch of the government. His voluntary offer to nominate a Southern man to the vacant judgeship of the Supreme Court, in case the Judiciary Committee of the Senate deem such nomination preferable, is cited among the illustrations. We echo the compliment of the *Times* to a man who has demonstrated himself greater than his warmest admirers conceived, and thank him for the act of courtesy in the particular instance of the judgeship.

Did we not profoundly believe that the appointment of a Southern man to this position would have an excellent effect upon the whole country, and be to its general advantage, we would not, for the sake of promoting the interests of an individual or gratifying sectional pride, ask this honor for the South. Find the Southern man in whatever Southern State he may, the President will, in nominating such an one, use some knowledge by any other possible single act a reunitive authority, to cement and strengthen the national Union, so far as it embraces in its structure the people of this section. We make no demand in this matter, as of right. We do not assume the place of petitioner in behalf of the appointment of a Southern man. In the interest of that effectionate and faithful patriotism which we have re-kindled in the bosom of every citizen, and in an indubitable evidence that the day had come to the blotting out of suspicion, and for the cessation of punitive discrimination against the sons of the South, we would hail with pleasure and gratitude the elevation of one of them to a seat in the highest tribunal of the nation. There can be no danger to this country in such appointment. Disaffection may continue a while to prevail in rage in private, but treason will never raise again its insidious diets from the Supreme bench. The man, competent to discharge the duties of the judgeship, who will accept the place, will be trusted without reservation for loyal integrity.

If the President concludes to appoint a Southern man, we may be pardoned for presenting the respectful request that more particularly. She is not reconstructing, but reconstructed. She is not merely governed by Republicans, she is thoroughly Republican. Not only is she in the Union, but is, heart and soul of it. The nation is not left dependent upon her promises: she has a history brilliant, though brief, in the annals of Republicanism. If there be no Southern State that can show better record, then and only then, we claim for her the honor; but if such there be, we confess our ignorance of it.

Besides her claims as a State, compared with those of any other Southern State, she presents, through her representation in Congress and by the petitions of her Republican leaders, a most eminently fitted in moral character and in legal attainments for the place. We are informed that the appointment it given to a South-ern gentleman is reduced to a choice between Hon. Alexander White, of Alabama, and Mr. Ackerman, of Georgia. If this is so, we earnestly request the appointment of Mr. White.

The Mail's Consistency.

At another time attention will be paid to the sudden flops made by the *Mail*, within the past few days, from advocacy to opposition and from opposition back to advocacy of State aid. For the present, we propose only to notice a glaring incongruity between its recent opinion municipal aid to improvements and its denunciation of the special grants made by the recent Legislature.

Montgomery county returned taxable value in "town property" to the amount of $4,467,220. We will place the whole of this amount to the credit of Montgomery city.

Montgomery city has individually subscribed, to two roads alone, the North & South, and the Montgomery & Eufaula, $600,000 of her bonds, or over 12½ per cent. of the estimated taxable value of her real property. The *Mail* did "ar dently advocate" these subscriptions.

The Troy road now asks a city loan of $300,000. The *Mail* yesterday, in referring to this matter, certainly did not oppose the loan, but leaves the inference with the reader that it thinks the loan advisable. Added to her present liabilities, on the same account, this would make the aggregate railroad debt of the city $900,000, or more than one-fifth of her whole taxable real estate value. Considering that:

The security for these municipal loans is the *stock* of the companies;

That a Democratic Legislature empowered the city council to levy a *specific tax annually*, for the payment of these railroad bonds, principal and interest, of as much as *two per cent.* on real estate, and *five per cent.* on income;

And applying to the case of the stock-secured city bonds, the *Mail's* argument against the State aid bonds, that the people will have them to pay, because of the inability of the railroad companies to pay them, even by the exercise of every dollar of property they own,

It is undeniably proved, (if the *Mail* is correct in regard to the effects of the State loans,) that it has advocated the prosecution to three railroads, of one fifth of the whole taxable real estate of the citizens of Montgomery. In case it does not approve the grant of $600,000 to the Troy road, the proportion is one-eighth.

The State of Alabama returns a gross real estate valuation, subject to tax, of $73,035,959 60. The aggregate of *special grants of credit to railroads*, passed by the recent Legislature, is as follows:

Alabama & Chattanooga R. R.	$2,000,000
North & South R. R.	1,800 000
Mobile & Montgomery R. R.,	2,500,000
Montgomery & Eufaula R. R.,	300,000
Total	$6,598,000

This is less than the one-twelfth of the State's real property. No tax can be imposed upon the citizens' property, for the payment of either interest or principal of these State aid bonds, except in case of the failure of the roads to pay both. In that event the State gets some help to liquidate its liability by a sale of the defaulting roads, and would have only the difference between the proceeds of such sale and the amount of the bonds to raise by taxation. If the roads brought nothing, however, and the people had every cent of these special grants to liquidate, the burden upon the whole people for the State debt, on account of special grants to railroads, would be very much smaller than the burden upon the citizens of Montgomery to pay its individual indebtedness, on account of special grants to railroads. That is—It is easier for the Alabamian to pay one dollar in twelve which he owes, than for the Montgomerian to pay one dollar in five which he owns.

Again, nearly one-third of the special aid granted by the State is to the two roads already aided by Montgomery. If those roads cannot, with all their actual property, pay back to the State what they have borrowed from it, how, in the name of money, are they going to make good their security, but the only security Montgomery holds for what it has given them?

Here is the simple statement of the *Mail's* position: It is the absurdity of the exercise of a policy towards railroads, by its own special community, which, by its own logic in such matters, must bankrupt that community, and oppress its "property-holding citizens" who do not receive the most enormous taxation cannot liquidate." It is the absurdity of a policy towards railroads, by the people at large, which, so far as exercised, is but liable to prove not the only serious injurious to the "property holders" of the State. If the city of Montgomery made a safe financial transaction in trading one-eighth of its real estate values for *railroad stock* (and the *Mail* confesses it did), certainly the State has made a safe financial transaction in pledging its credit, in less proportion, upon what diameters consider the amplest taxable security of *railroad property*.

The fact of the business is, the *Mail's* course in these matters seems to have no reference to facts and little to the will of the people. Its actuating motive is that of the Irish immigrant. Pat, had preceded Jemmy to this country, and had the latter, upon his arrival at Castle Garden, with the question:

"Pat party do ye belong to, Jemmy?"

"Party is it?" replied Jem. "Divil a one or me knows anything about yer parties."

"Well, thin, are yez a Dimmycrat?"

"Dimmycrat! Howly varzin, fot's a Dimmycrat?"

"Blood an' ounz, man, but yez are the biggest innocent, ye must know at the first dairy of an Amerikin is to choose his party. Fut I'm axin sither is yer politics."

"Oh! be jabers! Me politics, is it? Fy didn't ye say that at once? Me politics, bagorra? Faith an' I'm *agin the government*."

So it is always with the *Mail*. Its subject appears to be to maintain, right or wrong, a position in which it is "agin the government."

Democracy and Workingmen.

The *Mail* at last feels that it can not afford to treat workingmen with scorn and contempt. Labor is free now to bring to the dictates of reason and consequence; to defy the haughty commands of an aristocracy which had more power and exercised it more rigidly than, the titled class of any monarchy in Europe. Formerly, before Republicanism set the poor man free in the South, these "white fellows had only to bid the "tackies," "white trash," "mud-sillers" and "greasy fellers" vote a given ticket, and it had to be done. Now that swaller style of doing things is impracticable. Before the war the poor men of the South were made to feel that it was highly improper for them to have any aspiration beyond breathing and eating a weary animal existence, and the laws were made by the "finding class" for the "ruling class." Now the "ruling class" is a larger corporation than it was then. It embraces every man possessed without reference to wealth, color, creed or party. To the success of the Republican party in Alabama, even her poor white Democrats owe the fact that the poor, professedly the champion of the "wealth and intelligence" ex-slaveholders, is compelled to make its appeal for assault to labor, and to endeavor to explain away its pusillanimous affectation of sympathy of mechanics. While we are glad to note this slight evidence of the growing influence of free citizenship, we feel the *Mail* that its attempt to screen the thing called Democracy in Alabama, from the charge of aristocratic tendencies and designs, is most "lame and impotent."

So-called Democracy has ever been in the past and is now, in the South, aristocratic, in the worst sense and in every fibre of its being. Its history proves this. The confessions of some, the boasts of other of its leaders prove this. The common experience of every poor white man in this section echoes the charge. The distribution of landed property is the highest evidence of the truth of the charge. The rules which operate the distinctions in white society here confirm the accusation. If the handsome editor in-chief of the *Mail*, who is over swift to repel the force of that paper's utterances, had access to the recognized gentry of the State, from which his circuitous and eventful wanderings began, he knows that caste, of the strictest sort, severely separated the non-laboror from the laborer. If he his lot were originally cast with the despised white toilers of Virginia, he may need to be informed of the fact. We will give him an illustration. A boy was born of "poor, but honest parents" in the Valley. He had brains, industry and thrift. By some means he obtained an appointment to a West Point cadetship, and gained a commission. He did not disgrace the position, but was recognized as an officer of respectable parts. He left the United States Army and went into manufacturing. Wealth, great wealth, rewarded his efforts. Not a single immorality could be charged against him, and his business integrity was above suspicion. He was fine looking and agreeable in company. The daughter of one of the "old F. F. V's, whose property had been lost by actual bankruptcy, married the ex-army officer. Her own family "cut" her and her blue-blood acquaintances forsook her as a pariah, because, mark the reason, she had married a man whose family *was beneath her own in rank*." That family of hers included the very fathers of Democracy.

The *Mail* has certainly become a Democrat since the war, or must have acquired its ideas of Democracy in the Northern States or in its dictionary. Southern Democracy was based upon, exerted for, and anxious about the aristocratic institution of slavery. It began with and terminated with slavery. In great epochs and great men were all developed in and coincident with the struggles between the free sentiments of free labor and the despotic decrees of despotical slave labor. Its work perished, its watchwords vanished from the political fabric of the United States, with the emancipation of slavery. To defend and perpetuate aristocratic rule over labor, this Southern Democracy made war. If the *Mail* had acquired the intelligence which is thought by good judges to be necessary to edit its present organ, it would know all these matters of political history too well to risk the assertion, that Southern Democracy has ever been "of the people and for the people."

We have purposely and with full knowledge of the facts, used the expression—"aristocratic rule over labor"—in defining the scope of Southern Democracy. Black chattel slavery was here the corner-stone of a miserable white condition. The latter indeed was the inevitable outgrowth of the former. The one could not exist either be master or slave in the old South. There was no middle class. The white who could not rise to mastership, sank into wretched servility or contemptible isolation. This was the rule. That it was its rule—that slavery had this effect—we have for saying the high authority of those "early fathers of liberty" whom the *Mail* praises so profusely and often. Mr. Marshall of Virginia said in 1832:

"Slavery is ruinous to the whites—banishes the yeomanry of the country—deprives the spinner, the weaver, the shoemaker, the carpenter, the blacksmith, the mechanic, the carpenter, of employment and support. * * *Labor of every species is disreputable, because identified nearly by slaves.*" Mr. Marshall was quite as full as the editor of the *Mail*, and in his opinion, labor and slavery were co-ordinate in the Democratic South.

George Mason, a Virginian of Virginians, thus asserts the aristocratic tendencies of Southern society: "Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. The slaves produce the most pernicious effects upon manners. *Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant.*" Yet these "masters of slaves," these "petty tyrants" and nobody else, ruled the Democratic party which ruled the South.

These gentlemen, themselves slaveholders, as also Jefferson, one of the Randolphs, Mr. Iredell, of North Carolina, and many others of the first epoch interpreted, was to shoot in the leg. This was Democratic logic. Who held that the possession of fifteen slaves made a man's carcass too delicate for exposure to the bullets of a war which was waged to keep those fifteen in slavery? These Democrats. Who passed the "substitute law," which in effect declared that money was dearer than blood—that a hireling butcher was the equal of a poor patriot volunteer? These Democrats. Who legislated bullets and short rations for the poor white man of the army of home and luxury of wealth for the rich negro-holder? These Democrats.

"Act well your part." Aye, they did believe that most devoutly, nor did they ever fail to act upon it; but with exquisite accuracy they defined each one's part. The poor man's part was to stay poor. The rich man must be kept rich. Aye, fellow citizens, they are willing to have you "act your part well," but woe be unto that one of us who shall refuse to act part, if they manage the political theatre.

The Funding Bill.

Speech of Senator Warner.

I do not propose to protract this discussion more than is necessary. There are one or two things in regard to this subject that I should like to say. This country is now groaning under a public debt which is a great burden. There is one demand, above all others, that comes up from the people now is to be relieved from the burdens of taxation. The great political questions which have agitated the people have all been settled or adjusted. The great questions of reconstruction, equality, are now in the form of peaceful and happy solution. And now the people demand the power to relieve the people of taxation. Here is a debt of some $2,500,000,000 upon which we are paying, I believe, about eight per cent. gold, a high rate of interest. The mass of the people of this country are the men who hold the bonds of this country, the interest upon their money. They are interested alone; and they demand of us that we shall exert the power to relieve them of this burden and place the money in their hands at a lower rate of interest.

In accordance with that demand the Committee on Finance have offered to the Senate a plain business proposition to authorize the financial agent of the government, the Secretary of the Treasury, to go into the money markets of our country and of the world and offer for the security of the United States, a security which is undoubted and very available expressly in coin, principal and interest, for which they have sought to adopt a medium rate of interest. I think there were many who thought money ought to be borrowed at a higher rate of interest; others thought it could not be borrowed at a lower rate. That is the fact. By means the committee have stated to the Senate that they think that can be obtained at these several different rates, providing for three loans of $400,000,000 each, at four, four and a half, and five per cent., respectively.

Now, Mr. President, I am bound to believe, myself that there is reason for the first part of the loan at a low rate than five per cent., especially when that proposition is supported by the financial agent of the government, that he is now in a position to know more in regard to that matter than any of us. Certainly he ought to know; and I must say that when the Secretary of the Treasury comes here and says to us that he believes he can find this national debt at a less rate of interest than five per cent., I am bound to believe us to say to him "We will not give you the authority to thus fund this debt, but we will indemnify by our action that this debt cannot be funded at a less rate of interest than five per cent." I am not willing to vote for this amendment and thereby express a want of faith in the credit of my own country. I am not willing to do it in the face of the fact that the people want this loan placed at a lower rate of interest. The President, the people want this loan placed at a lower rate; if it can be done, and they will not thank us for saying to the country and the world that we as their representatives will not allow that to be done if money can be borrowed at four, four and a half, and five per cent.

I share in the opinion of the Senator from Oregon, Mr. Williams, that the credit of this country is bright to be, and soon will be, if it is not now, better than that of any country on the face of the earth. I do not care to know at what rate Russia or France or England can borrow money in the markets of the world. I believe that that is the reason for the faith that the credit of this country ought to be better than that of any nation in the world. Our resources are greater, our territory is greater, our population is greater, our energy is greater, our stability will soon be greater. We are at peace. All the difficulties of the late war have passed away and our credit will soon have been an accomplished fact. Then the very soon I think expires to the world our faith in the honesty and good will of our own people by a willingness to pay the interest in this country in gold and silver instead of in the nation of the world.

Why, Mr. President, Great Britain is now and always has been the great money power of the world. Her wealth, her energy, her power, her strength, her stability, her weakness and not of power. Her strength, which may be lost by a single thread, is in her money possession. The stability and credit of her money upon the line of a single stock mon, and he is liable at any moment to be called upon for all any moment and unjust the amount of his investment. Spain is in the throes of a revolution. Her credit has been torn into an ional rag. Austria has been in the same ion which mars her credit, and is deeply involved. Nowhere can you find a people, a country, a government that is recognizing. Nowhere can you find a parallel to the credit, to the greatness, to the reason for the hope and belief that you put in this country; and I think I am a safe and sound guide, judging the facts, to say loudly to the world that we do think that we can borrow money lower than anybody else. We ought to borrow it lower. The taint of repudiation has passed. Our credit despite are convinced and the world is convinced that we mean to bend to our shoulders fairly and squarely; that there is no party in this country that owes and will the doctrine of repudiation; and thus, with a fair, unstrained credit, I think we ought to go into the markets of the world with a bond bearing a not higher rate of interest than five per cent. gold, the bill of the Committee on Finance.

But, Mr. President, we propose here three different rates of interest. If these bonds are to be observed in this country, if there is anybody willing to loan money even at five per cent., there is an opportunity of investment to the extent of $400,000,000 provided for in this bill. Then, again, there are $400,000,000 at four and a half, and $400,000,000 more at four per cent.

Now, as to the payment of the interest upon these bonds abroad, I cannot see any objection to it. In Alabama if I want to borrow money it is a matter of business, and I borrow it as cheaply as I can; and I do not think it any discredit to the State of Alabama if I make my note payable in the city of New York, whereby I can negotiate a loan on more favorable terms. The merchant in the West makes his note payable in New York because he can thereby borrow money to better advantage than if he were known only in his own town. This proposition is simply to run into business principles applied to the national debt. The commissioners think and the Secretary of the Treasury thinks that it would be worth to the people upon better terms and a lower rate of interest by making the interest payable abroad, and I ask what reason is there for denying this privilege? There can be none of national pride. The pride of the country coincides with the interest of the country, which is the borrowing money as cheaply as possible; and I tell you, Mr. President, there will be no grumbling from the people on the point of pride or of the flag if we can thereby get this money at a half or a quarter's one per cent. lower rate of interest. It is the dollars and cents that the people, and not the point of pride which is sought to be made in this matter.

But, Mr. President, it is argued that it will be difficult to pay the interest abroad. We all agree to pay the interest on these bonds, and not only the interest, but the principal, in coin. We make the interest payable here at the Treasury, and we propose to the country we all agree to pay it in coin. Now, if we agree to pay the coin in Europe, we have the coin to pay it in Europe, or we have the coin to pay the interest in this country will pay it over.

Now, as to these agencies, it has already been stated that $1,000,000 of the present indebtedness is held abroad. It is expected that $2,000,000 will be mainly placed abroad, and I think it is probable that it should be placed there. We have a growing, active, energetic people in manifold enterprises pressing on our people for capital. I think that a portion of this country absorbed in this national debt abroad is not only for the good, but interest. We are borrowing money for the benefit of this country; and we can afford to borrow money for the benefit of four or five per cent. interest, and use that money in the construction of railroads, prosecuting our various projects of internal improvement, our manufactures, and general development. We can afford to borrow money at this rate because when we know that money is going to be borne per cent., and I repeat it is not desirable that it should be placed in this country in this way, even if it were to be borne at that rate of interest, is capital, and we ought to borrow this money.

Now, what is the practical effect of this provision allowing interest to be paid abroad, and to negotiate the loan? Every Senator knows that the credit of the country is based upon the faith of the people. The pride of the country coincides with the interest of the country, which is the borrowing money as cheaply as possible; and I tell you, Mr. President, there will be no grumbling from the people on the point of pride or of the flag if we can thereby get this money at a half or a quarter's one per cent. lower rate of interest. It is the dollars and cents that the people, and not the point of pride which is sought to be made in this matter.

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Weekly State Journal.

The Inebriate Asylum Fire.

From the Binghamton Republican, March 3.

At between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a fire caught in the rear of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and in three quarters of an hour the entire rear building—directly connected with the main building, but not part of it—was wholly destroyed. By almost superhuman exertion the fire was kept from the main edifice, and that now stands substantially injured. The burned part, which covered a space of not far from 200 feet square, though a portion of it was used as a court yard, &c., contained the great dining room, provision rooms, kitchen, and about all the accommodations for operating the Asylum. It is impossible to determine accurately what the loss is but it can scarcely fall below $75,000, and may exceed that sum.

The fremash, who was in his place, it is adjudged the carpenter shop, says that not long before he saw the light, had raised the alarm, he heard a noise, as of somebody moving in the direction of the carpenter shop; he thought the noise was in the coal room; and that somebody was getting coal; but it does not appear that he paid any particular attention to the matter until he saw the fire. It is declared that none of the Asylum lady were getting coal; and it is inferred, therefore, that, if (as is suspected) the fire was of incendiary origin, what the fremash heard was the noise of the incendiary. There were windows through which a man might obtain entrance, if so disposed; and the generally accepted theory is, that by some such means the fire occurred.

THE SCENE AT THE FIRE.

The Asylum building being situated on an elevation, the conflagration was seen for miles in various directions. From Chenango Valley, as well as the Susquehanna Valley, was lighted up. But the main building, that is about three hundred feet long, faces this city and obscured the light to some extent. Yet the flames rose about the roof of the rear building, (which is about twice as high as the other was) and sometimes across towns. As a spectacle, the fire was grand beyond conception of those of those who did not witness it. When it became certain that the rear could not be saved, the efforts of those who were at liberty were to secure the property in it. As the fire raged over head, the patients in the fifth ward were busily engaged in stripping their rooms; and they succeeded, we believe, in taking away all their effects. Some other property was saved, but not a great deal, owing to the fact that, as we have described, Dr. Day's attention was given to the work of preserving the main building of the Asylum. The servants' sleeping rooms were in the burning part, and the girls were hastily summoned from their beds, and we believe no great loss or injury occurred during the abandonment of the rear. The city waterworks are not connected with the Asylum. The plan of introducing the city water had been discussed, but not adopted.

THE OLD "CONSERVATORY."

The ground burned over was Dr. Turner's "conservatory." That is, the inclosed space comprising an area of somewhere about 200 or 250 feet square, was designed by Dr. Turner, under whose direction it was laid out, to contain some thousands of choice plants, trees, &c., and thus to form a place of promenade or inspection of the patients. It was but one story in height, and was covered with glass, as greenhouses usually are, but the present management declared the idea as Utopian, or at least visionary, a measure of very doubtful utility; and instead of making an orange grove, they constructed a second dining room at the contract cost of several thousand dollars. They built also a commodious kitchen, such as would be required by a first-class hotel, with brilliant rooms well furnished; a gymnasium, with a full set of apparatus, and other conveniences for patients disposed to divert their minds and improve their health by exercise. The heating apparatus, comprising four fine boilers, was a large part of the building. There was also a laundry, and the accommodations of every class rendered the Asylum a public institution. It is probable that in consequence of the fact that the building was not designed for the purposes to which it was applied, that its cost was far greater than will be necessary for a compact building that will be needed in its place. But its fine courts and long and spacious halls will be very much missed by inmates of the asylum. The patients' Olia Podrida club room was in the rear and was burned, with much of its ornaments. The papers and books were saved. Two reading rooms were burned.

SHAMEFUL PROCRASTINA.

While the fire was at its height, many men from this city and elsewhere, entered the rooms of the patients and took clothing—except when they were caught in the attempt, and were compelled to give up the property. One man opened a patient's trunk, took a coat out of it, took off his own shabby one, and had his arm in the other, when the owner came up, and in the language of the "scouts," compelled him to "come out of it." It is said that some of the servant girls who had hastily arisen and had no shoes and very little clothing upon them, were stripped of blankets in which they had wrapped themselves. But the blankets were taken wherever they could be found, and from whosoever would give them up. Casters and valuables of every kind were taken away from thieves; but it is understood that a large proportion of the things stolen were carried away. An instance of particular outrage occurred to the Superintendent, Dr. Day, in passing from one part of the building to another, encountered two men going off with property they had seized; one had a bundle of blankets and the other a carpet. The superintendent ordered them to give up the things, when one of them stepped up to him and told him that if he made any disturbance they would kill him. Dr. Day faced him sharply and said to him that if he failed to let go instantly it was unfortunate, so would "trash the ground" with him. the fellow's courage was not equal to the occasion, and both men did as they were bid and ignended off. This was during the confusion and excitement of the fire, when it was feared that the entire building would be destroyed and no time could be given to arresting and holding men, even had there been authority at soon afterward, however, the superintendent organized a police for the protection of property. Among the articles missing was a microscope belonging to the superintendent, worth $250.

Two Pictures of City Life.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE ELOQUENCE OF A TAMMANY LEADER'S CONCLUDE.

On the south side of Fortieth street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, stand a row of stables owned by rich men. All but one are substantially built, modestly built of brick. The expensive building is three stories high, and is built of light stone, with a Moorish front. It belongs to William M. Tweed, and is used in style in a first class Fifth avenue dwelling. It cost $46,000 without the lot. In the centre are two wide double doors, for the entrance of carriages. These doors are of massive black walnut, handsomely carved, are fitted with immense panes of figured ground glass, and cost together about $500, independent of the glass, which cost $250 a pane. The floors are of heavy bars, hinges of ornamented brass, and are opened by means of a richly chased bronze knob. At the side of these lordly portals stands a smaller door, also of black walnut, at the side of which is a bronze bell knob. This door opens into a hall at the side, which is covered with oilcloth, and contains a staircase of black walnut, upon which is a rich Brussels carpet, with a green ground and figures of brown, yellow and rose.

Returning into the street, and entering by the double doors, the visitor is ushered into the coach house. It is a handsome hall, sixty feet long by thirty wide. The floors are of thick and brown plank, like a shipis deck, and stained to a black-walnut color. The ceiling is of narrow pine plank, handsomely planed and grained, to imitate oak. The walls are lined with narrow strips of fluted black walnut, two inches in width. Upon them are hung several handsome pictures of steeple chases, races and hunts, costing $75 apiece. To the right of this palatial stable room, the first object which strikes the eye is an elevated clock, in a carved black walnut case, which cost $140. Following this, hang a quantity of sleigh robes, the most valuable of which is composed of the entire white skin of a polar bear, which cost $500. Adjoining this is a smaller skin of the same animal, costing $200. Next to this hangs a beautiful snow robe, made of numerous coats of the silver fox, which cost $400. Above this is a large wolf skin, worth $100, and a pretty robe of raccoon skins, valued at $200. Several expensive and brightly colored robes of wool also hang there, together with two pair horse blankets, worth $60 a pair.

Beyond these robes stand a few of the owner's carriages. The first is a clarence, lined inside with crimson satin, and costing $2,800. Near this is a two horse caleche, costing $1,500, the first wheels ever made in the U. S. Tweed, and purchased about ten years ago. It is lined with claret-colored cloth. Next comes a buggy, costing $500. At the end of the room, and facing the door, is a black walnut closet, for the coats of the two coachmen and two grooms, who, in genial warmth of a colossal stove, near by, beguile their frequent intervals of leisure in playing at cards upon a walnut table. To the left of the room, near the entrance, is a startling piece of originality. It is an enormous mirror of French plate glass, reaching to the top of the ceiling. It is set in a massive black walnut frame, on either side of which is a repository for hat and brushes, a hat narrow case in the nature of a pilaster, the door being of French plate glass.

A bronze bracket is inserted in the mirror, and upon it are two massive bronze gas burners which throw their light upon a bronze bust of a pretty woman below.

The mirror and its appurtenances stand on a black walnut base, with a drawer in it, and of walnut, the top, like the whole piece of furniture cost $1,000. Along the remaining portion of the left wall are a number of handsome black walnut cases, costing, together, $15,000, filled with pairs of French glass, costing $60 each. These cases are for harness, of which the principal set cost $1,500. It is gold-plated and very showy. On one side of it is a set costing $400, and two others costing $300 each, and two sets of single harness worth $90. The saddle cases contain a lady's saddle, costing $125; a man's saddle, worth $90; and two pony saddles, each worth $50. The whole of these articles hang on large pegs of bronze, and seem to be of a profusion, as in a museum.

A walnut sliding-door, with four large ground-glass lights, opens at the end of this baronial coach house into a stable. The floor and ceiling are similar to the floor and ceiling of the former apartment. The plastering and painting of the ceiling alone cost $1,500. The walls are laid in white brick, and are perforated with ventilators. Seven colored and framed sporting pictures, at $75 apiece, hang around them. A well descends to the ceiling from the roof, on the top of which is a skylight. A box stall of oak-colored wood surrounded by a filagree iron railing, is on each side of the entrance door of these costains Doll, a bay carriage mare, worth $500, and Dick, a sorrel pony, worth $250. There are five stalls of similar material to the boxes, furnished with iron hay-racks and feed-boxes.

The horses stand on straw, ornamentally plaited. The first two stalls are occupied by Browning and Winslow's carriage road horses. The former trots a mile in 2:40, and the latter in 2:42. The cost was $3,000. In the next stall is Kerr, a bay driven with Doll, value $600. Two more bays, Prince and Grenadier, worth $1,500, complete the list. The posts of the stalls are each decked with a bronze head of a lion, with a ring in its nose. A heavy walnut case, with a silvered knob, contains an elevated, white tooth brush over the above. By the side of it is a walnut closet for sundries. Opposite is a large iron wash basin and drinking trough.

A neat iron staircase leads to the hayloft, which exhibits nothing particularly expensive. The rafters and brick walls are elaborately uncovered. A pair of double doors open on the upper coach room. Here is seen a large elevator used for raising and lowering of carriages. A coupe is to be seen, lined with fine claret cloth, and costing $2,000; also a lady's pony wagon, worth $2,800; a buggy, worth $600, and a wagon, single, $200; a sleigh, $1,200; and a light cutter, worth $125. A closet, with two of its doors open, stands at the back. A door at the side opens on a passage-way carpeted with Brussels, similar to the stairs. This leads to an office, which is rarely used, and which is cared for sometimes by the owner in the upper part of the city alone. The carpet is in keeping with that of the stairs and passage.

The room contains a large writing desk of rosewood, a sofa, and table, six walnut arm chairs, with cane bottoms, a rich and costly $200 walnut book case without books, a $400 walnut wardrobe, and black walnut inner blinds, shading large plate-glass windows. The ceiling is ornamented with Pompeian frescoes. A bronze chandelier is suspended from the ceiling. A black walnut and ground glass door leads to a closet, carpeted like the office. Its entire appurtenances are of walnut, and a wash-basin of the finest white marble stands in the corner.

In the third story is an unfurnished apartment, intended for a billiard room. A pump on one side is used for bringing water to the floor when the Croton reservoirs are low. The story also contains two large rooms for the grooms and coachmen. They have oak imitation wood-grain furniture. The carpets are of crimson Brussels, with dark flowers, and the entire arrangement of the apartments equals that of the bachelor rooms in a first class hotel.

If the dislike of this politician is thus exotic, the magnificence of his abode become difficult to imagine. It is on the West Thirty-sixth street, near the Fifth avenue. He possesses a similar number of carriages and horses at his country seat.

SCALONS OF NEIGHBORING TENEMENT HOUSES.

Further towards the East River, in the same street, a quite different scene presents itself. There stands the clevation fronting on the street. Upon it are squalid and filthy shanties, every detail connected with which is painfully suggestive of foul living and without whitewash, and are loosely constructed of rotten sections of rough boards. The large gaps existing on the roofs on all sides, are patched with stray bits of the same material, with rusty sheets of cast away iron, or with rags of carpet.

The little chimneys seem in a chronic state of inebriation. From the street rickety old stairways lead to where these hovels are perched. They shake when ascended, and great caution is required to mount them, especially during snows. The interiors are shocking. They possess but one room. The rough boards

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dec2-1y

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Mary Ann Bonham, late of the County of Montgomery, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of Feb., 1870, by the Hon. W. E. Dennis, Judge of Probate of said County. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment immediately.

BRIDGET BONHAM,
Administratrix.
march1-6w estate of Sarah J. Jones, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Sarah J. Jones, deceased, late of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. W. E. Dennis, Judge of Probate of said County, on the 28th day of Feb., 1870. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment immediately.

MARY BONHAM, Adm'x.
BENJ. H. SMITH, Adm'r.
march1-6w of James W. Bonham, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Edmund Edwards, deceased, late of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, were granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of February, 1870, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James D. Edwards, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

JAMES D. EDWARDS,
Administrator de bonis non, estate Edm. D. Edwards.
feb25-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Edmund Edwards, deceased, late of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, were granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of February, 1870, by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Edmund Edwards, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Adm'r.,
de bonis non, estate Edm. D. Edwards.
feb25-6w

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF STORAGE.

FROM and after this date, we propose to Store Cotton at 25 cents per bale for the first month, and 12½ cents for a subsequent month.

No Charge for Receiving Cotton.

No Charge for Storing without marking or weighing.

Cotton consigned to us by the Mobile & Montgomery and Western Railroad **Prayed Free.**

Having a commodious, dry, roomy warehouse, protected, with fire walls, we think we can offer as safe and reliable a place for storing cotton as any, and are determined not to be underbid.

Our charge for selling, where no advances have been made, is $1 per cent.

By giving our entire attention to our business, we hope to receive at least a fair proportion of patronage.

We are agents for Oswald's Joint Elastic Iron Ties, for which we received a premium at our State Fair as being the safest and cheapest now in use. Also, agents for Gilmer's Patent Cotton Screw, Brower Compress Hooper and Wyatt's Reshone Superphosphate.

From Gaveston Lists constantly on hand. Also on hand, pure seed from the celebrated Peeler Cotton. We invite attention to the above articles.

feb25-1y

Gilmer, Brower & Co.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, 1869.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN Educational Institutions!

REV. C. F. P. BANCROFT, Principal.

SPRING SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS, begin FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

For Circulars address
C. C. CARPENTER, Superint'd't.
feb16-2awtaw-3p6 LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, Tenn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ELMORE COUNTY.

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I WILL be present at the times designated for the purpose of assessing the State and County Tax of Elmore county, viz:

At Deatsville, March 21 and 22.
At Eclectic, March 23 and 24.
At Wetumpka, March 25 and 26.
Central Institute, March 28 and 29
Commerce, March 30 and 31.
Brooker's, April 1 and 2.
Tallassee, April 3 and 4.
Mahrahill, April 5 and 6.
Milltown, April 7 and 8.
Huntington, April 10 and 11.
Robison Springs, April 12 and 13.
Wetumpka, from the 14th to the 23d April.

march2-24w W. C. BULGER, Ex Tax Assessor.

The State of Alabama, Elmore County.

PROBATE COURT, February 7, 1870.

Estate of Edward L. Boyd, deceased.

THIS day came E. M. Cain, one of the executors of said estate, and filed his statements, accounts, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his said executorship.

It is ordered that the 8th day of March, 1870, be and the same is appointed for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons interested may appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge Probate.
feb14-w3-29 Elmore county, Ala.

The State of Alabama, Elmore County

PROBATE COURT, Feb. 26, 1870.

Estate of D. L. McNeil, a minor.

THIS day came Nathaniel Jeffy as guardian of the estate of said ward, and filed his account, vouchers and evidences for a final settlement of his said guardianship.

It is ordered that the 29th day of March, 1870, be and the same is appointed for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons interested may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

W. E. DENNIS, Judge of Probate.
feb27-w3-29

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Hon. W. E. Dennis, Judge of Probate Court of Elmore county, Ala., we will sell at public auction on the premises, on the first Monday in April, 1870, in city of Wetumpka, Elmore county, State of Alabama, the following described property, viz:

On Thursday the 17th day of March, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, all the following described property, to-wit:

All interest of the estate of Thomas B. Smith, deceased, in—

Original Lots 1, 6, 147, 148, 149, situated in the city of Wetumpka.

On the 1st Monday in April, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Original lots 1 6, 147, 148, 149, situated in the city of Wetumpka.

J. C. MILLER, Sheriff
Elmore county, Ala.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy an execution in my hands from the circuit court of Montgomery county, Ala., in favor of J. C. Jeter, who after full discovery has proceeded to sell in front of the courthouse door in the Wetumpka, Elmore county, Ala.

On the 1st Monday in April, 1870,

the following described property, to-wit:

Each number of THE NEW YORK WEEKLY contains several Beautiful Illustrations, double the amount, at least, published in any other paper. Its Fun, Wit, Sketches, Short Stories, Poetry, &c., are unsurpassed by those of any publication in America and Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is the only one of its kind that combines so much merit, and publishes a great quantity of instructive and interesting matter.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY Departments have attained a world-wide reputation. Its Correspondence, Notices and Corrections

The Pleasant Paragraphs are made up of the most concentrated wit and humor of many minds.

The Fashion Department gives the most useful information, and is invaluable to ladies.

The News Items give in the fewest words the most notable doings of all parts of the world.

The Gossip with Correspondents contains answers to the most interesting questions of the day.

AN UNRIVALLED LITERARY PAPER IS

The New York Weekly.

Terms to Subscribers—1 year, single copy.....$2.
Three months' trial.....50 cents.

Subscriptions may commence with the first number. The following $20 for a club of 5, all sent at one time, will be received. Any person getting up a club can afterward add single copies at $2.50 each.

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MORTON, BLISS & CO.,

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ISSUE Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travelers also Commercial Credits available in all parts of the World. Discriminate Drafts and make collections on all parts of Europe.

Buy and sell Bills of Exchange and Merchandise; receive—Interest allowed on Deposits; make Advances on Cotton, Sterling and Domestic Exchange; and approved business.

Drafts for £1 and upwards on the Bank of Scotland; the Clydesdale Bank of Scotland and Messrs. MORTON, ROSE & CO., Bartholomew-house, London.

dec2-1y

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. H. Hayes, deceased, late of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on the 28th day of Feb., 1870, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James J. Hayes, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment immediately.

BRIDGET HAYES,
Administratrix.
march1-6w estate of Wm. H. Hayes, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. H. Hayes, deceased, late of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on the 28th day of Feb., 1870, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of James J. Hayes, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment immediately.

BRIDGET HAYES,
Administratrix.
march1-6w estate of Wm. H. Hayes, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

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All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment immediately.

BRIDGET HAYES,
Administratrix.
march1-6w estate of Wm. H. Hayes, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. H. Hayes, deceased, late of the County of Montgomery, Alabama, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on the 28th day of Feb., 1870, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Wm. H. Hayes, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment immediately.

BRIDGET HAYES,
Administratrix.
march1-6w estate of Wm. H. Hayes, dec'd.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term ogritined, February 28, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Samuel E. Dargan as guardian of the estate of Sarah E. Dargan, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the annual settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 28th day of March, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the hearing thereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 28th day of March, 1870, then and there to show why said account should not be allowed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
feb28-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, March 1, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came G. Walker, administrator of the estate of F. A. Bejkin, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 4th day of April, 1870, be and the same is appointed for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons interested may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

It is further ordered that notice of the hearing of said application and settlement, and that notice of the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 4th day of April, 1870, then and there to show why said account should not be allowed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
march2-24w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, March 1, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Wm. G. Walker, administrator of the estate of W. H. Hayes, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 4th day of April, 1870, be and the same is appointed for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons interested may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

It is further ordered that notice of the hearing of said application and settlement, and that notice of the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 4th day of April, 1870, then and there to show why said account should not be allowed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
march2-24w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, March 1, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Wm. G. Walker, administrator of the estate of Wm. H. Hayes, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 4th day of April, 1870, be and the same is appointed for the hearing thereof, at which time all persons interested may appear and contest the same if they think proper.

It is further ordered that notice of the hearing of said application and settlement, and that notice of the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 4th day of April, 1870, then and there to show why said account should not be allowed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
march2-24w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, March 1, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Wm. G. Walker, administrator of the estate of W

plead and be impleaded, may own real or personal property, or both, for the use and benefit of said schools, not to exceed in value the sum of ten thousand dollars, and shall have the power to sell and exchange and convey said property in such manner as they shall deem most beneficial for the interest of said schools, and may adopt such by-laws as they may deem necessary for the regulations of said schools and the body corporate, such by-laws not to conflict with the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the second section of the said act is hereby amended to read as follows: That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors in any quantity less than one quart within any distance within two miles of said academy or schools under the control of said trustees, and any person or persons so offending, upon conviction thereof in the circuit court of Lee county, shall be fined in the sum of five hundred dollars, one-half thereof to be paid into the county treasury and the other half to the trustees of Loachapoka schools, for the use and benefit of said schools.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the third section of the said [act] be and the same is hereby repealed,

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 219.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of Linden, in Marengo county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Linden in the county of Marengo, be, and the same is hereby incorporated, and that all the territory lying in the south-east quarter, and the south half of north-east quarter, of section thirty-two, and all the west half of the south-west quarter of section thirty-three, in township sixteen, range three, east, is hereby declared to be within the limits of said corporation.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1870, and on the first Monday in January, in every succeeding year, there shall be an election held at some public place in said town, for one intendant and four councilmen for said town, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. At said election all the resident voters within the limits of said corporation [shall] be entitled to vote who have resided in said town ten days.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the election directed to be held by the preceding section shall be held by two freeholders or householders, to be appointed by the intendant of said town who shall conduct said election in the same manner as other general elections in said State, and make returns to the intendant and councilmen, who shall give a certificate of election to those having the highest number of votes.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the intendant, when present, to preside at all the meetings of the board, to preserve order, to enforce the laws of the corporation, but a majority of the board shall be competent to transact business, and the said board is hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of "The Intendant and Councilmen of Linden," and by that name shall have and enjoy all rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the liabilities that are incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the said board shall have full and complete power to make all laws and ordinances of whatever kind and upon whatever subjects to them may seem right and proper for the good government of said town, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, or of the United States; may levy and collect taxes to defray the expenses of the corporation, not exceeding the county tax on the same kind of property, may affix such fines, not exceeding twenty dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding twenty-four hours, for any violation of the laws of said corporation.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant of said town shall be *ex-officio* justice of the peace for all purposes, and may exercise all the powers, and shall be subject to the same duties and liabilities of justice of the peace of the county of Marengo, and shall be entitled to receive for all services, touching the violation of any of the laws of said corporation double the fees, and in other cases the same fees as are now allowed by law to justices of the peace, and for extra services such compensation as the board of councilmen may allow, not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That said board shall have power to supply all vacancies in their body, between the elections; to appoint a treasurer, marshal, and such other officers as they may require, and affix such fees and regulations thereto as they may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and councilmen of said town shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath faithfully and impartially, without fear, favor or affection, to discharge the same, together with the oath of office required by the constitution of this State, which shall be administered by the judge of probate or any justice of the peace, or by the intendant of said town, and filed in the office of the judge of probate of Marengo county.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That said intendant and councilmen shall have the power to open and keep open any and all streets now in said town, or any new ones, or to extend any now open to the corporate limits of said town, and any damage to private individuals shall be assessed by three disinterested freeholders of said town, to be selected by the town and the party aggrieved, and the damages shall be paid by said corportion.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That at the first election herein provided for, the sheriff of said county shall advertise it and hold and conduct the same by appointing two freeholders or householders to conduct the same.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 220.] AN ACT

To apply and extend the law of garnishment to causes in chancery.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all causes in a court of chancery, where the suit is for a money demand, and upon all decrees in said court, upon which execution can issue, the writ of garnishment may be issued by the register.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the register before issuing any such writ, shall require the party applying therefor to make affidavit and give bond, one or both, as the case may be, and to do all other things required by law to be done, in order to obtain a writ of garnishment in the circuit court.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That garnishments from the court of chancery shall be governed by the law regulating garnishments from the circuit court, as far as the same may be applicable.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 221.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of Mooresville, in the county of Limestone.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Mooresville, in the county of Limestone, be and the same is hereby incorporated, and the corporation limits of said town embrace a quarter of a mile, east, west, north and south from the centre, and the Cumberland church, where it now stands, be the centre of the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That on the second Monday in March, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and on the same day in each and every year thereafter, an election for mayor and four aldermen, who shall be resident housekeepers or freeholders, shall be held by the qualified electors at some convenient and public place in said town, who shall serve for the term of one year thereafter, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The said mayor and aldermen shall be and they are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of the "Corporate Authorities of the Town of Mooresville," and by that name they and their successors in office shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, in all manner of suits, either in law or equity; also, to have and keep a common seal, or to break or change the same at pleasure; to purchase, hold and dispose of, for the benefit of said town, real, personal or mixed property, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and in general to do all acts incident to bodies corporate.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor to preside and keep order at all meetings of the aldermen, and in case of his absence or incapacity any one of the aldermen may be chosen to preside. The mayor shall be invested with the jurisdiction and power, and shall perform the duties of justice of the peace in Limestone county, and shall be subject to the same penalties and liabilities.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to ordain and pass all such ordinances, by-laws and resolutions, and make all such regulations as may by them be deemed necessary for the good government of said town, which may extend to the preservation of health; to prevent and remove nuisances; to license, tax and restrain theatrical amusements, shows, and amusements of all kinds whatsoever within said corporation; to restrain and prohibit every species of gambling, drunkenness, profane swearing, all obscene language, assaults and batteries, and all other breaches of the peace; to appoint night watches, patrols, when necessary; to clean and keep in repair the streets of said town, and prohibit trespasses on the same; to collect taxes on all property, both real and personal, within said corporation, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the same; to grant licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors and vinous liquors, and regulate and restrain them when deemed a nuisance; to grant license to and tax merchants, auctioneers, and levy the same tax on itinerant or transient merchants who remain in said corporation less than one year, as is levied on permanent merchants, which tax shall be sued for and collected at any time the corporation may direct; to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases within the town, and to restrain and prohibit all meetings of disorderly persons, and in general to pass such by-laws, not contrary to the constitution of the State and the laws thereof, as are necessary to carry out the intent and meaning of this act, and to execute, revoke or alter the same. The said corporate authorities shall have power to appoint a treasurer, assessor, marshal and such subordinate officers as they may think necessary, and by ordinance require such security from the several officers so appointed, and annex such to the several offices so appointed, not exceeding fifty dollars per month, as they shall deem expedient; they are also empowered to impose such fine or fines, not exceeding fifty dollars, for any breach of their by-laws as they may deem proper; and all fines by them imposed shall be sued for before any justice of the peace, and the money so recovered shall be paid to the treasurer for the benefit of said town.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That where a fine shall be imposed upon any person or persons for any breach of the peace, of the ordinances or by-laws of said town, the mayor or any member of the board of aldermen shall immediately issue a warrant to the marshal requiring him to detain such offender in custody until the fine or fines and costs imposed on him are paid, which warrant shall be the only authority required of the marshal by the jailor.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the marshal appointed under the provisions of this act shall give a bond with approved and sufficient security in such an amount as shall be determined by the corporate authorities for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Limestone county; the said marshal shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties, and be subject to the liabilities of any constable in said county.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the marshal shall deliver any person convicted of offenses against the ordinances and by-laws of the town of Mooreville to the keeper of the calaboose, and the said keeper is required to receive and keep such offender in custody until he receives from the mayor or one of the aldermen a certificate of the payment of the fine and costs in default of which he was committed.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That when vacancies occur in the board of aldermen by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancies shall be filled by the board, and the member or members so added shall continue in office until the ensuing annual election.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That in every election to be holden by the qualified electors of the town of Mooreville for mayor and aldermen, there shall be elected a mayor and four aldermen, the person receiving the highest number of votes for mayor shall be declared elected, and the four persons receiving the highest number of votes for aldermen shall be declared elected. Notice of such election shall be published at least ten days next preceding the day of election, and the said election shall be conducted by three inspectors, appointed by the corporate authorities, and should the election not take place on the day fixed for the annual election for mayor and aldermen, it shall be the duty of the corporate authorities to fix some other day as early as convenient within one month thereafter on which day an election shall be held for mayor and aldermen as prescribed in this section.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of the vacancy in the office of mayor, it shall be the duty of the aldermen to order an election at as early a day as convenient, within one month, to fill said vacancy, said election to be holden as prescribed in the preceding section.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen elected under the provisions of this act shall, severally, before entering upon their official duties, take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of the State of Alabama before some person qualified to administer the same, which oath shall be filed in the office of the judge of probate of Limestone county.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*. That the corporate authorities of the town of Mooresville shall appoint a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of their proceedings, and publish the same, and all ordinances and by-laws in three public places in said town.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That this act and all the ordinances and by-laws of said corporation shall at all times be subject to revision or repeal by the General Assembly.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed. All lands within the corporate limits over two acres to each improvement or lot, be exempt from taxation.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 222.] AN ACT

To constitute Clementine C. Constantine, of Greene county, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Mrs. Clementine C. Constantine, wife of Dr. Francis L. Constantine, of Greene county, be and she is hereby declared a free dealer, and shall be subject to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all the courts of this State, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, and to have and hold property, and convey the same as if sue were a *femme sole*.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act are hereby extended to Mrs. Judith Scott, wife of Robert T. Scott, of Jackson county.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 223.] AN ACT

To amend section 1064 of the Revised Code.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 1064, which is in the following language, to-wit: "The annual salaries of resident officers of the hospital, together with the actual costs of boarding, lodging and clothing, and indigent or criminal patients, who have been received upon the order of any court or judge, shall be paid quarterly on the last days of September, December, March and June, by draft drawn on the comptroller, public accounts by the treasurer of the hospital, countersigned by the superintendent of the hospital," be amended by adding the following provisions, to-wit: *Provided*, That the amount drawn shall be for actual expenses incurred, which shall be sworn to by the bookkeeper or hospital steward, and certified correct by the superintendent of said hospital, for the quarter next preceding such certificate; *Provided, further*, That the superintendent and steward are hereby authorized and directed to make full settlement with the auditor of public accounts, for all moneys received to the first day of January, 1870, and the auditor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the treasurer for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of said hospital for the first quarter of the year 1870, not to exceed ten thousand dollars; *Provided*, That in rendering account at the expiration of each quarter, the said superintendent and treasurer shall make full exhibit, with vouchers, of the expenditure of current quarter and balance on hand at the date of draft, for actual expenses as provided in the first proviso of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 224.] AN ACT

Authorizing the commissioners court of roads and revenue in the counties of Elmore and Autauga to pay solicitors of said counties salaries in lieu of fees.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the commissioners court of roads and revenues in the counties of Elmore and Autauga, be and are hereby authorized to provide such salary as they may deem expedient, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to be paid to the solicitors in each of said counties in lieu of all fees that may accrue to them in the performance of the duties of their office; *Provided*, That all fees hereafter due said solicitors shall be paid into the county treasury.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 226.] AN ACT

To legalize the marriage of R. B. Newton and Sarah Black, of the county of Geneva.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the marriage solemnized between R. B. Newton and Sarah Black, of the county of Geneva, is hereby legalized and made valid, his former wife having been divorced from him before his said marriage with said Sarah Black.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for all purposes of protection the relation of husband and wife shall be held to have existed between R. B. Newton and said Sarah Black, from the date of their marriage, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 228.] AN ACT

To repeal a provision of section third of an act entitled an act, to adopt the law as amended in relation to the incorporation of the city of Tuscumbia.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the provisions attached to section third of an act, to adopt the law in relation to the incorporation of the city of Tuscumbia, and approved December 23d, 1868, and which reads as follows: *Provided, however*, That no person shall vote or hold office under said law who is disqualified under the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, shall and is hereby declared to be repealed, from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts of the present mayor not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the State are hereby declared to be legal and binding.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 229.] AN ACT

For the relief of the sheriff of Sumter county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sheriff of Sumter county shall hereafter be entitled to five hundred dollars annually for *ex officio* services to be paid in the manner now provided for by law, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 232.] AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act to re-organize the Centerville Bridge Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act to re-organize the Centerville Bridge Company," approved February 6th, 1867, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 233.] AN ACT

To authorize the commissioners court of Crenshaw county to borrow money and issue therefor warrants upon the county treasurer, to be paid out of the special tax assessed to build a court-[house.]

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the commissioners court of Crenshaw county, be, and they are hereby authorized to borrow a sum of money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to secure the payment thereof, shall issue warrants upon the county treasurer to be paid out of the amount raised by special tax levied by said commissioners court for the purpose of building a court-house in Rutledge, the county site of said county; *Provided*, That no such warrant shall be issued unless there is received therefor money at not less than ten per cent. less than the face of the warrant, that is, at not less than ninety dollars of money for one hundred dollars in warrants.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 234.] AN ACT

To authorize the commissioners court of Crenshaw county to levy a special tax to build a court-house.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the commissioners court of the county of Crenshaw, be and they are authorized to assess and collect a special tax in said county, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. on the State tax, for any one year, for the purpose of building a court-house in Rutledge in said county, upon the site already selected for that purpose.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 235.] AN ACT

For the relief of George D. Noble, of Montgomery county, Mary Frances Miles and Robert L. Brown, of Sumter county, from the disabilities of minority.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That George D. Noble, a citizen of the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, who is now nearly twenty-one years of age, and Mary Frances Miles, aged eighteen years, of Sumter county, and Robert L. Brown, aged twenty years, of Sumter county, and State of Alabama, are hereby released of all disabilities on account of their minority, and are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase and hold property in their own name and for their own use, to transact and conduct business generally, and in all respects whatever as fully as if they were of full age.

Approved, March 2, 1870.

LAWS OF STATE OF ALABAMA.

[*PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.*]

No. 183.] AN ACT

To establish a new charter for the city of Eufaula.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the corporation of the city of Eufaula shall hereafter consist of a mayor and board of aldermen, and said corporation shall be known and styled "The City of Eufaula," and by that corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, grant, receive, and do all other acts as natural persons in respect to the powers herein granted, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of said city, and may have and use a city seal, which may be changed at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the corporate limits and boundaries of the city of Eufaula shall be and are hereby designated and established as follows: Beginning at the point where the Chewalla creek empties into the Chattahoochee river, thence south along said river to the half section line of section four (4), township ten (10), range twenty-nine (29); thence west through sections four (4) and five (5), to the east line of section six (6), in said township and range; thence north along the east line of section six (6) to the north-west corner of section five (5); thence north along the east line of section thirty-one (31), township eleven (11), and range twenty-nine (29), to the north-east corner of said section; thence east along the north line of section thirty-two (32) to a point where it intersects the first branch; thence down said branch to the Chewalla creek, thence along the south side of said creek to the point of beginning.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the city of Eufaula shall be divided into four wards, and each ward shall be entitled to two aldermen, who shall reside in their respective wards. Ward No. 1 shall embrace all that part of the city in the north-east angle of Broad and Randolph streets. Ward No. 2, all that part in the south-east angle of Broad and Randolph streets. Ward No. 3, all that part in the south-west angle of Broad and Randolph streets. Ward No. 4, all that part in the north-west angle of Broad and Randolph streets.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the government of said city shall be styled "The City Council of Eufaula," and shall consist of a mayor and eight aldermen, to be elected as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor, aldermen, marshal and clerk shall be elected by ballot by the qualified voters of the city, and that all male inhabitants of the city twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or have legally declared their intention to become so, and resided in this State six months, and in the city three months immediately preceding the election, shall be held qualified voters; *Provided*, That no insane person, or person convicted of felony, shall vote at any city election.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no one shall be eligible to the office of alderman, marshal, clerk or treasurer, or to any office of the city who, in addition to being a qualified voter as herein prescribed, shall not have resided in the city twelve months immediately preceding the election; and no one shall be eligible to the office of mayor who does not reside within the corporate limits of the city, and who has not been a resident of the same for five consecutive years.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the election of city officers shall be held annually on the last Monday in February, and the city officers so elected shall hold their offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified. In case of vacancy in any city office from any cause, the council shall forthwith fill such vacancy. The aldermen shall judge of the election and qualification of the mayor, and of the election and qualification of each alderman.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall designate an election precinct in each ward, and shall appoint not less than three managers of the election for each precinct, who shall be legal voters of the city. The council shall prescribe the manner in which all elections shall be held; shall ascertain and declare who are duly elected; and the persons having the highest number of votes for the offices of mayor, clerk and marshal, shall be declared elected; and the two persons in each ward who shall receive the highest number of votes for aldermen, shall be declared elected aldermen for their respective wards. In case of a tie between any two or more candidates for the same office, the council shall elect between such candidates and decide who shall fill the office in question; and if no two persons in any ward shall have a higher number of votes than any other person, the council shall determine which two shall be aldermen for that ward, the one receiving the highest number of votes always being one.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the officers of the city, not herein directed to be elected by the people, shall be elected by the council.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That for mal-practice, incapacity, intemperance or gross negligence on the part of any person holding the office of clerk, marshal, or other city office, the city council shall have power to remove such person from office. All city officers, before entering on their duties, shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their skill and ability, which oaths shall be filed in the city archives; the marshal and his deputies, clerk and his deputies, and treasurer shall, also, before entering upon the duties of their offices, execute bonds, payable to the city in such amounts and with such sureties as the council may require; the council may at any time, for good cause, require of any officer a new bond, in a larger amount, with other sureties.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall have power to appoint a deputy clerk and deputy marshal, when deemed necessary, who shall receive such compensation as may be allowed them.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted* That should the election for city officers not take place on the day fixed by this act, the corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but the incumbents shall remain in office until their successors are duly elected and qualified; and it shall be the duty of the council to appoint some other day as early as practicable, and to give public notice thereof on which the election shall be held.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the male inhabitants of the city shall be exempt from road and patrol duty in the county, but the streets and highways of the city shall be kept in order by the council; and for this purpose a special tax of three dollars may be levied on every male citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age; *Provided*, That the person so taxed may discharge the same by work on the streets under the control and direction of the marshal, for such number of days, not exceeding six, as the council may prescribe.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor shall preside and keep order at all meetings of the council; take a general superintendence of the affairs of the city; see that the laws of the corporation are duly executed, and that all other officers and agents thereof perform their duties; he call extra meetings of the council whenever he deems it necessary; shall report to the council any negligence, incapacity or misconduct of any officer or agent of the corporation; from time to time suggest to the council such alterations in the laws or changes in the government of the city as he may deem necessary and proper; he shall hold a court as often as may be necessary for the speedy trial of all offenses against the city laws and ordinances, and perform all other duties legally required of him by law; he is empowered, while holding his court, to fine or imprison, or both, for disturbance or contempt, provided, the imprisonment does not exceed twenty-four hours, and the fine the sum of twenty-four dollars, for any one act of disturbance or contempt; he shall receive such salary and fees as the council may prescribe.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall elect one of their number to be mayor *pro tem.*, who shall act in the stead and perform the duties required of the mayor during his absence, inability or incapacity to act; and during the time such mayor *pro tem.* may act, he shall be entitled to receive the salary and fees attaching to the office.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That any two aldermen may call special meetings of the council, and the mayor, with consent of a majority of the council, may call special meetings at any time.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall, between the first day of March and of May in each year, cause an assessment of taxes to be made by the clerk or his deputy, to whom it shall be the duty of all persons liable to taxation within said city, to report and declare, under oath or affirmation, the amount of their taxable property, giving each item thereof; also, to state what business or occupation they are engaged or interested in, together with the full value of all personal property owned by them on the first day of March of such year. Any one who fails or refuses to make the report or return as herein directed, or who shall place an unfair valuation on his or her property, shall be reported by the clerk to the council, who shall value such property fairly, and assess it accordingly. It shall also be the duty of the clerk to assess all property whose owner is unknown. The council shall also appoint two experienced resident freeholders in the city, who, together with the clerk, shall constitute a board of assessors, any two of whom may act. It shall be the duty of said board annually, between the first days of March and May, to examine in person all the real estate within the corporate limits of the city, and assess the cash value thereof on the first day of March in said year, and shall return said assessment, together with the names of the owners of the property assessed, as soon as practicable thereafter. The assessors shall, before beginning the assessment, and take and subscribe, before the mayor, an oath to discharge the duties of assessors faithfully, impartially, and to the best of their ability, and to make a true and correct return thereof. They shall receive for their services such compensation as the council may allow. When the assessments are completed, the council shall give at least ten days public notice that the assessments of the current year are closed, and appoint a time to hear and determine all complaints, and to correct all errors and inequalities, and to supply all omissions and deficiencies that may appear in said assessments; and when the same are passed by the council, they shall have the force and effect of judgments at law, and executions may issue thereon; but before the sale of any property for taxes, the tax collector shall after levy, give ten days' notice in the case of personal property, and thirty days' notice in case of real estate, by publication in one or more city newspapers of the amount of taxes due on such property, and if not paid, shall proceed to sell the same, or sufficient thereof to pay said taxes, together with all lawful costs and charges, and one dollar to the tax collector for making the levy and sale.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That no property shall be exempt from levy and sale for the taxes due and owing by the owner thereof; *Provided*, That no real estate shall be sold for taxes, if sufficient personal property can be found, out of which to make the same, together with all lawful costs and charges.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That if any municipal election shall be contested, it shall be contested before the judge of the circuit court of Barbour county, or before the judge of the city court of Eufaula; and testimony may be taken by any one appointed for the purpose, by the judge before whom the contest is pending; or witnesses may be subpœnaed and required to depose in person before the said judge; which contest may be heard and determined by him either in vacation or term time.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the ballots at the several polls or precincts in the city, in city elections, shall be carefully sealed up by the inspectors after being counted, and shall be marked so as to designate what ballots are in the box or package; and the said inspectors shall not allow the same to be examined by any one except themselves and their assistants who hold said election; they shall also return the ballots so sealed up to the city clerk, together with a list of the voters at said election held by them, who shall preserve the same fifteen days; and if there be no contest, said city clerk shall cause the same to be burned, at the expiration of said time, in his presence and that of the mayor; but in the event of a contest, they shall be delivered to the judge trying the same.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the party contesting shall file his application and give notice of said contest to the judge before whom he wishes said contest tried; and also to the person or persons whose election is contested, within fifteen days next succeeding such election.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That the opposite party shall have ten days' notice of the time and place of taking testimony under this act, and also of the time and place of hearing the contest; and when the testimony on both sides is completed, the judge trying the cause may examine the poll lists and ballots, and pronounce judgment in the case according to the facts.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That the said city council shall have full power and authority to pass all by-laws and ordinances necessary and proper to regulate the landing of goods within the city limits, from steamboats and other water crafts; to declare what are nuisances, and to prevent and remove the same; to prevent contagious or infectious diseases from being introduced or retained in the city, and by any lawful means to prevent the spread of such diseases, and to preserve the health of the citizens; to pass and enforce such ordinances as may be effectual to prevent fires, and if necessary to remove or pull down buildings, fences or other structures to prevent or check the spread of fire; to organize and regulate fire companies; to bring water into the city, sink wells, make reservoirs, erect and repair pumps and lamps in the streets, and to provide all means necessary to insure the safety of property and the convenience of the citizens; to establish night watches and patrols; to license, tax, regulate or restrain in any manner all circuses, shows and theatrical amusements, exhibitions and lectures; to regulate and restrain the sale of ardent spirits in the city; to provide for licensing retailers of liquors; to fix the amount of license, and the same to annul on good and sufficient complaint against any person holding such license; to prohibit the retailing of liquors in the city, when deemed necessary; and to close up retail establishments for such time as the peace, good order and general interests of the city may require; to suppress or prohibit gaming or gaming houses and houses of ill-fame in the city; to restrain or prohibit nightly or disorderly assemblies of all persons; to cause all vagrants, idle, disorderly, dangerous or suspicious persons, all persons of evil life, or ill-fame, and all such as have no visible means of support, or are likely to become chargeable to the city as paupers, or are found begging or drunk in or about the streets, or loitering about tippling houses or liquor shops, or who have no visible or honest employment or business in the city, all who have no fixed place or residence, or who cannot give a good account of themselves, all who are publicly grossly indecent in language or behavior, and all public prostitutes, or such as lead a notoriously lewd or lascivious course of life, to be dealt with as may be lawful and necessary to preserve the peace, morals, and good order of the community; to establish hospitals, pesthouses, houses of correction, calaboose, or other public buildings for the use of the city, or to join with the county of Barbour, or the public authorities thereof, in the erection of the same, or to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise, the use of houses for hospitals, &c.; to levy and collect taxes as prescribed by this act, for defraying the expenses of the city; to establish and regulate markets, and to fix the assize of bread; to regulate the sales at auction, and appoint auctioneers for all commercial purposes; to erect a public scale house with proper scales, weights and measures, and to appoint weighers and measurers to weigh and measure in case of disagreement between seller and buyer; to license and regulate wagons, carts, drays, omnibuses, hacks and carriages running from one part of the city to another for hire; to regulate pawn-brokers in the city; to restrain or prohibit gambling, racing, cock-fighting or other improper or unlawful amusements in the city; to erect and repair bridges, and to make all necessary drains and sewers and keep them open; and to adopt any measures necessary to preserve the streets, alleys, drains, sewers, bridges and other public property of the city; to fix the fees and salaries of all city officers; to assess fines not exceeding one hundred dollars, and collect the same by execution against the person or property of the party, or to punish the same by imprisonment or by hard labor for the city, in either case not to exceed thirty days. The said city council shall likewise have full power and authority to open up new streets and alleys, and to extend, widen, close, or otherwise alter existing streets and alleys, under such by-laws and regulations as they may prescribe; *Provided*, That fair compensation be first made to the owners of land to be so taken for public use; they shall be empowered to pass all resolutions, ordinances and by-laws needful to carry into effect the powers and rights conferred by law, if not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall have full power and authority to purchase, and provide for the payment of the same, all such real estate and personal property as may be required for the use, convenience and improvement of the city, and shall have full power and authority to construct and erect works for the purpose of furnishing water and lights for the city; and may sell and dispose of any property deemed advisable to sell.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall have full power and authority to prohibit the erection or construction of all kinds of wooden or other buildings or structures which are not fire-proof, or to tear down and reserve the same within the limits in which such buildings, structures, &c., are prohibited, whenever the safety and protection of the city against fire require it; and shall prescribe and fix such fines and penalties as may be proper to carry into effect the power conferred in this section, and to collect the same as other fines and penalties.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the council shall decide that any buildings or other structures within the fire limits of the city ought to be removed, more effectually to protect the city against fire, they shall notify the owner thereof, or his agent or occupant, of such decision and fix a day for such owner to show cause why the buildings or other structure should not be removed; and in case the council and the owner of such building or structure cannot agree as to the value thereof, then the same proceedings shall be had to ascertain said value, as for ascertaining the value of real estate taken for public use; but before any house, building or other structure is removed, the owner shall be paid therefor whatever amount may be found in his favor as damages; and the payment of such amount, or the tender thereof to the proper party, shall vest the council with the right forthwith to remove the house or building in question.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That the council, in order to determine the existence of any nuisance within the limits of the city, and whether the same should be removed, shall give notice to the owner of the land or premises on which the same is supposed to exist, or to the agent or occupant thereof, or if neither can be found in the city, then by publication of the intention to abate the said nuisance, or by notice to the party causing or permitting such nuisance, of the intention to remove or abate the same; and also fix a time and place, and give reasonable notice to the party or parties interested, to appear and show that no nuisance exists, or why the same should not be abated. The council shall summon a jury of seven citizens to try the question in any given case, as to whether a nuisance exists, and to what extent, and whether the same should be abated; each side shall be entitled to three challengers, and jurors may be challenged for good cause, and to supply the place of any challenged or absent, others may be summoned instantly; the jury thus obtained shall be duly sworn impartially to try, and a true verdict render, and after hearing the evidence shall determine whether there be a nuisance, and whether the same shall be abated; and if they find that there is a nuisance, and that the same should be abated, the council shall abate the nuisance at the cost of the party causing or permitting the same; the proceedings in which case must be recorded by the city clerk.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of inquiry by juries as to removing houses or other structures not fire-proof in the limits with which such houses or structures are prohibited, and as to the existence of nuisances, there shall be allowed to the party the right of appeal to the next term of the circuit court of Barbour county, or the city court of Eufaula, under proper regulations to be prescribed by the council; and the cause, when taken by appeal to either of said courts, shall be tried *de novo*. The council shall, in good faith, and in accordance with the finding of the jury, remove any building or structure, or abate any nuisance as herein provided for; and the said council shall be exempted from all personal liability, and not be held to account, individually or otherwise, for the consequences of removing such buildings or structures, or abating such nuisances; or for damages for or on account thereof.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That in proceedings for the removal of wooden houses or buildings, or for the abatement of nuisances, in which the person or persons proper to be notified, cannot be found in the city or county, so as to give personal notice as herein required, then and in such case, the council shall cause notice to be published, for three consecutive weeks, in one or more of the city newspapers; and shall also post notice on or near the premises or nuisance; and after giving personal notice, or notice by publication, the jury shall be fully authorized to proceed, and if the person so appear, to show cause why the property considered dangerous should not be removed, or the nuisance abated, then the parties interested shall be bound by the proceedings, in the same manner as if they had appeared and contested. In all causes where a jury is authorized to be summoned under the provisions of this charter, their attendance may be enforced by fine, to be imposed under the by-laws, and collected as other fines; and said jurors shall be allowed such compensation for their services as are allowed jurors in trials before justices of the peace. At all such inquests, the mayor shall preside.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given the said council, to establish such rules and regulations for the assessment and collection of dues, taxes, licenses and revenues hereby provided for, and to use all lawful process and proceedings which may be requisite to enforce the same; and also to impose such fine and penalty for the violation of any of the provisions of this charter, or of any of the by-laws or ordinances of the city, made in pursuance hereof, as may be requisite and proper, and to collect the same as other fines and penalties; *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied on churches, parsonages, school houses, or charitable enterprises and institutions in the city.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted*, That the said city council shall have power and authority annually to assess, levy and collect, within its limits, taxes on real and personal property, as follows: On all real estate, a tax not to exceed one per centum on the value thereof; on all pleasure carriages, gigs, chaises, sulkies, and other vehicles of pleasure; all saddle, buggy or carriage-horses or mules, a tax not exceeding two per centum of their value thereof; on all carts, drays, wagons or other vehicles used for transportation of goods or anything else, for hire or pay, within the limits of the city, a license tax not exceeding seventy-five dollars; on every retailer of spirituous liquors, a license [not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; on every barber shop, a license] not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars; on each daguerrean gallery, or other similar artistic business, and each drawing saloon, a license not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; on each billiard, pool, bagatelle, or other table kept for playing in public houses, a license not less than one,

nor more than three hundred dollars; on itinerant peddlers, except bread and meat wagons, a license not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars; on ten-pin alleys, or alleys of any number of pins, for public use, a license not less than fifty, nor more than two hundred dollars; on hotels, a license not less than twenty-five, nor more than one hundred dollars; on restaurants, and public boarding houses, a license not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; on each pistol gallery, a license not less than twenty-five dollars; on all the eaters, minor shows, and exhibitions of every sort, a license not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, for each performance or exhibition; on lectures, when admission fees are charged, except for charitable purposes, not more than ten dollars for each lecture; on circuses, for each separate performance, not less than twenty, nor more than one hundred dollars; on the gross amount of commissions charged or received by factors, commission merchants, auctioneers, notaries public, collectors, foreign or State corporation agents of any description, a tax not exceeding one and one-half per cent.; on the gross amount of sales of merchandise of any sort, made by any person engaged in selling or trading, and not otherwise herein specifically taxed, a tax not exceeding one per cent.; on all goods or articles sold at auction, a tax not exceeding two per cent. on the gross amount of such sales; on the gross receipts of all cotton pickeries, storages, wharfages and drays, a tax not exceeding one and one-half per cent.; on the gross amount of premiums received from their business by any bank, by any insurance or lottery company, by any broker or exchange dealer, a tax not exceeding one and one-half per cent.; on the gross amount of sales of manufactories, a tax not exceeding one half of one per cent.; on all capital employed in any business and not otherwise specifically taxed, a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent.; on the annual income over six hundred dollars, of every one residing in the city, upon the salaries and fees of all public officers of the city, not over six hundred dollars, and upon the annual gains or profits of all other persons therein, over six hundred dollars, a tax not exceeding one per cent. on such excess; and on all other occupations or things, the subject of taxation by the State, and not herein enumerated or specified, a tax not to exceed the State tax thereon; *Provided*, That no tax shall be laid upon sales under judicial proceedings by executors, administrators or guardians, or on sales of property under mortgages or instruments for the security of debts; nor shall any tax be levied on the sales of cotton as merchandise.

SEC. 32. *Be it further enacted*, That when any real estate is assessed to owners or persons unknown, and the taxes and dues assessed thereon are not paid in sixty days from the time they are required to be paid, then the tax collector shall give notice in one or more of the city newspapers, or by posting in three or more public places in the city, describing therein the lots on which the taxes are due, that he will proceed to sell such lot or lots, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due, and costs, on a day and at a place therein named; and on said day, or on such day as said sale may be adjourned to, he shall proceed to sell any lot on which the taxes and dues are unpaid, or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with a fee of two dollars for advertising and for the certificate of purchase; *Provided*, That the real estate of minors, and the tenements of non-resident owners, may be rented until the taxes and costs due thereon are paid.

SEC. 33. *Be it further enacted*, That the marshal shall give to the purchasers at tax sales, a certificate, as follows: "I, ——————, marshal of the city of Eufaula, hereby certify that the city taxes for the year 18—, (or the particular tax, as the case may be,) being due and unpaid on the following lot in said city, (here insert description of property), was this day sold by me to ——————, who became the purchaser thereof at public outcry, for the sum of ——————— dollars, including my fee of two dollars for making said sale and this certificate, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, I authorize the said ——————, and his assigns, to hold said premises until the same is redeemed according to law.

Witness my hand and seal of the corporation, this the —— day of ——————, 18—; to which certificate the mayor or clerk shall affix the city seal.

The marshal shall put the holder of such certificate in possession of the premises so sold, within thirty days after the sealing of the certificate, which shall be evidence of a right to possess the premises therein specified, and to retain the same until redeemed in the manner herein directed; and in cases where the lot or land sells for less than the taxes due, the city may bid in the same; otherwise the marshal shall certify the price for which the same sold, and the amount of the tax still due and unsatisfied by said sale.

SEC. 34. *Be it further enacted*, That the council shall cause all certificates of tax sales to be recorded in a well bound book, before the seal of the city is affixed thereto; and no other fees or charges shall be received for advertising or making said certificate, seal or record, than is prescribed by this act; and the city is authorized to purchase property sold at the tax sales, which sells for no more than the amount of taxes due and the expenses of sale.

SEC. 35. *Be it further enacted*, That any real estate sold for city taxes, may be redeemed any time within two years from the day of sale, by any person having the legal right to redeem the same, who will deposit with the city treasurer, for the use of the purchaser, the amount of the purchase-money, together with the amount of all taxes and other necessary expenses paid or incurred by said purchaser in relation to the purchase; with sixteen per cent. per annum interest, together with all the taxes which may remain due to the city on said property, after applying to their payment the amount of said purchase-money, and also the fees due for making the sale, including all expenses thereof, with sixteen per cent. per annum interest on said taxes, fees and expenses; of which sum so deposited, the city shall pay the purchaser whatever may be due him, and retain whatever may be due the city, or its officers; and upon such deposit being made, the title created by the sale and certificate herein provided, shall cease and determine; and the purchaser and claimants under him shall relinquish possession; and shall, after notice of said redemption and a failure on their part to surrender the possession, be deemed unlawful detainers of said property, and shall be liable as such to any appropriate suit or action therefor, at the instance of any one entitled to the possession; *Provided*, That no one shall be entitled to redeem such lands or lots who does not claim in right of the original owner.

SEC. 36. *Be it further enacted*, That when any real estate sold for city taxes is not redeemed within two years from the date of sale, the purchaser of such lots or lands, his heirs or assigns, at the expiration of said time, shall be entitled to a deed thereto, from the marshal of the city, which deed shall be *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings respecting said sale, and of all the facts stated in the certificate of purchase, as well as of the regular assessment of the taxes of the lot sold, of its sale under execution, and of all the proceedings thereunder; and this act shall be construed a remedial act.

SEC. 37. *Be it further enacted*, That the marshal, or whoever acts as tax collector, shall be charged with and accountable for the whole amount of assessed taxes each year, and he shall only discharge himself from such accountability by showing the insolvency of the persons assessed; and by showing that the amount for which he claims credit has not been collected by him, and could not have been collected by law or otherwise; *Provided*, That all unpaid taxes shall continue a lien on the property assessed, against which execution may issue from time to time, until the taxes due thereon are discharged, or the said real estate is sold for the taxes as herein directed.

SEC. 38. *Be it further enacted*, That if any purchaser of real estate sold for taxes, shall fail or neglect to pay any subsequent tax or assessment, he shall forfeit all his right under his said purchase, and be bound to relinquish the possession thereunder; and if the said lot or property shall be subsequently sold for taxes, the person so holding under the first sale, shall, after notice, be deemed guilty of unlawful detainer; and shall be liable to suit or action for possession, at the instance of any one entitled to its possession.

SEC. 39. *Be it further enacted*, That the city policemen, and the marshal, and his assistants, are hereby constituted *ex-officio* constables of this State within the city of Eufaula; and as such, are authorized to preserve the peace and arrest for violation of law in their presence, any person or persons, and to make any arrest to prevent a violation of law in their presence, either with or without warrant, as other peace officers of the State are authorized to do; and they are hereby authorized to execute all process to them directed; and for the purpose of performing their duties, are empowered to call to their aid any and all citizens; they shall be entitled to the same exemptions, privileges and protection given by law to constables and peace officers of the State.

SEC. 40. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor or alderman of said city, acting as mayor, is hereby vested *ex-officio* with, and may exercise in said city, all the powers and authority of justices of the peace, and shall be liable, respectively, to the same penalties and restrictions as are imposed by law on such officers; he shall have power to fine, or to fine and imprison, or to sentence offenders to labor on the streets, or other public work of the city; and in case the fine and costs be not paid, to require the party thus in default to work out the fine and costs under the direction of the city officers; *Provided*, That no fine shall exceed one hundred dollars, and no imprisonment more than ninety days; but in cases where the party or parties so tried, are dissatisfied with the judgment rendered, he or they may, any time within five days, and not after, appeal to the city court of Eufaula, or to the circuit court of Barbour county, by giving bond and security, to be approved by the officer trying the case, to pay and satisfy the judgment and costs, in case the judgment shall be affirmed on appeal; or to pay such judgment as the appellate court may render; the proceedings in such appeals shall be as prescribed by law in other cases of appeal. The sheriff of Barbour county, and all ministerial officers of said county, shall obey the mandates of any city officer acting as justice of the peace, and faithfully and truly execute the warrants or processes committed to them for service, according to the mandate; and it is hereby made the duty of the jailor of said county, to receive all prisoners committed for violations of the laws of the State, by the mayor or alderman acting as mayor, and the person or persons so committed, safely to keep confined in close jail until delivered therefrom by due course of law.

SEC. 41. *Be it further enacted*, That in no case shall the faith or credit of the city be pledged for the payment of money unless it be by a vote of two-thirds of the council and approved by the mayor; and in no case shall the private property of the citizens be sold to pay or satisfy the debts or obligations of the city.

SEC. 42. *Be it further enacted*, That any person who shall fail or refuse to pay his just dues to any hackman or draymen at the time the service is performed, is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be arraigned by the marshal or any policeman and brought before the mayor or any member of the council presiding, and, on conviction, may be fined not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; and from the proceeds of said fine, said hackman, drayman or other person, shall be paid his just dues.

SEC. 43. *Be it further enacted*, That when the opening of a new street in any part of the city, or any alteration of an existing street is determined on by resolution of council, the mayor of the city shall endeavor to acquire title to the lands necessary for such purposes, by purchase or gift from the owner or owners; when such lands cannot be so obtained, or when the owner or owners thereof are infants, *non compos mentis*, or non-residents or persons unknown, then the council shall cause to be summond by the marshal, a jury of some disinterested persons, resident freeholders and voters of the city, who shall be subpœnaed to appear before the mayor at such time as he shall appoint, and shall proceed to view the premises, and after hearing all the testimony that may be offered on either side, as to the value of the said premises, shall render a verdict assessing such damages to the owner or owners thereof as may be fair and equitable. Said jurors shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath, to be administered by the mayor, faithfully and impartially to assess said damages. At all such inquests, the mayor shall preside, and see that the proceedings are regular and proper.

SEC. 44. *Be it further enacted*, That before said inquest is held, public notice of the time and place of holding the same, shall first be given to all persons interested in the proceedings, as owners or otherwise, so far as known, for such length of time, and in such way as the council may deem reasonable and fair in each case, and on the trial of said cause, each party shall be entitled to three challenges, as in trials in the county court of justice of the peace, and jurors may be challenged for good cause, and to supply the place of any challenged or absent, others may be summoned instanter; *Provided*, That any one summoned as juror in such cases, and failing or refusing to attend, without a reasonable excuse, to be judged of by the mayor, may be fined by him, not exceeding fifty dollars, to be collected as other fines under this act.

SEC. 45. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the finding of the said jury the council shall direct that the sum assessed to each owner be paid out of the city treasury; and upon the payment thereof, or upon the refusal of the party, when legally tendered the amount, to receive the same, the title to the said land shall vest in the city for the public use.

SEC. 46. *Be it further enacted*, That either side may appeal from the verdict of the said jury, within thirty days thereafter, to the circuit court of the county, or to the city court of Eufaula, where said cause shall be tried *de novo*, but in the case of appeal by the owner or proprietor of said land, the council shall not be estopped from entering thereon and taking possession and control of the same, for the public use; *Provided*, That the said council shall pay any additional amount that may be adjudged in the appellate court, to be due such owner; *And provided further*, That if the appellant shall recover no more on appeal than was awarded him or her in the lower court, such appellant shall pay all costs and charges of the appellate.

SEC. 47. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 28, 1870.

No. 164.] AN ACT

To confer additional powers upon the Jacksonville, Gadsden and Guntersville Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Jacksonville, Gadsden and Guntersville Railroad Company, a body corporate, legally organized in this State, be fully authorized and empowered to extend its line of road at both or either end, so as to connect with any railroad company chartered or organized, or which may hereafter be chartered or organized, in or out of the State of Alabama, on such terms as are usual, and may be agreed upon by the parties.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Jacksonville, Gadsden and Guntersville Railroad Company be fully authorized to consolidate and unite with any railroad company, chartered or organized, or which may be hereafter chartered or organized, in or out of the State of Alabama, on such terms as the contracting parties may agree upon.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

No. 173.] AN ACT

To allow Wash. D. Cain, administrator of the estate of Lovie P. Butler, deceased, of Alabama, to sell real estate.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Wash. G. Cain, administrator of Lovie P. Butler, deceased, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell the real estate belonging to said estate, at private or public sale, in parcels to suit purchasers, as may be deemed best for the interest of said estate.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 174.] AN ACT

For the relief of Fred Kelly and Jane Kelly, alias Jane Lawson, of Barbour county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the marriage of Fred Kelly and Jane Lawson, is hereby legalized, and that each of them are hereby relieved from any penalty incurred by, or resulting from said marriage, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 175.] AN ACT

For the relief of Jerome C. Thompson, of Choctaw county, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Jerome C. Thompson be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take charge of the estate of his brother, Rufus K. Thompson, (a *non compos mentis*) as his guardian, without being required by the probate court of Choctaw county to give bond and security as such guardian; *Provided, however*, That the said guardian shall make all his settlements, reports and returns, as now required by law; *And provided further*, That the probate court of said county may require a bond to be given, when satified that the estate of the said Rufus K. Thompson is being wasted or mismanaged; *Provided*, That said guardian shall be required to give security to an amount equal to a fair maintenance for said ward.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 176.] AN ACT

To authorize the administrators to sell at private sale the real estate belonging to the estate of William M. Burgess, late of Pike county, deceased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Sarah Burgess and Squire Burgess, administrators of the estate of William M. Burgess, deceased, late of Pike county, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell the real estate of William M. Burgess, deceased, at private sale, and convey the legal title to the purchaser; *Provided*, That said administrators shall first have given thirty days notice in a public manner that said estate is for sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said administrators shall be allowed to make sale of said real property upon such terms as they may deem for the best interest of the parties concerned; *Provided*, That said administrators shall report their actions and proceedings to the judge of the probate court for his approval, as now required by law in sales by administrators.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 177.] AN ACT

For the relief of John C. Phares, of Sumter county, from the disabilities of minority.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That John C. Phares, of the county of Sumter, in the State of Alabama, who is under the age of twenty-one years, be, and he is hereby declared to be a legalized dealer, (his incapacity as a minor being hereby removed) and as such may act for himself in all matters as though he had fully arrived at the age of twenty-one years, capable in all respects of contracting and being contracted with, suing and being sued, and he is hereby fully authorized to receive and receipt for, contract with reference to, take possession of, control and manage all property, rights or moneys, or distributive shares or interest which he is entitled to or may hereafter be entitled to receive from the estate of his father, now deceased, and late of said county and State, in as full and ample manner as if he was twenty-one years of age.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 178.] AN ACT

To authorize and empower executors and administrators in the State of Alabama to sell stock in the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company at private sale.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That executors and administrators in said State be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell for cash at private sale one-half of the shares of stock in the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company, belonging to and being a part of the estate represented by such executors or administrators in this State respectively.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such executor or administrator shall report the same within thirty days thereafter to the judge of probate court having jurisdiction of such estate.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 179.] AN ACT

To make Lucy H. Dreyspring, of Montgomery county, Alabama, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Lucy H. Dreyspring, of Montgomery county, Alabama, wife of Adolph Dreyspring, be, and she is hereby made a free dealer, and is empowered to make all kinds of contracts and agreements, to buy, sell, mortgage and change any kind of property as though she were unmarried, and she is authorized to sue and is liable to be sued in the same manner as if she were a *femme sole*.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 180.] AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate the fees of justices of the peace and constables in Demopolis beat in Marengo county, Alabama, and the times of holding courts of justices of the peace in said beat, and the mode of issuing and serving process therefrom," approved February 20th, 1866.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act to regulate the fees of justices of the peace and constables in Demopolis beat in Marengo county, Alabama, and the times of holding courts of justices of the peace in said beat, and the mode of issuing and serving process therefrom," approved February 20th, 1866, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

No. 181.] AN ACT

To change the boundary line between the counties of Marshall and Blount.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, the boundary line between the counties of Marshall and Blount, shall be so changed as to give all of section thirty-one (31), township eight (8), of range one (1), east, to the county of Blount, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Approved, February 25, 1870.

No. 182.] AN ACT

Concerning the estate of William H. Smith, deceased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the administration of the estate of William H. Smith, deceased, late of Lee county in this State, be made and conducted before the probate judge of Montgomery county.

Approved, February 28, 1870.

No. 184.] AN ACT

To authorize the voters of Colbert county to permanently locate the county site of said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That at an election to be held in the county of Colbert, on the first Monday in March, 1870, for county officers, that the voters shall at the same time and places, vote on the permanent location of the county site of said county of Colbert, and that two places are hereby designated to be voted for, viz: Tuscumbia and Cherokee. That the ballots cast shall have written or printed on them "Tuscumbia" or "Cherokee," and that the persons holding the said election shall carefully count out said votes, and make return of the same, in every respect as they do for county officers of said county; and the place getting the highest number of votes shall be the permanent county site of said county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the holding of courts in Tuscumbia, and keeping the records there, until such time as suitable buildings can be procured or erected at the county site, if the same should be located at Cherokee.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL--Supplement.

LAWS OF STATE OF ALABAMA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 185.] AN ACT

To consolidate the funds of fines and forfeitures and general fund of the county of Sumter.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That hereafter, the county funds in the county of Sumter, known as fund of fines and forfeitures and the general fund, shall be consolidated, and constitute one fund.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims against said county, provided to be paid out of the fund of fines and forfeitures, shall be paid out of the fund so consolidated, and making one general fund, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 186.] AN ACT

For the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Fry, deceased.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the State Auditor, be, and he is hereby authorized and required to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the sum of two hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty (cents, 8277 50-100), or so much as may be necessary to pay said claim, in favor of the heirs of Thomas J. Fry, deceased, late jailor of Lauderdale county; said sum being the amount due Thomas J. Fry for feeding five State prisoners who made their escape from jail, January 27, 1869.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 187.] AN ACT

To make Mrs. Mary E. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Owen, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Montgomery county, free-dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Mrs. Mary E. Brown, wife of A. M. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Owen, wife of R. Owen, and Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of the county of Montgomery, are hereby declared to be free-dealers.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 188.] AN ACT

To amend an act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Alabama, and enable said church to provide for the orphans and widows of soldiers and other destitute persons.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Alabama, and enable said church to provide for the orphans and widows of soldiers and other destitute persons," be, and the same is hereby amended, by inserting in the second section of said act, the words, "with the pastors of churches," so that the said act as amended, shall read as follows: "An act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Alabama, and enable said church to provide for the orphans and widows of soldiers and other destitute persons. Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the Right Reverend Richard H. Wilmer, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Alabama, and his successors in office, be, and they are hereby created a corporation by the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama, and by that name may sue and be sued, defend and be defended, and exercise all the powers incident to such religious corporations and not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if there shall be a vacancy by death or otherwise in said office, such vacancy shall not cause the dissolution or lapse of said corporation, but the standing committee of said church, with the pastors of churches, shall be regarded as succeeding to said Bishop for the purposes of this act until his successor shall be elected and enter upon his office. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said corporation may acquire money, and real or personal estate of any description whatever, not exceeding one million of dollars in specie or its equivalent, by gift, grant, devise, bequest or purchase, for the use and benefit of said church, or of the Asylums hereafter provided for in said diocese, and all such property shall be exempt from taxation; and may dispose of the same by gift, conveyance or otherwise, at the pleasure of said corporation. Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That said corporation be, and they are hereby empowered to establish in the city of Tuskaloosa, and at such other place or places in the State of Alabama, as they may deem proper, an Asylum or Asylums, by such means as they may deem proper, for the orphans and widows of soldiers, and for other destitute persons, and for the support and maintenance, education and training of such orphans, or other children, and also for the support and maintenance of other destitute persons. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Bishop of said diocese for the time being, and if there be no Bishop, the standing committee of said church, as the head of said corporation, may make all such rules and regulations for the government of such Asylums, and appoint such suitable agents and officers thereof, as they may deem proper; and for satisfactory reasons, remove such agents, and provide for the management and disposition of the property of said corporation; and by the corporate name may receive and dispose of any money, real estate or other property whatever, for the benefit of such Asylums. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That all property, real or personal, heretofore given or conveyed to any person for the benefit of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Alabama, or held in trust for the same, shall vest in the said corporation, as though given or conveyed thereto by its corporate name, and no devise, bequest, gift, grant or conveyance heretofore made for the benefit of said church, or of any Asylum, such as contemplated by this act, or which shall hereafter be made for the use or benefit thereof, or of any Asylum as herein contemplated, in the city of Tuskaloosa, or elsewhere in this State, shall fail for want of a sufficient describere, or of a competent person to take, or for any other reason whatever; but the same shall vest in said corporation by the name given by this act, approved December twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act and all the powers of said incorporation shall be of full force and effect, from and after the date of its passage.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 189.] AN ACT

To amend section 2351 of the Revised Code of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 2351 of the Revised Code of Alabama, which is in these words, to-wit: "The court of chancery has power to divorce persons from the bonds of matrimony upon bill filed in chancery by the aggrieved party for the causes following: 1st. In favor of either party when the other was at the time of the marriage physically and incurably incapacitated from entering into the marriage state. 2d. For adultery. 3d. For voluntary abandonment from bed and board for two years next preceding the filing of the bill. 4th. Imprisonment in the penitentiary of this or any other State for two years, the sentence being for seven years or longer. 4th a. The commission of the crime against nature, whether with mankind or beast, either before or after marriage," be amended by adding to said section the following clause: 4th b. For becoming addicted, after marriage, to habitual drunkenness.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 190.] AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the Stafford Mills," approved October 10, 1868.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the Stafford Mills," approved October 10, 1868, be, and the same is hereby repealed; *Provided*, This act shall not take effect until January, 1871.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 191.] AN ACT

To authorize the court of county commissioners of Escambia county to levy and collect a special tax for county purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners of Escambia county be, and they are hereby authorized to levy and collect a special tax for county purposes, not exceeding one hundred per cent. now allowed by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 192.] AN ACT

To relieve the Masons' Life Association of the State of Alabama from taxation.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Masons' Life Association of the State of Alabama shall be exempt from all taxes, State, county or municipal, on its income, property and agec, cies.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 193.] AN ACT

To regulate the practice in the circuit court of Mobile county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act the terms of the circuit court of Mobile county, shall commence on the third Monday of November and the first Monday in March in each year; said terms shall continue as long as the business of the court shall require; *Provided*, The term beginning on the first Monday of March shall not continue beyond the last Saturday in June in each year; *And provided also*, That temporary adjournments of the court during said terms may be made, as the judge thereof shall order, to enable him to hold the other courts in his circuit, and such temporary adjournments may, from time to time be ordered within said terms, as the business of said court may allow, and as may be deemed expedient and proper by the judge of said court.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all process from said court, whether mesne or final, which is now required to be made returnable on the first day of the terms of said court, may be made returnable on the first day of any month during said terms, as well as to the first days of the terms herein named, and be executed accordingly; *Provided*, That not less than twenty days, nor more than six months shall intervene between the issuance and the return day of mesne process to bring parties into court to answer suits and complaints, and all executions and final process shall be made returnable on the first Monday of the month, whether in term time or not, next after the expiration of five months from the date of the issuance thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That parties served with mesne process to appear and answer to any suit or demand, shall enter their appearance within three days after the return day named in the writ, if he, she, or they have been served therewith twenty days before said return day; or if he, she, or they have not been served twenty days, then within three days of the first Monday after such service has been effected, if that day occurs in term time, or if not, then within three days of the first day of the next succeeding term; and all causes shall stand for trial on the first Monday of the month next succeeding such appearance day, if in term time, or if not, then on the first day of the next succeeding term.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the judge of the circuit court aforesaid shall have power to make and adopt such rules of practice for the circuit court of Mobile county, and for the orderly conducting of the business of said court, conforming to the laws in force, as a proper system of city practice may require, and may suggest the same from time to time, as experience may suggest improvement and amendment, subject, however, to the supervision and control of the supreme court of the State.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 194.] AN ACT

To register and pay the debt of Sumter county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all claims of every description and denomination, including jury and witness tickets, that are payable by the county of Sumter, and were due on the first day of January, 1870, shall be, and are hereby required to be registered, if not already done, in the office of the treasurer of said county, before any such claims shall be paid, and that a period of six months from said first day of January, 1870, be allowed, and is hereby prescribed as the limit for such registering of said claims, and if any shall not be so registered at the expiration of said time, the same shall be forever disallowed and rejected as a claim against said county; and such claims when so registered, shall draw interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the date of registration; *Provided, however*, That claims registered prior to the first day of July, 1869, shall only draw interest from that date.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all taxes in said county which are now assessed, or shall hereafter be assessed, shall be paid in National or State currency, excepting so much as may be paid in coupons of county bonds and county treasury notes.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 195.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of Somerville, in Morgan county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Somerville, in the county of Morgan, be, and the same is hereby incorporated, and the corporate limits of said town shall embrace an area of land one half mile square, the marginal lines of which shall be equidistant, north, south, east and west from the centre of the present court-house of said county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held at the court-house, in said town, on the first Monday in May, 1870, after giving ten days notice, by advertisement, on the court-house door, and two other public places in said town, and on the same day in every succeeding year, after the giving of like notice of the time and place of said election, to commence at 12 o'clock, m., and close at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing an intendant and four councilmen, inhabitants of said town, who shall serve for the term of one year, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, which election shall be held by the probate judge of Morgan county, and two inhabitants of said town, and all subsequent elections shall be held by the intendant and any two councilmen, and in absence of the intendant by a majority of the councilmen, or by any three citizens of said town who may be appointed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of the intendent to preside at all the meetings of the council, and to preserve order and decorum, and in his absence or incapacity, any councilman may be called to the chair; and the said intendant and councilmen shall be, and they are hereby declared and constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The Town Council of Somerville," and by that name they and their successors in office shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, of pleading and being impleaded, in all manner of suits, either in law or equity; and they shall have full power and authority to keep a common seal, and the same to break, alter and amend at pleasure; and in general, to do and perform all acts which are usually incident to the powers granted to bodies corporate; to purchase, hold, use and dispose of, for the benefit of the aforesaid town, real, personal and mixed property, to the value of two thousand dollars, and no higher amount.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have power to pass by-laws and ordinances necessary to carry into effect the general powers granted by this act, and also such as may be necessary to preserve the health of said town; to prevent and remove nuisances; to prevent and punish breaches of the peace; establish, alter and ascertain new streets and alleys, with the consent of the proprietors of lots on which they pass; to provide for licensing, taxing and restraining theatrical amusements, and shows of any description in said town; *Provided*, That the same are not taxed higher than similar amusements are taxed by the revenue laws of the State; to clear, remove obstructions from, and keep in repair the streets and alleys of said town; to have a general superintendence over the public springs and wells in said town; to erect and regulate markets, and provide and preserve the public buildings and property in said town; and the said corporation shall have full power and authority to alter, amend, repeal or revoke at pleasure any by-laws, and put in execution all such as may be in force, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State; and the said corporation shall have power to appoint a treasurer and a marshal, and as many other subordinate officers as they may think necessary. It shall be the duty of the said marshal to superintend the public work, arrest offenders, collect fines, pay over the same to the council, and to do and perform all other such duties as the council may impose, and the good order of said town may require. It shall be the duty of said treasurer to receive all moneys, pay out the same on warrant of intendant, keep books showing the amount of receipts and disbursements, and to publish a balance sheet of the same, once a month, by posting the same on the court-house door of said town; that said officers are to be paid for their services alone out of the money arising from fines, and to be punished for neglect of duty by the imposition of such fines, not exceeding fifty dollars, as the said intendant and councilmen may deem necessary; and the said corporation are hereby empowered to levy and adjudge, and collect by execution and other legal process, such fine or fines, not exceeding twenty dollars, for a breach or breaches of their by-laws, as they may deem proper: *Provided always*, That in all such cases as are or may be punished or taken cognizance of, by the other courts of this State, the said council shall have no jurisdiction whatever; and that in all such cases, when they have a right to impose a fine, an appeal shall enjoin their decision to the next ensuing term of the circuit court of Morgan county, on the appellant giving bond and security, payable to the said corporation, in double the amount of the fine, conditioned to be void on the payment of the cost and such other judgments as the said circuit court may award, in case said appeal is decided against said appellant; and all fines imposed and collected by said corporation shall be paid to the treasurer, for the benefit of said town.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That when any vacancy or vacancies shall happen in the board of intendant and councilmen, by [the] death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the board; and the member or members so added, shall continue in office until the next succeeding annual election; and if there should be a failure to hold the annual election for intendant and councilmen on the day mentioned in this act, for that purpose, then all the powers, rights and privileges, immunities and franchises hereinbefore or hereinafter conferred on the said intendant and council as a corporation, shall forever cease and determine, and be of no force and effect whatever.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That said intendant and councilmen shall appoint one of their body a clerk, whose duty it shall be to keep a fair record of their proceedings, and to publish all the by-laws and ordinances by advertisement at the court-house door and two other public places in said town; that the said records shall be open at all times to the qualified voters in said corporate limits, and said clerk shall be required to make and publish a quarterly report of all moneys collected and disbursed by said corporation.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant, marshal and councilmen, in addition to the oath prescribed for public officers before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the following oath, to-wit: "I, A. B., as the case may be, intendant, councilman or marshal, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, discharge all the duties incumbent on me, so help me God;" a certificate of which oath shall be filed with the records of said board.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the said marshal and treasurer, before they enter upon the discharge of their duties, shall be required to give such bond as the council may require, payable to the corporation for the use of the town, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties as such officers, and the payment of all moneys of said corporation that may come to their hands when ordered by said council to do so; *Provided*, That in no case shall the bond or bonds of these officers be under two hundred and fifty dollars each.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all male persons of twenty-one years of age, and upwards, who have resided within the limits of said corporation six months immediately preceding an election for intendant and councilmen, shall be qualified voters.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and marshal shall be *ex officio* justice of the peace and constable during the time they may continue in their respective offices within the limits of said town, for the purpose of carrying into effect the by-laws and ordinances of said town of Somerville, and in addition to their jurisdiction as intendant and marshal as aforesaid, they shall have all the civil and criminal jurisdiction, power and authority of a justice of the peace and constable, in and for said county of Morgan, without limitation of precincts or beats, and that they are hereby clothed and empowered with such jurisdiction, power and authority of the justice of the peace and constable throughout the limits of said county of Morgan in this State.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons residing within said corporate limits, liable to do road duty, shall be liable, and are hereby required to work on the

streets, roads and alleys within the corporate limits of said town, not exceeding ten days in any one year; *Provided*, That any such person or persons shall be exempt from working on the streets, roads and alleys of said town by paying such street tax as the corporate authority may impose, not exceeding ten dollars per annum.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons residing within said corporate limits shall be wholly exempt from road duty without said limits, and all persons exempt from road duty by the laws of this State, are also exempt from any road duty within the corporate limits of said town.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases when any person or persons shall be convicted of offenses against the law, by-laws or ordinances of said town, and such person or persons shall fail or refuse to pay or secure to be paid, the fine or fines imposed, it shall be lawful for a majority of the board of intendant and councilmen to commit such person or persons to the common jail of said county for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours, unless such fines and costs are sooner paid.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the sale of spirituous or malt liquors by wholesale or retail shall not be prohibited within the corporate limits of said town, when the person or persons engaged in said traffic, or about to engage in it, shall have first procured a license therefor from the State and county, and also a license from the corporation, which said corporate authority shall in all cases be regulated by the State license in similar cases, and in no case exceed the tax imposed by the revenue laws for the benefit of the State; *Provided*, That no apothecary, druggist or physician, selling spirituous or malt liquors strictly for medical purposes, shall in any wise be taxed by the said corporation.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the fee bill for the intendant and marshal and clerk of said council shall be regulated by the fee bill for magistrate and constable as now recognized by law, and in no case shall the costs in any one case for the violation of a law, by law or ordinance of said town, exceed the sum of ten dollars, for which execution may issue.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 196.] AN ACT

To authorize the judge of the city court of Mobile to transfer in certain cases criminal causes to the circuit court of Mobile county for trial.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all cases in the city court of Mobile, when the judge of said court is connected by blood or affinity to the prosecutor, or any party alleged in the indictment to be injured, or if said judge be a witness in the cause, it shall be lawful for the judge of said court, by an order entered on the minutes, to transfer any such case to the circuit court of Mobile county for trial, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the clerk of said city court to transfer to said circuit court all the original papers in such case, together with a certified transcript of all orders in such case, and on said papers and orders being filed in the circuit court of Mobile county, the said circuit court shall proceed and try said cause, and proceed to judgment as if said cause had originated in said circuit court.

No. 197.] AN ACT

To amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Wicksburg and Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 6 of the above recited act, with the words and figures as follows, to-wit: "Section 6. Be it further enacted, That the directors shall be chosen annually by the stockholders of said company, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected, and the directors so elected shall elect a president from among themselves," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That thirteen directors shall be chosen annually by the stockholders of said company, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected, and the directors so elected shall elect a president from among themselves; *Provided*, That the directors now elected shall elect four additional directors, to serve for the year 1870.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 198.] AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act to authorize justices of the peace to appoint overseers of roads and other purposes in this county or Marion.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act to authorize justices of the peace to appoint overseers of roads and other purposes in the county of Marion, approved January 26, 1858, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 199.] AN ACT

To declare Elvira W. Jones, wife of William E. Jones, of the county of Greene, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Elvira W. Jones, wife of William E. Jones, of the county of Greene, be and she is hereby declared a free dealer, and to be capable in law of suing and being sued, to contract and be contracted with, and acquiring, holding and conveying property as if she were *femme sole*.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of section one of this act shall apply to Mrs. Lucy H. Dreyspring, wife of Adolph Dreyspring, of Montgomery county.

No. 200.] AN ACT

To make Susan E. Bunting, and Mrs. Caroline A. Bell, wife of Bennett B. Bell, a free dealer.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Susan Elizabeth Bunting, wife of David J. Bunting, of Montgomery county, and Caroline A. Bell, wife of Bennett B. Bell, of Sumter county, be, and they are hereby declared free dealers, with all the rights and liabilities as if they were severally *femme sole*.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 201.] AN ACT

To amend section three of an act entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to establish the city court of Huntsville.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section three (3), of an act entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act to establish the city court of Huntsville, approved January 20th, 1870, that reads as follows: "Section three (3). Be it further enacted, That all writs, bonds and papers of every kind, now filed in or returnable to said city court shall have the same effect and force when returned and removed to said circuit court, as they would have if they had been originally returned to said circuit court, and all judgments and executions of said city court shall have in the said circuit court such force and effect as if the judgment had been rendered by and executions issued from the said circuit court," be amended so as to read as follows: Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all writs, bonds and papers of every kind, except indictments which are hereby annulled, now filed in or returnable to said city court, shall have the same effect and force when returned and removed to said circuit court that they would have if they had been originally returned to said circuit court, and all judgments and executions of said city court shall have in the said circuit court such force and effect as if the judgment had been rendered by and executions issued from the said circuit court.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 202.] AN ACT

To ratify and confirm a contract made by the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad company with John Everitt, and others, transferring franchise, road bed, &c., between Jacksonville and Gadsden, in the State of Alabama.

WHEREAS, The stockholders of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad company, in convention assembled at Selma, in the State of Alabama, on the 21st day of April, 1865, did duly pass and adopt a resolution fully authorizing and instructing the board of directors of said company to give and transfer all right of franchise and road bed, graded or to be graded, which said company now owns or possesses in the line of road from Jacksonville to Gadsden, in this State, to any person or to any company duly organized, or to be organized, who will give sufficient guarantee to build or put the same in operation between said places; And whereas, afterwards to-wit, on the ninth (9th) day of July, 1869, the board of directors of said company met in the city of New York, and in accordance with the resolution duly passed by the stockholders of said company, did fully authorize and instruct the president of said company to execute the requisite papers to carry out the resolution adopted by said stockholders in convention assembled as aforesaid; And whereas, afterwards to-wit, on the fifteenth day of September, 1869, F. H. Delano, president of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad company, did in due and proper form execute a contract with John Everitt, of England, Wm. H. Forney, James Crook, Peyton Rowan, and Thomas A. Walker, of Alabama, agreeing to convey, transfer and abandon to the said parties or their assigns, all the right of franchise, rights of way, road bed, graded or to be graded, which the said railroad company now owns or possesses in the line of road from Jacksonville to the east bank of the Coosa river at Gadsden, in full accordance with the contract made between said contracting parties.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 203.] AN ACT

To prohibit the sale of liquors in less quantities than one gallon in the town of Ashville, in the county of St. Clair, and within one mile of the court-house of said county, from and after the 31st December, 1870.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the 31st day of December, 1870, it shall be unlawful for any person or firm to buy or sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in less quantities than one gallon in the town of Ashville, in the county of St. Clair, or within one mile of the court-house of said county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not less than three, nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be inoperative except approved by a majority of the legal voters included in the bounds designated by this act, to be ascertained by an election to be holden on twenty days notice, to be given by the sheriff of the county, to be conducted as other elections.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 204.] AN ACT

To change the apportioning of hands on roads in Tallapoosa county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That hereafter the justice of the peace of each precinct in Tallapoosa county shall be empowered to appoint overseers on roads, and apportion hands, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 205.] AN ACT

To make Anna E. Fox, of Russell county, Elizabeth G. Read, of Lee county, and Elizabeth C. Buchanan, of Russell county, and Mrs. Sarah E. Johnson, of Greene county, free dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, that Anna E. Fox, of Russell county, Elizabeth G. Read, of Lee county, and Elizabeth C. Buchanan, wife of John Buchanan, of the county of Russell, and Sarah E. Johnson, of Greene county, and State of Alabama, be, and they are hereby authorized to contract and be contracted with, and to carry on business on their own account, to purchase, hold and dispose of property, both real and personal, or mixed, in their own name and for their own use, and to sue and be sued, as if they were *femme soles*, and that all their future acquisitions of property of any and all descriptions whatever, shall be free from liability for any debt or debts or contracts of their husbands.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 206.] AN ACT

To legalize the marriage ceremony between S. A. Thornton and Martha F. B. Thornton, of the county of Etowah.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the marriage ceremony heretofore had on behalf of and between S. A. Thornton and Martha F. B. Thornton, of the county of Etowah, be and the same is hereby declared lawful, and is legalized to all intents and purposes by this act.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 207.] AN ACT

For the relief of the Mobile Manufacturing Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the corporators of the act of the State of Alabama, approved on the 12th day of February, 1866, entitled "An act to incorporate the Mobile Manufacturing Company," (number two hundred and six in the acts of 1865-6,) and their associates le, and they are hereby relieved from forfeiture of said charter by reason of their not having been organized, and of their having failed to commence the business, authorized by said act, up to this time, and shall be and continue so relieved; *Provided*, That such organization and commencement of business shall be accomplished within one year from and after the date of approval of this act.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 208.] AN ACT

To allow the chief justice of the supreme court of this State a secretary.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the chief justice of the supreme court of this State shall be allowed a secretary for and during each and every term of said supreme court, and for one month after said court shall have adjourned, to aid him in arranging and examining the causes that may be heard in said court.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the secretary so allowed shall be appointed by, and hold at the pleasure of, the chief justice for whom he is appointed, and receive for his services six dollars each day during the time of his actual service in his employment. He shall take the constitutional oath of office before entering on his duty. His salary shall be paid monthly on the certificate of said chief justice, and he shall be removable at the pleasure of the judge of said court.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 209.] AN ACT

To amend the charter of the city of Demopolis.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That hereafter, all residents in the city of Demopolis, who have resided in said city six months previous to any election, and who are qualified voters under the constitution and laws of this State, shall be deemed qualified voters at any lection held by authority of the charter of said city.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and councilmen of said city shall have authority to divide the city into wards, which shall be as nearly equal in the number of inhabitants as may be, and may change the boundaries of said wards when deemed necessary; *Provided*, no change shall be made within thirty days previous to any election, and when wards are formed or changed, notice thereof shall be given by publication for three successive weeks, in some newspaper published in the city. When so divided, two members of the city council shall be elected from each ward by the qualified electors thereof.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor of said city shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the sum of one thousand dollars, such bond to be approved by the probate judge of Marengo county, and filed in his office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the powers now conferred on the city government of said city, it shall have authority to sink wells, to organize and regulate fire companies, to establish and regulate markets, to establish and regulate ferries within four miles of the city, to erect public school houses and to sustain schools, to pass and enforce ordinances requiring shade trees to be planted and taken care of along the side walks of said city, by or at the expense of the owners of adjoining lots, to issue bonds in aid of works of public improvement, such bonds not to exceed seven (7) per cent. on the value of the taxable property in the city, and to levy and collect taxes, not exceeding in all, one and five-tenths (1 5-10ths) of one per cent. of the assessed value of such property.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and common councilmen of the city of Demopolis, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized to rent out or lease for such term of years, and upon such conditions as they may deem best, any real estate belonging to, or in possession of said city.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That anything in the charter of said city in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 211.] AN ACT

To regulate the time for holding courts in the second judicial circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the time for holding courts in the second judicial circuit of this State shall be as follows:

In the county of Autauga on the first Mondays in April and October, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Elmore on the third Mondays in April and October, and may continue two weeks.

In the county of Lowndes on the second Mondays after the third Mondays in April and October, and may continue three weeks.

In the county of Montgomery on the first Monday in June and the second Monday in December of each year, and may continue until the business is disposed of.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 212.] AN ACT

To vest certain lands therein named in the heirs and widow of the estate of Isaac L. Ward, deceased, late of Cherokee county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the legal title to the undivided fourth of the northwest quarter of section four (4), township twelve (12), range ten (10), and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of the same township, range and section, be, and the same is hereby and is fully confirmed vested in the heirs and widow of Isaac L. Ward, deceased, late of Cherokee county, as was the same in a deed made to the said I. L. Ward by John B. Morgan and his wife, Caroline Morgan, which deed was destroyed or misplaced, and cannot be found; *Provided*, That the said deed, made by said Morgan, shall be held to be of record as fully as if the same had been duly recorded as provided by law.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 213.] AN ACT

To alter, arrange and designate the county boundary between the counties of Washington and Choctaw, and between the counties of Choctaw and Sumter.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the present line dividing the counties of Choctaw and Washington, running along the line dividing townships 8 and 9, be, and the same is hereby so altered and changed as to run along the township line dividing townships 11 and 12, west of the Tombigbee river, so that townships 9, 10 and 11, west of the Tombigbee river, be, and the same are hereby included in the county of Washington.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the line dividing the counties of Choctaw and Sumter, as at present arranged by law, running along the township line, dividing townships 15 and 16, be, and the same is hereby altered and changed as to run along the township lines dividing townships sixteen and seventeen, so as to include in the county of Choctaw, township sixteen, west of the Tombigbee river.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the boundaries of the county of Choctaw be, and the same are hereby arranged, designated and established as follows, to-wit: To be bounded on the east by the Tombigbee river, on the north by township line dividing townships sixteen and seventeen, on the west by the line dividing the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and on the south by the line dividing townships eleven and twelve.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That before the foregoing provisions of this act shall go into effect, the sheriff of Choctaw county shall order an election to be held on the 7th day (1st Tuesday) of June, 1870, in the several voting precincts in Choctaw county, and in said township (16) sixteen in Sumter county, at which election all qualified voters in such boundaries may vote for or against the change proposed by this act. Those voting for the proposed change shall have written or printed on their ballots "change;" and those voting against the proposed change shall have written or printed on their ballots "no change." The returns of such election shall be made to the probate judge of Choctaw county; and if, upon counting out the ballots cast at such election, it shall appear that a majority of the ballots are for the "change," then in that case the foregoing provisions of this act shall be and remain in full force and effect; but if a majority of votes cast at such election are for "no change," then in that case the other provisions of this act shall be null and void.

Approved, March 1, 4870.

Alabama Journal.

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More "Twaddle."

The *Mail* is incorrect, without being customarily funny, in saying that "the Radical organ attempts to prove that the democracy of Alabama and of the South are aristocrats and despise labor." The *Mail* is "conspicuously inexact" when it says we "slander the people" of the South. The *Mail* reads the same chaos of transparent fallacy in attempting to disprove a rule by citing its exceptions. The *Mail* has answered its accusing conscience, when it charged upon the JOURNAL an endeavor to "excite jealousies" between rich and poor. All and separate of which we shall attempt to prove.

We did not charge that the Democracy of Alabama and of the South, as individuals universally, "are *aristocrats* and despise labor." We did not only attempt to prove, but did prove, that Southern Democracy, as a political system, was *aristocratic*, and that its every influence was pro-judicial and degrading to labor. Mr. Hammond, to whom the Republican party should erect a monument in gratitude for the admirable service he rendered in unmasking Democracy to the gaze of revolted freemen, said philosophically that society proceeds government, and that the society of the South was based upon slavery as upon a pedestal. He further said that this "mudsill" was the same in the North as in the South, though called by a different name, and that the slave-holding manual laborers." The South called them slaves. The North called them "operatives," "free and independent," but they are essentially slaves." Now, mark you, *Mail*, we do not dream of charging you with the slightest knowledge of the practice or principles of party. Your business is to be funny. We do not believe that the horrid influence of Southern Democracy, and the servility of many of its individual leaders, we do know as a fact that this terse syllabus of Mr. Hammond, in sufficiently and boldly divides mankind, political and social, into non-laboring and laboring classes, claiming rule for the idlers and imposing immutable service upon the latter, was the fierce, arrogant, relentless animating spirit of that Democracy. Contempt of labor was its creed. Degradation of labor was its consummation. Its social customs and its statute laws all tend to repress the aspirations and thwart the endeavors of those born to the necessity of labor. We have not time to cite a tithe of the facts available to prove this, but take space to cite an example. In proportion to her consumption of manufactured articles, the South had fewer white skilled mechanics than any civilized country in the world. Why? Because, as Mr. Hammond says, the opinion here was, that "the whole hireling class of white men were essentially slaves." A slave was regarded as an inferior and degraded being. Any man, therefore, who was not born in that condition, or driven to it, was not voluntarily. The man who "didn't own any s' nigger," but cultivated his few acres with his own and children's hands was considered an unfit companion for the wealthy master, and an unsafe neighbor to the master's negro. Gov. Adams, of South Carolina, argued the legislature of his State, in 1856, to reopen the slave trade, because he thought that it was "much better that our Negroes should be driven by slaves, that our factories should be worked by slaves, that our hotels should be filled with slaves, and that our locomotives should be manned by slaves," than that free, intelligent people should be introduced to those employments. You see that this man made one dead level of degradation of all forms of labor. "Serving hotels," which requires little else than docility and docility, is placed by this Governor of South Carolina upon the same footing with engineering, which requires the science and art of which demands more brain and time than would furnish the minds of a dozen average Governors. Slave and laborer were synonymous ideas with Democratic leaders—the big fellows, who always kept some sheet like the *Mail* on hand, and semi-weekly. It is only since slavery was destroyed by Republicanism, that these leaders have ceased to treat the laborer as a slave, and this slavery was so essentially and wholly the Democratic hobby of the South, that ever since its abolition Democracy has been without a steed, and being too lazy to walk, is left behind in the race of political progress. The *Mail* falsely says we "slander the people" of the South. We love that people better than the *Mail* loves them. We know more about them than the *Mail* knows. We are prouder of all that is admirable in their character and glorious in their history, than is the *Mail*. We have in the past done more and sacrificed more for them than the *Mail* has, and have the ability, if we were penniless and in rags, as the Confederacy left many a good soldier, to do more in the future than the *Mail*, in all its beauty and funniness, can do to make the South strong, prosperous and estimable. We love this South too well to applaud its errors or palliate its folly. Aye, we do love her people, but the *Mail* and the JOURNAL differ widely in the definition of "the people." Our brother printers who set the *Mail* type, are, in our opinion as dear and worthy a part of "the people" as the men who write for it, or as those other high mightinesses of Democracy who played an unsuccessful engagement at the theatre. Yet the *Mail's* files will show its estimate of those printers. The "Radical organ" not only employs "Union" hands who respect themselves and their art too much to suffer imposition, but the "Radical organ" office furnishes the "Union" its present place of loafing. The Democratic organs denounce and oppose the mechanic who uses all the ability he can, legally, to keep his wages to a supporting point. "That's fax." To tear the mask from the hideous designs of a few bad, assinine despots, who, in the name of Democracy, would re-establish feudalism, is no slander of the Southern people.

We now proceed to the fallacy of the *Mail's* attempt to disprove the rule by the exception. Logic has it, that the exception proves the rule. It is true in regard to the rule, that Southern Democrats slavery had the direct influence to prevent the elevation of a man to a higher position in society than that in which he was born. Genius and energy combined enable a man to force himself up in spite of opposition. Every man the *Mail* means, except Patrick Henry, had both. He had only genius. Such men become great in Austria, Italy, Spain, England, Russia, and the *Mail* will hardly deny that they are aristocracies of the most aristocratic type. The influence of society and government are to be measured by their effects upon the average members—the great mass who have ability to become useful under favoring conditions, but lack the extraordinary power to push their way against adverse and discouraging circumstances. Now, what was the condition of this average mass in the South before the war? Was it a happy and prosperous condition? Was it a condition which taught those in it how "to make the most of things" Had it any of the cheerful thrift and lauduness which takes the outside ugliness from the face of poverty? Did it afford the poor opportunities to improve that degraded condition which makes the intelligent workman self-respecting and content? Was it bright or cheerful? Did not shot out its kindling rays, did society pour oil on the sacred fire? To every question, no—no—no. There is a great deal of "wood and fury" about the refinement of Southern society. Refined men and women, the South has, but refined society she has not. She has it not, because the social organism made the simple fact of non-labor mastership the entire society. This raised the born blackguard master with the born gentleman master! Qualities of moral character, or their lack, were all sunk out of sight by the manner in the question, "How many niggers does he own?" You all know it, who have lived more than a month in the South.

Finally, we deny that the object of the JOURNAL is to excite jealousies between the richer and poorer classes. Rascals, reds, yellows, greens, or that un Cuvician nondescript, *Mail* Democrats. The object is to show by facts known and read of all men, that the institutions of the past South was not a favorable form of government for the development and progress of the whole people, and that it was positively repressive, aristocratic and injurious to the humbler part of the people, by reason of the fact that it is to-day the same that it was in 1860; and to prove, lastly, that Republicanism offers instead of it a government which is preferable to either adapted to the circumstances of the present—a government which gives every citizen under the folds of its beautiful banner high hope to be, to become all that he can, while at the same time, it deprives no man of any right or privilege which is lawfully and righteously his. We invite poor and struggling men of Alabama to abandon the thing of caste which has kept them down and rally to the support of that party which makes the race and rewards of life the prize of personal merit.

Simple and Suitable.

The *Mail*, of Thursday, adopted the following as editorial:

The Jacksonville *Republican* suggests that the State Democratic Executive when it meets, "have as little discussion as possible, and nominate as candidates for the State offices, men firm, honest, capable and *eligible*, leaving the counties to manage the election of their representative and county officers on the issues most available in a local light. Indeed, the suggestion as to local issues might govern our policy in the election of our State officials. Our platform would then be short, easily understood by the most ignorant, and would stand stripped of the superfluous verbiage necessary to the embodiment, in that platform, of national questions over which the courts and our ablest journalists are now puzzling themselves."

Those few sentences contain explicit to the point that the great Democracy of Alabama, which has been for four years vaporing and boasting its ability to give the State a government as wise as a government, have not a single cohesive principle, except a desire for the power and plunder of office. A paper which has deafened the people with its daily denunciations of the government that is; which not two weeks since conserved the *Advertiser*, for proposing to enter the canvass without definitely expressed condemnation of the Republican principle of suffrage, now approves, with lambike meekness, sadly at variance with its customary chivalric temerity, a proposition to have, even in its State convention—that whilom temple of Democratic oratory—"as little discussion as possible."

What *Zion* would be without its grand eruptions; Niagara without its waters; what the *Mail* would be with its verbiage omitted; such an "airy nothing" would be a Democratic convention without its discussion. Verily, will there be ground for apprehending the millenium if the Democratic State Convention forego the "discussion," which will give the unappreciated farce of "Inauguration" another chance for success, the "discussion" which will enable the noble drivers of the party to "fought, bled and died" afresh; the "discussion," which affords so splendid an opportunity to repeat the fulsome flattery of the Mutual Admiration Society which said noble drivers constitute; the "discussion" which will open the lists yet once again and finally, for the undiscriminated Canaanan to "extinguish" the "the damned XVth Amendment cusses."

If the suggestion to have little discussion prevail, undertaking will be a profitable business in Montgomery for a day or two after the adjournment of the Democratic convention. Your true Democratic delegate must "discuss," or combat, explode, choke or "shuffle off this mortal coil" in some other violent manner. In the course of their families and for the love we bear some of the clever fellows themselves, we protest against this summary weighting down of the safety valve of Democratic fervor.

Politically, this estoppel of discussion is, perhaps, a wise proposition. "Our platform would then be short." Exactly! it would all go into these sentences—Resolved by the Democracy of Alabama, &c.:

1st. We want the offices.

2d. We want them bad.

3d. We're going for them.

4th. We'll tell you what we'll do with them after election.

This would leave room for the candidates to shift sail, as the wind changed. They could use burnt cork in the lower counties, "identified with the Democracy" in the "white belt." They could "indignate" in the back settlements, and build railroads in the business centres. They could be anti-free school among the "wealth and intelligence," and swear they were in favor of educating the masses with university diplomas among the "poor white trash." This "short platform" would, in brief, have the free-and-easy adaptability to circumstances of Mike's dying penitence. "Do you renounce the world, the flesh and the devil, Mike Murphy?" asked the priest. "Well, Father Murphy, I'll renounce the wurruld and the flish, but don't ax me to say about the other fella." In not one word of this platform would like to make inemies before hand." Just so, all the candidates would readily agree that they were in favor of the issues going for them, but about any of the great questions of politics, which are at white heat in the minds of intelligent Americans, they would say, "I'll be d—d, and "don't want to make inemies before hand."

Unfortunately for the success of such non-committalism, the people desire to know beforehand what parties desire to do, and how they intend to do it. Unfortunately, also, the Democracy, "take any shape" it may, will be met at every point by the Republican party, with a definite platform of State and national in tional record advocated and defended by their own facts and principles, and by which firm, honest, capable and eligible," You may just as well have your "discussion," gentlemen of the Democratic State convention, and enjoy all the sport of applauding each other's "superfluous verbiage." That will be the nett total of your assembling and the coming contest. The people of Alabama are against you, with or without a platform.

Stop Tinkering.

Reconstruction is something more than repairing. It is building a new structure, not the patching and refurnishing of an old one. Politicians in Congress have not kept this full significance of the word in view. Hence have arisen delay, confusion and difficulty in establishing, since the war, safe, stable and beneficent government, not only in the Southern States, but throughout the Union. The most prominent impediment to political problems presented by Georgia and Tennessee. That the same confused conceptions of political society are presented by other States is owing solely to the fact that their local organizations fell formerly into the hands of men who believed that old things had passed away and all things must be made new.

Congress must believe this also, and act upon the belief, if it would secure indestructible, vital, and truly republican government in the United States. If it has decided anything, it decided that the national will should supersede and dominate the will of a State. States, as political integers, surrendered to the cannon and bayonets of the nation. States exist now only as geographical divisions of territory, for the more convenient administration of general law and for the wiser and speedier care of peculiar local necessities. Everything of a strictly political character, whether in regard to his feelings and conduct upon this very matter of amnesty. Even Republicans have blundered, especially in carrying out his promises to do all he could to have political disability removed from every citizen of this State. At the right time, in the right place, he has vindicated his past sincerity and irrevocably fixed his future action upon this question. How well he has done it, his speech tells the honest reader.

Speech of Hon. C. W. Buckley.

Delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, on the Removal of Political Disabilities.

Mr. Speaker:

I have not consumed the time of the house with much speaking since I have had a seat here; but in view of the vast importance of the subject now under consideration to the State I have the honor to represent in part on this floor, and to all others affected by the unjust section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the constitution of the United States, I propose to state briefly some of the causes for the political disabilities marked out for myself pertaining to the question of the removal of political disabilities.

If it be true that there are things which can never be taught and never learned, but if ever put into men must go into them before they are born, that I hold that the proper use of the ballot box is one of those things. Other nations, even the most favored, try in vain to learn it. Germany, abounding in ripe scholarship; France, overrun with splendid armies, fail to comprehend it. England, to be sure, has her Parliamentary plants and holds her colonies; but she utterly and miserably fails to incorporate them with the mother government, stubbornly resisting one of the strongest tendencies of modern society and history in the direction of national unity—the unification of these having the same speech, customs, and laws into one common national life. With born Americans, however, this use of the ballot is our natural instinct—one of the institutions of the fourteenth amendment; but this qualification was to become inoperative as soon as the States were represented in Congress. In all of this we have further proof of the magnanimous purpose of a great people to do all for peace and security, nothing for vengeance or punishment. There is much, Mr. Speaker, in our imperial Republic of which her citizens are justly proud.

I am proud, sir, of her long line of noble and honored ancestry, of her free institutions and her sacred, indissoluble union, of her free press in her public schools, and her christian civilization; her marvelous growth and her abundant resources. I love her free institution and her unparalleled freedom. Recognizing the laws of my God as here, which floats proudly over the sea and mingles and waves with the breeze of the South, white or colored, who stood by the flag in the darkest hour of the country's history. It is not required to protect their persons, their property, their homes and their life. It is the opposite of the spirit which arms all through the world of reconstruction. It is not magnanimous, but ignoble. It is not worthy of the nation to be what it is not powerful. Its effects will be to punish men for what they did by overruling the laws and constitution of the country, and to punish a rebellion that would have defied the skill or might of every European monarchy or empire. But in this there is an exhausting, desperate, bloody civil war, which carried mourning to every home of the country, and ridged the land with newly made graves and filled our streets with the maimed and suffering. But a remedy purely could so far restrain its passions as to make a second war of fraternal strife impossible. Congress was, indeed, not for the purpose of punishing the insurgents of the late rebellion, but to provide for and preserve the loyal citizens of those States in their property, their liberties, and their lives. This was the primary purpose of the nation at the close of the war, and justly so. The nation's sacred obligation was first due to her citizens whose allegiance had remained true and unchangeable in the mighty struggle of self preservation, who never had faltered in the lofty determination to rescue our endangered liberties and save the nation. To this end the loyal men of the people was clear and emphatic, their voice was loud and imperative. To do less would be the basest ingratitude to friends and defenders of the government. It would destroy all solid foundation of national security, for this must ever be the allegiance of all citizens.

But while the safety of the nation and the protection of its friends was the inflexible duty and inexorable purpose of the victorious people, it was also the unanimous of their demands. They attempted nothing more, they were satisfied with nothing less. While they kept steadily before them the national safety, they were manifestly as reluctant to disturb the means as they were to permit the safety of the friends of the government. When, therefore, the representatives of the people assembled in Congress to re-establish civil governments in the ten unrepresented States, which had by their first measure submitted to those States for adoption or rejection, when the clash of steel and shock of arms died away," was the fourteenth article of amendment to the constitution, which reads as follows:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Was there any attempt to punish any one for treason or rebellion in this? The whole intent was to protect the loyal colored race of the South, of which a hundred thousand had served in the army of the Union in defense of our freedom. To protect the emancipated race and to ensure the free was the generous attempt. In obedience to the same magnanimous spirit the civil rights clause of the fourteenth amendment was passed Congress. Sir, no cheery theory is consistent with your laws of reconstruction. The history of the restoration of the insurrectionary States, from the hour when General Lee surrendered his forces at Appomattox to the present moment, sustains my proposition; and no other proposition has been indorsed or accepted by the great body of the American people. In proof of this I need but refer for a moment to the fourteenth amendment, which imposes the disabilities of which we speak.

Sir, when that great amendment was discussed in the Congress of the United States the spirit of the rebellion was yet alive. It was not, it is true, armed re-

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

That, sir, is a plank of the platform which was indorsed less than two years ago by an overwhelming majority of this great nation of forty million people. Upon that platform stood the presidential candidate who was triumphantly elected. Your State and mine, sir, the one upon the northern lakes, the other upon the Gulf, were proud to aid by their ballots in his elevation to the highest position among the nations of the earth. The Carolina joined with Massachusetts in the glorious victory. And now I ask of that party, of my own party, which made that platform and elected the President; which has more than restored our broken Union, by making it indissoluble; which has given equality to the country and freedom and the equal protection of law to all men; which has made the protecting shield of American citizenship as powerful to the humblest citizen, of whatever race or color, in Texas as in New England, and has secured to the weakest citizen of Alabama the same political and civil rights enjoyed by the most favored son of the Republic—I ask of that party, I now ask the fulfillment of that solemn pledge embodied in our platform, a contract of you, in the name of my State, to at once redeem that pledge and remove our political disabilities.

But, sir, in most of the Southern States "the spirit of disloyalty"—to follow the language of our platform—has so far died out, or been crushed out, as to make it consistent with the safety of the loyal people to remove all political disabilities. This is the case with the State I have the honor to represent in part on this floor. Her delegation here is a unit in favor of such removal. Her State Senate which but a few weeks ago unanimously voted to ratify the fifteenth amendment, memorialized Congress to remove those disabilities. To continue those disqualifications and restraints one hour longer is to pass beyond the boundaries of necessity or the demands of loyalty and security. Henceforth they will operate more as restraints upon true friends of the government, than as disqualifications to its enemies. Let us remove them and have done with the work of reconstruction.

My plan is to judge each State by itself, and to base my action upon the judgment in the light of facts as they now exist in each State. Let us imitate, in the generous as soon as the States were represented in Congress. In all of this we have further proof of the magnanimous purpose of a great people to do all for peace and security, nothing for vengeance or punishment. There is much, Mr. Speaker, in our imperial Republic of which her citizens are justly proud.

I am proud, sir, of her long line of noble and honored ancestry, of her free institutions and her sacred, indissoluble union, of her free press in her public schools, and her christian civilization; her marvelous growth and her abundant resources. I love her free institution and her unparalleled freedom. Recognizing the laws of my God as here, which floats proudly over the sea and mingles and waves with the breeze of the South, white or colored, who stood by the flag in the darkest hour of the country's history. It is not required to protect their persons, their property, their homes and their life. It is the opposite of the spirit which arms all through the world of reconstruction. It is not magnanimous, but ignoble. It is not worthy of the nation to be what it is not powerful. Its effects will be to punish men for what they did by overruling the laws and constitution of the country, and to punish a rebellion that would have defied the skill or might of every European monarchy or empire. But in this there is an exhausting, desperate, bloody civil war, which carried mourning to every home of the country, and ridged the land with newly made graves and filled our streets with the maimed and suffering. But a remedy purely could so far restrain its passions as to make a second war of fraternal strife impossible. And yet, in the face of all this, the Congress, by submitting this amendment to the legislatures of the several States, declared to the insurgents and to the nations of the earth that it would do everything for liberty and safety, nothing for punishment and revenge. And this, Mr. Speaker, be it remembered, was the amendment sanctioned by a brave and victorious people, and ratified by three fourths of the adhering States of the Union. It took not vengeance for the past; it provided by fundamental law for security in the future.

Congress would gladly have avoided any opposition which denied the ballot to any citizen for participation in the late rebellion; and the people, by the ratification of the fourteenth article of amendments, sanctioned the action of Congress. Afterward, when the great amendment proclaiming amnesty to all who by crime had been driven into suppressed rebellion, excepting such as had violated official oaths, was defiantly and boastfully rejected by the insurrectionary States, Congress felt itself called upon to go only so far in imposing additional restraints and lim

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Mr. Pratt of Virginia, asked leave, on the 17th, to offer in the House a resolution reciting that the Legislature of Virginia has vacated all offices in Virginia, by an act called the "enabling act," and has given the power of appointment to the Governor in some cases, and to the judges in others, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire and report whether the passage and enforcement of such act, and the consequence change in the form of government, taking the election of officers from the people and giving it to individuals, is not such a violation of the constitution of Virginia and of the fundamental conditions on which the State was admitted to representation, as to demand the interposition of Congress, in order that a republican form of government may be secured in Virginia.

Stop your *penis*, Pratt. We are interested in that thing in Alabama. It has been expedient and necessary to appoint a government for Mobile, temporarily "taking the election of officers from the people." It is not a ground for Congressional inquiry, Pratt, either in Virginia or here, but a question, where any conflict between different claimants occurs, for the determination of the local courts of each State.

Non-payment of Teachers.

The *Advertiser* of Tuesday contained a letter in which Jackson county teachers complaining that promptness had not been shown by the Superintendent of Education, in paying teachers their wages. There are many complaints of this kind. Some grumbling is to be expected, under the best administration of the present imperfect and insufficiently provided educational system, but such general dissatisfaction as exists among teachers, with their numerous complaints, is to be accounted for only upon the supposition that all of the school officers have not done their duty. There must be official neglect or incompetence somewhere.

The Dr. Cloud is an indust ious and honest official, is, we believe, conceded by all. Of his business capacity or system, we are not able to speak, but think that he is likely able to find out where and why these failures to pay teachers their hard earned and well deserved salaries have occurred. It is to be hoped that he will at once set about the work of discovery. We would like to have him also furnish our readers with any information in his possession in regard to the evils complained of, that they may learn exactly what and where are the defects, either of school laws or school officials—whether these defects are as great as represented—and may be enabled to devise and suggest the most proper and practical and speediest remedy for them.

For years to come, the common schools of the State will be, or should be, the object of our whole people's care and most generous care. Republicanism is especially fledged to exert the power of government for the promotion of education, and the more faithfully it keeps this pledge, the more certain will be its retention of the power of government. Wherever education flourishes, are found the largest Republican majorities. The party has, therefore, a selfish motive to impel the discharge of duty. Every officer of schools, from the superintendent to trustee, owes to the party, as well as to the cause of education, that he do everything in his power to make good use of the means at hand, and also to remove, as far as possible, abuses and evils of previous administration.

In this connection, we return our thanks to the *Advertiser* for the temperate and courteous character of its comments upon the decelictions complained of by the Jackson county correspondent. It is a refreshing change from the usual Democratic tirades against Dr. Cloud. We trust it is an earnest of the "good time coming," when all the press of Alabama will agree that "all parties should be heard with candor and with a disposition to do exact justice" in matters political.

State Aid.

We find the following paragraphs in the last issue of the *Messenger and Advertiser*, published in Troy, Pike county. This county is represented in the Senate by Dr. Worthy, the only Democrat in that body. The paper is rabidly Democratic. We copy the paragraphs for the following reasons:

1st. To show by the testimony of a witness, prejudiced in favor of Democracy and bitterly prejudiced against Republicanism, that the principles of State aid to internal improvements is in Alabama the original creature of Democratic rule, and, therefore, the effect of the exercise of that principle, by any party in the State, is chargeable to the Democracy. The principle is constitutional, broad and general. It is operative until removed from the constitution. Equity demands that every road, able to comply with the conditions prescribed, shall have its benefits so long as the principle remains in the constitution. Any legislature which refused to grant its benefits to each and every road, or which attempted by statute repeal to invalidate the constitutional provision, would be guilty of a crime, and the head and plea of the constitutional provision is, that no burden will be placed upon the people by a loan—also that the road gives ample security for its own bonds, principal and interest. If the principle is wise and safe in itself, the legislature should keep the principal operative by statute. The *Messenger and Advertiser*, reflecting, we presume, Dr. Worthy's opinions, thus declares the wisdom of the principle:

We unhesitatingly say that the great efforts to build up the material interests of our down-trodden Alabama, in the way of *State aid* to works of internal improvement, is of Democratic origin.

Radicalism is not responsible for the movement, nor can it be entitled in any just way, to an credit therefor, in fact it be, that its legislature has acted upon the suggestions of the Democratic party in everything it has done on the subject, and carried out its *wise suggestions*.

To talk about the people being taxed to build railroads is simply to talk nonsense.

2d. We prove by the same unwilling witness, that the Radical legislature has not only done well and safely what it has done in the way of railroad legislation, but actually improved upon previous Democratic legislation on the same behalf. The *Messenger says*:

This Democratic State aid law expired, by its own limitation, on the 19th day of February, 1870, and the late Radical legislature re-enacted it substantially, *greatly improving the original law by way of restrictions*, making it almost *impossible for bogus or wildcat* roads to take advantage of the law.

This needs no comment. What becomes, in the presence of this testimony, of the ribald denunciation of the "indignators!" Here a Democratic paper, mind you, published in a county that boasts its freedom from the Radical taint or suspicion, the home of the representative man of the capital district, the speaking in sympathy with that gentleman's votes, declares unqualifiedly that, *"in everything it has done on the subject,"* the Radical Legislature has "acted upon and carried out the wise suggestions of the Democratic party." "We unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!" "by the witnesses unto yourselves" that ye have spoken falsely against your brethren.

3d. We desire to be informed, distinctly and without equivocation, whether the Democratic organs of this city endorse the statement and opinion of the Troy paper or not, and whether they agree in its conclusion, that "the only difficulty (in the exercise of State aid) is in securing a fair and faithful administration." If yes, the Troy paper has already awarded the palm of superiority of administration in the past to the Radicals. See quotation above—"the late Radical legislature" (the one the Indignators were "anathematizing" in it" (the Democratic State aid law) substantially, greatly improving the original law by way of restrictions, making it almost impossible for bogus or wildcat roads to take advantage of the law," *"in everything,"* says the same authority, which the "late Radical Legislature" did, they only "carried out the wise suggestions of the Democracy," and improved on them. If Democratic statesmanship were heretofore done so well, in good Democratic opinion, the supposition is, *a fortiori*, that having obtained the control, they will do still better in the future. *Expo*, No. 1, send them back. *Expo*, No. 2, can't the 'Indignators' "*Show the people a better one once more?*

Abuse in Print.

Since the war, the Democratic papers which are most reckless and virulent, and even slanderous, have been those which upon the persons of Republicans, have had the largest circulations and greatest influence in the South. Mr. Pomroy's *Democrat* boasted that it had a larger circulation in the South than all other Democratic papers combined. The Mobile *Tribune* and Montgomery *Mail* have been much more talked of in this State than their more temperate contemporaries, although the latter, as newspapers, are every way superior. The Tuskaloosa *Monitor* is an absolute nullity, aside from its slander, malicious invective and acts of disorder and crime which occur in the best regulated communities." Let the humblest back man, whom Mr. Hardaway calls a "mulloss monkey," and whose moral education was acquired under the "monkey's" master, steal a chew of tobacco, and these saintly preachers in type behold in the act indubitable evidence of "the incurable and innate depravity" of the negro. The difference between "my bull" and "your ox" changes with the alternation of Democrat and Radical. All right and most "rightly righteous" is it for them to use the press to abuse, ridicule, malign and incite the slaughter of Republicans, but most unrighteous for the Republican to complain of their outrages, to narrate their crimes.

"Make Billy 'have himself, nother." "What's that for, Johnny?" "Cause, cr'wley's bits him on the head with the hammer, he hollers." For our own part, we would like to see kindness and courtesy, fair argument without misrepresentation, the freest exercise of every resource of intellectual decency, characterize the articles of every paper in the land. We can enjoy the wit, logic and sarcasm of a good tempered opponent, though it makes against ourselves, but cannot always be patient under the jibes, sneers and slanders heaped upon Republicans by foul mouthed spleen. We will not refrain from recording, in their full enormity, the dastardly crimes of political malignants. We have never, and never will, become the apologist of wrong done by members of our own party, and shall certinly not fail to hold up to the condemnation of the good, true, honest and honorable and law abiding citizens of Alabama, of both parties, the fiendish iniquities which have no other responsibility than the malignant hearts which men calling themselves Democrats cherish against Republicans. "Why will 'e have himself," whenever "Johnny" quits hitting him on the head. Put away the hammer of bigoted and angry persecution, and the "hollering" shall cease.

Georgia—The Bingham Amendment.

There is a bill before Congress to secure the restoration of Georgia to the Union. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, proposed an amendment to the bill, which was carried in the House, and is in the following words:

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to vacate any of the offices now filled in the State of Georgia either by the election of the people or by the appointment of the Governor thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of said State; nor shall this act be construed to extend the official term of any officer of said State beyond the term limited by the constitution thereof, dating from the election or appointment of such officers; nor to deprive the people of Georgia of the right to change their constitution to elect Senators and Representatives of the State of Georgia in the year 1870; but said election shall be held in the year 1870, either on the days named in the constitution of said State or such other day as the present Legislature may designate by law.

The Senate has, up to the present, refused to concur in this amendment. We think they have rightly refused, and think that our members in the House who voted against the adoption of this amendment did right in so voting.

If Congress was justified by the popular will in performing the work of reconstruction at all, which is beyond question, then it is

fourteen and fifteen years, to cultivate persons, and admit them to the right box. They enjoy the elective franchise; they help to make our laws, and help execute them. Their children are admitted to the public schools of the State, and draw their *pro rata* share of the public funds. Every department of competitive industry is open to them. They not only till our fertile fields and build our railroads, but are found in every department of government; in the army and the navy; in postoffices, custom houses, and mail cars; they have broken down the barriers of proscription, and are found in the government printing office and the Senate of the United States.

In all these rights and privileges they are unalterably secure, doubly so by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. A similar change has taken place among the white people of the State. Many observant men are watching those changes and are willing they shall have a fair trial, be judged by their fruits, and then let them stand or fall upon their own merits. In the meantime the Union element of the State has been strengthened and encouraged by the addition of many good and peaceful men. Under this condition of affairs no good can come from continued disqualification. It was but a temporary necessity; that necessity has now passed away. It is needed no more than a vast standing army on a powerful navy.

Sir, the broad and generous policy of general amnesty is a safe and wise policy for other reasons. War, horrid and hideous as it is, the delight of the coward, the dread of the civilized, is not an unmixed evil. It has its lessons and its compensations. In the fervor of conflict we have rushed in the full consciousness of national unity. That we are and must remain one nation is the settled conviction of the people. One government must occupy the heart of this continent, stretching from the ocean of storms to the ocean of calms. The integrity of the Union is now written upon the heart of the nation. It is the animating idea of our country. For it many have died, and die, if need be, as men have lived and died before us.

Washington, in his farewell address, told us that the "Union was the palladium of our political safety and prosperity." The war has taught the South the truthfulness of this saying. Secession in the Union she is to find the hiding of her power, the secret of her prosperity. Upon the banner of the restored Union will be sharply inscribed, with a pen of iron and with the point of a diamond, "one country, one constitution, and one destiny." The States which attempted to dismember our sacred Union see and realize as never before that the very topography of the country forbids separation; that the very course of mountain ranges prohibits a division between North and South. The physical characteristics of the country, the laws of commerce, the historic laws guiding the growth of States, the common bonds of language, literature, and race, and the general interests of the country in relation to foreign powers, all point to national unity as the only feasible end; all unite in proclaiming that God is the master-builder of our Union. We need no fear, therefore, in granting the proposed relief, any future attempt at secession or division of the Union.

Another reason urges to this broader statesmanship is found in the extinction of slavery. This was the root of all our difficulties, the predisposing cause of rebellion. The most philosophical of American historians, in his able address on the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, February 22, 1862, distinctly says:

"Slavery has forced upon us the issue, and has lifted up its hand to strike a death blow at our existence as a people. It has avowed itself a desperate and determined enemy of our national life, of our unity as republic; and henceforward no man deserves the name of statesman who would consent to any new territory or the admission of another slave State into the Union."

Now that the antagonism of northern and southern sentiment on the subject of slavery is removed we shall form not only a perpetual Union, but we shall become a homogeneous people. Of one common stock, we shall become one also in opinions and interests. This view is further the opinion of a shrewd and philosophical observer of our country, De Tocqueville, a hundred years ago, a century ago. He says:

"The dangers which threaten the American Union do not originate in diversity of interests or opinions, but in the various characters and passions of the Americans. The men who inhabit the vast territory of the United States are almost all the issue of a common stock; but the effects of climate, and more especially of slavery, have gradually introduced very striking differences between the British settler of the Southern States and the British settler of the North. In Europe it is generally believed that slavery has rendered the interests of one part contrary to those of another part; but I by no means remarked this to be the case. Slavery has not created interests in the South contrary to those of the North, but it has modified the character and changed the habits of the natives of the South."

The hordes of the South are scarcely more at variance with those of the North than are those of the East with those of the West. Individual States, lying side by side, have certain diversities of interests, and may be rivals with each other in shaping the industrial polocy of the country. Mountains and plains, factories and forges, prairies and plantations, marts and manufactories, the land and the ocean, have no doubt their facilities and adaptations, and in particular cases the advantage of the one operates to be the disadvantage of the other. But on the whole it may be affirmed with confidence that what is for the interest of the South is for the interest of the North and the West. It was always that was sectional; it was slavery that aroused vehement passions, called forth many a gallant deed of heroism, and a gushing of patriotic emotions, and culminated in blood and war. With the destruction of African slavery in the bosom of this free, democratic, Christian Republic the antagonistic and irreconcilable differences of opinion, character, and habits must die out. Henceforth but one civilization shall hold undisputed supremacy, whose watchwords are those of freedom, humanity, and justice—

"The master light of all our seeing,
Which does the inner beam reveal,
Making the conscience our best king,
And sweetest law the public weal."

Sir, there is another good reason for this liberal policy. It is to insure the ascendency at the South of the Republican party, the party of equal rights—the party of loyalty. We have a right to *know* this party purpose, believing as I do that on the continued ascendency of that party depends the peace and safety and prosperity of this great nation. So long as you continue those disabilities now imposed you check the natural growth of that party at the South. You say to all the young men who shall have arrived at their majority before the next Presidential election, "You must vote with the Opposition." So long as you keep a single father disqualified, you insure opposition at his son when he casts his first vote will cast it against you. Every young man who arrives at the age of twenty-one years will naturally vote against you so long as you keep his brother or uncle or any other relative under disabilities. We wish to have a fair chance to divide the vote of the young men of the South. In a fair field we will take our chances and prove to the country that our principles can and will win to the support of our party a large share of those young men.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I have confidence in the durability of reconstruction and its adaptation to the wants of the people of the South. Your work thus will stand like solid masonry, defying the "tooth of time." What you have done was just, therefore it could not be denied; it was necessary, and therefore it was adopted. It will stand unimpaired and alone because we are confounding for good government and right-ful laws, and because justice and freedom must at last triumph in human affairs. With the restoration of the Union, with the adoption of the fifteenth article of amendments to the Constitution, with the Federal authority vindicated, you may safely take the Southern States out of the pupilage in which they have been held, remove restraints and disqualifications, restore her citizens to the full status of citizenship, and not hazard the rights of any class or race. There are undoubted and undeniable difficulties and dangers that hover around our future pathway, but they are less difficulties and dangers which continued disqualification cannot reach or remove; it can only add to them irritation and rancor of feeling.

We have to lament the bitterness and license of some of our public journals. We are pained at the lawlessness of violent and bad men, at the wrong and injustice and crime we see, we know the perils to which the weak and ignorant are exposed; but we see and know also that these are the excesses of the few, the sporadic crimes of individuals, and do not express the temper of the South and must not influence our legislation here. They do not express the sentiment of the equality of citizenship, and I pray you do not let them. Slavery is dead in all the States. From free State governments you have also set up in the South, resting alike upon all classes, and securing alike to all classes the equal protection of the laws without regard to race, color, or previous condition, have sufficient power and vitality to maintain themselves against internal insurrection, to execute with vigor the laws enacted in a constitutional way, to preserve unimpaired in its rights the majesty of the legal will of the people. The great danger is passed. You have substituted order and tranquility for violence, subordination for freedom for despotism, and a gunfled for a corrupted civilization. Sound, therefore, be safely and wisely left for time to correct, something for the co-operative energies of the people to accomplish, something to the universal upheaving of the age.

I have confidence also, sir, in the republicanism of my adopted Alabama. In the days of slavery and blood and war and unutterable calamity men carried it in their souls; but under your fostering care and great citing arm they have rooted it in her fertile soil, overarched it in brilliant and genial sky its growth has been rank, its fiber is yet soft, but its first fruitage is abundant, wholesome, and sweet to the people's taste, and it gives promise of a lordly tree and an exhaustless shade and shelter.

Sir, the sun shines upon no State more highly favored in every respect. She has a climate varied, genial, and equally healthy in comparison with any other. She has a soil varied and productive in all the agricultural products which give substenance, wealth and traffic to its cultivators. She has mineral resources of surpassing richness awaiting development. Her mountains are stored, laced up with iron and coal and copper and marble. She has vast forests of inexhaustible and valuable timber. She has a people whose birthday of manly bloom and watered by beautiful rivers. She has water power which, when improved, is improved it will do the spin and weave for the markets of the world her great staple of cotton. She has upon the Gulf a fine harbor, and in up to it flows hundreds of miles of navigable rivers. This State so highly favored by nature is now redeemed from the blight and curse of slavery. Under the exulatarting influences of free speech, free labor, popular education, and equal and unembarrassed laws, with a more purer blood crossing in her arteries, and a larger and nobler life beating in her heart, she asks to stand, not a slave, but a free and equal State in the United Union, her citizens all clothed in the equality of American citizenship.

Important Decision.

The following decision was rendered by Judge R. A. Hill, of the District Court, at Jackson, Mississippi, in the case of N. D. Sherrod, Superintendent of Internal Revenue, vs. J. & T. Green, Bankers:

The questions now presented arise upon the following proceedings:

The applicant being the Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Alabama and Mississippi, called at the banking house of Messrs. J. & T. Green and requested to see the checks received by them as such bankers on any previous day, which the Messrs. Green refused to exhibit, insisting that the Supervisor, under the act of Congress, was entitled to such right, and that were such the provisions of the act that it would be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of its effect—namely, that the Supervisor issued his summons, directed to the Messrs. Green, requiring them to produce before him, at his office in Jackson, all books of accounts, and papers containing entries of accounts between the banking house of said J. & T. Green and all other persons, which summons was duly executed, but which was not complied with. Whereupon application was made to me for a writ of attachment to compel said bankers to produce said books and papers, and upon proof of the execution of said summons, and the non-compliance therewith, the attachment was issued, and the said bankers appeared at the return thereof; and, by their counsel, moved to quash the proceedings, for the reasons, viz:

1st. That the application showed no facts under the act of Congress giving to the United States Judges jurisdiction to entertain this proceeding.

2d. That, if the facts as stated, were sufficient, under the acts of Congress, to authorize this proceeding upon the part of the supervisor and judge, such legislative act would be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and void.

The first question for consideration is what power and authority does the act, approved 30th July, 1868, confer upon the supervisor in relation to the examination of the books and papers of a private banker? The act approved the 30th of June, 1864, provides that banks chartered or organized under a general law with a capital not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding fifty thousand dollars shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars, and all other banks, one hundred dollars, and every person, firm or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount, or for sale, shall be regarded as a bank or a banker.

The 360th section of the same act provides that there shall be levied, collected and paid a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent., each month, upon the average amount of the deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit, by

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.,

WILLIAM W. MOSES, Ex'or., vs. GEORGE SAYRE et al.

THIS cause is submitted to the Register for report by the solicitors of David Clopton, one of complainant's intestate, upon the claims of Benjamin J. Warren, A. J. Warren, Nathan Bender, Charles L. Molder, Henry B. Molder, John C. Molder, Elizabeth P. Molder, Isaac D. Molder, C. E. Chesnut and Paul Molder, resits out of the State of Alabama. The said claims are for the sum of $1,000 each, and further, that in the event of said estate of the defendant, Sayre, is insolvent, that they are entitled to a decree of this Court declaring a lien upon all the lands of the said Sayre, and ordering the same to be sold to satisfy said claims.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Ala., for three consecutive weeks, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 1st day of April, 1870, at which time all persons interested may be heard and proof taken touching the matters of said claims.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon the solicitors of record of the complainant and defendants, Sayre, Bender, Molder, Chesnut and Molder, by the Register, or by the Sheriff of Montgomery county, in the State of Alabama, and that a copy be mailed to the defendants, Sayre, Bender, Molder, Chesnut and Molder, at their residences, if known, or at the nearest postoffice to their residences, if known, at least thirty days before the first day of April, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

mar2-w4 pr7d

SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA,

January Term, 1870.

Appeal from Chancery Court of Greene County.

MARIA T. CHILDRESS vs. ELIZABETH A. BASSETT.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the court, by the affidavit of Joseph H. Harrison, one of the solicitors of the appellee, that said Harrison has no agent or attorney within the State to receive service of process, and that the defendant resides out of the State, to wit: in Dallas in the State of Texas.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks, notifying the said Joseph H. Harrison, executor, &c., that an appeal has been taken from the decree of the Chancery Court of Greene county, in favor of complainant in this court, and that he be and appear at the next term of this court to hear the errors that may be assigned in said cause, and that a copy of said notice be sent by mail to said Joseph H. Harrison, Dallas, Florida.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, Ala., this March 1th, 1870.

D. B. BOOTH, Clerk.

March10-w4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the Probate Court in Montgomery county, in favor of Edmund M. Wood, against Owen Cowan, et al.; Edmund, M. W. Wood, Simeon Bibby, R. R. Bibby and Thomas J. Bibby, against Owen Cowan, et al.; J. Herring, against Owen Cowan, et al.; H. Wood, against Owen Cowan, et al.; J. H. Aylmer, M. W. Wood, Simeon Bibby, R. R. Bibby and Thomas J. Bibby, against Owen Cowan, et al., and in favor of Thomas J. Bibby, as guardian of Mary E. Bibby, against Owen Cowan, et al.; Edmund, M. W. Wood, Simeon Bibby, R. R. Bibby and Thomas J. Bibby, against Owen Cowan, et al., I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in April, 1870,

at the Exchange Saloon, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot 1, square 14, containing one acre of ground; Lot 3 on Commerce street, and on the corner of Commerce and Market streets, fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and 100 feet on Market street, and running back 100 feet; Lot 4 on Commerce street, at the corner of said Lot 3, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 5 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 4, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 6 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 5, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 7 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 6, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 8 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 7, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 9 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 8, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 10 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 9, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 11 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 10, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 12 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 11, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 13 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 12, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 14 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 13, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 15 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 14, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 16 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 15, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 17 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 16, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 18 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 17, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 19 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 18, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 20 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 19, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 21 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 20, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 22 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 21, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 23 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 22, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 24 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 23, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 25 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 24, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 26 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 25, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 27 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 26, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 28 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 27, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 29 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 28, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 30 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 29, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 31 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 30, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 32 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 31, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 33 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 32, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 34 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 33, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 35 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 34, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 36 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 35, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 37 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 36, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 38 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 37, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 39 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 38, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 40 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 39, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 41 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 40, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 42 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 41, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 43 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 42, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 44 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 43, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 45 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 44, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 46 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 45, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 47 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 46, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 48 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 47, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 49 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 48, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 50 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 49, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 51 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 50, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 52 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 51, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 53 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 52, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 54 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 53, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 55 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 54, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 56 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 55, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 57 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 56, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 58 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 57, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 59 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 58, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 60 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 59, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 61 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 60, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 62 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 61, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 63 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 62, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 64 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 63, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 65 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 64, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 66 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 65, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 67 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 66, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 68 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 67, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 69 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 68, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 70 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 69, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 71 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 70, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 72 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 71, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 73 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 72, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 74 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 73, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 75 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 74, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 76 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 75, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 77 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 76, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 78 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 77, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 79 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 78, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 80 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 79, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 81 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 80, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 82 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 81, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 83 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 82, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 84 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 83, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 85 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 84, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 86 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 85, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 87 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 86, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 88 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 87, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 89 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 88, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 90 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 89, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 91 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 90, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 92 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 91, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 93 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 92, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 94 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 93, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 95 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 94, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 96 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 95, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 97 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 96, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 98 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 97, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 99 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 98, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 100 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 99, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 101 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 100, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 102 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 101, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 103 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 102, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 104 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 103, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 105 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 104, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 106 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 105, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 107 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 106, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 108 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 107, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 109 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 108, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 110 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 109, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 111 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 110, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 112 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 111, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 113 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 112, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 114 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 113, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 115 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 114, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 116 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 115, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 117 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 116, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 118 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 117, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 119 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 118, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 120 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 119, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 121 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 120, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 122 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 121, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 123 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 122, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 124 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 123, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 125 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 124, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 126 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 125, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 127 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 126, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 128 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 127, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 129 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 128, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 130 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 129, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 131 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 130, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 132 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 131, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 133 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 132, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 134 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 133, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 135 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 134, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 136 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 135, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 137 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 136, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 138 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 137, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 139 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 138, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 140 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 139, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 141 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 140, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 142 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 141, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 143 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 142, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 144 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 143, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 145 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 144, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 146 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 145, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 147 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 146, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 148 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 147, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 149 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 148, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 150 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 149, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 151 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 150, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 152 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 151, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 153 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 152, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; Lot 154 on Commerce street, adjoining Lot 153, and fronting 50 feet on Commerce street and running back 100 feet; 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the county of Morgan, and directed suitable improvements thereon for the purpose of said Association. And whereas, The late civil war interrupted and put a stop to the lawful actions and doings of said association, and prevented it from keeping up and continuing its organization by the election of officers and directors therefor. And, whereas, The stockholders in said association are numerous, and scattered over several counties in the northern portion of this State, and from want of proper directing power and authority, it is difficult to get said stockholders together, or in convention, to take any action touching the interest of said association. Now for the purpose of enabling said stockholders in said association to resume their organization under the afore-recited act of incorporation, and to—them—do and perform whatever may be necessary for the rights and interest of the said stockholders in said association:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Jonathan Ford, A. F. Hodges, Jonathan Fisher, J. M. Todd, M. Semsbough, W. E. Murphey, and such other of the original stockholders in said association as may unite with them for that purpose, be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to call a meeting of the stockholders in said association, to be held in the town of Decatur, in Morgan county, on such day as they may designate, for the purpose of re-organizing of said association, and the election of a president and board of directors, for the management of its business, and to make such disposition of the property, both real and personal, of said association, as said president and board of directors, or a majority thereof, acting under and in pursuance of the instructions of said stockholders, in said meeting, so to be called, may determine is for the best interest of the said stockholders in said association.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That before the meeting of said stockholders provided for in the first section of this act takes place, it shall be necessary for the stockholders calling the same, to give at least three weeks' notice thereof by publication in some newspaper published in said town of Decatur, wich said notice shall state the time and place of such meeting, and the purposes for which the same is called, and shall be signed by the stockholders, who may so call said meeting of stockholders.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 236.] AN ACT

To establish a new charter for the town of Union Springs, Bullock county, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the corporation for the town of Union Springs, in the county of Bullock, shall hereafter consist of a mayor and council, and shall be known and styled as "The Mayor and Council of the town of Union Springs," and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in all manner, and of suits both in law and equity, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of said town, and may have and use a town seal, which may be broken or altered at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the corporate limits of and boundaries of the said town of Union Springs shall extend one half mile from the center of the crossing of Blackman and Prairie streets, east and west, and three quarters of a mile north and south, forming a parallelogram one mile wide and one and a half miles long.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the government of said town shall be styled "The Mayor and Council of the Town of Union Springs," and shall consist of a chief officer, to be styled mayor of the town of Union Springs, and six (6) councilmen, each to be elected by the legal voters of the town. The person receiving the highest number of legal votes for mayor shall be mayor, and the six (6) persons receiving the highest number of legal votes for councilmen shall be councilmen. At the same time and place and in like manner, one clerk and one marshal may be elected to act as officers under and for the use of said town council. Every citizen of said town who would be a legal voter at an election for members of the legislature, will be entitled to vote at such election for mayor and councilmen, clerk and marshal; *Provided*, That he shall have been actually or legally a resident of said town for three months next preceding the election.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no person or person shall be eligible to the office of mayor or councilman, clerk or marshal aforesaid, unless he or they be citizens of lawful age, and shall have resided within the corporate limits of said town at the time of their election.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the election for the municipal offices aforesaid shall be by ballot, and be held on the second Monday in January, 1871, and annually thereafter, and said officers, so elected, shall hold their offices for one year from the date of said election, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That said town council shall appoint managers of the election to consist of such number of persons as may be deemed expedient; shall prescribe the mode in which all elections shall be conducted, the mode of returning and counting the votes; the votes to be returned to the acting mayor, and by him laid before the council to be examined and counted. The said town council shall be judges of all municipal elections, and shall have full power to determine all matters in relation thereto, and in counting shall reject all illegal votes, and count only such as are legal. In the event that two or more persons shall have an equal number of legal votes for either mayor, councilmen, clerk or marshal, the acting mayor shall have power to order a new election, first giving ten days notice by publication in some newspaper published in said town, or by posting written notice in three conspicuous places in said town, of the time and place of said election; *Provided*, All elections shall be held according to the election laws in this State. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of mayor, except by expiration of the term for which the last mayor was elected, such vacancy shall be filled by the councilmen, and in case of any vacancy in the office of councilman except by expiration of term, such vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the mayor and councilmen then acting.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That said town council shall have power to elect a treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, who shall continue in office for one year, unless sooner removed for cause by the said town council, and who shall have such a line of duties to perform, and receive such compensation for said services as said council may deem right and proper; *Provided*, That the office of treasurer may be consolidated with that of clerk, if the said town council shall deem it expedient.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and councilmen, marshal, clerk and treasurer, and each other of the officers that may be elected, shall make and subscribe an affidavit that he will faithfully and to the best of his skill and ability perform the duties assigned him, without favor or partiality, which affidavit shall be filed in the archives of said town, and the clerk, marshal, treasurer, and other officers, shall give bond to whatever amount the said town council shall deem right and sufficient to guarantee a faithful performance of their respective duties.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of neglect of duty, incompetence or malpractice on the part of either the clerk, treasurer or marshal, the town council shall have power to dismiss him from office, and in case of resignation, dismissal or disability, making a vacancy, in either or any of the offices of clerk, treasurer and marshal, the said council shall forthwith fill such vacancy.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the board of councilmen shall have power to hold and to adjourn their meetings from time to time, unless sooner called together by the mayor; they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall enter the yeas and nays on any question, resolution or ordinance, at the request of any member.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That said town council shall have power and authority to pass all by-laws and ordinances that may be deemed necessary and proper for its government, not inconsistent with the laws of the State, and the same to alter or repeal at pleasure; to prevent contagious or infectious diseases from being introduced or retained in said town, and in any way to preserve the health of its inhabitants; to prevent and remove all nuisances at the expense of the person or persons causing or causing such nuisances, or upon whose property they may be found; to pass and enforce such ordinances as may be effectual to prevent fires; to license, tax, regulate and restrain, in any manner, all circuses, shows, theatrical amusements, exhibitions and lectures; to prohibit and suppress gaming and gaming houses, and houses of ill-fame within said town; to establish night watches, and day watches and patrols, and to appoint leaders thereof, and other officers; to make, alter and ascertain new streets and alleys with fair compensation to bordering owners; to clean and keep in repair the streets and alleys; to have a general control and superintendence over public pumps and wells; to regulate the sales at auction, and appoint auctioneers for all commercial purposes; to license and regulate wagons, carts and drays, omnibuses, hacks and carriages, running from part of said town to another for hire; and generally to pass such by-laws and ordinances not contrary to the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States, as said council may deem necessary and proper to carry into effect the true meaning and intent of this act, and the same to enforce, alter and repeal; *Provided*, That no purchase of real or personal estate, or sale, or mortgage of the same, above the amount of three thousand dollars, made by the mayor and councilmen, shall hold good and valid, without a ratification of the same, by a majority of said town, at a special balloting for that purpose. The said town council shall have power to fix the fees and salaries of the mayor, clerk, treasurer and marshal, and lay such fines, (not to exceed one hundred dollars) or in default of payment, order imprisonment or work on the public streets or alleys (not to exceed fifty days) for breach or breeches of their by-laws or ordinances, as they may deem proper, and to enforce and collect said fines in such a manner as may be prescribed by ordinances, by execution against the person or property, or committing to the guard house, as they may deem proper or necessary; which fines shall be paid into the town treasury.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the said town council shall have power and authority, annually, to assess, levy and collect within its limits all the revenues necessary for its government, as follows: On all real estate they shall have the right to levy a tax not to exceed one per centum on the value thereof; on all pleasure carriages, gigs, sulkies and buggies, and saddle, buggy and carriage horses or mules, a tax not exceeding two per cent. on the value thereof; on every cart, dray, wagon or other vehicle, used for the transportation of goods, sand, lumber, brick or other commodities, or persons for pay, within the boundaries of said town, a license not exceeding twenty-five dollars per annum; on every retailer of spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart, a license not less than five hundred or more than one thousand dollars; on every retailer of spirituous or vinous liquors, in quantities of a quart or upwards, a license not more than three hundred or less than one hundred dollars; *Provided*, The person or persons applying for license to retail spirituous or vinous liquors in any quantity, shall present an application recommended by three respectable freeholders of said corporation; *And provided further*, That a license shall not be required of druggists and apothecaries who sell spirituous or vinous liquors solely and entirely for medicinal purposes, and upon a certificate of a practising physician; on every baker shop a license not less than five nor more than ten dollars; on each daguerrean gallery or similar artistic business and drawing saloon, a license not more than ten nor less than five dollars; on each billiard, pool, bagatelle or other table, set up and kept for playing in public houses, a license not less than ten or more than fifteen dollars for each table; on itinerant peddlers, hawkers or trafficers, a license not more than fifty or less than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, This shall not apply to the sale of provisions, vegetables, fruits, poultry, or any kind of country produce; on ten-pin alleys or alleys with any number of pins, a license not less than ten nor more than fifteen dollars; on theatres, minor shows and exhibitions, a license not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars for each separate paying performance, day or night; on lectures when admission is charged, a license not less than two nor more than ten dollars for each lecture; on circuses, for each separate performance, morning, noon and night, not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty dollars; on the gross amount of sales of merchandise of any sort, made by any person engaged in the business of selling, a tax not exceeding one per cent.; on all goods or articles or other property sold at auction, a tax not over one per cent.; on personal property, a tax not exceeding one per cent.; on the annual gains, profit or income of any person or persons residing in said town, who are not specially taxed on merchandise sales, and upon all salaries and fees of public officers, and upon the salaries of all other persons, over five hundred dollars, not to exceed one per cent. on the excess thereof; on all other items and occupations, subject to State tax, not to exceed the amount taxed by the State; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall apply to the salaries of ministers of the gospel who are regularly engaged in the work.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the said town council shall have power to cause, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of March, or as soon thereafter as possible, an assessment to be made, every year, by the clerk or deputy of the same; to whom it shall be the duty of every person liable to tax within said town, to report and declare under oath or by affirmation, every item of property, occupation or business subject to tax, in which he or she is interested, together with its fair valuation, or a statement on the 1st day of February, in the same manner, and with the same restrictins, as apply to the regular county and State assessments of the State; and if any person refuses to give in his or her assessment, or in the judgment of the clerk or deputy, places an unfair valuation or statement of property, or business return, it shall be the duty of said clerk or deputy to assess the same at what he believes to be its true value or fair statement, and likewise to assess all property whose owner or owners are unknown; in the case of real estate, the said town council shall elect three discreet freeholders, residents of said town, who shall constitute a board of assessors, any two of whom may act, and who, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall examine all real estate situated within said town, who, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of March, or as soon thereafter as practicable, shall examine all real estate situated within said town, and assess the cash valuation thereof on the first day of March, together with the names of the owners of the beginning the assessment, shall take and subscribe before the mayor, the following affidavit, to-wit: We ——— ———, solemnly swear to discharge, to the best of our abilities, without fear or favor, the duties of assessors of real estate within the twn of Union Springs, for the year ——, and that we will make a fair, equal and impartial valuation of said real estate, and a faithful return thereof. The compensation to be allowed the assessors shall be determined by the town council at the time of electing the same in each year. Upon the return by the clerk or deputy, and by the board of assessors of the assessment hereinbefore provided for, one and all, to the town council, the mayor shall cause at least ten days' notice to be given by advertising in some newspaper published in said town, or by posting written notices in three conspicuous places in said town, that the assessment for the current year is done, and shall in said notice appoint the time when the council will proceed to hear and determine upon all complaints which may be made against such assessment; and it shall be the duty of the said council to correct errors and supply omissions and deficiencies, and when the same has been passed upon by said council and certified by the mayor, the said assessment shall have the force and effect of a judgment at law, and may be collected by levy and sale, and all sales of property made under and by virtue of such assessment shall convey to the purchaser the same title as if sold by execution from the circuit court; and the clerk of said town shall, in case of sale of real estate, give the purchaser a certificate of purchase, which shall vest in the purchaser the same interest that was held by the person against whom such tax was assessed at the time of such assessment; and where the owner is unknown, the entire equitable and legal interest in such real estate, discharged of all liens; *Provided*, That when a tax is assessed upon property, the owners of which are unknown, sixty days notice of sale, specifying the property and tax, shall be given in some newspaper published in said town, or by posting written notices in three conspicuous places in said town, at the expense of said property; *And provided further*, That the owner of any real estate sold for taxes shall have the right to redeem the same, by paying to the clerk of said town, for the party interested, the amount of the purchase-money with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum from the date of sale, the cost of the certificate of purchase, all taxes which have accrued thereon, subsequently to the sale, together with all costs and charges, any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, but the provisions in the Code of Alabama, in favor of infants or lunatics in this respect, will apply to their benefit as for common taxes.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the taxes on real estate and personal property shall be collected annually, and be due on the 1st day of June, in each year; the taxes on salaries and incomes shall be collected annually, and be due on the 1st day of December in each year, and taxes on merchandise sales shall be collected quarterly on the 1st days of March, June, September and December of every year.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the taxes on real estate and personal property, and all other taxes and dues assessed by the mayor and council of said town, shall have the force and effect of a judgment at law, as hereinbefore provided, against the individual assessed with the same, and a lien on the property so assessed. It shall be the duty of the clerk, after giving ten days' notice in some newspaper published in said town, or by posting written notice in three conspicuous places in said town, that the town taxes (or particular tax or due, as the case may be,) are required to be paid to him, on or before a certain day specified, if the same shall not be paid, to levy on the personal property, or real estate, as the case may be, of the individual or corporation assessed, and sell the same, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the taxes assessed, and one dollar, and reasonable commissions to the clerk for making the levy and sale.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of said town be exempt from working on roads and highways beyond the limits of said town, but the streets in said town shall be kept in repair by said town, and for the purpose of so keeping them in good order, the said town council shall have the power to compel each male inhabitant of said town, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to work not exceeding ten days in each year on the streets, but any person so liable to work, may discharge himself by paying to the treasurer of said town three dollars by the 1st day of February in each year.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor shall be a conservator of the peace in and for said town, and shall have power to examine and commit or discharge on bail, all persons charged with a criminal offense, in the same manner as justices of the peace may do. The marshal of said town shall have power, and be vested with all the authority as is by law conferred on constables.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor to see the laws of the corporation to be duly executed, and he shall hold a court once in each day of the week, (Sundays excepted,) or as often as may be necessary, for the trial of all offenders against the laws and ordinances of said town. He shall report the negligence, incapacity or misconduct of any of the officers to the board of councilmen. He shall bring before the board, from time to time, such alterations in the laws of the incorporation, or measures for its good government or interest, as he may deem necessary and proper.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the marshal or any policeman to arrest any person violating any of the provisions of this act, or any ordinances passed by the mayor and councilmen.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That should the election not take place on the day fixed for the annual election of mayor, councilmen, clerk and marshal, the corporation shall not for that cause be dissolved, but the incumbents shall remain in office until their successors are elected and qualified; and it shall be the duty of the town council to fix some other day, as early as practicable, on which said election shall be held.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That any person or persons engaged in any business, trade or occupation, within the corporate limits of said town, for which a license is required, and who shall fail or refuse to take out a license, as is required by the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction thereof, before the mayor, be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 22. *Be it further, enacted*, That this act shall take effect and be of full force from and after its passage; *Provided*, That the present officers of said town shall continue in office until the next annular election; *And provided further*, That the by-laws, resolutions and and ordinances of the said town council, not inconsistent with this act, or the constitution of the State of Alabama, or that of the United States, shall remain in full force until amended or repealed.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening any of the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 237.] AN ACT

To explain and define the meaning and true intention of an act entitled "An act to furnish the aid and credit of the State of Alabama for the purpose of expediting the construction of railroads within the State," approved February 21st, 1870.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An act to furnish the aid and credit of the State of Alabama for the purpose of expediting the construction of railroads within the State," approved 21st February, 1870, is, that such act nor any portion thereof shall be so construed as to allow or authorize the endorsement by the State therein provided for, to be given or granted to railroads of less than thirty miles in length, nor to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, nor to any railroad company that has heretofore received an endorsement under laws existing at or before the passage of the act of which this is explanatory.

Approved, February 28, 1870.

No. 238.] AN ACT

To legalize, ratify and confirm all acts and things of every kind heretofore done and performed in this State, in substantial compliance with an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, entitled "An act to authorize the several counties and towns and cities of the State of Alabama to subscribe to the capital stock of such railroads throughout the State as they may consider most conducive to their respective interests," approved December 31st, 1868.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all orders, acts, proceedings, elections, issues of bonds, payment of moneys, liens, assessments, collections of taxes, all sales of property to collect taxes, subscriptions to the capital stock of railroads, and all acts and things of every kind heretofore done and performed in this State for railroad purposes, in substantial compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Alabama, entitled "An act to authorize the several counties and towns and cities of the State of Alabama, to subscribe to the capital stock of such railroads throughout the State as they may consider most conducive to their respective interests," approved December 31st, 1868, be, and the same are hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed in all respects.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 239.] AN ACT

To compensate the county county commissioners of Jefferson county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Ala[bama]: That from and after the passage of this act, the county commissioners of Jefferson county shall receive ——— dollars per diem for each and every day they are in session, and five cents per mile in travelling to and from the court-house of said county, for the purpose of attending said commissioners' court. They shall draw their warrant on the county treasury for the same, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 243.] AN ACT

For the relief of the judge of the county court of Jefferson county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of [Ala]: That the court of county commissioners of said county, be, and they are hereby authorized and required from time to time, to order the payment, out of the money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, all claims that may be due, or that may hereafter become due, to the probate judge, as the judge of the county court of said county.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

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1st. The enactment of good laws.

2d. The rigid enforcement of good laws after enactment.

3d. The repeal or prevention of bad laws.

A law is to each man, good or bad, as it helps or hurts him personally, or helps or hurts him as a member of the whole political corporation to which he belongs. Any law is a good law for him which helps him individually. Any law is a bad law for him which does not hurt him individually to a greater degree than it benefits him in his association with the general community. If all his rights or person are fully recognized and protected by the laws under which he lives, and he is asked to make no greater surrender of his property rights—by payment or tax for various purposes—than is necessary or clearly beneficial to the whole mass of citizens, the government which makes those laws and administers them fairly is a good government for him, deserves his support and should justly be relieved from his censure.

We state broadly that the Republican party has, both in State and nation, wherever it has held power, given the people exactly such government. We challenge proof to the contrary, and when we say proof, we mean that sort of proof that courts regard as such, the proof of specific fact. Mere denunciation is not proof. Fair acquaintance with Webster's dictionary and a spiteful heart could furnish enough of that sort of testimony every day in the week, to make apparently odious the best institution of government of which there is record. Nor is it proof that the present government of Republicanism is awful, to show, what no one denies that it is a very different government, under very different constitution and law than the government of the United States before the war. This is the style of argument the Jewish hierarchy used against christianity and would, if valid, have fatally prevented its establishment. Christ was an innovator, said the priests, but the new law was substituted for the old despite their saying. The priests were "conservutional conservatives," and their tactics, ku klux and all, were very like those of the "U. Os." of the present Democracy. Andy Johnson and kindred constitution-howlers are not summoned in this trial, and their testimony has no relevancy to the issue. What every nation needs to have proved, and should demand to have proved, before he condemns Republicanism, exemplified in the government, is that this Republicanism has inflicted injury upon him in person or property, or both. He should also demand to have proved that Republicanism does now and is likely in the future to hurt him in person or property, or both, before he refuses to cast out thunder in power by his vote. Above all, he should demand from its opponents the most indubitable proof—"confirmation strong as holy writ"—that Democracy will give them a better government than that which Republicanism affords, ere they yield suffrage support to the former.

Think over these things, Alabamians! Ask yourselves, as citizens to be governed—we don't intend this for office holders or office seekers of either party—these questions. Has the Republican government under Grant or the Democratic government of Andrew Johnson done you most good and least harm? Are you not more prosperous, more peaceful under the present government of the nation, than under its predecessors, even before the war? Conceding that you have had losses, that you have suffered hardship and privation by war, who plunged you into that war? Certainly not Republicans, for we didn't let that sort of "politikers" live in the South until 1865, and there has been no war since then. You lost your slaves? Yes, but you know the Democrats always swear to the colored people that they set them free, and that Republicans had nothing to do with it. Of course we don't believe that, but we do know that the slaves are free, and ask you to join them and us in thanking God, the Democracy and Republicans that they are free. We think the freeing business was a kind of joint-stock operation, ourselves, and feel disposed to bank all the partners in the transaction, the willing and the unwilling together. You are safe at home, are you not, under Republican government? None of your rightful domestic privileges are interfered with. You sow and reap, plant and pick, buy and sell, trade and barter, work in your shop, preach, practice law, dose the sick and bury the dead, or, if so be you have the stamps, you take your case, with none to hinder or make you afraid? Your taxes are far less than they must have been had the Confederate war debt been saddled upon you. But your raise is now more than in old times. A man's labor brings a better price, while the cost of living is slightly higher than before the war. Politically, with a few exceptions, you suffer no restraint, and may, any one of you, be President, if you can get the majority of the votes. Poor men and rich men, black men and white men, big men and little men are equal now before the law, and equally happy under the law, with the exception of a few poor devils that will never be happy unless they have their heel on other people's necks, a nice little privilege which Republicanism will not grant them. The country is substantially prosperous, and getting honestly out of that debt which Democracy dishonestly desires to repudiate. The present is, in the main, pleasant, the future full of promise, unless bad men should get the power to carry out their avowed purpose of overthrowing the government. This is all the work of Republicanism. Is it, on your consciences, not good work? If you assert that it is not, we ask you for the specific proof.

"Honest Iago."

The *Mail* is very sick of its "Indignation" cavorting. Having suggested repudiation, denounced the "bondholders," and made war upon Montgomery's and the State's best railroad interests, until it succeeded in exciting the disgust and provoking the censure of financiers and capitalists, it now turns tail upon its record in the most timid and pitiable manner. Frightened out of its wits by the opposition its injudicious "indignation" has provoked, and not even quite badly enough to advocate openly what it has heretofore condemned, yet feeling the necessity of conciliating the good will of railroad men and the friends of internal improvements, it grasps at straws to draw its drowning carcass above the waters of the wide sea of futile and inconsistent rage in which it has been floundering. It is not only ashamed of repudiation now, but swears most lustily that it never had the dishonor. Newspapers, dear, funny *Mail*, like the smallpox, leave their mark. If, in case we can get a file of the *Mail* for the past month, we cannot show, in your own words, that you have *suggested* the repudiation of the *special six bonds*, authorized by the late Legislature, we will be just and candid enough to acknowledge our mistake as publicly as we now make the charge.

For this reason, that you have more or less explicitly hinted that the easiest and best way to dispose of those bonds is to repudiate them, it is very surprising to find you suddenly veering round to the Radical position, in treating them as sacred obligations of the State. This sudden conversion from repudiation to bonducnesy is, we say, surprising in yourself, but the flimsy attempt to make your readers believe that your spasm of honesty is the result of alarm at any intention, on the part of "the Radical party of Alabama," to annul the bonded obligations of the State deserves less charitable designation. It is dishonorable. You state that for which you have no authority and of which you have no evidence, when you say:

"The Reffeals of Alabama, after issuing millions of bonds to the railroads, are impudent enough to say at this early day that arrangements must be made to repudiate them.

You are superlatively ridiculous, as well as hypocritical, in the following:

"Although the Democratic party of Alabama were opposed to those special grants, they are determined that the Radical party shall not fasten the stigma of repudiation to the fair name of our State."

You exhibit ignorance,—most inexcusable in a paper claiming to be the leader of a great party,—of the provisions of the acts creating "certain bonds," in talking about *any* legislature of Alabama "refusing to make appropriations to meet the interest" upon them, or of

"Specifying the manner in which the State revenue is to be appropriated, and leaving a certain class of bonds out of the specification."

The principal and interest of these bonds are payable, every dime, by the railroads in whose favor they are granted. The State is simply an endorser in regard to most of them, a creditor, simply secured with recourse to others. The State has nothing to pay. No tax is imposed upon the people, or to be imposed upon them, except in case of default by the roads. Until the roads make default, neither the people nor the legislature could, if they desired, repudiate these bonds, and if they could and did, the only effect of such repudiation would not be the relief of themselves from any burden, actual or prospective, but the liberation, by law, of the respective railroad companies from their present liability to meet their obligations to capitalists who hold now, or may hereafter purchase, these bonds. While Republicans are earnest well-wishers for the success of railroads, we are sure they do not propose to do any act which would be so greatly to their advantage as this of repudiation. That would be truly an extravagant measure of State aid.

To get this whole question of State aid into definite form, so that the people of Alabama may be able to see the exact position of the two parties in regard to it, we respectfully ask the *Mail*, speaking for the Democracy, to answer the questions put to it by the JOURNAL of Friday last, and also the following:

Do you, as its organ, pledge the Democracy to the general principle of aiding internal improvements by the State's credit?

Do you condemn the *special grants* of aid, made to certain roads, by the recent Legislature?

Are you oppose dto *all special grants* of aid, to any road whatever, in the future?

Answer fairly and frankly. Be done, for once at least, with your will-o'-the-wisp dodging from side to side. The Republican party has shown by its acts what are its positions on these questions. Dr. Worthy, your Democratic Senator, approved the Republican positions throughout by his votes. You and your "Indignators" pretended to condemn these positions, but you now desert the clan, to which you played chief piper, and seem, for the present, to have joined the objects of your "indignation." Are you in earnest now? If so, we have the pleasure to announce to the world a conversion worthy, for its suddenness and completeness, to be ranked with Paul's. If you were sincere in your performances at the Theatre, your present affectation of anxiety for "the fair name of our State" is a contemptible bit of Pharisaism, or a trick which will *wholly fail of its evident design*. If you have a copy of the Troy *Messenger and Advertiser*, containing the article, from which we quoted the other day, we call your attention to the sentence during the Republican party to, etc., in their platform. Bye-bye, *Mail*.

Who Should Have Office?

The sensible reply to this question, by sensible men, would be—men competent to discharge the duties of office, and whose moral characters are such as to amount to a guaranty that they will discharge the duties. Offices are few. The citizen subjects of government are many. Only a few of them, therefore, can be office holders. Who those few shall be is a matter to be determined by the good pleasure of those who are to be governed. And not at all with reference to the aspirations or selfish ambition of those who want to do the ruling. Men are not put in office because they want official place, to be used for personal aggrandizement but are entrusted with power because the people believe they will exert it for the public welfare.

No man has a right to demand office in a free government, and the man who sustains government only in hope of office is less than a patriot. Every man, in a free government, ought to be eligible to office, but there is correlative with the right of eligibility the duty of cultivating a moral, intellectual, business and political fitness for office. The fittest and ablest man who secures office by the votes of his fellow citizens, should be proud of the confidence and grateful for the honor conferred upon him, but the same man can justly take no offense at not being selected for the trusts of public service. First being elected to office by political injury, we know of no way in the world to cure the hurt, than to create as many offices as there were persons ready to fill them. The general impression is not favorable to any such extravagant increase of official positions. There is rarely a complaint that the offices are already too numerous.

It is well for all parties who are not averse to "serving the people" to bear these thoughts in mind. We would especially commend them to the attention of Democratic editors, who are wasting a great deal of time and type in an endeavor to excite colored men, for the reason solely that they are colored, to demand office at the hands of the Republican party. We have no fears that the safety of Republicanism will be in the least endangered by their endeavor, and only notice it to prevent, as far as we are able, heart-burnings and disappointment to individuals.

The colored people of Alabama know great things which the Republican party has done for them. They know, too, that all that has been done by that party to elevate them from the brutishness of slavery to the liberty and blessings of free manhood, has been done against the direct opposition by the Democracy. Colored men vote, testify and sit on juries in the courts, hold, enjoy and transmit property, attend schools and *hold office*, by the efforts of the Republicans alone. From the least to the greatest, every one of these privileges and rights was denied to them not only by Democratic custom, but by Democratic law. Negroes, under Democratic law had even to worship God under surveillance and restraint. They know all these facts.

They have the right of eligibility, not because they are black, but because they are free and equal citizens. They hold office by virtue of the majority vote which elected them, and not because of their African ancestry. They have the right to offer themselves for office again, if they wish to d i so. If they can get nominations and majorities, they have the right, granted by Republicans, denied by Democrats, to hold, exercise the authority and enjoy the emoluments of office, for these reasons, and not on account of their complexions. Republicans have got beyond the Democratic trick of making color a test, either of the suffrage or official eligibility.

To Democrats who appear so anxious to have colored men elevated to official power, on the ground of color alone and without reference to any other qualification, we have two distinct propositions to offer, with the conviction firm in our minds that the Republican party has in this State the undoubted ability to elect whomsoever it pleases.

1st. We will, if you say so, urge the nomination of a full ticket of colored men, for every national office at least. Congress has a good deal of rather Radical work to do yet to get the reign of law and personal safety ertablished in the South. White men, of the extremest views, have always shown considerable inclination to stop short of severe justice in reconstruction legislation. The colored men might be more disposed to take short cuts to practical methods of dealing with political malcontents and social pirates. They would feel no squeamishness about even a Tennessee bill. The rule "do it" would most likely be the chief rule with them. Republicans would suffer nothing from the most rigid and vigorous measures, mind you. Mercy to you is all the argument that has prevailed against such measures in dealing with you up to the present time. Do you accept the offer? If not, we make the following:

2d. If the Democratic party will nominate, in every Congressional district of the State, the most intelligent colored Republican, whose Radicalism is reliable and bitter, we will help elect him. How do you like this proposition?

You will act upon neither, you dogs in the manger. Your pirate about justice to the colored men, is like your pretensions of loyalty—a deceit.

Immigration.

At last, we are to have something practical in the way of bringing useful Europeans into Alabama. Hon. Paul Strobach, an educated German, knowing both what kind of persons Alabama will suit as a residence and what kind of residents will best suit Alabama, has received the appointment of Commissioner of Immigration.

He has gone to work right. He has already closed a contract with the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad company, C. T. Pollard, President, by which they bind themselves to receive, through the agency of Mr. Strobach, one hundred able-bodied laborers. The road is to advance the passage money of the immigrant and guarantees him two years employment at wages of twenty-five dollars per month. Out of this sum, there is to be monthly deducted five dollars, until the cost of passage is refunded. Upon the completion of the two years labor in the service of the company, each laborer will be given a clear title to eighty acres of land, "belonging to the company and lying upon the line of their road." Occupation and use of the land is given from the time of arrival of the laborer upon the road. If the laborer die before completing the full term of two years labor, the title to the land is vested in his legal heirs.

This company also authorizes Mr. Strobach to guarantee a free gift by them of eighty acres of their land, to each of one hundred heads of families, perfect title to be made at the expiration of three years occupation. This class of agricultural immigrants are to pay their own transportation expenses.

Should Mr. Strobach succeed in getting his "hundred able-bodied laborers," and also the "hundred families" of "agricultural laborers," we will have, as the result of the efforts of a single railroad, an addition to our population of two hundred able-bodied male adults, and the settlement and cultivation of 16,000 acres of land now lying useless. That is all we succeed in finding this number, and more, we sanguinely believe.

We presume the commissioner will make special efforts to indince his own countrymen to accept the liberal offers of the M. & M. Company. They are the best settlers Alabama could have. Frugal, industrious, intelligent and thrifty, they will make splendid farms out of these "eighty acres." They will make good, thoughtful, sensible and patriotic citizens.

We hope other companies will confer equal powers of negotiation upon the Commissioner. The estimate is that each working immigrant adds to the wealth of the country the equivalent of one thousand dollars. If all the roads of the State were to authorize the introduction of two hundred each of such immigrants, we would soon feel compensated for what the State has done to aid their construction.

Republicans may be excused for feeling a little bit of pride, too, that their administration is the first to do anything in a way that promises success, to induce immigration.

We wish Mr. Strobach *bon voyage*, and the largest success. Nor do we want to see him back here until he can report the completest fulfillment of the authority of his contract with Mr. Pollard.

From North Alabama.

Hon. E. F. Jennings called upon us on Monday. He is the sort of man we like—honest, truthful and brave enough to be fair and just. He gives gratifying accounts of the political and social condition of old Lawrence, and the northern part of the State generally. In regard to the assassination of Judge Charlton, Mr. Jennings is of opinion that political animosity had nothing to do with it, but that it was the result of private malice. There was great bitterness of feeling, frequently manifesting itself in acts of violence, prior to the war, between Judge Charlton's family and another in the same locality. This feud has survived the war, its last outrage being the assassination of the Judge.

Law and peace are not fully established in Morgan county yet.

The great railroads, passing through or connecting with the northern part of the State are flourishing. Work is progressing finely on the Alabama & Chattanooga and on the South & North roads. Both these roads need hands, however. Col. Jennings says that two thousand men would find employment on them. Preparations are actively making to commence work on the Decatur & Aberdeen road. When these improvements are completed, north Alabama will become imperial in wealth and dominant in population. That section has the advantage over other parts of the State, in being able to offer attractions to almost every class of immigrant settlers. Central and southern Alabama are restricted to agricultural and commercial inducements. Can not Mr. Strobach do something to supply laborers for north Alabama?

READ the letter of Senator Sherman, in another column, discussing the provisions of the funding bill in regard to the national banks. The managers of these institutions are making great efforts to defeat the 8th section of the bill, upon the ground that it makes their business unprofitable. Senator Sherman shows that they have no cause or justification for their fears. National bank stock is the most valuable property in the country now. The funding bill takes very little from their present enormous government subsidies. If they are not willing to do their part to help lighten the burdens of taxation, by taking government securities at the reduced rates of interest which other capitalists are willing to receive, let them do as the boarder told his landlord—sell out to somebody that will. If their money can be more profitably invested in other and more private business, let them put it there. They have no right to ask the people to be taxed to pay the big interest on bonds which other capitalists will be glad to get at lower interest.

Democratic economy consists in adding thirty-five per cent. to the salaries of all clerks employed in the different departments of State at Albany. And gold is steadily on the decline. Is this the way to retrench and lessen taxation? Or is the duty the Governor and Legislature owe to the clerks greater than the duty they owe tax-payers? If Democracy is to increase our taxation the people will do well to vote the Republican ticket hereafter. And if our law-makers are not careful they will add to rather than lessen the burden which bears so heavily on the muscle of labor.

The foregoing is from Pomeroy's *Democrat*. Pomeroy is honest to the core. And we have abundant testimony from reliable sources to show that the emigrants sent since the war were of the better class of the freedmen of the South, and that they are pleased with their adopted home. Dr. Orcutt, in substantiation of this statement, read extracts from several letters which he had received from the colonists of Liberia, and now, when paganism reigned supreme a few years ago, there is found Christian civilization with all its attendant blessings. A good crop is certainly proof that the seed sown was not worthless, and that more of the same sort may be planted with hope. Hundreds of emigrants have applied for a passage this spring; and the society actually needs $50,000 to meet present demands upon its treas ry. By the gift of one man the society's ne ship which will comfortably accommodate 600 people. It also has a colonization building in Washington, which is a source of some income from rents. The Executive Committee are men of intelligence and high position worthy of the respect of the Christian community.

The Hon. J. M. Van Cott of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng also delivered addresses The latter gentleman alluded to the case of Senator Reeves as showing that a black man could do honor to an elevated station, and he gave it as his opinion that there should be at least 100 black men in Congress to represent the four million freedmen of the South.

N. Y. Tribune.

THE following is from the Milledgeville *Recorder* a Georgia Democratic paper. Speaking of Governor Bullock, and the Georgia delegation to Congress, it says:

We can truly say we hope they [the delegation and the Governor] may "perish by the waysida." We do, from the bottom of our heart, wish that the malignant scoundrels now in Washington, when they start on their homeward trip, may meet with some railroad accident that will rid the State of their infamous carcasses.

THE account of the death of a workman, at St. Louis, from the effects of confinement in a compressed atmosphere, we publish more especially for the interest and information of our medical men, but think it will not be without interest to the general reader.

THE British Admiral Ramsey says that on the coast of Africa he once saw a regiment of rifle women; and he said he never saw a finer regiment. All the officers were women, there not being a single man in the whole regiment. They were most courageous; in fact, a friend told him that when they went into action they fought like so many tigresses.

Letter from Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1870.

Editors of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I beg to avail myself of the use of your paper to answer some criticisms of the bank sections of the funding bill. It is claimed that it is unjust to compel the National Banks to secure their circulation by a deposit of the new bonds. It is said to violate the public faith pledged to them, and confiscate a part of their property. This is not true in any respect.

We have now the right to redeem their notes by a deposit of their securities and receive back in gold the identical bonds deposited. The new bonds, or notes with all their property unimpaired, and give way to new banks who are willing, in exchange for a most valuable franchise, to aid in reducing the interest of the public debt.

Now, this is clearly within the power of Congress, it is just and right, it is for the interest of the National Banks, and is offered in the name of the banks would tend to overthrow the whole system.

The right to issue circulating notes is held by the banks at the pleasure of Congress. So far as this franchise goes they are "tenants at will." Congress reserved the power to change, modify, or alter the system, and may withdraw at any moment the right to issue notes as money, which in its nature is a government franchise. Congress cannot deprive a bank of its bonds, bills or exchange, or other property; but by the terms of the banking act, and the nature of the franchise, it may withdraw the power to issue circulating notes, or make it subject to any conditions it may deem for the public interest.

The National Banks were organized to accomplish three great objects:

1. To absorb State bank paper.

2. To furnish a paper circulation of uniform value throughout the country, and convertible into coin.

3. To furnish a market for United States bonds.

The system has been a success—profitable to the banks and useful to the public. The Funding bill is based upon the supposition that they will continue to be so. It provides for withdrawing the greenbacks, and giving them the entire field of circulation. It raises the gold value of all their securities, and allows them to sell any of their securities and pocket the profit and premium. In return for these great benefits, we require them to buy a portion of each of the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds. Is this a hardship? The 5 per cents would to-day, if in the market, sell at par in gold. They are much more valuable than the 10-40s—now worth ninety-seven—because they run longer and are free from the income tax. The other bonds are not now par, but probably soon will be. The average rate is 4½ per cent. so that if the most the banks will not lose over one-half of 1 per cent interest on their securities until the bonds rise to par. In return, they get the great advantages conferred by this bill. They get the right to issue United States notes—printed, issued, protected, and guaranteed by the United States—in an amount equal to four fifths of their securities; and those they may loan at 6 to 12 per cent. Ought they to complain?

It is said they pay heavy taxes. If they go into private banking they become subject to every tax now paid by National Banks, except the tax of 1 per cent on circulation. The tax on deposits, stamps, profits, dividends, and all the State taxes they still apply to them as private banks. Even the tax on circulation nurses greatly to their benefit, as out of the United States pay all the cost of printing, engraving, and issuing their bills, and all the machinery of the Banking Bureau.

If, as private banks, they could issue circulating notes, it would cost them near one-half of 1 per cent. As for going back to State bank notes, that is out of the question. No intelligent banker can hope to renew the heterogeneous absurdity of local bank notes, good in the State where issued. The truth is that banks will be relieved from burdensome taxes only as fast as private citizens are, and their aid in reducing the interest on our debt will be the strongest argument for the repeal of taxes that bear hardly upon all alike.

I need not say to you that I am now and always have been a friend of the National Banking system. Their managers are intelligent men, and are generally willing to bear their share of the reduction of their profits, inevitable from the resumption of specie payments. The movement against this essential part of the funding bill comes not from the West, but from the very men who now have a sectional monopoly of the banking franchise, and chiefly from a gentleman who, when Comptroller of the Currency, in violation of law, gave this monopoly to the old banks in New England and New York. In my connection with this matter, I wanted to be fair and just to the banks; but I wanted to secure free banking, and see that the government, in the reduction of its interest, would share with the banks the profit derived from circulating notes.

The Parliament of Great Britain, where property and caste are enthroned, did with the Bank of England precisely what we propose, in the funding bill, to do with our banks, and I should regret, exceedingly, to see our banks less ready than the Bank of England to yield to the public good. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Spanish Press on the Situation.

Under the heading "Cuba la Loni," *La Discusion* of Madrid, of 18th of February, publishes a dolefal leader upon the Cuban question. It says:

"We have made it evident, and our readers must be aware of the fact, that ideas are not to be fought with, nor to be conquered by bayonets, but only by ideas. We have shown that, though the insurrection might be conquered so far as territory was concerned, yet that nothing would be really gained. We have also maintained, ever since we began discussing this Cuban question, that the insurrection which broke out at Yara was full of consequences necessarily fatal for the mother country. This, and much more, has been said by *La Discusion*, but our observations in that regard have not been well received. We have never been fatalists, but seeing all that has happened in Cuba how can we change the opinions we have heretofore expressed in the matter? Inspired now, as ever, by the promptings of our conscience, and moved alone by an ardent and unmistaken patriotism, we feel that we ought to speak out, and say to the entire nation: 'Cuba is lost.' This is true, whether the insurrection triumphs or is subdued. To this gloomy extreme is the question now brought in this hour so madly brought on."

In the Island of Cuba there are two insurrections, both of which are against the mother country, against the institutions which the nation has given in use of its sovereign rights. The one proclains independence, and, besides, desolates and destroys the fields of the once happy Antilles; the other combats to sustain the Spanish flag. Yes, but it would sustain itself with slavery, without law, and by a rule special and arbitrary. The latter continues to exist, because it lives upon privileges and abuses. In truth, both of these movements, though traveling by different routes, lead us to the same end; and, if we ought to struggle against the first, we should energetically crush out the second. Here is the terrible dilemma before us.

American Colonization Society.

A meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last evening in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. John Cotton Smith, rector of the church, presided, and, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Secretary of the Society, who gave an interesting historical sketch of the Society. He said: The American Colonization Society was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1816. The first emigrants sent to Liberia under its auspices embarked from this city in 1820. Every year since the Society has colonized more or less in that land, the whole number of colonists up to the present time, including recaptured Africans, being nearly 20,000. The whole number sent during the past four years is about 2,400, which is a larger number than ever before sent in the same period except in one instance. Nor do these constitute half of the applicants who desire to go. And we have abundant testimony from reliable sources to show that the emigrants sent since the war were of the better class of the freedmen of the South, and that they are pleased with their adopted home. Dr. Orcutt, in substantiation of this statement, read extracts from several letters which he had received from the colonists of Liberia, and now, when paganism reigned supreme a few years ago, there is found Christian civilization with all its attendant blessings. A good crop is certainly proof that the seed sown was not worthless, and that more of the same sort may be planted with hope. Hundreds of emigrants have applied for a passage this spring; and the society actually needs $50,000 to meet present demands upon its treas ry. By the gift of one man the society's ne ship which will comfortably accommodate 600 people. It also has a colonization building in Washington, which is a source of some income from rents. The Executive Committee are men of intelligence and high position worthy of the respect of the Christian community.

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N. Y. Tribune.

Free Schools.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Considerable has been said and written about our school system, and the manner in which the funds have been used; mostly by way of censure and complaint. I ask leave to state the following facts. I am one of the trustees of the township in which I reside. Last year we had three white and two colored schools in our township; four of them continued three months, and one two months; all paid for out of the fund, but some men say only provides "two weeks tuition for each child." We drew the same amount of money, as other townships—$1,10 per capita, and each every child in the township might have had three months instruction if the parents had sent them. This year the fund is divided; we can support one white school four months, and two colored ones the same length of time, besides paying for some children that go into an adjoining township.

I think this school system of great value to the country, just as it is, and at the same time I think it can, and ought to be very much improved, and made far more useful to the country than it now is. If all would labor as hard for its improvement, as many have to its destruction by complaints and fault-finding, we would soon have a noble system, that would shed a halo of glory around the rising destinies of our State. In ante-bellum times, the township trustees were required to report to the State Superintendent the entire amount of public school funds expended in the township each year, and also the amount expended in the township for private schools; the object being to show the entire amount annually expended in the State for educational purposes. The things mostly needed, for the improvement of our school system, are more money, and a greater number of well qualified teachers. I suggest that the poll tax be extended to all male persons, between the ages of twenty-one and seventy; and that the same be assessed and collected by the clerk of the board of trustees, and applied to the support of the schools in the townships where it is collected. Men over forty-five years old can just as easily pay poll tax as those under that age, and no man ought to be unwilling to pay $1, 50 per year, to educate the children that are growing up around him. The township clerk would be likely to know every tax payer in his township and could collect it all; whereas, now a large part of them contrive to escape; then, there would be much advantage in having the money used where it is collected; it passes through so many hands and is subject to so many charges in traveling to Montgomery and back, that but little of it is ever used to pay teachers.

The clerk should be paid a reasonable compensation for his services. I then propose to add the license tax, on liquor and tobacco dealers, to the school fund, to be collected by the county superintendent, and divided by him among the townships in his county, according to the present law.

Try this a while and see how it works; then if we need more money, contrive some plan to raise it. The system has worked as well, and the schools have done fully as much good as I expected the first year; and I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of all classes, and both races, that they might not expect very much the first year; that it was a new thing and required time to perfect it.

I hope somebody else will write something about schools, if they can do so without too much complaint.

OLD CITIZEN.

March 11th, 1870.

Letter from Senator Sherman.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1870.

Editors of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I beg to avail myself of the use of your paper to answer some criticisms of the bank sections of the funding bill. It is claimed that it is unjust to compel the National Banks to secure their circulation by a deposit of the new bonds. It is said to violate the public faith pledged to them, and confiscate a part of their property. This is not true in any respect.

We have now the right to redeem their notes by a deposit of their securities and receive back in gold the identical bonds deposited. The new bonds, or notes with all their property unimpaired, and give way to new banks who are willing, in exchange for a most valuable franchise, to aid in reducing the interest of the public debt.

Now, this is clearly within the power of Congress, it is just and right, it is for the interest of the National Banks, and is offered in the name of the banks would tend to overthrow the whole system.

The right to issue circulating notes is held by the banks at the pleasure of Congress. So far as this franchise goes they are "tenants at will." Congress reserved the power to change, modify, or alter the system, and may withdraw at any moment the right to issue notes as money, which in its nature is a government franchise. Congress cannot deprive a bank of its bonds, bills or exchange, or other property; but by the terms of the banking act, and the nature of the franchise, it may withdraw the power to issue circulating notes, or make it subject to any conditions it may deem for the public interest.

The National Banks were organized to accomplish three great objects:

1. To absorb State bank paper.

2. To furnish a paper circulation of uniform value throughout the country, and convertible into coin.

3. To furnish a market for United States bonds.

The system has been a success—profitable to the banks and useful to the public. The Funding bill is based upon the supposition that they will continue to be so. It provides for withdrawing the greenbacks, and giving them the entire field of circulation. It raises the gold value of all their securities, and allows them to sell any of their securities and pocket the profit and premium. In return for these great benefits, we require them to buy a portion of each of the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent bonds. Is this a hardship? The 5 per cents would to-day, if in the market, sell at par in gold. They are much more valuable than the 10-40s—now worth ninety-seven—because they run longer and are free from the income tax. The other bonds are not now par, but probably soon will be. The average rate is 4½ per cent. so that if the most the banks will not lose over one-half of 1 per cent interest on their securities until the bonds rise to par. In return, they get the great advantages conferred by this bill. They get the right to issue United States notes—printed, issued, protected, and guaranteed by the United States—in an amount equal to four fifths of their securities; and those they may loan at 6 to 12 per cent. Ought they to complain?

It is said they pay heavy taxes. If they go into private banking they become subject to every tax now paid by National Banks, except the tax of 1 per cent on circulation. The tax on deposits, stamps, profits, dividends, and all the State taxes they still apply to them as private banks. Even the tax on circulation nurses greatly to their benefit, as out of the United States pay all the cost of printing, engraving, and issuing their bills, and all the machinery of the Banking Bureau.

If, as private banks, they could issue circulating notes, it would cost them near one-half of 1 per cent. As for going back to State bank notes, that is out of the question. No intelligent banker can hope to renew the heterogeneous absurdity of local bank notes, good in the State where issued. The truth is that banks will be relieved from burdensome taxes only as fast as private citizens are, and their aid in reducing the interest on our debt will be the strongest argument for the repeal of taxes that bear hardly upon all alike.

I need not say to you that I am now and always have been a friend of the National Banking system. Their managers are intelligent men, and are generally willing to bear their share of the reduction of their profits, inevitable from the resumption of specie payments. The movement against this essential part of the funding bill comes not from the West, but from the very men who now have a sectional monopoly of the banking franchise, and chiefly from a gentleman who, when Comptroller of the Currency, in violation of law, gave this monopoly to the old banks in New England and New York. In my connection with this matter, I wanted to be fair and just to the banks; but I wanted to secure free banking, and see that the government, in the reduction of its interest, would share with the banks the profit derived from circulating notes.

The Parliament of Great Britain, where property and caste are enthroned, did with the Bank of England precisely what we propose, in the funding bill, to do with our banks, and I should regret, exceedingly, to see our banks less ready than the Bank of England to yield to the public good. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Spanish Press on the Situation.

Under the heading "Cuba la Loni," *La Discusion* of Madrid, of 18th of February, publishes a dolefal leader upon the Cuban question. It says:

"We have made it evident, and our readers must be aware of the fact, that ideas are not to be fought with, nor to be conquered by bayonets, but only by ideas. We have shown that, though the insurrection might be conquered so far as territory was concerned, yet that nothing would be really gained. We have also maintained, ever since we began discussing this Cuban question, that the insurrection which broke out at Yara was full of consequences necessarily fatal for the mother country. This, and much more, has been said by *La Discusion*, but our observations in that regard have not been well received. We have never been fatalists, but seeing all that has happened in Cuba how can we change the opinions we have heretofore expressed in the matter? Inspired now, as ever, by the promptings of our conscience, and moved alone by an ardent and unmistaken patriotism, we feel that we ought to speak out, and say to the entire nation: 'Cuba is lost.' This is true, whether the insurrection triumphs or is subdued. To this gloomy extreme is the question now brought in this hour so madly brought on."

In the Island of Cuba there are two insurrections, both of which are against the mother country, against the institutions which the nation has given in use of its sovereign rights. The one proclains independence, and, besides, desolates and destroys the fields of the once happy Antilles; the other combats to sustain the Spanish flag. Yes, but it would sustain itself with slavery, without law, and by a rule special and arbitrary. The latter continues to exist, because it lives upon privileges and abuses. In truth, both of these movements, though traveling by different routes, lead us to the same end; and, if we ought to struggle against the first, we should energetically crush out the second. Here is the terrible dilemma before us.

American Colonization Society.

A meeting of the American Colonization Society was held last evening in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. John Cotton Smith, rector of the church, presided, and, after a few preliminary remarks, introduced the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Secretary of the Society, who gave an interesting historical sketch of the Society. He said: The American Colonization Society was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1816. The first emigrants sent to Liberia under its auspices embarked from this city in 1820. Every year since the Society has colonized more or less in that land, the whole number of colonists up to the present time, including recaptured Africans, being nearly 20,000. The whole number sent during the past four years is about 2,400, which is a larger number than ever before sent in the same period except in one instance. Nor do these constitute half of the applicants who desire to go. And we have abundant testimony from reliable sources to show that the emigrants sent since the war were of the better class of the freedmen of the South, and that they are pleased with their adopted home. Dr. Orcutt, in substantiation of this statement, read extracts from several letters which he had received from the colonists of Liberia, and now, when paganism reigned supreme a few years ago, there is found Christian civilization with all its attendant blessings. A good crop is certainly proof that the seed sown was not worthless, and that more of the same sort may be planted with hope. Hundreds of emigrants have applied for a passage this spring; and the society actually needs $50,000 to meet present demands upon its treas ry. By the gift of one man the society's ne ship which will comfortably accommodate 600 people. It also has a colonization building in Washington, which is a source of some income from rents. The Executive Committee are men of intelligence and high position worthy of the respect of the Christian community.

The Hon. J. M. Van Cott of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng also delivered addresses The latter gentleman alluded to the case of Senator Reeves as showing that a black man could do honor to an elevated station, and he gave it as his opinion that there should be at least 100 black men in Congress to represent the four million freedmen of the South.

N. Y. Tribune.

THE following is from the Milledgeville *Recorder* a Georgia Democratic paper. Speaking of Governor Bullock, and the Georgia delegation to Congress, it says:

We can truly say we hope they [the delegation and the Governor] may "perish by the waysida." We do, from the bottom of our heart, wish that the malignant scoundrels now in Washington, when they start on their homeward trip, may meet with some railroad accident that will rid the State of their infamous carcasses.

THE account of the death of a workman, at St. Louis, from the effects of confinement in a compressed atmosphere, we publish more especially for the interest and information of our medical men, but think it will not be without interest to the general reader.

THE British Admiral Ramsey says that on the coast of Africa he once saw a regiment of rifle women; and he said he never saw a finer regiment. All the officers were women, there not being a single man in the whole regiment. They were most courageous; in fact, a friend told him that when they went into action they fought like so many tigresses.

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.
FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

The Army Bill.

Congressman Logan's bill for the decrease of the number of officers of the army, for the reduction of the pay of the higher grades, and the increase of the pay of the subordinate officers, and prohibiting brevet rank entirely, is exciting a great deal of interest and no little opposition, especially among army men. The general voice, both of the press and military, is hostile to the bill. The New York *Herald* is decidedly in favor of keeping the army up to a high standard of numbers and efficiency. The *Times* favors the abolition of brevet rank. For ourselves, we think the alacrity with which volunteers flew to arms to save the nation, and the natural genius for war making which volunteer officers displayed, demonstrated very plainly that the United States can get along with a remarkably small standing army. If Mr. Logan don't cut the establishment too deep, his bill has a good object.

Senator Wilson proposes to substitute the Logan bill with one of his own, which he intends to submit to the President before offering it in the Senate. It provides for the mustering out of at least eight regiments, so that the maximum of the army will not be more than 25,000. The four or five hundred superfluous officers, as provided in Logan's bill, are not thrown out of service. The pay of officers will remain the same as in the House bill.

Cotton Prices.

An article, republished to-day from the Boston *Journal*, advances the opinion that cotton will go up during the late spring and summer. We suppose that Eastern speculators are the persons most interested in the course of cotton prices between this date and the marketing of the next crop, but there may be a few holders in our own section who would be affected by fluctuations. To such we offer the opinion of the Boston paper for what it is worth, premising that its utterances are usually cautious and well based.

Our own opinion is that held by the most intelligent of our local cotton dealers, that no considerable rise in cotton will occur. Now that gold is comparatively steady, with a tendency downwards, if any change take place, the price of American cotton will be governed entirely by its own amount of supply. Competition between it and other cottons has been proved by commercial transactions to be a staple since the war to be a myth. India cotton and all other cottons can have no greatly depressing effect upon the price of American cotton. The world will take our crop as readily, when other countries furnish big crops of their varieties, as when no other sort is on the market.

Hence, the American producer and dealer need concern themselves only about two things in estimating the probable value of the domestic staple. One of these is the price of money; the other, and most important, the sum total of the annual production. Planting operations are well ordered now, supplied with capital, and conducted with energy. The chances are all in favor of an increase in crop, the seasons being favorable. The crop of '69 is about 3,000,000 bales. As soon as this was all gathered by jaggers and consumers, the price to the producer went down to 26c and slightly below. The presumption is that manufacturers feel able to get a fair share of the crop of 3,000,000 bales, by paying the planter not more than 30c., with a hope of crowding them down to 17c. per pound as an average. Should last year's crop be repeated, there is more reason to believe that the average load price will be as low as 15c., than to look for any higher figures. Safety requires the planter to conduct his operations upon the lower estimate. He may get more than 15c., but the chances are against him. Much in view of these probabilities of the future, and knowing that the balance of the present crop in southern producers' hands is small, we would not advise the holding of cotton for a rise. The Liverpool paper may, however, be correct, and we submit its opinions in opposition to our own.

Mortality of the Negro.

The mortuary philosophers will persist in basing their estimation of the colored race in the United States. A most nauseating amount of nonsense makes up the body of static essays upon the subject, put forth by those would be wise men. We have read many of them, and we have never yet detected an argument to justify the prediction of the rapid disappearance of the American negro, and but a single fact upon which a fallacy could be based. This fact is the undisputed one, that the death rate among the blacks has largely increased since they were set free.

This fact, instead of basing the conclusion that Africo-American extinction is a certainty of the future, warrants one of much smaller dimensions. The fact itself is not at all surprising. Were the fact otherwise—had the procreation of the race remained unchanged at the maximum of slavery—it would be what have been, to all who know anything about vital statistics and law, a miracle of the most unfathomable kind.

Slavery, as practiced in the Southern States, was the most perfect system that the world has known for the production and preservation of more physical humanity. It was calculated and regulated with the purpose in chief of making and sustaining the maximum of vital force and muscular energy. Its dietetics, its exercises, police, even its quasi moral regulations, with love and hate as the exception, had reference solely to increasing the vigor and prolonging the life of the slave. Added to his enforced physical good habits, was another important means of high vital force and large increase. The marriage relations among blacks was controlled with considerable attention to breeding "by selection." Hence it was, that the banks of the South attained the abnormal rate of annual increase of 22 to 29 per cent. (We give the figures from memory.) The slave's white master, with ability and privilege to do as he pleased, could reap a maximum annual increase of only 12 per cent, his average being only about 14 per cent. The negro was forced to live. Living and working, in a rigidly physical sense, comprised the duty of the slave, and the end of his being; and this animal existence had the effect of all domesticated animal existence, rapid increase in numbers and the maintenance of a vigorous vital standard. In both the negro was superior to the juxtaposed white race. It increased more rapidly and was physically stronger and healthier.

Freedom emancipated the negro from the restraints of this physical system, and subjected him to the trials and temptations, the influences and medis, of self-chosen and self-regulated life. He may now, if he wishes, drink as much whisky as his former master, may eat anything he chooses to buy when he pleases, can sleep or revel the night through as he wills, and adopt in regard to clothing and shelter whatever suits him within his means. It will not be strange, therefore, to find his death rate increasing up to the average death rate among whites. In view of the fact this will be by no means a sign that the relaxant, voluntary moral restraint and had not been taught to feel that hygienic discipline was needed for any good to himself, it is indeed somewhat odd it does not temporarily indulge a wild liberation which would cause excessive mortality. There need, however, be no apprehension that a black man will enter the list of American curiosities for years to come.

Mental and moral education, the enthusiasm of his new born desires to rise in the scale of being, and the restraints which his poverty imposes, will enable him to improve his free habits. Virtue and intelligence, sufficient in degree to make him a worthy and useful man, will take the place of the lax morals and ignorance which characterized the first days of his emancipation. He will never again be the strong, vitally tenacious animal which slavery kept him; but will become, to an average extent of any free people, a civilized and happy man. He will not again show 29 per cent. of annual increase, but there is no ground to fear his extinction. Relatively to the white aggregate, his race will always be small in America, but his influence and usefulness, in proportion to numbers will, were we satisfied, furnish no argument to Ariels and Nojoques. At any rate, we believe that no white race shall do nothing, politically or socially, to prevent his doing and being the best his capacity enables.

The Public Debt.

Mr. Boutwell, at the head of the Treasury, and Commissioner Delano assisting as honest and full collection of the internal revenue, have demonstrated the ability of the country to pay the debt to the last farthing. The fall in gold, partial reduction of tariff and domestic tax pleas, contemporaneous with the rise of a more confident and healthful money, as business men generally, further demonstrate that the people are able and willing, if such shall be deemed the thought best, to raise without embarrassment a sum annually, which would pay the whole debt, at 6 per cent. interest, in less than ten years.

There is, however, no necessity for such rapidity in paying the debt. Holders of government bonds do not desire the principal paid, and the people and government are at liberty to set the time at which they will force the surrender of the public securities by paying them. The choice is entirely with the people and they will continue to reduce the debt at the rate of last year, which would wipe it out within the next ten years, or, on the other hand, protract the period of redemption, by adopting a less stringent rate of annual reduction.

If the country could be sure of the same degree of prosperity for the next ten years, which it now enjoys, the capitalist, mechanic and producer had no fear on account of the present unequally diffused vigor, general activity and comfortable profit of respective business pursuits, it would be well to endure the present aggregate of taxation, and get out of debt in the shortest possible time. The probabilities are strongly against the continuance of the almost unbounded prosperity of this country. Capital will be likely to increase its profits, but agricultural and, perhaps, mechanical incomes will suffer reduction. It is, at least, prudent to arrange the debt and to provide means to meet it, in a manner compatible with the comfort and satisfaction of the mass of taxpayers, upon the supposition that they will need relief from present rates of taxation—that it will be burdensome for them to pay next year, and for several years after, what they have this year paid with ease.

We hope that Mr. Boutwell will, therefore, be permitted to fund the debt at long time, and that the taxes will be such as can then be immediately and largely reduced. Greater economy than has been practiced during the war era will doubtless follow in all departments of government expenditure, close upon the heels of reduced taxation. Virtue, no less than troubles, never come alone. Economy in one bureau or department will be the signal for greater economy in another. Light taxes are besides the argument which weighs most with the mass in favor of an administration. The Republican party has already shown the world how beasless was the Democratic prediction, that our debt would necessarily be repudiated. It has only now to show the world that the complete liquidation is consistent with an unfettered system of taxation, to vindicate its title to be considered the careful guardian of the popular comfort, as well as the party of financial genius and honesty.

The following table, officially prepared at the Treasury Department, exhibits the time it would take to cancel the entire debt of the United States, $2,400,000,000, by a sinking fund capital ranging from twenty five to one hundred millions a year, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually:

Capital.	Time.
$ 25,000,000	23½ years.
30,000,000	21½ "
35,000,000	19½ "
40,000,000	18 "
45,000,000	16½ "
50,000,000	15½ "
55,000,000	14½ "
60,000,000	14 "
65,000,000	13 "
70,000,000	12½ "
75,000,000	12 "
80,000,000	11½ "
85,000,000	11 "
90,000,000	10½ "
95,000,000	10 "
100,000,000	9½ "

The last sum in the above table was saved from the revenues of the Government during the past year and exists as a sinking fund. The remainder of the table gives business men an idea of the great reduction which might be made in the taxes, if Mr. Boutwell were authorized to fund the debt, as he feels himself able to do, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, the principal to run forty years.

In Motley Again.

The *Mail* yesterday and the day before appeared in its appropriate rôle. It was funny or, what is much the same thing with the *Mail*, it tried to be. "The double-barrelled wriggle" would have been very comical, had not its power to excite laughter been exhausted by Judge Bliss and previous evening. The sickly trial of the *Mail* to imitate the fervor in its rise was very like the attempt of an eel to crawl back into the skin from which it had been peeled, or still more like a fellow eating pall-bearer at his own funeral. That the Judge had literally fired the Party street organ everybody who heard his speech knew, but it remained to the *Mail's* own imitation to inform all its readers of the fact next morning. But not a day or life and bright weather, sufficed to heal the wounds and calm the temper of the *Mail*. Yesterday it was at its fun again; in its appearance showing more evidently, than the day before, that wrath the chief impulse of its merriment. Judge Bliss is again the victim, and how grand a victim he is, we learn from the tremendous agencies which the *Mail* finds necessary to invoke for his destruction.

The earth, sun, moon and stars, seasons, volcanoes and earthquakes are summoned by the editorial Prometheus in terrible collision, for the one purpose of hurling Judge Bliss to the infernal regions. Firing, freezing, blowing up and shaking to eternal smash, his fearful fellow Rice and a few of his companies. Disease, death, "cold pizen," the Asiatic and all other combined agencies of destruction annex to the earth and its inhabitants are in sufficient to do the work. Chaos must come again ere this gigantic enemy of the *Mail* succumbs. His admirers knew that the judge is a scholar, lawyer, orator and statesman, of great ability, but, until yesterday's *Mail* was read, they had no idea of the superhuman grandeur of "things" must have suggested the mention of the "mania the moon" to a Democratic editor. "Shadows they are, and shadows they pursue."

A corrupt Governor, a venal Legislature, and a weak and unnecessary judiciary, such as we have here in Alabama, are enough to drive out honest and decent men from the State.—*Ibid.*

Don't be worried! You won't be driven out in that crowd.

Cotton.

From the Boston Journal, 31th.)

There has been a further decline in this great staple of American commerce. Since July it has fallen from a price above thirty cents to twenty cents and a half per pound at Savanah, and this decline has taken place within the last three weeks.

The future of cotton interests alike the merchant, the manufacturer and the statesman. The merchant, because it affects the exports and the rate of discounts and remittances; the manufacturer, because it influences the price of dry goods; the statesman, because it determines the price of gold and the balance of trade.

For three successive years we have ventured to predict the changes in the price of cotton, and in each case have ventured to differ from prevalent opinions. In December, 1867, when middling cotton sold before 30 cents, we predicted a rapid recovery and a rise of 50 per cent. The rise came in the early spring, and those who bought early in the winter realized large profits. In November, 1868, we predicted a further rise of twenty-five percent in the spring, of which we gave earlier notice than we predicted. As a necessary consequence consumption was checked by high prices, stocks accumulated, and production was greatly reduced.

In January last we found new elements on which to base our estimates. Money, being in plenty, was cheap, and stopped were resuming. The supply of goods was diminished. The Suez Canal was opened, and even crop was reduced three millions of bales, and although partially offset by the Surat crop, and contents, instead of looking for a rise we looked for a fall, and predicted a return of

Weekly State Journal.

Death from Compressed Air.

Startling Developments.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 25.]

In the early part of the week a workman was stricken down with paralysis while coming out of the air lock, at the east pier of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge. He was carried to the city hospital in an insensible condition, in which he remained until death ensued, on the following night. The coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body, and the following testimony was heard:

TESTIMONY OF STEPHEN HENRY.

Stephen Henry having been sworn, testified as follows:

I have been working in the caisson about two months; know deceased, and last saw him alive day before yesterday at the bridge. He had been down in the caisson at work, and remained there about two hours; after he came up I saw him lying on the bed. I spoke to him, but he did not know me. I am sometimes affected from being in the caisson; is always affects me in the arms and legs. I have been down as much as six hours at a time, recently, when the pressure has been about 26 pounds. I was sick at one time for about a week. Have worked continually on the same pier and about two months in all. The pain in my arms and legs troubles me occasionally. The deceased's name is Theodore Baum; he had no convulsions, as I did not know me was dead. He was not a hard drinking man; drank a little occasionally, generally beer. He boarded in the same house that I do.

TESTIMONY OF DR. LOUIS BAUER.

I have not made the *post mortem* examination, but have examined organs which were partly removed and exposed. I find the membranes of the brain and spinal cord in the highest state of congestion. The smaller vessels are injected and therefore visible; a few of the larger veins were also filled with congested blood. The brain itself was in a state of overcharge of blood, somewhat softened. The arachnoid membrane was abnormally inflamed, thickened, of whitish appearance and had lost its transparency. I could not say that any particular part of the spinal cord or brain was more affected than another. The right side of the heart was filled with dark and very heavy blood, but not congealed. The small vessels of the intestines, especially the venous ones were distended; the kidneys were very much injected, and at several places small blood clots were visible. The bladder was apparently healthy, somewhat distended, and contained some urine contaminated with blood. The large venous vessels of the spine were almost empty, as has been in all cases of this kind brought to my notice. From investigations which I have made of the systems preceding death, and likewise from *post mortem* examinations I conclude that this and similar cases have suffered from acute inflammatory affections of the membrane of the brain and spinal cord, and that the organs themselves are more or less involved. The blood in the capillaries was more bright, the lungs were of darker color, but rather collapsed than distended, which may have proceeded from death, and were perfectly sound, as in previous cases. There is, however, a marked difference in the cases I have examined. In the first one there was a considerable distention of the *dura mater*, and a large amount of liquid was found in the spinal canals, in fact an entire breaking down of the spinal marrow was, in one case, observable. My opinion is that these symptoms were produced by the subject remaining in condensed air when the pressure was great, as doing so will cause the blood vessels and impede circulation: it also causes an increased action of the heart beyond the normal action as an ordinary effort. If persons in such an atmosphere quickly change to natural air, the effect is the same as would be caused by rarefied air on the top of a high mountain, and a quick distension of vessels, and a rapid transfusion of the serous part of blood takes place. The spinal cord is often affected in these cases, after which a sudden paralysis takes place. In some cases, symptoms perfectly for the symptoms attending the attack. If inflammation of the brain and spinal marrow supervenes, as sometimes does, nothing, it seems, can save a patient. I am satisfied that different individuals are differently affected by the action of this air; some are but lightly affected and can be easily restored to a healthy condition; others it affects more gravely and extensively, and death from it may ensue within a period of twelve to twenty-four hours. These symptoms are not found in cases of asphyxia, neither are they found in ordinary cases of congestion. Death does not take place from such as asphyxia. In the first place the amount of oxygen or matter in the air chamber at a pressure of forty or forty-five pounds, and in the second place the symptoms would be immediately relieved when ordinary air is inspired if they were caused by want of oxygen. The facts on the contrary show that most men in the compressed air are well while at work and affected when returning into the atmosphere. The larger vessels are, in case of asphyxia while on record, full of those cases the larger veins are nearly empty, and the subject would present a livid appearance on the surface, but in those cases they are pale on leaving the air chamber. It must affect all parts at once and equally; the spinal cord, brain, marrow, &c., &c. The organs of the deceased are least affected of any part; they do not quite accept the full space of the chest, but still are inflated. Men die of paralysis of the vasomotor nerves superinduced by affection of the brain and spinal marrow. The liver, in some of the cases, is entirely intact, and in others very much enlarged and full of blood.

TESTIMONY OF W. K. M'CORAN.

I am superintendent of the pier. I recollect seeing but one of the men sent to the hospital; it was at the time he went to the hospital, Monday or Tuesday. think it was Monday. Deceased went down to work at nine and came off at eleven o'clock in the morning. I saw him lying on the bed when brought up, and I sent for Dr. Hill. The pressure at that time was from forty-three to forty-four pounds. The men accustomed to working in the caisson are not injured by it, and we have had no trouble with such. The men injured are almost always new men. Most men are affected more than those accustomed to it. Much depends on a man's habits and condition when going to work there. The new men who come to work are almost always brought there by friends who have worked there some time. Suppose they are informed by their friends, and know they take precautions. The workmen stay in the air lock from five to eight minutes. A longer time in the air lock might be better for them, and they probably would not be so much affected. The men work two hours but would prefer to work four. We try to have them take as much as fifteen or twenty minutes from the time of leaving the chamber to passing through the air lock and getting up stairs, but almost always hurry out. The temperature in the chamber is forty-five to forty-seven degrees. The air in the chamber is not stagnant; we have never observed any of it often as at present, and it is now purer than ever. Instead of one we now have three air locks, which are in constant use. Twenty to thirty men work at once, and there are thirty or thirty-two thousand cubic feet of compressed air in the chamber, with the air pumps running continually.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. AFFERMAN.

Mr. McGowan continued:

We treat men frequently with a galvanic battery, and give them, when necessary, a bath of water as warm as they can stand; we brush and rub them thoroughly and wrap them up warmly to induce perspiration. This treatment generally relieves them, or at least one-third of them. The wages we pay are higher than ordinary. In some instances we have used the voltaic armor on men who have been great sufferers, and it has always relieved them; we have used all of this armor we could get in the city and have sent to New York for more. The pressure of air in the chambers is as great as we will need, and will gradually diminish for about three weeks, when we will no longer need it.

TESTIMONY OF DR. R. A. CLARK.

The patient (the deceased) when brought here could not speak or swallow; we applied cups to his spine, after which a slight reaction took place, but he was still insensible, and his pain seemed to increase in the legs and left arm; we then put him in a hot bath, which appeared to afford him instant relief; we wrapped him in blankets and laid him on the bed, after which he perspired and seemed much better, dropping quietly to sleep; this was the day after he was brought here; that night he died; I was not present at the post-mortem examination; he died in consequence of congestion of the spinal cord or membrane. Have had several cases; in some, effusion within the cord. If one case there was softening of the lower portion of the cord, which was due evidently to an excessive air pressure on the external surface of the body. The spinal cord, being the most sensitive, naturally suffered first. It is very natural to suppose that this air pressure will cause this effect, as it forces blood from the smaller vessels to the heart, which necessarily sets more rapidly; thereby causing congestion and prostrating the subject. In my opinion, the sudden transition from the air lock to outside air has nothing to do with it. The effect may possibly be modified by letting on the increased pressure in the air lock very gradually.

The Doctor here explained in theory very clearly. Said he: "If a man's hands were held in fire or his head plunged in water, it would not be the reaction against the pressure that would affect or injure the person; it would be the first act of subjecting him to the fire or water that would cause the injury."

He then continued: It is a want of reaction that affects the subject, as is proven by the fact that the limbs are invariably cold and shrunken. I think for a short time the heart could pulsate with the ordinary effect ung pressure of air without the subject experiencing bad effects, but if it be continued for any length of time the heart becomes exhausted and is not able to produce reaction as is in effect similar to freezing.

The coming out has probably nothing to do with the injury; it is going in too quickly and staying too long that produces the effect. We have had about thirty cases of this kind, four of which have died. Two of them were brought here in an insensible condition. In reply to a question the doctor said he should consider it certain death to any one troubled with heart disease to enter the air chamber.

THE TESTIMONY OF DR. T. A. ARNOLD

was substantially the same as, and merely corroborated, that of Dr. Clark. The pressure was four atoms by the jury, who returned the following

VERDICT.

We, the jury, find that the deceased, Theodore Lewis Baum, came to his death from congestion of the brain and spinal marrow, caused by condensed air in the caisson of the east pier of the St. Louis Bridge Company, on the twenty-second day of March, 1870.

Secretary Boutwell on the Establishment of Interior Ports.

To the Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives:

A committee of Cincinnati importers respectfully beg leave to submit a brief statement of reasons in favor of the establishment of interior ports.

First objection. Government would not be sufficiently secured against fraud in the transportation of goods in bond through the country.

Answer. Section 1 of House bill 156 requires owner to make entry in triplicate, setting forth the destination in such entry, and the route by which such goods are to be transported, whether by land or by water, and at the sole cost and risk of the owner, to be subject to such examination as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary to identify the package. Section 2 requires that the importer shall give a bond in a penal sum at least double the amount of invoice value, with duties added. Section 3 also requires the carrier to give bond to the government for an amount and with such conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may require. The inducements offered when ordinary air is inspired if they were caused by want of oxygen. The facts on the contrary show that most men in the compressed air are well while at work and affected when returning into the atmosphere. The larger vessels are, in case of asphyxia while on record, full of those cases the larger veins are nearly empty, and the subject would present a livid appearance on the surface, but in those cases they are pale on leaving the air chamber. It must affect all parts at once and equally; the spinal cord, brain, marrow, &c., &c. The organs of the deceased are least affected of any part; they do not quite accept the full space of the chest, but still are inflated. Men die of paralysis of the vasomotor nerves superinduced by affection of the brain and spinal marrow. The liver, in some of the cases, is entirely intact, and in others very much enlarged and full of blood.

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Drayage from vessel to government warehouse and from warehouse to vessel or railroad where shipped to interior, per bag.....10c
One month's storage and porterage..10c
One month's insurance.....5c
Interest for fifteen days unnecessary
delay.....7c
Fees that would be avoided under the bill proposed, wastage, &c., over..3c

Total, per bag.....40c

which on 171,000 bags would amount to $68,400. This is an expense to the consumer, without any benefit to the government, which can be avoided by the proposed bill. The same unnecessary expenses upon sugar would amount to $35,000. An examination as to other articles would show that these unnecessary expenses would amount to near $200,000, a sum lost that would probably pay all the expenses of the officer at this port twice over. There is no doubt that the business in St. Louis and Chicago, in foreign goods, is equal to ours, and the same additional expense would occur with them as with us.

Fifth objection. It is a departure from the system authorized by existing law.

Answer. We find, upon examination of the existing provision, that there is a special bill that is in spirit precisely what bill No. 156 proposes. It is known as the "Internal bill," and permits goods to go by railroad sealed in cars to Canada without any further examination than that of comparing the number of packages with invoice, and that these may pass from Canada to the nearest port in the United States on the direct route of entry, and no further examination or appraisement to take place until it reaches the port of destination. There is also a similar regulation with regard to goods passing through Texas into Mexico, which certainly does not any more likely to be tampered with or exchanged in our own country than in a foreign one.

Sixth objection. That there were no persons sufficiently acquainted with the market value of goods to fill the offices of appraisers, &c.

Answer. No one acquainted with the people of the West would suppose that in a city containing a population of nearly 200,000 persons, doing a business of over $40,000,000 in goods brought from all parts of the world, which besides ships to foreign countries millions of home production, these were not the requisite number of experts possessed of sufficient knowledge to fill the offices required under the bill. It may not be worth while, however, to make any effort to convince the secretary of this, since no one can possibly procure the men already engaged on the searches to fill the offices, and thus relieve his mind on that score.

The secretary might be followed at a greater length, but it is not necessary to do so, who is his objections can be so easily refuted.

The bill would provide, also, that these interior ports of delivery should also be ports of distribution. If that were done, there could doubtless be a reduction of the number of appraisers employed from which are now practically unnecessary.

The large interest which this commerce represents would be entitled to more carefully urging that the cause they advocate shall be tried strictly on the ground of its absolute merit. In conclusion, the committee submits this suggestion that if practical trial of direct interior importations shall verify the Secretary's objections, it will be an easy matter to repeal the law.

Brazilian Birds.

This is the native region of the talking parrots or papegios, of which there are several species. The people are very fond of these amusing pets, and teach them a great many diverting customs. Each figure in the picture is a parrot, who come into Castro often from the far interior, say that the country in South America ostrich is yet found in their campos. The gruy campos, seriemas, araponga, or uraogonga, as it is sometimes written, is a species of dove, everywhere heard in the thick woods, and its peculiar metallic note arrests the attention of the most obtuse visitor, and is generally the first bird of tropical resemblances. The sweetest songbird in the groves is the saltator, a kind of robin, the memory of whose mellow notes is not easily forgotten, and a Brazilian thrush, or lark of dull prays that he may not die, except in his sunny country, where the last thing at night may be with the "music of the sabin." The chinchin is also a fine singer. I do not remember the morning anywhere in Brazil when the birds were not cheered with the music of birds generally from on the housetop or in the shrubbery.

Besides these, there are many birds, species of sparrow, is the tangara, so named, I suppose, from the imitation of a musical concert. A number of these birds frequently assemble in the open timber, and one seems to lead the orchestra. While he sings the rest keep time with their wings and tails, and hop from branch to branch with the regular beat of a musical instrument. This curious pantomime goes through its regular round, with the exception of one of the music and a sudden discord, the whole party seize as if the curtain had fallen and they were at refreshment. After an interval of silence and disappearance for a few minutes the chief musician again shows himself, and a few preluding notes are heard, when everybody is up and ready to enact another scene. I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a more amusing drama than this, but there is a great deal of nature in their play.

The jacamar is lagarto with his candes extremity abbreviated, and on inquiring into the habits of this bird I found that he shortly sucked it off himself. Those are the birds that in the winter time, hybernate, like the American bear, and when winter is prolonged or hunger pinches them, it is said that they suck their tails for sustenance and sometimes die of starvation and exhaustion. I have, however, grows out again during the spring. The gopher, I give this curious zoological tale for what it is worth, vouching only that I tell it as it was told to me.—*Cor. Lewis Republican.*

A Louisiana planter delighted his hands last week by paying them in silver quarters. One of negro exclaimed: "Fodeni money come and done gone, and greenback is played out, but dis is the stuff dat run de world an' I'm glad time is come again, hoo-ray!" And then he went away and hired his money.

SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA.

January Term, 1870.

Appeal from Chancery Court of Greene County.

Samuel T. Cantelou, *pro con.* vs. Joseph H. Hand-son, Executor, &c.

IN this cause it is ordered by the court, by the Chief Justice of Robert Crawford, an attorney of this court, that the appellee, Joseph H. Handson, is not a resident of this State, and that therefore he has no agent or attorney within the State to receive service of said appeal, and that said Handson appeared to reside at Pickens in the state of Florida.

It is therefore ordered that a copy of this order be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, in this county, and that the same be published for four consecutive weeks, notifying said Joseph H. Harrison, executor, &c., that an appeal has been taken to this court from a decree of the Chancery Court of Greene county, in this cause to this court, and that he be required to appear at the next term of this court to hear the error that may be assigned in said cause, and that a copy of said order be sent by mail to 4-51 Harrison, at Pickens, Florida.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, this March 19th, 1870.

D. P. BOOTH, Clerk.

mar20-4w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary Ann Bowie, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of February, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama. All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to either of us.

MARY BOWIE, Administratrix.
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Admr.
estate MARY A. BOWIE, dec'd.

mar20-4w

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MARY BOWIE, Administratrix.
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Admr.
estate MARY A. BOWIE, dec'd.

mar20-4w

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., will be sold

On Tuesday the 29th day of March, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, at the south front door of the court house in the city of Montgomery, to the highest bidder, for cash,

50 volumes of Law Books, consisting of miscellaneous works and reports.

An office Furniture, including bookcases, writing desk, table, chairs, &c.

Also all the Law Library of the late

C. H. MITCHELL, Jr's last will of
A. B. Cantrell, dec'd.

mar14

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in favor of W. H. Walker, Alfred Reed, Sandy and Edmond Harrison, J. Durbose Bibb, T. W. Harrison and W. G. Bibb, I will offer at public sale on the first Monday in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale,

On the 3d Monday of March, 1870,

the following described real estate as the property of J. Durbose Bibb, one of the defendants, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 and east 30 feet of Lot No. 10 in Square 39 East Alabama, the residence of J. Durbose Bibb. Also, Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in Square 88, on the west side of Commerce street, with the improvements thereon. Also, Lots No. 80 and 85 occupied by Wm. B. Jones & Co., and Shaw & Co. Also, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12 Pope's Row, North Court. Also, Lots 68 and 69 in Square 3 East Alabama, with the improvements thereon. Also, a part of the west quarter of northeast quarter of section 36, east side of Alabama river, containing 156 acres more or less.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Martin & Sayre, attorneys.
Montgomery county.

The above sale has been postponed until

3d Monday in April, 1870.

mar23-

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, against the Standard Insurance Company, in favor of Thomas G. Wood against Owen Swindal, J. H. Wood, Simeon Hobby, R. E. Hobby and Thomas B. Grigg, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 1 and 7, in a plat of land on Clayton st., as shown by plat made by James Chapman, dated 1869, and now to be sold as the property of Owen Swindal.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

mar26-wds

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of February, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert S. Smith, deceased.

A I persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to

RICHARD H. ADAMS, Adm'r.
de bonis non, estate Robt. S. Smith, dec'd.

mar24-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Robert S. Smith, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 26th day of February, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert S. Smith, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

mar24-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, against the Standard Insurance Company, in favor of Thomas G. Wood against Owen Swindal, J. H. Wood, Simeon Hobby, R. E. Hobby and Thomas B. Grigg, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

On the 1st Monday in April, 1870,

at the Artesian basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The whole of the steam boiler, engine, shafting, pulleys, belting and fixtures now in the Artesian basin, and all the machinery, and the right to use the Artesian basin for the purpose of boring artesian wells, and the right to use the water of said basin, and all the rights and privileges appertaining to said Artesian basin

DRAT 18. UNION ACADEMY.

Ne qr of se qr and se qr of ne qr, of section 34 township 14 range 17, tax and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, section 36 township 14 range 17, tax and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of sw qr—section 1 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, section 2 range 13 township 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 8 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $ 12 47.

Sw qr of ne qr of nw qr of section 11 township 12 range 17, taxes and cost on each $ 3 15.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 12 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 13 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 13 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $ 12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 14 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 16 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $ 12 47.

Sw qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $5 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 18 range 13 township 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr of section 18 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $3 15.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 19 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

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Ne qr of ne qr of section 20 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 20 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 21 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

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Ne qr of ne qr of section 25 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 25 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 26 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 26 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 27 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 27 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 28 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 28 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 29 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 29 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 30 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 30 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 31 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 31 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 32 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 32 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 33 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 33 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 34 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 34 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 35 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 35 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 36 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 36 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $12 47.

DRAT 4—COUNTY HOUSE.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 9 township 16 range 19, tax and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 9 township 16 range 19, tax and cost on each $12 47.

Fraction E in section 34 township 18 range 18, tax and cost $14 35.

Fraction B (about 120 acres) of section 3 township 17 range 18; 1-3 acre cost $72 80.

Ne qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 16 range 18; tax and cost on each $13 37.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, section 9 township 16 range 18, tax and cost on each $15 27.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr—section 9 township 16 range 18; 1-3 acre, 28, tax and cost on each $12 90.

Fraction E of section 34 township 18 range 18, tax and cost $14 35.

Fraction B (about 120 acres) of section 3 township 17 range 18; 1-3 acre cost $72 80.

Ne qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 16 range 18; tax and cost on each $13 37.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, section 9 township 16 range 18, tax and cost on each $15 27.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr—section 9 township 16 range 18; 1-3 acre, 28, tax and cost on each $12 90.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, BEAT NO. 5.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 9 township 16 range 18; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 9 township 16 range 18; tax and cost on each $12 47.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 1, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 2, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8 in square 3, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 4, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 5, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 6, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 7, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 8, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 9, Peacock Plat; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in square 10, Peacock Plat; tax and cost on each $12 47.

Ne qr of ne qr and ne qr of se qr of section 1 township 16 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr of section 32 township 18 range 17, tax and cost $3 63.

Ne qr of nw qr of section 33 township 18 range 17, tax and cost $3 63.

Part of ne qr of section 21 township 14 range 17, tax and cost $14 55.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 22 township 14 range 17, tax and cost $9 60.

Se qr of ne qr of section 25 township 14 range 17, tax and cost $6 30.

Ne qr of se qr and se qr of se qr of section 34 township 14 range 17, taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 25 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 26 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $12 47.

DRAT 3—COURT HOUSE.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 7 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $4 80.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 31 township 13 range 19, tax and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 6 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 6 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 12 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 12 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 1 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 1 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 7 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 7 township 12 range 20, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 18 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 18 township 12 range 20, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 13 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 13 township 12 range 20, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 24 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 24 township 12 range 20, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 19 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 19 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 30 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 30 township 12 range 19, tax and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 25 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 25 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 24.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 36 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 36 township 12 range 19, tax and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 31 township 12 range 19; tax and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr—section 31 township 12 range 19, tax and cost on each $6 24.

Routes of Travel.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

THE QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS.

North, East and West!

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

RUN THROUGH FROM

Louisville to Nashville

ON ARRIVAL OF TRAINS FROM THE SOUTH.

CLOSE CONNECTION

Is made at LOUISVILLE with Express Trains for

Pittsburg, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

AND ALL OTHER CITIES NORTH AND EAST.

Connection is also made at LOUISVILLE with the

United States Mail Steamers,

Arriving in Cincinnati next morning in time to take early trains for the East.

The Route via Louisville to St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and the Gold fields of the far West is the very best in every respect.

Palace Sleeping Cars

RUN THROUGH ON ALL THE NIGHT TRAINS.

Baggage checked through to destination on the trains of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Through Tickets to the West

May be procured at the office of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad in Montgomery, and at all the Railroad Ticket Offices in the South.

Ask for Tickets via Louisville.

Freight Transported at Low Rates

and by quick time, by the celebrated

"Green Line," from Louisville

TO ALL POINTS.

Through Freight Arrangements Perfect from Eastern and Western Cities, and Bills of Lading given throughout.

All Claims for Loss and Damage settled promptly.

ALBERT FINK,
General Superintendent.

The Place is Open, and High Prices are Killed, by

McCoy & Coffin,

34 Court Street,

MONTGOMERY, Ala.

INCORPORATED 1859.

THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.

Capital $350,000!

J. F. BOZEMAN, President.
D. F. WILCOX, Secretary.

CONTINUES TO FURNISH PERFECT SECURITY

Against Loss or Damage by Fire!

on all kinds of Desirable property, at adequate rates, in the Southern States, to whom applications for insurance may be made. Apply to

H. KENNEWORTH,
AGENT AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Office Montgomery & Eufaula R. R. Co.,
Montgomery, Ala., March 10, 1870.

EXTENSION
and Change of Schedule.

On and after Sunday, March 13th, and until further notice, the Mail Train will be governed by the following Schedule:

Leaving Montgomery at.....2 00 P. M.
Arrive at Troy.....6 30 P. M.
Leave Troy.....6 30 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery.....10 30 A. M.

All freight consigned to Thompson's Station, depot of Troy Railroad, will be shipped on that train.

B. DUNHAM, Superintendent.

mar13

Office of the Montgomery & Kingston Air Line Railroad Company.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the charter of this Company, and the resolution to the Capital Stock of the "Montgomery & Kingston Air Line Railroad Company," will be opened for subscription on Saturday, April 9th, 1870, at the law office of the undersigned.

CHAS. McDONALD,
CHAS. TURNER,
CHAS. A. ELLIS,
Commissioners.

mar13-d&w2m

ANYONE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO HAVE A STATEMENT OF THEIR CASE TO

J. T. DREW,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Solicitor before Court of Claims, &c.

478 H Street, Washington, D. C.

mar13

R. H. Knox & Co.,

26 COURT STREET,

sept1-tf

Cotton and Corn

Can buy from one offered to the planting public. Parties wishing to use this fertilizer, if they will call on us early as possible, can secure it.

We advise planters wishing to use this fertilizer, to call on us early as possible, as we expect to sell it out early this season.

R. H. KNOX & CO.,

mar13-d&w2m

Routes of Travel.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

Western & Atlantic RAILWAY!

THE OLD RELIABLE

Passenger Route

To all Northern, Eastern and Western Cities,

Carrying Great Southern Express.

The only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A

Double Daily Through Train,

Presenting a possibility of 24 hours' detention, incident to those having but one daily train.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York

Is carried exclusively by this Line.

Through Passenger Trains Leave Atlanta

At 5:45 A. M.—5:30 P. M.

Making close connections at Kingston for

ROME, SELMA, MERIDIAN & NEW ORLEANS.

At Chattanooga with the Fast Tennessee and Georgia Railroad for all points

North and East by Lynchburg.

The Memphis and Charleston for

CANTON, MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS

And Points West.

The Nashville and Chattanooga for

Nashville, all Points North, East and West.

Passengers by this route have choice of Twenty-six different routes from

ATLANTA TO NEW YORK.

Pullman's Traveling Palaces

On all Night Trains.

THE BEST EATING HOUSES IN THE COUNTRY.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

Finely Furnished Cars Well Heated & Ventilated.

Quick Time and Sure Connections.

Tickets for sale at all Ticket offices for points reached by this line.

Fare Same as by other routes.

Baggage Checked Through.

☞ We do not advertise our Confidence. Their experiment and existence do that.

Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad.

A. D. BREED, Lessee.

SCHEDULE OF TRAINS:

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 30th, 1870. TRAINS will run as follows:—

Mail Train leaves selma at	8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Selma	1:00 P. M.
Accommodation Train leaves Selma at	4:00 P. M.
Arrive at Selma	11:00 A. M.
Thro' Freight will leave Selma	4:00 P. M.
Arrive at Selma	7:15 P. M.

Mail Trains will run daily. Sunday included, connecting closely with trains on Western and Atlantic Railroad at Kingston for all points North, South and East, and Selma and Rome Railroad for Selma and Meridian.

The Accommodation Train will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The Through Freight will run tri-weekly, leaving Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Rome Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight to Charleston goes through without break of bulk.

Through Tickets to all important points.

This road runs through the finest cotton belt in the State which braver the great coal and iron fields.

R. D. BARNETT, General Sup't.
M. STANTON, Assistant Sup't.

RAILROAD GUIDE.

Montgomery and West Point Mail.

Leave Montgomery.....8:00 A. M.
Arrive at.....6 P. M.
Accommodation—Leave Montgomery.....4:45 P. M.
Arrive at.....9:45 A. M.

Montgomery and Mobile Mail.

Leave Montgomery, February 16, 1869.)
Arrive at Mobile.....8:10 P. M.
Going North—Leave Mobile at.....7:30 A. M.
Arrive at Montgomery.....2 P. M.

Montgomery and Eufaula.

Leave Montgomery.....2 P. M.
Arrive at Mitchell's.....5:40 P. M.
Leave Mitchell's.....6 P. M.
Arrive at Montgomery.....9:40 A. M.

mch24-tf

Choice Fertilizer.

THAT JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Patapsco Guano,

Having no Superior as a Manure.

We have just received, and in store, a full supply for our customers and dealers in the present year, for cash, or city acceptances *Dat. Oct. next.*

The article has proved so very satisfactory to those who have used it, that comment is unnecessary.

Parties desiring to purchase, will call as early as practicable and have their orders.

H. P. LEE & CO., Agents.

jan23-dcodawtmm

Montgomery.

To Merchants, Planters —AND— *WHOLESALE BUYERS.*

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,

102 Commerce Street,

Montgomery, Ala.

Are now Receiving Additional Shipments of

PROVISIONS, Groceries, PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

Liquors,

—ALSO—

On Consignment, in store, for sale,

100 Bags A A Phosphor Peruvian GUANO
100 Bags ammoniated superphosphate Guano
100 bags Zelie' bone phosphate Guano
100 barrels Patapsco Guano.

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,
102 Commerce st.

A Consignment of "Peeler and Dickson's" genuine, celebrated COTTON SEED, in store.

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,
102 Commerce st.

A Consignment of 50 hogsheads Peach Orchard COAL.

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,
102 Commerce st.

NOW ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

100 bags RIO COFFEE
100 hogsheads BULK MEATS
100 hogsheads SUGAR.

A. & H. STRASSBURGER,
102 Commerce st.

Mr. L. H. Dexter—Dear Sir: Please forward us immediately, another supply of your valuable Female Regulator. I find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have sold more of it than any other medicine in our store.

Very respectfully,
BRUNER & ALEXANDER.

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in recommending to the trade, Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, believing it to be a good and reliable remedy for disease for which it is recommended.

Clark, Lockhart & Atlanta, Ga.
Frank Lawton & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. Langdon, Atlanta, Ga.
Wm. Brown & Co., Augusta, Ga.

State of Georgia, Troup county.

This is to certify that I have examined the recipe of Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator, and, as a medical man, pronounce it to be a valuable remedy in cases of prolapsus and for the treatment of all the diseases of females for which it is recommended.

This December 21, 1869. J. E. BEASLEY, M. D.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

BLOUNT, WEATHERLY & CO.,

And for sale by

J. O. PATTON,
H. HITT,
POLLARD & METCALF,
LITTLE & HOUSE,
W. A. MARTIN,
J. L. WARD,
JONES & CARY.

jan16-dyd

Galen's Head Brewery

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between 2d and 3d,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1852 and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky 1867, for the manufacture of all grades of the various and quarantee organic of both sexes, from early errors, excesses, abuse, secret diseases, sickness in all its forms, nervousness, weakness, etc., and the only Medical Publication containing 60 large pages and 125 prescriptions without medicine, and of treating advice on marriage, &c., which every man, married or single, should have. Sent to any address, in a sealed envelope, for 25 cents. Address the author, DR. A. SMITH, No. 2 Worrall street, New York.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus save $50 to $100.

WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES.

DR. A. SMITH'S WATER CURE.

The Medical Institute is located on the eastern shore of Canadaigua Monumain, in a most delightful and healthy locality, with all the appliances of the Water Cure, and is now open for the reception of patients. Those seeking health will find this a pleasant home. Terms moderate. Address

A. SMITH, M. D., Watkinsville, Ga.
Refers correct.

jan26-3m

The "Vermont Spring" Water,

IS NOW celebrated as a remedy for Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, and the worst forms of Cutaneous Diseases, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, and all Impurities of the Blood.

The bottles are marked:—Vermont Spring, Saxe Holm, Shelburne, Vt."

For sale by the principal Druggists.

Pamphlets containing the most eminent physicians and others, sent free.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
170 William street, New York
H. H. VOORHEES, agent.

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A BSOLUTE DIVORCES legally obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country; legal advice on all matters; collections made; business entrusted to us will receive prompt attention; no charges until divorce obtained. Business confidential. Offices 320 Broadway, New York.

M. HOUK, Attorney.

jan16-dyd

AMERICAN TACK COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Copper, Suedes Iron and Common Cut TACKS.

Also TUBS, Cheese and Finishing Nails. Brads, Patent Rivets, Burrs, &c. Factory at the New York and Harlem Railroad Depot, Chambers street, New York. Factory, Fairhaven, Mass.

jan16-dyd

R. W. OFFUTT & CO.,

NEWS DEALERS

—AND—

Stationers,

21-2 Perry Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Latest Newspaper and Periodicals; also, a fresh supply of Books, Paper, Pens and Ink, &c., always on hand.

Dr. J. Bradfield's

Female Regulator!

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

This valuable Medicine is prepared for women exclusively, and to be used by them only. It is adapted especially to those cases where the womb is disordered, and will overcome any irregularity in the "menses," even when such cases acquire a supposed incurable character. At times last are very rare, the FEMALE REGULATOR will always restore the appearance of nature. A check of the "monthly courses" from cold, fright, fever of mind or the causes, it acts like a charm, by restoring the circulation in every instance. It is a powerful remedy for pain in the small of the back and "lower stomach," flushes of heat, dizziness of the head, weakness, loathing of food, fits, and general restlessness. Taken in time, all these symptoms pass away immediately, without injury to the constitution. Frequently, however, the proper remedy is not applied in time, the disease becomes chronic, and the foundation is laid for many serious evils in the constitution of the woman. The next "term" comes around and the same "chain" or perhaps the "entire" will appear. There will be some unaccountable disease, such as "falling of the womb," or some of the natural functions of the system become sallow, bowels constipated, appetite capricious, and a general feeling of treading nothing pains in the head, weight in the lower portion of the body, with a dull, heavy, tired palpitations of the heart, pallor, exhaustion, sinking spells, and all the horrors of a shattered nervous system, the loss of appetite, pain in the left breast, and sometimes a cough, which is often mistaken for consumption. Every one is subject to one or more of the above symptoms, but females of highly nervous temperament, delicate constitution, and refined sensibility, will scarcely escape the whole train of evils, unless they use the FEMALE REGULATOR. Many of the above symptoms are the precursors of "change of life," which is a critical period with females of from forty-five to fifty years of age, and which, if neglected in the beginning, may result in insanity, consumption, or some other fatal disease. Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator will be found to be a safe and sure remedy for all the above and many other diseases peculiar to females. Explicit directions, with each bottle, how to use it in all cases. Every woman, married or single, should have a bottle. Sold by druggists generally.

Prepared only by DR. J. BRADFIELD, Practical Chemist and Druggist, ATLANTA, GA.

TESTIMONIALS.

Thomson, Ala., Nov. 21, 1868.

Dr. J. Bradfield—Dear Sir: Please forward us immediately, another supply of your valuable Female Regulator. I find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have sold more of it than any other medicine in our store.

Very respectfully,
BRUNER & ALEXANDER.

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Wm. Brown & Co., Augusta, Ga.

State of Georgia, Troup county.

This is to certify that I have examined the recipe of Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator, and, as a medical man, pronounce it to be a valuable remedy in cases of prolapsus and for the treatment of all the diseases of females for which it is recommended.

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THE Undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that the above well-known establishment has been refitted throughout.

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Alabama Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers—Peace and Prosperity to All Men!"

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870. NO. 13.

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County Conventions.

Rumors, wh ch are, we hope, baseless, reach us that efforts are making already in several counties to assemble primary meetings for the purpose of electing several important offices to perform, whenever they are held. They elect delegates to the State nominating convention. They make the nominations for legislative candidates. They may also elect delegates to the district conventions, which are to nominate congressional candidates.

None of this work should be done hastily or too soon, and all of it should not, perhaps, be entrusted to the decision of a single convention. To do any of it now, is to do it prematurely and at the risk of doing it badly.

The time and place of holding the State convention have been determined by the State Executive committee, but the official call for its assembly will not likely be issued for some time yet. The basis of representation in the convention has not been officially promulgated, nor the quota of each county in it been authoritatively declared. It probably requires the county organizations to wait a preliminary action by the State Executive committee.

There is no necessity for haste in holding these conventions, and the probability is that all hold now would have motives and do acts which would be condemned by a majority, if not a majority of the mass of Republican voters. Indeed, we seriously doubt the desire, on the part of those who are looking to a seat in these county conventions, to have representated in them, or to have express-ed by them the will, of the voting masses, who have no selfish interests in these primary assemblies, to give expression to their preference in regard to nominations. Such appearance of it is a gross scheming, and has apparently more reference to the aspirations of men whose selfishness exercis their merit, than to the real interests of the party or the wishes of the popular vote.

Every farmer and farm hand is just now busy planting, and has little time to spare to attend county conventions. The great agricultural class would not, upon short notice, could not, be fully and fairly represented, and the result would be selection of the best men, both for county candidates and for delegates to district and State conventions, and a nomination to responsible and conscientious duties to be left to the decision of the political leaders and aspirants of the central villages.

We want and advise delay, to the last moment practicable, in holding these conventions. The people need to talk among themselves about what is best to be done, and above all things, ought to take time to select by the most scrutinizing process the men who are to be entrusted to carry out their wishes. The Executive committee of the State will notify the people in due time, in regard to holding the county conventions in ample time for them to do their work wisely and cautiously. Should over zealous individuals attempt to forestall popular expression, by rushing on their close corporation concerns, they will succeed in working up a disgust and a very bitter mess of disappointment. The will of the Republican party is to be uttered and obeyed in the selection of men for nominations as well as in the struggle for election. Let no man, therefore, or set of men, presume to substitute their plots for the popular voice. The attempt will fail.

The Sherman-Wilson Letter.

General William T. Sherman has written to Senator Wilson, chairman of the Military Committee, a lengthy letter, in which he goes for the Logan army reduction bill as now reported. The policy-thing he writes, it is strong, plain and, from his stand-point, well argued. He objects to every provision of Logan's bill, except the one which abolishes brevet rank.

He denies that the proportion of officers to army strength in the water in the United States than in the leading nations of Europe. He says it is very much less. He asserts also that every officer now in commission is necessary to the military efficiency of the army. He seriously objects to the clause of the bill which prohibits a retired officer, on half pay, to hold civil office. In regard to the assertion, that the changes proposed by the Logan bill will reduce army expenses, he charges that it is without foundation, and declares emphatically that the bill will add a half million to the present expenses. His own pay, he considers small enough and is not in the least inclined to have it made less.

This is the substance of the General's letter, and it constitutes a very forcible argument *a militare*. With all due respect to his thorough acquaintance with military matters, and with the highest admiration of his soldierly ability and achievements, we modestly submit that he has omitted to consider the only question upon which the reduction of the army should turn. That is, has the United States any particular necessity for a considerable standing army at all? We think not. A very few regiments would suffice to do every necessary military act for our government. With a sensible and humane Indian policy, the frontiers would be safer than now, and we trust that the day has passed forever when troops will be required to sustain the civil authorities within the States. In case of a foreign war, even the present establishment would not be so much as a nucleus for the great armies the country would need for her defence, and which would have to be raised in future, as they were during the rebellion, from her patriotic workshops, fields and firesides. The regular army is not the instrument which awes foreign governments into healthy respect for the power of this government. It is their knowledge that her free, brave sons will, in the twinkling of an eye, rush to arms to defend her rights and avenge her wrongs. We are safe from aggression and insult because of what we can do, and not because the bayonets of a few regiments of regulars are kept burnished.

We do not commend or approve any act that bears the reproach of ingratitude to the army or its officers. While the army exists and its officers are in commission, we would be ashamed to see a policy of stinginess adopted in fixing their pay and allowances. The country is not, however, under obligation to support any man for life, unless she use him for life, or for that entire part of life in which a man can support himself and perhaps for the relinquishment of it. If the principle of gratitude is to take the form of lifelong pay to army officers, whether needful or not, it ought surely to be extended to the great host of soldiers who saved the nation. Yet Gen. Sherman does well, that the Union, to secure the Union

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Why Not!

Why would not Daniel Pratt, of Autauga, be a good candidate for Governor?—Mob.

If this question were put without reference to politics and parties, there could be only one answer from all who know Daniel Pratt. He would make not only a good candidate, but an able ruler, so far as the highest qualities of manhood contribute to that end; but considering the *Mail's* question with reference to a candidacy of the Democratic party, we see many objections to Mr. Pratt. He is a 'damned Yankee," and orthodox Democrats detest Yankees. He is a "carpet-bagger," and carpet-baggers are odious to the true Democracy. He is a laborer with his own hands, a mechanic—has been a "bircing operative"—which is, being Democratically interpreted, a "mudsill," "essentially a slave," something that stinks in the delicate nostrils of the "chivalry." Then, lastly, as to superable objection to Mr. Pratt, as a Democratic candidate, is his fine sense and uniform respect for law. He would not be sufficiently vigilant and earnest in "hasting up the government." He is too decent to blackguard opponents on account of political differences; too kind to concentrate his ability and energy in a war upon the struggling colored men of the State. Altogether, we can't think of a more utterly unfit man for Democratic candidacy.

To the Point.

The XVth Amendment declares suffrage to be the right of every citizen. Now comes Senator Morton with a bill which, if passed, as it ought to be, into law, gives that right vitality and security. To interfere with a voter's exercise of the suffrage, in any manner whatever, direct or indirect, is made by Senator Morton's proposed bill a crime. The courts of the United States are to have jurisdiction of such crime.

This is a good law. There can be scarcely a doubt that the judges of the national courts will see justice done to any voter whose ballot right has been outraged, and only a few applications of imprisonment for six months and fine of one thousand dollars," will be required to teach enemies of free and fair voting that their assessment won't pay. Whenever the full vote of the people is fairly polled, according to the judgment and political wishes of each voter, we have no fear that the result will be disastrous to free government. As soon as every citizen feels that the law will protect him in the expression of his individual will; that the intimidator and oppresser can has just as many scholars now on the benches of its political schools as can be graduated with some profit and profit to them. Our own uneducated citizens, white and black, who are with and of us, have the first and highest claims upon every effort the nation can put forth for their improvement and profession, and it is the nation's duty to exert both its means and intellect to satisfy these claims. We are not of opinion that the cause of human rights will be promoted, or the interests of the humbler citizens be promoted, by increasing the number of those who require more or less of support and guardianship. The acquisition of San Domingo would make just such an increase.

Financially, the acquisition is not advisable. People in debt do not better their credit by speculative purchase of property for which they have neither need nor use. Two or three millions of dollars, which is probably less than the job would consume finally, will make a more desirable showing placed to the credit of the sinking fund, than applied to the purchase of President Baez and his kin-klux mob. To copy that grandiloquent West Indian's sentimental rhetoric,—"In the name of God and economy, amen"—we don't want San Domingo any way. After the island has taken a few more lessons in government from the United States, which she can do independently as well as jointly, and has reached the conclusion that a place in the Union is worth more to her than to it, it will be time enough to consider her annexation.

Public Buildings for Montgomery.

We print below the text of a bill introduced into the United States Senate on March 30th, by Senator Warner, to provide for the erection of a building for the use and accommodation of the United States Courts and other offices in Montgomery. One hundred thousand dollars could not be better expended. The rents now paid for offices in the postal, internal revenue departments of the government would soon amount to the sum, and the government have nothing to show for the expenditure except the paper receipts. It is also worthy of consideration that the rented property used by the public officers, has none of the convenience or safety which is desirable, and lacks the respectability which comports with the dignity and greatness of the government. It is necessary in the interest of the Union that the United States courts held in a cockloft, in a city whose best courts occupy a commodious and handsome building. Self respect as a people the nation to be less liberal in providing suitable buildings for the transaction of its business. We hope Senator Morton's bill will pass. It has been read twice and is now in the hands of the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A Bill to provide for a building, suited to the use of the post office, the land and revenue officers, and the United States officers of the United States, in the city of Montgomery, Ala.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed a suitable building, fire-proof, at Montgomery, Alabama, for the accommodation in the custody of the post office, United States circuit and district courts, and internal revenue offices, and for this purpose there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall cause plans and specifications to be made so that no expenditure shall be made or authorized for the full completion of said building beyond the amount herein appropriated. *Provided*, That no money hereby appropriated shall be used or applied for the purposes mentioned until a title in fee to the land for the site of such building shall be vested in the United States, and until the State shall also duly release and relinquish to the United States the right of way in any and all streets, alleys, and the property of the United States that may be occupied by the building and the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof.

Connecticut Election.

Connecticut has been carried by the Democracy. We will not say that we would not have preferred a Republican victory, for we would, but we will say sincerely that our regrets over the Democratic success have more reference to the vanquished.

It will be seen from the statements of the *Herald* correspondence which we republish, that the general impression before the election was that the Democrats would carry the State, on account of the failure of the Republican party to poll its full vote. The result was not a surprise, nor it is, in the true sense, a victory to Connecticut Republicans. There was nothing at stake to induce or excite Republicans to a vigorous contest, either locally or nationally, and the event really means nothing more than that the people of Connecticut cared very little which of the two gentlemen, English or Ingersoll, became Governor for the next year. Whenever any issue worth the pains and trouble of a determined struggle occurred in the future, the Republican party will take control, as it has done in the past few years—as it did for Grant, for members of Congress; for the XVth of Amendment. Republicans feel no serious disappointment, therefore, at the present result, and in one view of it, the apparent success of Democracy may have a good effect in the hint it gives extremists that temperance is a good thing in politics as well as in the use of whisky.

We have said that we regret this Democratic victory more in the interests of Democrats, than of the country or the party. We mean it. Feeling that no damage is done the power and prestige of national Republicanism by this slight aberration of Connecticut from the path of strict duty, we would not get angry to see good, quiet Democrats enjoy a smile of satisfaction over the scant and meaningless victory. They have had so little to amuse them for years now, that it were cruel to begrudge them this little bit of fun, if their rejoicing ended the matter.

Northern Democrats, as a mass, and sensible, thinking Democrats at the South know well how little they have won in the Nutmeg State, and will not set the fact in their gratulations; but there is a class of so-called Democrats in this section who know nothing politically except the bitterness of their own unfortunate spirits. They are conscious that success with them would be tantamount to revolution of the government and destruction of their opponents. Victory and revenge are Siamese twins in their creed. Fear is their only motive and force the only law they obey or enforce. Such will be likely to interpret the Democratic success in Connecticut by their own political dictionary, and will take heart to renew the crimes and hates which had almost been rubbed out of them. They will temporarily come again to the lead of the Democratic rush here, and the struggle between law and Republicanism of the one part and Democracy and destruction of the other part will have to be repeated in some of its dangerous phases. The peace that seemed assured for all good citizens will perhaps be disturbed by the venomous words and reckless deeds of these ambitious malcontents. The day of reconciliation will be postponed and the voice of mercy hushed by the stern demands of rigid justice. We may be mistaken. Returning sense and prudence may have asserted their sway, yet the numerous reports, from all parts of the State, of political murders which shock the heart, are not encouraging evidence. Apprehensions that it will rouse and madden the slumbering passions of the worst elements of society, and thus reached the conclusion, of the good men of that party to control them, make us regret that enough Connecticut Republicans failed to vote, to give the Democrats a chance to simulate actual victory.

The Tuskaloosa Shooting Affair.

We have kept silence in regard to this matter, up to the present moment, for the reason that an impartial statement of the facts, which would enable one to form a fair opinion of the guilt of the parties in it, has not yet been received. Smith and Hall did not shoot at each other until they were wounded; an innocent bystander was killed; Smith and Vaughan, the latter having taken no part in the affray, have been arrested, are the facts definitely known. All beyond this is mere *ex-parte* assertion by the friends of Mr. Hall. It is impossible, considering this legal as a disconnected occurrence, to determine which of the two combatants is most to blame. Certain it is that the laws of Alabama have been grossly violated—that crime has been committed, and is undoubtedly committed—but we are so far not warranted in publicly excusing or condemning either of the parties whose hands and passions have made them criminals. We have full confidence in the ability of the courts of Tuskaloosa county to deal with the matter, and are not prepared to say positively that Mr. Randolph is legally culpable in his connection with this lamentable street fight, but we know we yet see the evidence that Smith's life was the only thing to blame for it. Until a fair report of the incidents of the affray reaches us, we shall express no opinion upon those points, less injustice be thereby done to either of the principals.

The circumstances precedent and the moral responsibility for this outrage against the peace and dignity of the State, are different considerations. The former are well known to every Alabamian and add to fix the latter surely where it belongs. For years Mr. Randolph has induced the faculties of passion and a remarkable talent for vituperation to wound the feelings, injure the reputation and arouse the passions of fellow citizens. No consideration for age, sex, virtue, position, private happiness or public weal has checked the wild flow of his intemperance of his speech. Only political disagreement and partisan bigotry have inspired his venomous attacks. The people will have to bear the responsibility of the result. Governor Lindsay, however, as an officer does her office and while Mr. Randolph can, read the files of the *Monitor*, he must and will feel, if his heart be not harder than flint, that his incendiary editorials were the dread explosive that drove the missile of death through poor Byrd's brain. His conscience tells him now, and will through life bine in his affrighted ear, that his malicious sentences were designed and uttered for the express purpose of inflicting wrong upon the feelings of his fellow men. He knew that the end would be bloody, whenever he reached, by his denunciations, the heart of a foe whose anger might exceed his self-control. He knew that his personal safety depended entirely upon the patience and long suffering of his victims. Long exemption from retaliation emboldened, instead of restraining his violence. The murders his words instigated left him unscathed in body, and instead of seeking to calm the devil of rage he had raised among his ignorant followers, he made it more terrible and fiercer crimes. The present melancholy occurrence has brought the consequences of his mad counsels home to him. He has slain Unless God signs fail. Governor English will be re-elected to a position which he now holds, and from which he would have gladly taken final leave a few years ago. His triumph at this time will be a fatal one to the perpetuation of legislative ...

General Grant and the Public Debt.

On September 1, 1865, our public debt, according to the statement of the Treasury Department, amounted to two billion seven hundred and fifty-two million eight hundred and fifty-two thousand eight million dollars, the highest point it ever reached, either before or after the war. Andy Johnson was then filling the office as President, and General Grant, commanding the armies, was engaged in crushing them and returning them to the pursuits of peace and taking them from the national pay rolls as rapidly as possible. Alexander, Dick Taylor and Howell Cobb's armies had been disbanded months before, and Kirby Smith's one, the last of the Confederate, was soon on their way to their homes or Mexico. By December, 1865, the debt was reduced necessary to paroling the rebel soldiers and disbanding our own was paid up, and the Secretary of the Treasury Grant's promptness became plainly notable in the reduction of the rebellion of the debt. The next three months still, from December, 1865, to March, 1866, were, of course, to be largely expended in the immense reduction of forces, then. Grant, of course, could have no influence upon public finances outside of the army and navy, and Johnson was glad to get their way to their homes or Mexico. By March, 1866, the debt was reduced to one hundred and fifty-six millions, a reduction of thirteen millions, then seven millions, then twelve millions, and then nine millions, the most rapid reduction of the debt ever known. The next month's report indicated a reduction of nine millions more, but the next month's report indicated a reduction of thirteen millions more, then millions, then twelve millions, then seven millions, then nine millions, somewhat of a fluctuation, to be sure, but the general tendency was on up to the end of the year, when, with all the usual monthly report, issued on the 1st inst., which would indicate a still further reduction of the public debt during the year of many millions more. Thus the soldier of the south, who understood the situation, and who would not be spared in quelling the rebellion, has demonstrated the fact, even from the start, that he was as much opposed to surrender and command disbanding the armies, "while peace" was declared by the authorities of the country must be followed forward from the payment of the debt imposed by the rebellion. He has been twitted with "carpet-bagger" and "radical President; but if it is his extravagance that you choose to blame, he will with old Abe, in relation to the Bourbon that the same Democrats will now publicly declare that other high officials had more of the same extravagance, and especially that Wm. and Wm. Walker, the candidates for vogue among our State and municipal ...

Of the new Texas U. S. Senators, Morgan C. Hamilton is a Democrat and full term, was born in Alabama, 1809. He lived in Texas since 1837, and not only is not prominent. J. W. Flanagan is a Democrat, born in Ireland in 1809, emigrated to Texas since 1847. He was a member of the Texas Legislature some time since.

Montgomery.

GOLD AT PAR!

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M. A. ...

Old Stand of Jas. Fountain.

Buggies & Harness,

100 doz. Mule Bridles, Gent's Sole-leather Trunks, Ladies' Saratoga Trunks, Covers for Trunks, Leather Valises, Bags, Satchels, Whips, Collars, Hames, Children's Carriages, &c., &c.

R. S. SEMMES,

42 Market street.

Immigration.

...PERS appointed by His Excellency the Governor of Alabama Commissioner of Immigration, I am prepared to receive and forward all persons coming to Georgia as a stand-point, after finishing the necessary preliminary arrangements. I will meet all immigrants at Atlanta, and will receive all letters of inquiry, advice, or assistance for homesteads. Contracts for labor will be negotiated, if desired. I will make under the supervision of the Governor of Alabama, sections 1870, for terms not exceeding five years, with parties who may desire to purchase homesteads. Persons coming to Georgia will have to be accompanied with the memory of $10 to pay charges, for each person required. In order to secure the prompt forwarding of immigrants, I will make arrangements with the Railroad Companies, by which persons from Europe that I have made the necessary contracts for, will be forwarded to Atlanta, Georgia, on Letters of Credit, which I will issue under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1870, for terms not exceeding one year, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and their orders with the accurate description of the persons to whom they are delivered, and the amount of charges they are willing to pay. All orders have to be made out in my office, and will be sent to the Land Office, Atlanta, Georgia, where persons

Weekly State Journal.

Senator Spencer on the Admission of Georgia.

The Senate having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 1830) to admit the State of Georgia to representation in the Congress of the United States, Mr. Spencer said:

Mr. President: Impelled by an earnest desire to do my whole duty as a servant of the people, representing in part one of the reconstructed or seceding States, I have endeavored, so far as my ability would permit, to closely analyze the reasonings which have been advanced by honorable Senators in opposition to imposing fundamental conditions upon the States of Virginia and Mississippi. The debates upon the admission of those States were able and eloquent, and I gave them careful attention, with the especial view of being governed in my vote by a sense of justice, as well to the governments as to the people. But, Mr. President, upon a review of the whole subject, and while yielding the highest respect to the opinions of my colleagues of the Senate who differ with me upon this question, I am deeply impressed with the fact that Congress is fully and amply justified in the course adopted, enacting from those States guarantees which I insist the public safety imperatively demands.

I can, therefore, Mr. President—how the American people, always generous and magnanimous, may, under such inspiration, have been heretofore guided in their charity, and thus unwittingly wrung the body politic, or preserving it—but the wounds of war to quickly, the final but decisive issue that the recipients of this national generosity would kindly and gratefully accept it in the spirit in which it was offered.

But, Mr. President, I contend that our generosity has been mistaken, and protective of almost irreparable mischief and that our original good intentions and desires have been practically frustrated by unappreciated and barren of those good results which it was reasonably expected would have arisen therefrom. When the war closed by the subjection of the armed forces of the rebellion, and while yet the ground was moist with the blood of our brothers martyred in the cause of the Union, the universal sentiment of the country was for peace, forgiveness, deprecating the harsh measures of revenge; and contrary to the precedent of all revolutions, we yielded by common consent the punishment to person and property.

It is well authenticated, and cannot be reasonably controverted, that this was more than was expected by the rebellious element to the government and the Unionists of the South, it has been a matter of surprise to us that he has seen fit to oppose its admission four or five of the Senate. Participating largely in the Alabama which passed upon the admission of Virginia and Mississippi, I was unprepared, in part participation of his course, that the State of Alabama, having four out of six Republican members of Congress, gave a small majority toward the election of Gen. Grant, and were considered by the loyal element, far beyond doubt and permissible, just from my future political changes, and that, therefore, those facts are to be this as "substantial evidence of the change of sentiment in the State, and of the proper judgment upon the questions which are at issue?"

Now, Mr. President, the very reasons given by my colleague [Mr. Warner] to me with which to confirm his argument. No; on the contrary, he has himself furnished the strongest reasons why the Senate should refuse to admit any members of Congress [Mr. Warner] that the only sentiment which never changes is the hostility, arrogance and vindictiveness of the enemies of the Republican party in Alabama; that we hold the State by a slender thread; that we are being depleted every day by party dissensions and hampered by weak, timid officials, who having been elevated to power by the force of the loyal element, are now overawed by the threats of this very sentiment which she honorably Senator says has changed."

It is this very "change," Mr. President, that I am anxious to guard against; this "change" which has inexplicably come over the spirit of the dreams of my honorable colleague. I feel constrained almost to apologize for this boldness; and, for my honorable colleague was not always of his present opinions, nor yet so eloquent over the virtues and the views on this "sentiment" which he urges we are endeavoring to degrade. If the counsel of the disloyal governed were alone indispensable in the State of Alabama, I am satisfied that neither he nor I would be here to-day, and in turn belied I feel confident he would acquiesce for this branch of the governed are those who have no sympathy with the Union; while, on the contrary, those governing are the representatives of the very principles which Congress, by providing fundamental conditions, is endeavoring to sustain. The distinction I draw is plain and obvious. I favor protection to those now governing the Southern States, the Unionists. My desire is to strengthen them to maintain a loyal government, not to assist the rebellious element to oust this loyal government, and to weaken if possible in the Senate, the mischievous sentimentality to the injury of the country.

My honorable colleague, in answer to an inquiry from the honorable Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Drake,] stated that South Carolina was cured of her rebellious and her inability to abide and had adopted a constitution allowing universal political equality, and when, as one of the first State in the Union to put a colored man upon the supreme bench. Now, Mr. President, I ask whether or not the league is prepared to say that this free constitution and the act of placing a colored man upon the supreme bench of South Carolina are the results of a change of sentiment upon the part of the gaulifiers and precipitators; whether those four brothers martyred in the cause of the Union, the universal sentiment of the country was for peace, forgiveness, deprecating the harsh measures of revenge; and contrary to the precedent of all revolutions, we yielded by common consent the punishment to person and property.

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It is this very "change," Mr. President, that I am anxious to guard against; the

per cent.; on the gross amount of sales of manufacturers, a tax not to exceed one half of one per cent.; on contractors for house license not to exceed building, a for each, ten dollars; on fancy and sign painters, for each, a license not to exceed ten dollars; on each livery stable, a license not to exceed twenty-five dollars; on all gift enterprises or devices of any kind for throwing of dice, where pay is required, a license not to exceed twenty-five dollars; on every raffle, a tax not to exceed ten dollars; on all other items, persons and occupations, subject to State tax, not to exceed the amount taxed by the latter.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the city council, or the mayor or each alderman acting for mayor, shall be and are hereby vested *ex-officio* with, and may exercise in said city all the powers and authority that belong to justices of the peace by the laws of this State; and the marshal of said city shall be *ex-officio* a constable, and be vested with, and exercise all the powers and authority of other constables of the State; and the said mayor, aldermen and marshal, shall be liable, respectively, to the same penalties and restrictions as are imposed by the laws of the State upon the several offices with which they are invested; and the sheriff of the county of Lee, and all ministerial officers, shall obey the mandate of said city council of Opelika or mayor, or aldermen acting for mayor, and truly and faithfully execute the warrants or processes committed to them for service, according to the mandate; and it is made the duty of the jailer of said county of Lee to receive all prisoners committed for violations of the laws of the State, by warrants of the said city council, or mayor, or alderman acting for mayor; and the person or persons so committed, safely keep confined in close jail until delivered thence by due course of law; and that said city council shall have power to fix the fees and salaries of the mayor, the clerk, marshal and treasurer, and the manner in which the same are to be paid.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the male inhabitants of the said city of Opelika shall be exempt from working on roads and highways out of the corporate limits of said city, but the streets and highways within said limits shall be kept in repair by said city, and for the purpose of keeping the same in good order, the said city council is hereby authorized to appropriate all, or so much of the poll tax mentioned in section twelve (12) of this act, as will be sufficient for that purpose; *Provided*, That the person so taxed may relieve himself of said tax by working on said streets and highways for four days, under the direction and control of the marshal of the city.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor to preside and keep order at all meetings of the city council, and to take a general superintendence of the affairs of the city, and especially to see that all laws, ordinances and rules of council are observed and enforced. He shall call extra meetings of the council whenever, in his judgment, the interest of the city may require it; he may hear and determine upon all minor causes for violation of the ordinances and by-laws, and may receive such fees and salary, if any, as may be prescribed by the city council. In the absence or inability to act of the mayor, the council shall elect one of their own number as mayor *pro tempore*, who shall discharge the duties of mayor, and be entitled to the emoluments and benefits of said office until the mayor return, or his inability is removed. Two aldermen may call a meeting of the city council; the mayor and three aldermen, or four aldermen, shall form a quorum for business.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the said city council shall have power to cause, between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of April, an assessment to be made every year by the clerk of the same, to whom it shall be the duty of every person liable to tax within the corporate limits of said city, to report and declare under oath, or by affirmation, every item of property, occupation or business subject to tax in which he or she is interested, together with a fair statement of its valuation on the fifteenth (15th) day of March, in the same manner and with the same restrictions as apply to the regular State and county assessments of the State; and if any person fail or refuse to so give in his or her assessment list, or in the judgment of the clerk, place an unfair valuation on property returned, or makes an unfair statement of the business reported, it shall be the duty of the clerk to assess the same at what he believes to be its fair value or true statement, and likewise to assess all property whose owner or owners may not be known. In the case of real estate, the said city council shall elect two experienced and discreet freeholders resident within the city, who, together with the clerk of said council, shall constitute a board of assessors, any two of whom shall have power to act, and who, between the fifteenth day of March and the fifteenth day of April, shall examine in person all the real estate of whatever kind, situated in the corporate limits of the city, and assess the cash valuation thereof on the fifteenth day of March, together with the names of the owners of the real estate so assessed. The board of assessors, before beginning the assessment, shall sign before the mayor the following affidavit, to-wit: "We solemnly swear to discharge, to the best of our abilities, without fear or favor, the duties of assessors of real estate within the corporate limits of the city of Opelika, for the year ——, and that we will make a fair, equal and impartial valuation of said real estate, and a faithful return thereof." The compensation to be allowed the assessors shall be determined by the city council, at the time of electing the same in each year. Upon the return by the clerk, and by the board of assessors, of the assessments hereinbefore provided for one and all, to the city council, the mayor shall cause at least ten days' notice to be publicly given at the post office and other points, and in the newspapers, that the assessments for the current year are closed, and shall in said notice appoint the time when the council will proceed to hear and determine upon all the complaints which may be made against such assessments; and it shall be the duty of said council to correct errors and supply omissions or deficiencies, and when the same has been passed upon by said council and certified by the mayor, the said assessment shall have the force and effect of a judgment and execution, and may be collected by levy and sale.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That all taxes on poll, personal property and real estate, shall be collected annually, and at such times as the city council may determine of each year, and taxes on merchandise sales, and all other taxes not already specified above, shall be collected quarterly on the first day of May, August, November and February of every year; all licenses are due and collectable from the issuance of the same.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That the city council shall be, and is hereby invested with power and authority to widen, extend or close any street or part of any street or alley which, in their judgment, should be widened, extended or closed, for the general good or convenience of the public, and make such disposition of such streets or parts of streets or alleys so closed, or in case of extending or widening such streets, make such terms with the owners encroached upon, either by gift or purchase, as they may mutually agree upon, but in case of disagreement, or when said owners may be lunatics, infants, non-residents or unknown persons, then the mayor shall apply to the clerk of the circuit court of Lee county for a writ of *ad quod damnum*, to be directed to the sheriff of said county, commanding him to summon a jury of seven freeholders of said county residing in the body contiguous to the city of Opelika, and outside of said city, to appear at a stated place, on a day named, not less than ten days from the date of the writ, and then to proceed, under oath to be administered by said sheriff, to assess, under the direction of said sheriff, the value of the lands claimed; and the said jury shall, after viewing the premises and hearing testimony pro and con, render a verdict, which may be done by a simple majority; *Provided, nevertheless*, That the said application shall be made in writing, and that the writ shall state the lands required, and the names of the owners, respectively, if known, and that written notice shall be served upon said owners, if known or found, of such applications, and the day and place of convening the jury of arbitration. After said jury shall have rendered their verdict, it shall be endorsed on the writ by them, and shall assess the damages of each proprietor severally, and the sheriff shall thereupon return the writ so endorsed to the clerk of the said circuit court, and the verdict so rendered shall be entered on the records of said circuit court at the next term of said court; after the return of said writ, and the return of the verdict and the payment to the clerk of the damages assessed, to be paid by him to the owner or owners, the land so assessed shall enure to the public use, as parts or extensions of the streets, unless the city council, or the interested proprietor or proprietors from whom the lands are claimed, shall, within thirty days, take an appeal to the circuit court having venue of the case; and on such appeal being taken, the matter shall be tried in said court *de novo*. On the suing out of the said writ, the mayor shall pay to the clerk of the court two (2) dollars for each juror, and four (4) dollars for the sheriff.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That before any ordinance or by-law enacted by the said city council, as a part of the code of laws for the government of said city, shall become of force, ten days' notice of the same shall have been given by posting in public places and publication in a newspaper or newspapers published in said city.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That P. J. Wilkinson as mayor, James R. Green, B. F. Perry, John R. Hubbard and D. B. Preston, as councilmen heretofore elected under a former charter of Opelika, be, and they are hereby recognized as the legal existing city council of Opelika, any three of whom may constitute a quorum for business, and the same shall continue to act as said city council, after the passage and approval of this act, until their successors are duly elected and qualified, and it shall be their duty to provide for the first regular election required to be holden under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws on the subject of the incorporation of the town of Opelika, whether the same was enacted by the legislature or done and performed by any court of the State on the application of any citizens of the town of Opelika, inconsistent with the foregoing act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 285.] AN ACT

For the relief of Leonard W. Godbold, of the county of Wilcox, from the disabilities of infancy.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Leonard W. Godbold, a minor, of the county of Wilcox, be, and he is hereby authorized to manage and transact all business connected with his estate, and that he contracts which he shall make after the passage of this act, shall be as legal and as of full effect as though he were twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said Leonard W. Godbold shall, after the passage of this act, be fully authorized and empowered to settle with his guardian, and to receive his property from said guardian, and that his receipt upon said settlement shall be as full and complete a discharge to said guardian as if said Leonard W. Godbold had arrived at the full age of twenty-one years.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 286.] AN ACT

To authorize the court of county commissioners of Choctaw county to issue bonds for the erection of public buildings in said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in the event the court-house of Choctaw county should be removed during the present year, and that in order to raise means for the erection of the court-house and other public buildings in said county, the court of county commissioners may issue the bonds of said county, payable at or before the expiration of ten years from the date of their issue, bearing interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable annually at such place as they may elect, and said bonds must be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the judge of probate of said county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said court of county commissioners, annually, to lay a tax sufficient to meet and pay the interest on said bonds, and to pay the same at or before their maturity, which tax shall be a special tax, in addition to the regular county tax, and which shall be appropriated to no other purpose than to the payment of such interest and bonds.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 287.] AN ACT

To facilitate the repairs of public roads in Marengo, Wilcox, Randolph and Macon counties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the courts of county commissioners of Marengo, Wilcox, Randolph and Macon counties be, and they are hereby authorized to contract with any person or persons to keep in good repair any or all roads in said counties, under such regulations and restrictions as may be agreed upon, and may require such bond as they think necessary for the faithful performance of such contract.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said courts of county commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized to levy a special tax upon the property of said counties for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 288.] AN ACT

To further the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa river.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Coosa River Slack Water Navigation Company, a corporation founded under the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to amend the corporation laws of Alabama", approved August 12th, 18..S, and the act supplementary thereto, shall be so far exempted from the operation of the sixth section of said "act to amend the corporation laws of Alabama", that four years shall be allowed them from the time of filing their declaration in accordance with the provisions of said act, in which to commence work on said river, and actually in good faith to have expended thereon as much as ten per cent. of the capital stock asked for in the application aforesaid.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 289.] AN ACT

To require the county treasurer of Wilcox county to pay the fees of county officers in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the county treasurer of Wilcox county, be, and is hereby required to pay the fees of officers of the court arising from criminal cases in which the defendants have been convicted and have been proved insolvent, by return of executions no property found, from the county treasury, as other claims are paid.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the county treasurer of said county is hereby required to pay the fees of the clerk of the court and sheriff in all cases where the State enters a *nolle prosequi*, or where the State fails, as other claims, all laws or parts of laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 290.] AN ACT

To relieve Lawrence S. Speed, and such other persons as may be included and named in a certain indictment against them for the offense of holding an unlawful assembly, lately found in the circuit court of Bullock county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Lawrence S. Speed, and other parties named in an indictment recently found in Bullock county, for unlawful assemblage, be, and they are hereby relieved from such indictment.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 291.] AN ACT

To regulate the publication of legal notices in the counties of Shelby, Walker, Baker, DeKalb, Cleburne, Marshall, Winston, Franklin, Coosa, Marion, Jefferson, St. Clair, Geneva, Covington, Bibb, Coffee, Dale and Lawrence.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all advertising now required by law to be done by county officers, executors, administrators and guardians, in the counties of Shelby, Walker, Baker, DeKalb, Cleburne, Marshall, Winston, Franklin, Coosa, Marion, Jefferson, St. Clair, Geneva, Covington, Bibb, Coffee, Dale and Lawrence, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be made by posting up notices at the courthouse door, and three other public places in the counties.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it is shown by the proceedings in the cause, that any of the parties thereto are adults and non-residents of the State, that it shall be the duty of the officer required to give notice, to send by mail or express, a copy of the notice required to be posted up at the court-house door, to said party or parties, and the receipt of the postmaster or an express agent, shall be evidence that said notice has been given.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 3.] JOINT-RESOLUTION.

Relating to the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as Article Fifteen.

WHEREAS, The 40th Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, by a constitutional majority of two-thirds thereof, in the following words, to-wit:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely: Article Fifteen, Section 1.—The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Section II.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and whereas, three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States composing the United States, are required to give assent to the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States before it becomes a part thereof, therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Alabama, That we hereby ratify, on behalf of the State of Alabama, the above recited proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded by the Governor of Alabama to the President of the United States.

Approved, November 24, 1869.

No. 4.] JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Authorizing the purchase for the use of the State of two hundred copies of each volume of Smith's Alabama Reports.

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase of William R. Smith two hundred sets of Smith's Condensed Alabama Reports, upon the terms herein stated, viz: The set is to consist of five volumes, containing an average of seven hundred pages, and to embrace in a condensed shape, the cases reported from Minor to 9th Porter, both inclusive, omitting such cases as relate to a condition and state of slavery; to be printed and bound in a style similar and equal to Curtis' United States Supreme Court Reports; two hundred copies of each volume to be delivered to the Secretary of State in good order, as soon as completed, at the price of six dollars per volume.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That upon the delivery of the books as aforesaid, to the Secretary of State, and upon the certificate of that officer that the books are in good order, the Governor shall draw his warrant upon the Auditor for an amount sufficient to pay for the books so delivered, which shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, December 1, 1869.

No. 5.] JOINT RESOLUTION.

In favor of the establishment of a National Postal Telegraph System.

Be it resolved by the Senate of Alabama, the House of Representatives concurring, That the cheapest and freest possible use of every means of rapid communication between the people of different parts of our country is essential to the promotion of the highest civilization and the most perfect unity, and that in the present state of scientific development, such a means of communication can be best afforded to all the people by the establishment of a national postal telegraph system, under the control of the general government.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best endeavors and influence for the establishment, by act of Congress, of a national postal telegraph, which shall afford to the people abundant facilities for telegraphic correspondence, with equal charges for like distances in all parts of the country.

SEC. 3. *Be it further resolved*, That a certified copy of these resolutions shall be sent by the Governor, under the great seal of the State, to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the same may be laid before the respective houses of Congress; and that a copy be sent to each Senator and Representative in Congress from Alabama.

Approved, February 2, 1870.

No. 4.] JOINT RESOLUTION

To provide for paying the expenses of the joint committee to visit the penitentiary.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Auditor of State be, and he is hereby instructed to draw his warrant on the treasury in favor of Thomas D. Faster, chairman of the joint committee on the penitentiary, for the sum of fifteen dollars in payment for expenses incurred by said committee in visiting the penitentiary at Wetumpka, under instructions from the General Assembly.

Approved, February 2, 1870.

No. 6.] JOINT RESOLUTION

Making an appropriation to pay the sergeant-at-arms of the House, for services in summoning witnesses.

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, (the Senate concurring,) That the sum of seventy-five dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expenses of sergeant-at-arms in the House, for proceeding to Wetumpka, Alabama, under the order and direction of the chairman of the joint committee of the two houses on penitentiary, and the expenses to be incurred for proceeding at same to the same place, under orders from the same committee, for the purpose of arresting or summoning witnesses, in certain matters pending before that committee; and that the auditor of State be required to draw his warrant on the treasurer for such sum, on presentation of the certificate of the speaker of the house and president of the senate.

Approved, February 19, 1870.

LAWS OF STATE OF ALABAMA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 25.] AN ACT

To establish a new charter for the city of Talladega, and to repeal all acts in contravention thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the inhabitants of Talladega, in the county of Talladega, and State of Alabama, shall be, and continue a body politic and corporate, by the name of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Talladega, and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, grant, receive and do all other acts as natural persons in respect to the powers herein granted, may purchase and hold property, real, personal and mixed, and dispose of the same for the benefit of said city; and may have and use a city seal, which may be broken and altered at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said city of Talladega shall be divided into four wards by the said mayor and aldermen, which they may alter and change as they may deem necessary.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the government of said corporation shall consist of, and its corporate powers may be exercised by a mayor and aldermen, consisting of eight in number, who shall be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in April, A. D. 1870, and annually thereafter, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in April of each year by ballot by the male inhabitants of said city, of or over the age of twenty-one, who have resided therein for six months next preceding such election. Such election shall be held by and under the direction of the sheriff of Talladega county, at the court house in the city of Talladega, and such additional voting places as the board of mayor and aldermen may, if they deem it expedient, by ordinance prescribe. Said sheriff shall give ten days' notice of said election, by publication in the official newspaper published in said city, and shall appoint three inspectors and one returning officer for each voting place, and he shall conduct said election in such manner as are elections for the General Assembly. The inspectors at each voting place shall certify to the result at each poll, and each returning officer shall make return of his poll to the sheriff, who shall declare the election, giving the casting vote, if any two or more shall have an equal number of votes, and shall give the persons elected a certificate of election. The persons so elected shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of their respective offices, take before the judge of the probate court, or the clerk of the circuit court for Talladega county, an oath to discharge without favor or partiality, the duties of mayor or alderman, (as the case may be,) of the city of Talladega, of which a record shall be kept in the office of the said probate or circuit court. The said mayor or aldermen shall continue in office for twelve months from the date of their election, and until their successors are qualified. As soon as elections and notices thereof may be held therefor, if from any cause said elections shall not be held in any year on said Tuesday after the first Monday in April, the said sheriff shall, as soon as practicable, appoint another day for holding such election, not more than thirty days from and after such regular day, of which he shall give the like notice, and on the day so appoint d, shall open and hold such election in the manner above provided; and if from the neglect or failure of the sheriff, or from any other cause, an election for mayor and aldermen shall not be held on the regular day therefor, nor within thirty days thereafter, as above provided, then the mayor of the city shall appoint a day for holding such election, not more than sixty days after the day exceed. He shall hold a court as often as it shall be necessary for the trial of offenders against its laws and ordinances, and other causes brought before him; he shall report to the board the negligence, incapacity or misconduct of any officer of the corporation he shall recommend, from time to time, in writing, such alterations in the laws of the corporation, or measures for its good government or interests, as he may deem necessary and proper; he may, in case of the disturbance of the peace, or invasion or insurrection, or whenever, in his opinion, the peace and security of the city require it, call on the sheriff of the county for aid in preserving the peace, by the use of all the means which the law confers on the sheriff as a peace officer; and the mayor may also call in the volunteer and militia companies in the city for its defence; he shall preside at all meetings of the board when present; he shall perform all other duties as the board may prescribe, and shall have authority, while holding his court, to punish any contempt of his court by fine and imprisonment, or either, but the imprisonment for such contempt shall not exceed twenty-four hours, and the fine shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen shall have power to appoint a city marshal, clerk, treasurer, collector of taxes, assessor, such other officers or agents as may be necessary and proper to execute the powers conferred on the corporation, or as may be deemed proper for the good government of the city; to prescribe their duties, liabilities and powers; to require of them bond with such amounts as may be deemed expedient, for the faithful discharge of their duties; to regulate and control them in the exercise of their respective duties; to remove or discharge at any time, any or all of such officers or agents, a majority of the board concurring in such removal; and to fix and regulate from time to time the compensation or salaries of all the officers of the corporation, including that of the mayor; but no increase in the salary or compensation of the mayor shall take effect during the term of office in which said increase is made. The officers of the corporation shall continue in office, (unless removed,) until next annual election of mayor and aldermen, and until their successors are qualified; but the board may repeal, alter or amend the ordinances creating or employing said officers or agents, or regulate their duties or compensation, and may fill all vacancies that may occur in said offices. The clerk, assessor, collector, treasurer and marshal, and all such other officers as the board may require to give bond, shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the board, payable to the mayor and aldermen in such penalty as may be prescribed by the board, with condition to discharge faithfully all the duties of such office, on which bond suit and recovery may be had before the mayor, or any other court having jurisdiction, in the name of the mayor and aldermen, for the use of corporation, or the person injured, and said bond shall remain for the breaches of its condition. And the mayor and councilmen may provide summary remedies, by motion or otherwise, before the mayor, against the officers of the corporation and their sureties, for any official default or neglect.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the city clerk shall keep a regular record of the proceedings, orders, regulations and ordinances of the board, which shall be read to the and signed by the mayor or presiding chairman, and the same shall have the force and effect of a record; and a copy therefrom, certified by the clerk, shall be *prima facie* evidence in any court of record or elsewhere; and said record shall at all times be open for inspection. The clerk shall also keep a docket of all causes instituted before the mayor, and noting and endorsing the orders, judgments, &c., therein, and the dates of the issuance and delivery of original and final process, to whom delivered, and the return thereon or the substance thereof; and in another book he shall keep a record or minute of the orders, judgments, &c., in all causes before the mayor as such. He shall keep a separate docket or minute book of the cause instituted before the mayor as a justice of the peace, which shall be kept in the same manner as before provided in reference to the causes before the mayor as justice of the peace, which shall be kept in the same manner as above provided in reference to the causes before the mayor as such, and the said clerk shall make full indexes, direct and reverse, for all the said books, and he shall keep and preserve a regular file, as well as the papers in all suits or causes before the mayor as such, or as a justice of the peace, as all other papers belonging to the board; and the said dockets, records, indexes and files shall be open for the public inspection under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, and the said clerk shall perform all such other duties as the board direct.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the city marshal shall have and possess, within the corporate limits, all the powers and rights of constables under the laws of the State, and shall be entitled to the same fees for like services. He shall possess within said limits, preserving the peace and making arrests, all the powers of a sheriff in like cases. He shall execute the orders, notices and processes of the board to him directed, and all warrants, precepts, executions, and all processes from the mayor's court, and perform such other duties as the board may prescribe, and be subject to all the liabilities which they may provide. The mayor and aldermen may allow to the marshal such salary or compensation, in addition to the specified fees to which he may be entitled, as they deem proper, and in all cases when the marshal is a party to any suit or proceeding before the mayor, he shall appoint some person to act as special marshal.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and aldermen shall have power and authority to declare, prevent and remove nuisances; to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases within the city, and provide places for the reception of the sick; to erect a hospital, house of correction, calaboose or jail, city hall and any other building or work necessary or expedient for the use of the city, or joined with the county of Talladega in any such erections by contracts made with the proper authorities of the county, or to acquire by contract, lease or purchase, or in any other way, the use of houses or buildings for any purpose necessary or convenient for said city; to erect lamps; to establish night watches and patrols; to license and regulate retailing of liquors within the corporate limits, and to provide for annulling and revoking such licenses on good cause being shown; to close up retail establishments for such times as they may deem necessary; to prevent the retailing of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits, whenever they deem it expedient; to erect and repair bridges; to construct dams and sewers, and keep them in repair; to establish fire wards and fire companies, and provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires; to regulate partition fences, and to determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; to prohibit and dispense all unlawful and disorderly assemblages; to license and regulate hawkers and peddlers, and for good cause annul their license; to license, restrain and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions, shows for money of whatever character, kind or name; and also lectures and concerts for pay, except lectures and concerts for charitable purposes; to license and regulate hackney coaches, hacks, carriages, wagons, carts and drays running for hire, within the corporate limits; to license and regulate pawn-brokers, auctioneers, commission merchants, dry goods and grocery merchants, and keepers of hotels, eating houses, livery and sale stables, (lager beer and ale excepted and not be taxed); billiard rooms, billiard tables, ten-pin alleys, and stores or shops for the sale of any goods, provisions, drugs, or any other commodity or article whatever; to fix the prices of or taxes on all licenses granted by the corporation, and to enforce the collection of the same; to restrain and prohibit gambling and gaming houses and houses of ill-fame; to establish and regulate markets; to rent out stalls in the same, except at the public market or markets; to preserve, manage and regulate all burying grounds or cemeteries belonging to the corporation, and to remove them, and to establish, regulate and manage new ones; to sink and keep in repair public wells; to erect and repair pumps; to prevent and punish violations of the Sabbath; to cause to be taken from time to time a census of said city; to keep in repair the streets and alleys and avenues of said city; to discontinue and close them when expedient; to widen or change their direction, and to open new ones; to require the fencing or enclosing of any vacant lots in said city at the expense of the owner or otherwise; to regulate weights and measures; to purchase all such real estate and personal property as may be deemed necessary and proper for the use and improvement of the city, and to provide for payment for the same; to pave, gravel and macadamize or otherwise improve any street or part thereof; to provide the means thereof (if deemed expedient and proper) by assessment on the owners of property to be benefitted thereby, or by assessment on the property to be thus benefitted, and prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within such limits as they may deem expedient; to provide for the removal of such buildings already erected within such limits at the expense of the city, and on making just compensation to the owner; to establish a jail for the imprisonment of offenders, or a guard-house therefor, against the laws of the corporation; to enact ordinances, giving to the lesser or renter of any dwelling house, store-house, shop or any other building or real estate whatever within said city, a lien upon all or any part of the property of whatever kind or character contained thereon, and belonging to the lessee or person renting, to secure and pay the rent and prevent the removal of the same until the rent is paid, and to give the mayor jurisdiction to enforce said lien by attachment or other summary proceeding, reserving the right of appeal from judgment to the circuit court, as in the case of other judgments rendered by him; to establish and regulate a free public school or schools for the tuition of children residing in the corporation, and to employ teachers for the same at suitable salary; to prohibit riots, affrays, assaults and batteries, and all other breaches of the peace and misdemeanors; to provide for the punishment by fine, or by fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment, or by work on the streets, or other work of the city, of any breach of the laws, by-laws, ordinances of the corporation; but no fine shall exceed fifty dollars, and no imprisonment of work on the streets, or other works of the city shall exceed thirty days; and to provide, in case when fine and costs are not paid by the party convicted, that the party so in default shall work out such fine and costs under their direction; *Provided*, The time for such work shall not exceed fifteen days; and to pass all such laws, by-laws and ordinances as may be necessary and proper to execute the powers in this charter granted, or as may be for good government of the city, not contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the State, or to restrictions in this act expressed.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen shall have authority to cause all vagrants or idle or disorderly persons, all persons of ill-fame or evil life, and such as have no visible means of support, or are likely to become a public charge as paupers, or are found begging or drunk in or about the streets, or who can show no reasonable course of business or employment in the city; all who have no fixed place of residence, or cannot give a good account of themselves; all who are grossly indecent in language or behavior publicly on or in the streets; and all prostitutes, or such as lead notoriously a lewd, lascivious course of life, to give security for their good behavior for a reasonable time, and to indemnify the city against any charge for their support; and in case of their refusal or inability to give such security, to cause them to be confined at labor for a limited time, not exceeding three days in any one month, unless such security shall be sooner given, which said labor shall be such as may be designated by the mayor and aldermen for the benefit of the city; and if such persons shall be found afterwards so offending, equal security may be again required, and in want thereof like proceedings may be had, from time to time, as often as may be necessary in each and every month.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it is deemed expedient by the mayor and aldermen to widen [or] extend a street, lane or alley, the mayor shall summon twelve freeholders, inhabitants of the city, not directly interested in the lands or lots through which such street, lane or alley is to be widened, extended or opened, who being first sworn by the mayor to assess and value what damages would be sustained by the owner of said lots or lands, by reason of the widening, extending or opening of such street, lane or alley as proposed, taking into consideration the benefits to such lots or lands resulting therefrom, shall assess such damages, which assessment may be made by the vote of a majority of said freeholders, and must be reduced to writing, subscribed by a majority of such freeholders, and delivered to the city clerk, who must record the same; and before such street, lane or alley shall be opened, widened or extended, the damages so assessed to the parties entitled thereto; notice of the time and place of such assessment shall be given for such a time and in such a manner as the board may by ordinance provide; *Provided, however*, That when the widening, extending, improvement or opening of a street, lane or alley will be of benefit to the owners of lots or lands on or through which or adjacent to which the same is widened, extended, improved or opened, the mayor and aldermen may provide the means therefor by assessment on the owners of such lots or lands to be benefitted thereby, or assessment on the owners of such lots or lands to be thus benefitted, and may enforce and collect such assessment as other taxes; and for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section out, the board may adopt such rules and regulations on the subject not inconsistent herewith, as they may deem expedient, and either party may appeal from any assessment made under the provisions of this section to the circuit court of Talladega county, within ten days from the making of such assessment, under the rules and regulations governing appeals from the judgments and decisions of the mayor. But in case the appeal is taken by the corporation, the appeal bond must be approved by the clerk of the circuit court.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor

and aldermen shall have authority to levy taxes on the real and personal estate within said city, except such as is or may be exempt from taxation under the laws of the State or the United States; on auction sales, and sales on merchandise, on capital employment, in business in said city, or incomes of persons resident therein, on itinerant or other transient persons, merchants or traders, on any business, profession, trade or calling, carried on in the said city, and on all other subjects of taxation within said city, on which State and county taxes are now levied, or on which may hereafter by law be levied State taxes; *Provided, however*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales under judicial proceedings, or by executors or administrators, or guardians, under deed of trust or mortgage for security or payment of debts, nor on lager beer or on ale or malt liquors.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the said tax on real and personal estate shall not, in any one year, exceed one-fourth of one per centum on the value of such property, and shall be levied according to assessment and valuation of the property taxed, made by the assessor under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, which said assessment and valuation the mayor and aldermen shall have authority to revise and correct as they may deem just and proper in making assessments; the rule of assessment shall be the least value of the property assessed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and aldermen shall have authority to assess and collect annually on each male inhabitant between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years of age, a special tax of not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents as a street tax; *Provided*, That any person liable for such street tax may relieve himself of the same by working on the streets of said city ten days, under the direction and control of the street superintendent or other officer appointed by the board for the purpose, and the board may provide such penalty for the failure to pay tax on said street tax as is provided by law for failure to pay State tax. The inhabitants of said city are exempt from working on the roads and highways out of the city.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax levied on the real and personal estate lying and being in those parts of said city, known as the parts which have been incorporated into the city limits since the year 1867, shall be exclusively applied to the improvement of the streets, sidewalks and alleys of such parts of said city until said streets, sidewalks and alleys shall be put in as comfortable condition by gravelling, macadamizing and grading, as are the older parts of the said city, and when the said streets, sidewalk and alleys are so put in order, then the same rule shall govern the proceeds of the taxes in all the limits of this incorporation; *Provided*, That if said mayor and aldermen shall cause said parts of said city in this section described to be put in order as herein described, and shall establish a day and night police therein, as in other parts of the city, then the provisions of this section, as to the application of the law, shall cease.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen may, if they deem it expedient, to require merchants and other persons liable to pay taxes upon auction sales, or sales of merchandise or other commodities, or upon goods or other commodities offered for sale, to give unto the city clerk or assessor, quarterly or annually, statements under oath, the gross amount of such sales, or of the amount and value of the goods or other commodities received during the preceding quarter or year, as the case may be, and may levy and collect the taxes on such sales, or on such goods and other commodities quarterly or annually, as they may deem it expedient and proper.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given to said mayor and aldermen to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the assessment and collection of the taxes authorized by this act, as they may deem expedient, and to provide and employ all lawful means and proceedings to enforce and collect the same, and to impose such fines and penalties, subject to the restriction hereinbefore expressed, for the violation of the ordinances in reference to the taxes and revenue of the city, as they deem expedient and proper; *Provided*, That the powers conferred by this section shall not extend to imprisoning for any mistake, fraud or other defect in the assessment or levy of the taxes. Said board may, if they deem it necessary or expedient, set aside such assessment and levy in whole or in part, according to circumstances, and direct a new assessment or levy in whole or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That all the taxes assessed or levied in pursuance of the authority conferred by this act, shall have the force and effect of a judgment and execution at law, and shall constitute a lien on the property assessed, and on all other property within the corporate limits of the party against whom the same are assessed or levied, and the person appointed to collect such taxes, must, on failure to pay, collect the same by levy and sale of the property of the person to whom assessed to an owner unknown by a sale of the property for the non-payment of the taxes, must be after thirty days' notice, by advertisement in a newspaper published in said city. The person appointed to collect such taxes, shall make such sales under such rules and regulations as the board shall prescribe, and shall give to the purchaser of any real estate so sold, a certificate of purchase in such form as the board may prescribe, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of all provisions proceeding, and of all the facts stated therein, and also, that all the requirements of the law in reference to the levy and assessment of the taxes, and sale of the property, have been complied with; *Provided, however*, That real estate sold for the payment of taxes under this act, may be redeemed at any time within two years from the sales, on payment of the amount for which such property was sold, with interest at the rate of *ten per cent. per annum*, and all taxes as costs which have accrued, and if the purchaser does not reside within the limits of the corporation, the same may be redeemed by payment made into the corporation treasury, for the benefit of the purchaser, and infants, lunatics, and married women, shall be allowed one year after their respective disabilities are removed for the redemption of their real estate, and upon such payment or deposit being made within the period allowed for the redemption thus created by such sale and certificate, shall cease and determine, and the purchaser and the purchaser under him or claiming under him, shall relinquish possession; on a failure to do so, he shall be liable for an unlawful detainer.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That no prosecution, suit or claim whatsoever, pending or to be brought under existing laws, shall in any manner be affected, impeded or altered by the passage of this act, and all the existing ordinances and by-laws of the city of Talladega, adopted in pursuance of the present charter of said city, and not in conflict with this act, or with the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, shall be and remain in force as the ordinances and by-laws of said city, until repealed or modified by the present mayor and aldermen, or by the mayor and aldermen elected under this a t.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That the corporate limits of the city of Talladega shall embrace an area of two miles and a half square, whose center shall be the center of the public square in said city, and whose four boundary lines, each of which shall be two and a half miles in length, shall run parallel with a corresponding boundary line of the present public square of said city, and be equidistant, east, west, north and south from the public square.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That said city of Talladega shall be divided in four wards, as follows: Ward 1 shall embrace all that portion of the corporation limits which lie east of —— street, which street bounds the east side public square, and north of —— street, which street bounds north side public square. Ward 2 shall embrace all that portion of the corporate limits which lies west of said street, ——, which is the eastern boundary of the public square, and north of said street, ——, bounding said public square on the north. Ward 3 shall embrace all that portion of the corporation limits which lies west of said —— street, bounding said public square on the east and south of said street, bounding said public square on the north. Ward 4 shall embrace all that portion of the corporation limits which lies east of said —— street called ——, which bounds the east side of the public square and south of said —— street, bounding said public square on the north side, but the board of mayor and aldermen of said city may alter and change the boundaries of said wards, as they deem expedient; *Provided, further*, That no aldermen shall be eligible to a seat in the board of mayor and aldermen unless they reside in their respective wards at the time of their election; *And, provided further*, That two aldermen shall be chosen from each ward, and if they remove from their ward, for which they shall be elected, they shall forfeit their respective offices, and must reside within their ward during their continuance in office.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 240.] AN ACT

To define the duties of the courts of county commissioners in the counties of Franklin and Colbert, in relation to the indebtedness of Franklin up to the organization of Colbert county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners of Franklin county, at their first term after the organization of Colbert, to make out a correct account of the indebtedness of the county of Franklin, after deducting all the assets in the hands of the county treasurer, or that may be due from the tax collectors and lists to ascertain from the assessment of the year 1869, what proportion Colbert county should pay in *pro rata*, and certify the same to the commissioners court of Colbert county, under their oath of office.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the court of county commissioners of Colbert county, upon the presentation or reception of the certified amount of *pro rata* share as is provided for in the first section of this act, to make an allowance in favor of Franklin county for the amount.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissioners court of Colbert county are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax for the purpose of paying off the claim referred to in this act.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 241.] AN ACT

To raise a fund for the benefit of the fire companies in the city of Mobile.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any insurance company to take or receive any premium within the county of Mobile against fire or any river or marine risk, or to open an office in the city of Mobile, unless such insurance company first pay into the fire department association of Mobile the sum of two hundred dollars, and a like sum on the expiration of twelve months, and annually thereafter, so long as they may continue to take or make insurance, or open an office for that purpose.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the moneys so deposited shall inure to the use and benefit of the several fire companies in the city of Mobile, and such as may hereafter be organized, to enable the fire department to reward superior skill and exertion in the members, to provide for those who may become sick or disabled in the discharge of their duties as firemen or their families.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all moneys deposited as aforesaid shall and may be drawn for the above purpose by the fire department of the city of Mobile, under such rules and regulations as they may establish.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all insurance companies violating the provisions of the first section of this act shall forfeit to the fire department association of Mobile the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered against the company so violating the provisions aforesaid, or their agents, by suit brought in the name of the said fire department association of Mobile.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums so received by the fire department association of Mobile, after deducting the cost, shall be passed to the same fund, and for the use of the fire companies aforesaid, and for the purposes expressed in the several sections of this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 242.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Factors and Grocers Marine and fire Insurance Company of Mobile," approved, December 4, 1863.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section six (6) of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Factors and Grocers Marine and fire Insurance Company of Mobile," approved, December 4, 1863, which is in the following words, to-wit: "That the affairs of the company shall be conducted by a board of five directors, each one of whom shall own at least twenty shares of stock, to be elected by the stockholders, and hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified; they shall not be directors in any other insurance company, and before entering on the duties of their office shall take and subscribe such oath as the stockholders may prescribe for them. The board of directors shall have power to elect one of their number president of the company, and to fix his salary, and to pass by-laws, bereinbefore provided for, which, however, shall be subject to revision or alteration by the stockholders in general meeting." be, and the same is amended to read as follows: Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the affairs of the company shall be conducted by a board of sixteen directors, each one of whom shall own at least twenty shares of stock, to be elected by the stockholders, and hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified; they shall not be directors in any other insurance companies, and before entering on the duties of their office shall take and subscribe such oath as the stockholders may prescribe for them. The board of directors shall have power to elect one of their number president of the company, and to fix his salary, and to pass by-laws herein provided for, which, however, shall be subject to revision or alteration by the stockholders in general meeting.

Approved, March 1, 1870.

No. 244.] AN ACT

To authorize the probate court of Montgomery county to take jurisdiction of the estate of Sterling Lanier.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the probate court of Montgomery county is authorized and empowered to take jurisdiction of the estate of Sterling Lanier, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Sterling Lanier had been a resident citizen of said county at the time of his death.

Approved, March 2, 1870.

No. 245.] AN ACT

To release the Tennessee and Coosa railroad company from its indebtedness to the State of Alabama.

WHEREAS, The legislature of Alabama has heretofore appropriated, loaned and advanced to the Tennessee and Coosa railroad company portions of the cost and three per cent. fund, which have been applied to the construction of said road, by means of which and of moneys derived from sales of stock, the said road was graded in 1861; And whereas, by reason of the war the work on said road was suspended, the company insolvent and the sureties on the second bonds given to the State are unable to meet their liabilities: And whereas, assurances are given that said railroad, which is deemed of great importance to the people of Alabama, can be finished in a reasonable time, if the State of Alabama remits its claims upon said company; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Tennessee and Coosa railroad company, be, and they are hereby released and discharged from all obligations, bonds, claims and demands, due from said company to the State of Alabama, by reason of any appropriations to said road of the two and three per cent. funds, or any part thereof, and the said portions of said funds heretofore appropriated to said road are hereby donated to the same; *Provided*, The said railroad shall be completed in two years from the date of the approval of this act; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed or held as to make the State of Alabama responsible or bound to any other company for the portions of the said two and three per cent. fund hereby released and granted to said Tennessee and Coosa railroad company; and the State hereby quit claims and releases to said Tennessee and Coosa railroad company, all its right and title to said two and three per cent. funds heretofore appropriated to said railroad company; *Provided, further*, That the said company shall receive no further aid from the State of Alabama on account of its bonds or otherwise.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That as a condition on which the said railroad is released from the payment of the two and three per cent. fund to the State, the said railroad company shall transport passengers at a rate not to exceed four cents per mile, and all local freights at a rate not to exceed twenty-five per cent. higher than is charged for through freight.

Approved, March 2, 1870.

No. 246.] AN ACT

To authorize the sale of the sixteenth section in township seventeen, range two, west, in Sumter county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That upon the consent and request, in writing, of a majority of those entitled to vote, of the citizens of township seventeen, range two, west, the judge of probate of Sumter county shall order the sixteenth section in said township to be sold, and shall appoint three citizens of said county to act as commissioners to sell the same.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to have said sixteenth section divided and run off into forty acre lots, according to legal subdivisions, and shall affix thereto a minimum price.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That said commissioners shall sell said several lots at public sale to the highest bidder, on some part of the said sixteenth section, on such day as they may think proper, after giving thirty days' notice thereof in some newspaper published in the county of Sumter, and by printed notices posted at six public places in the vicinity, and as near the said sixteenth section as may be, on a credit of one, two and three years, in equal instalments, with interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from the dates thereof; *Provided*, Said sale shall not be effected for less than the minimum price fixed on the respective lots; *And provided further*, Said commissioners may require the purchasers to pay cash sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of said sales.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That upon such sales the purchasers shall execute their notes for the purchase money as above provided, with two good securities, which notes shall be payable to the Governor of the State of Alabama, and his successors in office, and he and the said commissioners placed in the hands of the judge of probate of Sumter county, who shall forward the said notes to the auditor of State, whose receipt therefor shall be filed in the office of said judge of probate.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the payment of said notes, the Governor of the State of Alabama is authorized to issue his patent, conveying said lands to the respective purchasers thereof, their heirs or assigns.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That said commissioners are hereby authorized to receive the receipt for such sum or sums of money for the use, occupation or rent of said sixteenth section, or any part thereof, as they may agree upon with those who may have occupied or used the same; and if the said commissioners, and such person or persons, cannot agree upon the amount, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to sue for and recover the same; *Provided*, The defendants shall not be entitled to the benefits and statutes of limitation.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the commissioners, upon the receipt of any moneys, after paying all necessary expenses, shall pay the same to the treasurer of the State of Alabama to the credit of the sixteenth section.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That said commissioners, before they enter upon their duties as commissioners, shall make an oath before the said judge of probate that they will faithfully perform all the duties prescribed by this act, and shall give bond and security in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the Governor of the State of Alabama, and his successors in office, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the said commissioners purchasers from paying cash at the time of purchasing, or from redeeming their notes before maturity.

Approved, March 2, 1870.

No. 247.] AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas M. Geer and Nancy E. Geer, minors, of Cleburne county, of non-age.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Thomas M. Geer and Nancy E. Geer, minors, of Cleburne county, be, and they are hereby relieved of the disabilities of non-age, and are authorized and empowered to receive and receipt the administrator of the estate of Willis Geer, deceased, their father, their distributive share of said estate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Thomas M. and Nancy E. Geer shall be bound, after they arrive at the age of twenty-one years, by the receipts given to the administrator of their father's estates, as fully as if they had receipted for and received the same after they were twenty-one years of age.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 248.] AN ACT

To amend section 12 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Warrior Bridge Pontoon and Ferry Company," approved, February 16th, 1857.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 12 of the above recited act, which is in words and figures as follows, to-wit: "Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the said company shall, in good faith, commence the building of the bridge authorized by this act, by the 15th day of February, 1859, and shall not have completed the same within ten years from the last named date, then, and in that event, this act of incorporation shall cease to be of force, and said company shall not be afterwards authorized to enjoy any of the privileges hereby conferred; and all the right or privilege of using a pontoon bridge or ferry shall cease; but after said bridge shall be completed, should the same be from any cause destroyed, or should need repair, so as to stop or prevent crossing on the same, the said company may use a ferry or pontoon bridge until the main bridge is rebuilt and repaired, as the case may be," be, and the same is hereby amended as follows, to-wit: Strike out the amendment figures 1869, and insert 1875.

Approved, March 2, 1870.

No. 249.] AN ACT

To amend section twenty-six of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections in this State," approved, October eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, which is in the following words and figures: "Sec. 26. Be it further enacted, That the inspecting, or those acting, must, before opening the polls, select two persons to act as clerks, who shall be paid three dollars per diem each for every day's service, by the county treasurer, when furnished with a certificate from the inspectors of elections."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the above recited section twenty-six of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections in this State," approved, October eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following section be inserted in lieu thereof: "Section twenty-six. Be it further enacted, That the inspectors, or those acting as such, must, before the opening of the polls, select two clerks, each of whom shall be paid one dollar and one-half per diem, and the inspectors shall each be paid one dollar per diem, and the returning officer shall also receive one dollar and one-half per diem, and also five cents per mile in going and returning from the county site, in making his returns, upon their making oath before the county treasurer or justice of the peace of the county in which they reside.

Approved, March 2, 1870.

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feb 1870

TIME TABLE.

POSTOFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
February 17th, 1870.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS:

Northern and Eastern, daily, closes ..... 6.30 A M
Selma and Mobile, daily, except Sun., closes 6.30 P M
Selma and way, daily, closes ..... 6.30 P M
Wumpka and way, daily Sunday excepted 3 P M
Union Springs and way, daily except Sunday 12 M
Pintlala and way, tri weekly, Monday 1 P M
Wednesday and Friday ..... 1 A M
Dog and way, tri weekly, Monday 6 A M
Union and Pine Level, weekly, Thursday, 8 A M
Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern, due ..... 6.30 A M
Selma, due ..... 6.30 A M
Wumpka, due ..... 11 A M
Union Springs, due ..... 12 M
Pintlala, Dog and way, tri weekly, due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... 12 M
Pine Level, due Monday and Friday ..... 12 M
Union and Pine Level, due ..... 12 M

☞ In mailing letters, to facilitate their speedy transmission, the following rules should be observed: 1st. Stamp your letters. 2d. Write address legibly. 3d. Give postoffice, county and State, and place the stamp on upper right hand corner so that there will be room for postmark. 4th. Put your letters safely and serve to arrive at their destination.

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Standard Preparations

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"Costar's" Bal. Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Extermin'tors.
"Costar's" Pile Ointment, Extermin'tors.
"Costar's" Pile Pipes.
"Costar's" Electric Shampoo.
Ask for "COSTAR'S" (take no other).

J. C. PATON, Agent,
Montgomery, Ala.

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Galen's Head Dispensary

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ESTABLISHED 1850 and chartered by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, whether originating in excesses, or seminal weakness, a early errors, generation, abuse, mistakes, &c., producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Confusion of Ideas, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Blotches, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Sexual Decay, Nocturnal Emissions, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dullness of the Hearing, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, and the diseases of Women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing 60 large pages and numerous illustrations, with a Physiological Treatise on the above diseases, and the Author's Experience (16 years' practice), a sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this extensive Dispensary, an acknowledged author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Communications private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical advice elsewhere, and thereby save money. Address as above, or GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Louisville, Ky

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Advertising Agents,

for an estimate. They have unequaled facilities for securing the insertion of advertisements in all newspapers and periodicals at low rates. Address them at

40 Park Row, New York,

inclosing stamp for their Circular containing the names of more than 1,000 newspapers and cost of advertising in them.

Tax Sale of Lands.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, the 2d day of May, 1870,

the following described lands, assessed to "unknown owners," for the taxes, penalties and cost on said lands:

MOUNT MEIGS, BEAT NO. 3.

Fractional section 31 acres, section 18, township 16 range 21; taxes &c. $7 95.

SW¼ of NE¼, SE¼ of NE¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NW¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, SE¼ of SE¼—all of section 24 township 16 range 20; taxes &c. on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, SE¼ of NE¼—section 27 township 16 range 20; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, SE¼ of NE¼—section 28 township 16 range 20, taxes &c. on each $9 60.

E½ of NW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, (91 acres) section 15 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c. $27 73.

E H L and K (lots) (151 acres) section 14 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c. $46 24.

NW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, SE¼ of NE¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼—section 24 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 25 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

D C D F and 4 lots (191 acres) section 15 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c. $27 73.

E H L and K (lots) (151 acres) section 14 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c. $46 24.

NW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, SE¼ of NE¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼—section 24 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 25 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼—section 19 township 16 range 20; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼—section 29 township 16 range 20; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

The S½ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼—section 21 township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SE¼, E½ of SE¼—section 28 township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NE¼, SE¼ of NE¼, NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼—section 25 township 16 range 20; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼—section 29 township 16 range 20; tax

BEAT 13. UNION ACADEMY.

Ne qr of se qr and se qr of se qr, of section 36 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr—section 2 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr—section 2 range 13 township 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Sw qr of se qr and sw qr of ne qr of section 4 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Sf of ne qr of sw qr of section 10 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $4 65.

12 acres s end of sw qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $4 10.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 14 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr—section 36 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of se qr and sw qr of ne qr of section 2 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, nw qr of se qr—section 23 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 26 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 35 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 10 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 9 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 8 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 7 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 6 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 5 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 4 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 3 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 2 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 1 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 2 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 11 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 11 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 14 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 14 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 23 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 23 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 26 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 35 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 35 township 1 range 18; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

BEAT 4—COURT HOUSE.

Ne qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 1 township 16 range 16; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 6 township 16 range 15; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 16 range 16; tax and cost on each $15 37.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 7 township 16 range 15; tax and cost on each $12 30.

Fraction E of section 24 township 18 range 16; tax and cost $14 05.

Fraction B (about 120 acres) of section 3 township 17 range 16; t x and cost $12 95.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, nw qr of sw qr, ne qr of sw qr—section 3 township 17 range 16; tax and cost on each $6 30.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, BEAT NO. 5.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 31 township 16 range 16; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 6 township 15 range 16; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 7 township 15 range 16; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 18 township 15 range 16; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 19 township 15 range 16; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 30 township 15 range 16; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 31 township 15 range 16; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

All lying s of Haynesville road (about 11 acres) ne corner of 12 se qr sec tion 22 township 16 range 17; tax and cost $9 30.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 22 township 16 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 27 township 16 range 16; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 34 township 16 range 16; tax and cost on each $9 60.

All lying s of Haynesville road (about 30 acres) of section 34 township 16 range 17; tax and cost $6 30.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr—section 3 township 15 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 60.

All south of Cahoma Creek of ne qr of nw qr (about 30 acres) of section 34 township 16 range 17; taxes and cost $6 30.

W hf ne qr, less 15 acres of section 36 township 16 range 17; tax and cost $13 21.

36 acres in the south part of section 36 township 16 range 17; tax and cost $12 25.

The Montgomery and Pickett Springs Gravel Road, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 post $211 25.

Lots 11, 12, 13 and 10, corner of Bibb and Washington streets, transferred to W. C. Bibb, agent for Mrs. L. Bibb, with fine residence, tax and cost $217 50.

The sale of the above property will commence at ten o'clock and close at 12 o'clock each day, commencing from day to day till all the lots are sold, in conformity to the revenue laws of Alabama. All persons in the county are requested to compare the numbers of their land with the above, and if a purchaser to come forward and settle, and will certainly be sold, and then it will require a double amount to redeem it and ten per cent per annum additional. Should it not be redeemed in two years, the purchaser will then have a good title.

W. M. FALCONER, Tax Collector M. C.

Montgomery, April 1, 1870.

INCORPORATED 1859.

Capital $350,000!

J. F. BOZEMAN, President.
D. F. WILCOX, Secretary.

CONTINUES TO FURNISH PERFECT SECURITY

Against Loss or Damage by Fire!

on all kinds of insurable property, at adequate rates. Agents can be found at every prominent point in the Southern States, to whom applications for insurance may be made. Apply to

H. KENNEWORTH,
AGENT AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.
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Office Montgomery & Eufaula R. R. Co.,
Montgomery, Ala., March 10, 1870.

EXTENSION

and Change of Schedule.

On and after Tuesday, March 15, 1870, and until further notice, the Mail Train will be governed by the following Schedule:

Leaving Montgomery at ..... 3 00 P. M.
Arrives at Thompson's ..... 6 00 P. M.
Leaves Thompson's ..... 6 30 A. M.
Arrives at Montgomery ..... 9 30 A. M.

All freight consigned to Thompson's Station, designed for Union Springs, will be shipped daily.

B. DURHAM, Superintendent.

Office of the Montgomery & Mingston Air Line Railroad Company.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 8, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of law, Books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the "Montgomery and Mingston Air Line Railroad" will be opened in the Law office of Pinkney & Semmes, on Monday, April 25th, 1870, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., at which time and place the following persons, or such others as may attend, will be appointed Directors, viz:

JOHN T. MORGAN,
CHAS. McDONALD,
CHAS. TURNER,
JAS. A. MILLER,
and others, Incorporators.

mch8-d30

AT ONE MILLION CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, which will FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO SEND A STATEMENT OF THEIR CASE TO

J. T. DREW,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Solicitor before Court of Claims, &c.
479 B STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
nov24-d

Routes of Travel.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

THE QUICKEST AND BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS.

North, East and West!

TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS

RUN THROUGH FROM

Louisville to Nashville

ON ARRIVAL OF TRAINS FROM THE SOUTH.

CLOSE CONNECTION

Is made at LOUISVILLE with Express Trains for

Pittsburg,
Baltimore,
New York,
Boston,
Philadelphia.

AND ALL OTHER CITIES NORTH AND EAST.

Connection is also made at LOUISVILLE with the

United States Mail Steamers,

Arriving in Cincinnati next morning in time to take early trains for the East.

The Route via Louisville to St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City and the Gold fields of the far West is the very best in every respect.

Palace Sleeping Cars

RUN THROUGH ON ALL THE NIGHT TRAINS.

Baggage checked through to destination on the Trains of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Through Tickets to the West

May be procured at the office of the Montgomery & West Point Railroad in Montgomery, and at all the principal Railroad offices in the South.

Ask for Tickets via Louisville.

Freight Transported at Low Rates

and in quick time, by the celebrated

"Green Line," from Louisville

TO ALL POINTS.

Time! Freight Arrangements Perfect

from Eastern and Western Cities, and Bills of Lading given through.

All Claims for Loss and Damage settled promptly.

ALBERT FINK,
General Superintendent.

ATLEE

The Place is Open, and High Prices are Killed, by

McCoy & Coffin,

31 Court Street,
MONTGOMERY, Ala.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Montgomery and surrounding country, that we have just received a Fresh Stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes and Notions,

Together with a Full Line of Choice

Family Groceries

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c.

FRESH FISH, BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY, always on hand.

All have been bought for Cash, from first-class houses, and will be sold at New York Prices. Wishing a liberal and old, to come and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. Our knowledge of the business enables us to select Goods with care, and we are confident that we can suit all who will favor us with a call.

McCoy & COFFIN.

sept5-tf

Phœnix Garden!

15 MARKET STREET,

With Garden Entrance on Monroe st.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.

THIS NEW AND SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT, A week since the 1st of July last, constantly keeps

FRESH AND COOL

CINCINNATI LAGER ON DRAUGHT.

The Choicest of Wines

—AND—

LIQUORS,

Imported Cheese of all Kinds, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Special Attention of the Ladies of Montgomery and vicinity is most respectfully called to the selor

MUSIC

Discovered every Tuesday and Friid Evenings of each week, by the most accomplished musicians of the city.

—AND—

ICE CREAM,

and other Refreshments of the Season served up by the most attentive waiters.

Evening Concerts Commence at 8 p. m.

Thankful for the liberal favors conferred, we most respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage in the future.

BIHLER & CO., Proprietors.

Chesapeake Guano!

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

GUANO

in use, and better adapted for

Cotton and Corn

than any fertilizer now offered to the planting public. It has been used for 3 successive years in Alabama for the past two years, as testimony can be furnished.

We advise planters wishing to use this fertilizer to send in their orders as early as possible.

For sale by

R. H. Knox & Co.,
26 COURT STREET,
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Routes of Travel.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

Western & Atlantic RAILWAY!

THE OLD RELIABLE

Passenger Route

To all Northern, Eastern and Western Cities, Carrying Great Southern Express.

The only Route from Atlanta

RUNNING A

Double Daily Through Train,

Preventing a possibility of 24 hours' detention, incident to lines having but one daily train.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

BETWEEN

Atlanta and New York

Is carried exclusively by this Line.

Through Passenger Trains Leave Atlanta

8:45 A. M.—5:50 P. M.

Making close connections at Kingston for

ROME, SELMA, MERIDIAN & NEW

the election held in Greene county on the fourteenth day of September in the year 1869, at which election the qualified electors of said county of Greene by a vote of ten hundred and eleven (1011) votes for "subscription," and five hundred and fifty (550)votes for "no subscription" voted to subscribe eighty thousand ($80,000) dollars of stock in the bonds of the said county of Greene, to the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad company; and that the election held in Pickens county on the third day of August, in the year 1869, at which election the qualified electors of said county of Pickens, by a vote of twelve hundred and twelve (1212) votes votes for "subscription," and six hundred and seven (607) votes for "no subscription," voted to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars of stock in the bonds of the said county of Pickens to the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad company; all of said counties and towns being in the State of Alabama; and a majority of the votes cast at each of said elections being for "subscription" and sufficient by the law under which said elections were held, said elections are and each of them is hereby ratified and then valid in all respects and particulars.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 267.] AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors within two miles of the academy and church near Alfred Collins, in DeKalb county."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors within two miles of the academy and church near Alfred Collins', in DeKalb county," approved, December ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 268.] AN ACT

To regulate the time of holding the courts of the first judicial circuit.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the first day of July, 1870, the circuit court of the first judicial circuit, shall be held at the following times in their respective counties composing the same—commencing in the county of Perry, on the first Monday in March and September, and may continue three weeks; in the county of Hale, on the first Monday after the fourth Mondays in March and September, and may continue three weeks; in the county of Bibb, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue one week; in the county of Dallas, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue until the business is disposed of.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all executions, summons, subpœnas, writs and other processes returnable to the circuit courts of the counties composing said circuit, shall be returnable to the terms of said circuit courts in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 269.] AN ACT

To amend section 1755 of the Revised Code of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five (1755) of the Revised Code of Alabama, which is in the words and figures following, to-wit: 1755 (1473) *Declaration in writing*—When two or more persons associate for the purpose of engaging in any manufacturing, mining or quarrying business, or forming an agricultural or literary society, or a building or loan association, and of becoming incorporated, such persons must make a declaration in writing, stating,—1. The name of the company and the object for which it is formed. 2. The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided. 3. The names of the stockholders and the number of shares held by each," be amended so as to read as follows: 1755 (1473) *Declaration in writing*—When two or more persons may associate for the purpose of forming an association for charitable, religious or literary purposes, or for mining or manufacturing or mining purposes, or for any lawful enterprise, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the State, and of becoming incorporated, such persons must make a declaration in writing, stating—1. The name of the company or association and the object for which it is formed. 2. The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is divided. 3. The names of the stockholders and the number of shares held by each, when the association is for profit or mutual aid, or the names of the members or trustees when the association is for the benevolent, literary or religious purposes; *Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to authorize or legalize the incorporation of associations for carrying on gift enterprises, lotteries or gaming of any kind whatever.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That section one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five (1755) of the Code of Alabama, as it now stands, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 270.] AN ACT

To authorize the court of county commissioners of Bibb county to issue and sell county bonds.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners of Bibb county be, and is hereby authorized to issue bonds of said county, not to exceed five thousand dollars, to build a bridge across Cahaba river, at or near Centreville in said county; said bonds to run twenty years at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, to be paid annually at the county treasury, with coupons attached; said bonds to be payable five years after date, and redeemable at the treasury of the county.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 271.] AN ACT

To amend the third section of an act to incorporate the annual Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, approved, February twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the third section of an act to incorporate the annual Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, be, and the same is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows: "Section third. Be it further enacted, That the said corporation may receive and hold real and personal property to the value of fifty thousand dollars, to be employed under the direction of the said trustees for the advancement of the interests of religion and education, and for charitable purposes; and may organize any number of conferences within this State, designating them by such name or names as they may deem proper, and such conferences shall have and exercise all of the rights, franchises, powers, privileges, duties and immunities to the same extent in every respect as the said annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be of force on the day of its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 272.] AN ACT

To authorize the commissioners court of the county of Madison to pay the assessor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of commissioners of roads and revenue of the county of Madison be, and they are hereby authorized and required to compensate the assessor of taxes for said county for any extra services he may have performed in making lists of lands required by section thirty-eight, "Revenue Law," to an amount the said court may consider said assessor may be entitled to.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 273.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate Uniontown; in Perry county, Alabama."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section two of an act entitled "An act to incorporate Uniontown, in Perry county, Alabama," approved, February seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy, which reads as follows: "Section second. Be it further enacted, That the corporate limits and boundaries of the town of Uniontown, in the county of Perry, shall be and the same are hereby designated and established, as follows: That the corporate limits of said town it now is to be the centre of the same, and the lines defining said corporate limits to be run east and west, north and south," be amended by striking out the word "shall," where it occurs in said section, and that it will be read, when amended, as follows: Section two. Be it further enacted, That the corporate limits and boundaries of the town of Uniontown, in the county of Perry, shall be, and the same are hereby designated and established, as follows: That the corporate limits of said town embrace one mile square, the public cistern, where it now is, to be the centre of the same, and the lines defining said corporate limits to be run east and west, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 274.] AN ACT

To authorize the court of county commissioners of Butler county, Alabama, to levy a special tax for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the court-house of said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners for Butler county, Alabama, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a special tax, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. on the State taxes of said county, to be levied, assessed and collected for the year A. D. 1870, for the purpose of repairing and enlarging the court-house of said county.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That said levy shall be made by said commissioners court at the April term thereof, A. D. 1870, and immediately thereafter said court, by commissioners appointed by it, shall proceed to let out the necessary work to be done to the lowest bidder, and plans and specifications in writing, taking bond and security from contractors for the faithful execution of the work; said work to commence by the fifteenth of May, and be completed by the first of November, A. D. 1870, and which shall be paid for out of the special tax to be levied as provided for in the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all orders or warrants drawn by the authority of the commissioners court of said county on said special tax to be levied and collected in payment of said work, or any part thereof, shall be denominated and numbered "Court-house Warrants," and shall be receivable by the tax collector of Butler county in payment of county taxes for said county for the year 1870, and which warrants may be issued by said court or under its direction, any time after the first day of September, A. D. 1870, to the contractors for said work according to contract.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 275.] AN ACT

To extend the jurisdiction, powers and duties of the Harbor Master and Port Wardens of Mobile.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, all laws and parts of laws creating a harbor master and port wardens for the port of Mobile, be, and the same are hereby made to extend to and include all vessels coming into the bay of Mobile, and said harbor master and port wardens, shall discharge the same duties to, and receive from said vessels the same fees as though they were lying at the wharves of the city of Mobile.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, the words "tonnage dues," wherever they occur in the city charter and code of ordinances, and in all of the acts relating to the harbor master and port wardens of the city of Mobile, shall be hereby declared to be bodies politic and corporate in name and deed—the grand division by the name and style of "The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Alabama and its temperance jurisdiction"—the subordinate divisions, by their respective names and numbers, and by their names shall have perpetual succession of officers and members, and each may have a common seal with power to change, alter and make new the same as often as said corporation shall judge expedient. Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the said society, and the several divisions under its jurisdiction, shall each be able and capable in law to purchase, have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess and retain to itself in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any lands, tenements or hired tenements of what kind or nature soever not exceeding the value of twenty thousand dollars, and to sell, alien, exchange, devise or lease the same, or any part thereof, as the said corporation shall think proper, and by their respective names to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, and to defend and be defended in any court in this State, of what kind soever, and to make such rules, orders and by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of this State, as may be necessary for the order, rule, good government and management of the same; and it shall be lawful for said grand division to constitute subordinate divisions, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the promotion of the interests of the order. Section 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporations each to take and hold forever any charitable donation or devises and bequests of lands not exceeding the value of ten thousand dollars, and to appropriate the same for their respective benefits in such manner as they may determine. Section 4. Be it further enacted, That in all suits or actions brought by or against any of the said corporations hereby created, in any court of law or equity in this State, it shall not be necessary for their attorney or counsellor to produce the seal of the corporation which he represents, or a power of attorney under the seal of said corporation, to authorize him to appear and prosecute or defend any suit or action in their behalf, and the courts of law and equity aforesaid shall in all cases recognize their attorney or counsellor in the same manner as in suits between individuals. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken as a public act, and notice thereof shall be taken in all courts of justice and elsewhere in this State, and shall be given in evidence in any trial of any kind or cause, without special pleading, and shall be liberally construed for fully carrying into effect its beneficial purposes hereby intended," approved, February 20th, 1848.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any two or more members of any of the old subordinate divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and such other persons as they may associate with, these may reorganize the same under the name of such division as it existed formerly or prior to the suspension of said subordinate division. And such organizations or reorganizations, when made, are hereby declared bodies politic and corporate, and by the said name may purchase, sell and own estate, real and personal, or mixed, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in any court of law or equity in this State; may have and use a common seal, and may pass such by-laws, rules and regulations for the good government of the same, as may be deemed expedient, where the same do not conflict with the laws of the State or the United States.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That such subordinate divisions, reorganized as aforesaid, are hereby declared the legal successors of the subordinate divisions located in the same county, and which bore the same name prior to its suspension as aforesaid; and such new subordinate division may, in its corporate name, collect and receipt for, sue and recover in any of the courts of this State, any and all estate, real, personal or mixed, moneys, certificates of stock, with the accumulated interest thereon, or rents or profits growing out of the same, which formerly belonged in any manner to said old division, and which may now be held by any person or persons claiming to hold the same, or holding it as trustees or otherwise, or in any manner for the use of said division as it formerly existed as aforesaid. And the receipt of the treasurer and presiding officer, or said reorganized division, shall be ample protection to any person or persons holding said assets as aforesaid against any future suit for the same, or any part thereof.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That Star of Hope Division, Sons of Temperance, as now organized in the city of Mobile, of which Samuel A. Eubolm is Noble Grand, and Edward R. Adams, Secretary, be, and the same is hereby declared the legal successor, under the provisions of this act, of Star of Hope Division, No, 4, as it existed in said city prior to the late war.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 276.] AN ACT

To repeal sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen of an act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of electors," approved October 5th, 1868, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That sections twelve, thirteen and fourteen of an act to provide for the registration of the electors of this State, approved October 5th, 1868, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the returning officer of each election precinct, to attend, on the day of election at some place convenient, but not nearer than one hundred feet to the polls, and as a special registrar, and in the manner as now provided by law for registration before the probate judge, register the names of all persons who shall apply for registration, and who for any cause shall have failed to register with the probate judge, and such returning officer shall return with the poll lists and ballot boxes, the names of all persons so registered by him to the probate judge, who shall add the same to the list of registered voters in his office.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the probate judge of each county, to forward every three months to the Secretary of State, an alphabetical list of the names of all persons registered by him during the said period of three months, as well as those returned to him by the returning officers of his county, &c.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That returning officers, in addition to the compensation now allowed to them by law, shall receive the sum of two dollars for services required of them by this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That it is the intent and meaning of this act that no registration lists shall be used by any inspector or other officer of elections, on the day of election, for the purpose of determining who may, or may not vote, and any person attempting to interfere in any manner with any other person who may desire to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished in the same manner as now provided for in the election laws.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 277.] AN ACT

For the relief of Forney Academy in Blount county, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the approval of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person to sell spirituous liquors of any kind within two miles of Forney Academy, in Blount county, Alabama, except for medicinal purposes as prescribed by a physician.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this act and upon indictment, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than fifty dollars for every such conviction.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 278.] AN ACT

To consolidate the fine and forfeiture fund of Perry county with the general fund of said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the fine and forfeiture fund of Perry county, be, and the same is hereby consolidated with the general fund of said county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 279.] AN ACT

To revive, continue in force and amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the order of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Alabama," approved, February 20th, 1848.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the order of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Alabama," approved, February 20th, 1848, is hereby revived and declared in force from and after this date; said act is in words as follows: An act to incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Divisions of the order of Sons of Temperance of the State of Alabama. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That J. McCaleb Wiley, Grand Worthy Patriarch, and others, the officers and members of the Grand Division of the order of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Alabama, and the Subordinate Divisions under its jurisdiction, and the several persons who now are or shall hereafter be members respectively of said grand division or the subordinate divisions under its jurisdiction, shall be and they are hereby declared to be bodies politic and corporate in name and deed—the grand division by the name and style of "The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Alabama and its temperance jurisdiction"—the subordinate divisions, by their respective names and numbers, and by their names shall have perpetual succession of officers and members, and each may have a common seal with power to change, alter and make new the same as often as said corporation shall judge expedient. Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the said society, and the several divisions under its jurisdiction, shall each be able and capable in law to purchase, have, hold, receive, enjoy, possess and retain to itself in perpetuity, or for any term of years, any lands, tenements or hired tenements of what kind or nature soever not exceeding the value of twenty thousand dollars, and to sell, alien, exchange, devise or lease the same, or any part thereof, as the said corporation shall think proper, and by their respective names to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, and to defend and be defended in any court in this State, of what kind soever, and to make such rules, orders and by-laws, not repugnant to the laws of this State, as may be necessary for the order, rule, good government and management of the same; and it shall be lawful for said grand division to constitute subordinate divisions, and to do all other things which may be necessary for the promotion of the interests of the order. Section 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporations each to take and hold forever any charitable donation or devises and bequests of lands not exceeding the value of ten thousand dollars, and to appropriate the same for their respective benefits in such manner as they may determine. Section 4. Be it further enacted, That in all suits or actions brought by or against any of the said corporations hereby created, in any court of law or equity in this State, it shall not be necessary for their attorney or counsellor to produce the seal of the corporation which he represents, or a power of attorney under the seal of said corporation, to authorize him to appear and prosecute or defend any suit or action in their behalf, and the courts of law and equity aforesaid shall in all cases recognize their attorney or counsellor in the same manner as in suits between individuals. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken as a public act, and notice thereof shall be taken in all courts of justice and elsewhere in this State, and shall be given in evidence in any trial of any kind or cause, without special pleading, and shall be liberally construed for fully carrying into effect its beneficial purposes hereby intended," approved, February 20th, 1848.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That any two or more members of any of the old subordinate divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and such other persons as they may associate with, these may reorganize the same under the name of such division as it existed formerly or prior to the suspension of said subordinate division. And such organizations or reorganizations, when made, are hereby declared bodies politic and corporate, and by the said name may purchase, sell and own estate, real and personal, or mixed, may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered in any court of law or equity in this State; may have and use a common seal, and may pass such by-laws, rules and regulations for the good government of the same, as may be deemed expedient, where the same do not conflict with the laws of the State or the United States.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That such subordinate divisions, reorganized as aforesaid, are hereby declared the legal successors of the subordinate divisions located in the same county, and which bore the same name prior to its suspension as aforesaid; and such new subordinate division may, in its corporate name, collect and receipt for, sue and recover in any of the courts of this State, any and all estate, real, personal or mixed, moneys, certificates of stock, with the accumulated interest thereon, or rents or profits growing out of the same, which formerly belonged in any manner to said old division, and which may now be held by any person or persons claiming to hold the same, or holding it as trustees or otherwise, or in any manner for the use of said division as it formerly existed as aforesaid. And the receipt of the treasurer and presiding officer, or said reorganized division, shall be ample protection to any person or persons holding said assets as aforesaid against any future suit for the same, or any part thereof.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That Star of Hope Division, Sons of Temperance, as now organized in the city of Mobile, of which Samuel A. Eubolm is Noble Grand, and Edward R. Adams, Secretary, be, and the same is hereby declared the legal successor, under the provisions of this act, of Star of Hope Division, No, 4, as it existed in said city prior to the late war.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

Alabama Journal.

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VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870. NO. 14.

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Charity be our Law.

Christ's whole life and every precept were directed to induce men to do right, because doing right brings happiness. The Savior never excused or palliated sin. He never failed to condemn it in whatever form it was presented; but even toward those who denied His divinity and refused His doctrines, He manifested courteous respect and tender charity. He never did so act—He never spoke a sentence which shows that He thought men could be made better by this life by abusing or hurting them. He did at all times, by word and act, evince a sublime faith in the power of truth to reach and govern the human heart; upon all occasions, He displayed the godlike intuition that fear and punishment were impotent arguments to virtue. Read His grand history through, and you will find no instance where injury was inflicted by Himself or by His order, in the expectation of turning the evil man from his ways or leading the sinner to repentance. His processes were all positive—arguments and examples in favor of right. Never once, except where all hope of reformation was abandoned, did he resort to negative or punitory measures, and then only to fulfill the demands of eternal justice with reference to a state of existence beyond this world. Certain it is that He never denounced, villified, scoffed, or, by His undoubted power, physically harmed any man or woman of His acquaintance in account of their opinions. He was truth and virtue embodied. He knew every secret of man's heart, and every method and means by which that nature could be acted upon for good or ill. He desired—ever they who deny His Godship acknowledge—to make human nature better and nobler. If then, possessing that knowledge and filled with this desire, He never dealt harshly, unkindly, or unbearingly with mankind; if He condemned no man; how much more upon his malicious slayer, to exert coercion and violence; if He ever preached and acted the truth in the belief that it would win its own way unaided to the minds and merge itself with the lives of all whose souls were not hardened. have we the right to condemn, imprison or execute our fellow men, because of their opinions, or their acts springing from their opinions. Especially will we encourage any abolition the more charming of the angels may have to be voted for. Duchess Gordon has shown how delightful electioneering can be made by her sex.

We are not of those who believe society would be chastized, or that human nature would take a fresh start devilwards, or that woman herself would of necessity become unwomanly wicked and essentially demoralized by the use of the ballot. Voting has not ruined men, and men are easier to ruin than women. On the contrary free ballot has greatly improved the male portion of humankind, and we know nothing peculiar to women which proves a contrary effect upon their virtues and faculties. We do know enough of the gentle beings, however, to feel that they would have their revenge if the vote took jobs a minority of their sex, to force upon them political responsibility which they do not care to assume voluntarily. We decline, therefore, to join the male petition for female suffrage, and would respectfully suggest that if it would make a more sensible disposition of the sexes when sending them to the "enslaved sisters." When he gets enough of their names in Congress, to form a clear majority of American women in favor of female suffrage, the XVIth Amendment will have nothing to fear from men who don't part their hair in the middle. Up to that time, such men will leave the matter to be disputed entirely among the chignons and corsets, with not a mustache to bristle or a pair of breeches to make afraid.

Governor's Proclamation.

This document and the letter to the sheriff of Greene county deserve the calm, stolidus and prayerful reading of all persons who prefer peace and the supremacy of the civil law. No man can say with truth that Governor Smith has issued his order without warrant, or that his action is precipitate. If there be any fault at all in his administration, with reference to the suppression of political outrage and crime, he is to blame for having too long delayed those stringent and timely leniency towards villains whom the facts now prove to be amenable only to severest compulsion.

It would indeed be pleasant and honorable to the State, to be able to show that the bloody crimes of Greene, Pickens, Kalcosa and Morgan counties are condemned and disapproved by the vast majority of their leading citizens, and would come from the thought that their leading citizens and their papers would lend their influence and counsel to insure the punishment of the murderous gangs who slay under cover of midnight. Truth prevents indulgence in any such belief. Instead of such a law abiding temper among leading white men in the localities where the public peace has been violated, violence and terrorism could not continue and go unpunished in communities that loved and respected law. The men who do these bloody deeds have the cause so much private grief and public disgrace, are instigated, screened and applauded by those who boast the loudest of their manhods. When such cease to encourage, the hardened outlaws will be hard to find to commit crime. When leading men and papers cease to refuse to follow the Republican example, of honestly and always respecting freedom of speech, opinion, action, and the rights of personal liberty and rights of life and property of others as sacred as their own—when they will not be assassinated on their beds, but encouraged to long to roadside trees, nor the homes of citizens be consumed by midnight arson. This report is shown in candor, though it may have no existence in the hearts of the blind or bigoted followers of the Ku Klux and Bandolph.

Governor Smith's proclamation is directed to procure the peaceable enforcement of the civil law if possible. He has waited long and patiently for local authorities to act. He now offers them the last opportunity. The murderers of Greene and Tuskaloosa must be arrested for punishment by those who know well who they are, or martial law and drumhead courts will give armed security to defenceless people who cannot enjoy civil quiet. Wise men will take warning, and good men will act in time and in a manner to render the final resort to force unnecessary.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, STATE OF ALA.
Montgomery, April 9, 1870.

Sheriff of Greene County, Alabama:

Outrages and lawlessness has reached this Department of the brutal, outrageous and cold-blooded murder of Mr. Boyd, your County Solicitor, by a band of disguised men.

You are the principal conservator of the peace of your county, and as such it is your duty to summon a posse of men and ferret out and arrest the guilty parties. An earnest effort on your part to do so is indispensable. You have the right to summon every man in your county, white and black, and surely you can command a sufficient force to vindicate the majesty of the law. If a posse man summoned by you shall refuse, take his name, in order that he may be held responsible.

You shall be sustained by the military arm of the State, if necessary. I am in correspondence with Gen. Terry about troops for your place, but they will be of no avail unless you do your duty. The probate judge can and must summon before him every person supposed to have any knowledge of the guilty parties, and it will be your duty to put him in process. If parties suppose to have knowledge of perpetrators of crime, will not obey the ordinary summons, attachments for them must be issued, and you must arrest and carry them before the judge. He can then take them testify, or keep them in custody and punish them for contempt until they do.

The perpetrators of such crimes must be punished and it is your solemn and sworn duty to see to it, that the lives and property of citizens may be made secure. It is only necessary that you and the judicial and other civil officers of your county do your duty to accomplish that result.

A large portion of the able bodied men of your county certainly must be opposed to such lawless acts and will assist you in the vindication of the law. It is my duty to see that the laws are executed. I therefore call upon you to furnish with summon a sufficient posse and proceed at once, to a searching investigation of the matter. It must and shall be done, if the result is to stop every plot in your county.

I will here publicly entreat your prosecute judge, to commence an immediate investigation and if necessary, examine every man and woman in Greene county, white and black and compel them to tell what they know about this killing of Boyd or what also they may know about any person or persons having in their possession or wearing disguises, or endangering the peace or safety of any portion of the people.

W. H. SMITH,
Governor.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T, STATE OF ALA.
Montgomery, April 14th, 1870.

The uniform course of forbearance and conciliation hitherto pursued by the Executive has failed to produce its intended and legitimate effect in three counties, to-wit: Greene, Morgan and Tuskaloosa. The information at hand as to the state of things in these three counties, induces the belief that the execution of the laws in them cannot be secured by mild measures.

Sterner measures must of necessity be resorted to, for the laws must be faithfully executed, no matter what the consequences may be. In addition to other measures heretofore adopted by which the Executive has determined to organize at least one company of militia in each of said counties, until satisfactory evidence is adduced that life, liberty and property are safe from lawless violence; provided there is a sufficiently large and respectable number of law-abiding citizens in those respective counties of any of them to form such an organization of militia. All such law-abiding citizens are invited to forward promptly to their nominations. In that provision was based on the ground that freedmen were the "wards of the nation;" and now they are to be our wards, but fellow citizens. To go on treating them as such would be an anomalous ground is neither consistent nor just. During the past four years to little harm has been done to the freedmen by teaching them to rely on the government for protection, and while indeed, was never done by government officers, who always urged on the freedmen the necessity of making contracts with employers for service or labor. But each year's rumors that "forty acres and a mule" some agent of the law of Congress will give everybody a farm. Encouraged with the mischievous advice we allude to, they refused, had a lurking fear of the military organization will be useless; for on the slightest constitution, section 30 Declaration of Rights, expressly provides that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power." If lawlessness continues in those counties, or if it should manifest itself to anything like the same extent in other counties, the Executive will call the militia of the State into session again; and, among other things, will urge the Legislature to pass a law imposing a special tax upon each county in which expenses have been incurred, or may be incurred, for military purposes, sufficient to pay all such expenses. It is not right that the people of those counties in which the law is regarded should bear or pay any part of the expenses which may be incurred in suppressing lawlessness in other counties. It is right that the expense of putting down outrages upon life, liberty and property, should be imposed upon and paid by the people of the respective counties in which they occurred.

If the people of any county connive at such outrages in their own county; if they fail to become active in their assistance, suppression and punishment, they deserve to be taxed with all the expenses incurred for their exposure, suppression and punishment.

The Executive avails himself of this occasion to express his gratified appreciation of the firm judicial action of the citizens of all the counties in which law and order have been maintained, embracing nearly all the counties and an overwhelming majority of the people of the State.

The Executive sincerely sympathizes with those who have been bereaved or otherwise injured by the late outrages. He assures them that he will do all he can constitutionally do, in their behalf. But he cannot be forgetful that under all circumstances he must maintain and support the constitution, and all the limitations it imposes upon him.

Given under my hand at the city of Montgomery, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 94th.

W. H. SMITH.

By the Governor,
CHAS. A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

Connecticut Election.

The following remarks from the thoughtful and cautious Boston *Journal* show that we did not err in asserting that the Democrats had gained very little for themselves, and had inflicted no injury upon the cause of Republicanism by their apparent victory:

The "fortune of war" decides that Connecticut shall have a Democratic Governor again. It is no great disappointment to the Republicans in general, because where a State of the size of Connecticut goes Democratic one year by over 1700 majority, and the next year Republican by over 400 majority, no Republican certainly is warranted in taking in very sanguine hopes of victory. This year there were some peculiar circumstances attending the day of election which even the successful and satisfactory administration of Governor Jewell was not able to overcome. The storm told to the disadvantage of the Republican strongholds, while it were in the interest of the Democratic districts. It would have been easy to lose more than 400 votes from this cause alone. Then, it is stated that the prohibitionists of the XVth amendment came just in time to alienate the Republican Bourbons who have always resisted that measure, without letting in the colored vote in off set. We regret to hear this reason given, for we are unwilling to believe that many Republican votes could be lost from this cause, although we have often had occasion to remark that the party is backward, we might almost say a perverse, element among the Republicans of Connecticut, quite distinct from anything else seen in the organization in New England. It will come all right in the course of a half dozen years—the men that grow so slowly usually grow well when they come to years of understanding. As to the general results of the election, they will not be very serious. It is to be hoped that the Republicans will hold both branches of the Legislature. If Gov. English, as it is stated, is animated solely by a desire to put himself along by the side of Gov. Hoffman and others as a competitor for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1872 he has his wish, although it is of very little interest to anybody else. He had better, however, enjoy his satisfaction at having succeeded in defeating Governor Jewell, for the success of seeing another Democratic Governor in Connecticut, now that the colored vote comes into the field, is very slim indeed.

Treatment of the Freedmen.

We commend the following wise remarks of the New York *Times* to the serious attention of our colored people and to those friends of their advancement who wish to do and have done for them the best thing in the best way:

We must, in short, treat the freedmen as citizens and come down to regarding themselves—neither patronizing and coddling them on the one hand, nor obstructing them on the other. The watchword which President Grant gives out is: "Withhold no legal privilege of citizenship to the new citizens. The early efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau were of once noble and necessary—a helpless people, subject to sales and separations, and temporary provision had to be made for their sustenance. But that provision was based on the ground that the freedmen were the "wards of the nation;" and now they are to be our wards, but fellow citizens. To go on treating them as such would be an anomalous ground is neither consistent nor just. During the past four years to little harm has been done to the freedmen by teaching them to rely on the government for support. That, indeed, was never done by government officers, who always urged on the freedmen the necessity of making contracts with employers for service or labor. But each year's rumors that "forty acres and a mule" some agent of the law of Congress will give everybody a farm. Encouraged with the mischievous advice we alluded to, they refused, had a lurking fear of the military organization will be useless; for on the slightest constitution, section 30 Declaration of Rights, expressly provides that "the military shall, in all cases and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power." If lawlessness continues in those counties, or if it should manifest itself to anything like the same extent in other counties, the Executive will call the militia of the State into session again; and, among other things, will urge the Legislature to pass a law imposing a special tax upon each county in which expenses have been incurred, or may be incurred, for military purposes, sufficient to pay all such expenses. It is not right that the people of those counties in which the law is regarded should bear or pay any part of the expenses which may be incurred in suppressing lawlessness in other counties. It is right that the expense of putting down outrages upon life, liberty and property, should be imposed upon and paid by the people of the respective counties in which they occurred.

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The Executive avails himself of this occasion to express his gratified appreciation of the firm judicial action of the citizens of all the counties in which law and order have been maintained, embracing nearly all the counties and an overwhelming majority of the people of the State.

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Given under my hand at the city of Montgomery, this 11th day of April, A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 94th.

W. H. SMITH.

By the Governor,
CHAS. A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

Cable Reciprocity.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field appeared to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, urging the passage of a law allowing submarine cables to be laid from any country to the United States, provided the United States, or any citizens thereof, can lay a cable to such country on equal terms; in other words, establishing perfect reciprocity. Governments interested should not be associated with the softer fascinations of the sex. With commendable directness, Miss Edgarton entered at once upon her theme, appropriately and significantly enough announced as "Woman is Coming." She presumed that the next advent of the sex into the active concerns of life was to be with higher powers and facilities, and even with broader rights and privileges; but she looked to woman to acquire these powers and secure these rights not through legislation and the ballot, but by first fitting herself for their exercise, and then by the use of the tremendous moral force she would attain. Socially first, and then, if need be, politically, she was to come. With keen discernment she carried her hearers forthwith between the two extremes of the Mormon, allowing that woman's real usefulness in the world will be expended on herself; pricking that fallacy that the sexes, even as they are at present, related socially, are antagonistic, throwing a graceful tribute to the manliness of man, and the more handsome that it is the first time woman has thought it worth while to publicly acknowledge the chivalry, self-sacrifice, and magnanimity of man, where women are the subjects or the sufferers, and concluded with a glowing picture of the future of our civilization, with woman in the exercise of her full powers, acting with man in correcting abuses and ameliorating her own condition.—*N. Y. World, April 2d.*

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A Woman Lecturer.

Last night a new lecturer appeared upon the public platform. This time the new comer created a pleasant sensation, for she brought with her personal beauty of no ordinary quality, and all the charms of a fine presence and a rich womanly delivery. Whether the announcement that Miss Edgarton had some new idea to express on the woman question, or the talents and attractiveness of the speaker had been noised through fash

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Official Organ of the State.
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FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Postal Telegraphy.

England has had in operation for a short time a system of government, or postal, telegraphy. As is usual in the infancy of great and novel enterprises, there are failures, errors, inconveniences and shortcomings. Friends of monopoly and extortion rejoice, of course, in the difficulties which have hampered the experiment, and try to make the impression that they cannot be removed or remedied. They do not, however, show much cheerfulness in advertising acceptance of fact against the system. For instance, they charge that the business heretofore done by many competitive lines is now done exclusively on one. Well, the postal telegraph must have more lines, and the very fact that all business in telegraphy prefers the government line, even at the risk of delay, shows that it has inducements superior to those of the companies. It is charged that the government has, through false economy, discharged old operators and put in inexperienced men, because they were cheaper. The objection will remove itself. Good operators will be got. Further, it is stated that the English postal service has had three months' trial, and that their labors are without increase of pay. If this gentlemen deserve extra compensation, we shall doubtless receive it. If they do not, but merely imagine that their offices are less sinecure than heretofore, the quick and thorough discharge of duty is to put working men in their places.

This increase of business and official searching are conclusively that the people have been benefited by obtaining cheap access to the conveniences of telegraphic communication. The troubles are still slight, and will be soon worked out in England as they have been overcome in Belgium and other countries. Every postal telegraph has proved itself to be tested, its success has proved to be not less than that of those letter postage. In some countries, it has borne a profit which seldom followed the latter, profit to the government.

Our American telegraph monopolists will not encourage the introduction of postal telegraphy, in this country, by anything they have thus far discovered to its disadvantage in the working of the English system.

White Man's Party

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, is reported to have told his friends that it was useless for the Democrats, of whom he is a great leader, to try to get negro votes. He thinks that the colored people of his State not only have sense, but entirely too much of it to vote the Democratic ticket.

We agree with the Senator in this opinion. Although he is a Democrat, Colored men will hardly vote the bullets, put placed in their hands by the Republican party. Especially Democrats who have neglected the interests of his white race and countenanced the welfare of the whole country for the contemptible mean occupation of "cussin' Cansan." "Nigger stupidity," "nigger barbarity," "nigger service," "nigger extinction"—nigger in every form, moral and political, with an occasional bleat against "Radical tyranny" and several Ku-Klux murders per month—has constituted the burden of Democratic speech, print and practice since the war.

Propose to eliminate the negro element of the black race at the South, and you heard the cry that they couldn't learn. The schoolhouses were burned, the books destroyed, the children driven away, and then came the howl that the poor creatures ought to be damned for not having enough smarter than white folks to get knowledge without teachers and science by intuition. Show the instances of fair scholarship among the colored people, where their schools have not been disturbed, and you are met with the more that they are so much like monkeys that it is no wonder they have a little imitative smartness. The most discreditable success of these people receives never a word of praise, but most generally provokes bursts of laughter from the true-blue Democrats. On the contrary, whenever one of them, who has been denied all opportunity for moral or mental improvement, commits the slightest offence common to ignorance, vengeance is invoked against him by the gentry who think they serve God and keep the commandments by shooting fellis in their sleep. In the same hour we have seen one of the "ruling race," of Democratic fulness of fame and exalted position, bootlick black men for their votes, like a spaniel, flatter them, drink with them, and then, failing in their purpose, cause the shrewd fellow with all the vigor and venom of a Fenian assailant.

Colored men have certainly too much mother wit to vote with or for those who have defiled them in all rights up to the present time, and who are pledged, even at the cost of revolution, to take from them forever the rights given by the hard and costly efforts of Republicanism. They are men, with the feelings, the instincts and the natural aspirations of men. Against them only in connection with the children of Southern poor white men, of the culture of schools from which Democratic meanness and impolicy excluded them, they have made the rude school of experience well, and have learned, under the spur of necessity and education, more of the nature and value of political liberty than many of their traducers know. They will cling to the party which has bestowed liberty upon them; the only party which has the sense and courage to make that liberty secure and fruitful.

Not alone will they remain steadfast to Republican principles. Showing by their daily lives that the gifts of freedom and franchise were not only beneficial to themselves, but without the least harm to the white man's rights, thousands of white men, who feared the upper most, will now rejoice in its glorious result, and join the party that has conquered not prejudice only, but reward. The justice and energy which have ever finally asserted themselves in the grand steps of progress made by the white race, will commend the act which has impaired into the family of humanity and confirmed in tens-hundred four millions of immortal beings. Men with eyes cannot be forced continually to believe a lie against these Southern black people, and men with hearts will enter into the sacred covenant of Republicanism to protect and improve what has been done.!

The Credit of the State.

It is laughable to read the vapurings of the Democratic press in regard to Alabama's credit. Yesterday the *Mail*, in an inventory of the remarkable faculties of a new love, specified his ability "to restore the fortune and credit of the State." If money were a mere creature of the imagination, and credit poetically indefinite, this sort of talk might fool somebody. Both are, however, hard matters of fact, to be counted, weighed, measured and estimated by rigid figures. Figures in regard to the credit of this State are all against Democracy and in favor of Republicanism.

The credit of Alabama needs no restoration. It is good—good as the best. No danger threatens it, except the rascally tendency of Democracy to run next to "cussin' Cansan," been the most prominent feature of Democratic principles since the war. New York and London bankers, who feared the bonds of Alabama three or four years ago, now are glad to get them. Then Democrats were too busy with their corporate agents laws to punish the very labor that gave validity to the bonds, to find time for legislation which would tend to strengthen the confidence of capitalists in either the solvency or integrity of the State. More than this, these Democratic lawgivers, to conceal at once their crass ignorance and inability to provide sagacious-ly for the current expenses of local government, plotted the mean underhand plan of issuing shinplasters, which were shaved by our own citizens, and without the benefit to the State line. Not an act was done by these Democrats to decrease the existing debt, or to assure its holders that it would ever be paid. Every financial act and the general tenor of their legislation increased the liabilities of the State and made it valueless as a thing of property.

How is it now? Republicans have not only made some progress in giving our citizens political and social order, but have to deal with the precious acts legislated in regard to the credit of Alabama, that the almost worthless bonds of Democratic issuance are now nearly par, while the shinplasters, which Democratic lawmakers manufactured to pay their hands, and which were shaved hardest by their constituents, now have bankable currency. Despite the pledge of Democratic repudiators, Alabama 8s, manipulated by Republican legislators, were yesterday refused to bidders for cash at 97½ cents. Her 5s, which Democrats reached financial zero under Democratic mal-administration, at the same time brought 82 cents. In regard to the general condition of her credit, we have something better to offer than our own opinion. Lehman, Durr & Co., financial agents of the State, men who are without superiors in business qualifications, whose large interests forbid false statements, and whose time is too valuable to be employed in unprofitable transactions, are in their last report, of date October 1st, 1869:

"We also have the pleasure to report that all the temporary loans have been settled, and that the July and October indebtedness against her except her bonded debt and our State notes is now extinct, which will be absorbed in the tax of 1869. Her bonds are now commanding a price in the money markets that will compare favorably with any of our sister Southern States. This should be, as it is a source of pride with every true Alabamian, and shows that the tent and resources of our State, that will in a few years place our State bonds above par."

Had we time to collate the figures of this fair business statement, we could show not only how well the financial reputation of our credit is, but would show further that the bonds issued by the Republican administration of the State readily, at higher prices, than those which had been erected by the Democracy! The State bonds and the certificates of her financial agents show also that a burden of debt, for which there was no compensation in the way of prosperity or improving of the poor man's tax, was created by Democratic legislation, depreciated by their morals, and repudiated by Republicans in the dation and settlement. Enough has been said, however, to evince the ridiculous depravity of the *Mail's* prate about restoring the credit and fortune of the State.

In Error Again.

In the Perry street asylum for orphan editorials will attempt to deal with facts, we advise its directors, at the risk of having our advice ungratefully spurned, to get a general land, the redoubtable Delmar, for instance, to investigate the premises of its assertions before publication. Such a proceeding would give the paper itself at least the appearance of accuracy, and would save Republican editors the dread of trouble they are put to to expose the lies of Democratic editorial manufacturers. Yesterday morning, it published the following communication Governor Smith's proclamation of reward for the capture of one Prior, charged with larceny:

We want Prior arrested because hundred dollars reward. Now, if we violated too frequently at present; but people, when they read such a proclamation, ask themselves such questions as these: Why catch this chap? Why subject the county to the expense of feeding him in jail preliminary to a trial? Why take twelve men from their business to try and convict him? Did we not convict Talladega Page of perjury and after much expense put him in limbo? And is he not now at large, pardoned by the Governor? Were not a lot of colored prostitutes sentenced to work on the railroads? And were they not pardoned by the Governor? What is the use of catching a thief if he is to be released as soon as he turns Radical and is needed for the next campaign.

Remembering the virtuous condemnation of the master of Republicans by the "eccentric administrators of whole-some lessons," (as a Democratic brother of the *Mail* calls his pet Ku Klux), which the *Mail* has always exhibited, and the earnestness with which it has used its boasted influence to have the assassins of Bettle, Greene and Taskalcosa arrested and punished, its violent wrath against the far more heinous crime of robbing Democratic hen coops is just a little strained. Our moral code may be somewhat antiquated and unreasonable, but it involves the opinion, nevertheless, that the life and liberty of any human being, even of a "damned nigger Radical," are of more worth in the 'sight of God, and should be in the eyes of Democratic sheriffs and judges, than the trim feathers and lusty crow of the gayest Democratic chicken in the land. Yet the *Mail*, during several years, has failed to openly denounce the hideous deeds of organized violence. Has not its influence been to increase them? and on Wednesday did it not abuse Governor Smith for taking steps to vindicate the honor of Alabama and the insulted majesty of the civil law? The dead and wounded Republicans, and the Executive who at last resolves to redress their great wrongs, find neither pity nor support in the columns of the *Mail*. But the *fowl* larceny of Democratic cocks; the dastardly rape of Democratic hens; the vision of short rations of spring chickens and fresh eggs stir to their lowest depths the gastric indigestion of the "organ of the White Man's Party."

Here is the *Mail's* inhumanity plainly told. It scoundrels must have assassinated, it is the Republican party alone but keep their unholy hands out of the sacred penetralia of Democratic henroosts. If murderers will have blood, let them get it from the impure veins of the "inferior race," but spare the aristatic necks of Democratic roosters, for which a certain exile Republican shares by way of diversion, ye doers of midnight violence, but respect with tender-ness the surrounded dignity of "cheese and proof" poultry yards. Caleb Prior, the chicken thief, Governor Smith but check the Executive inclination to offences which pounds the Greene county assassins of innocent men. Pshaw. Chickens are worth a dollar a pair, Governor, just call them "niggers," you see are worth nothing to the *Mail*, and they have been pistoled or whiskied into that state of moral exaltation which will immure them in the Democratic bosom locked.

So much for the *Mail's* estimate of crime. Now for its statement of facts. Governor Page was not pardoned by Gov. Smith, as he has been pardoned at all. We believe, but may be mistaken, that he has never been finally tried. He is now at large under bond for appearance. The civil law has thus been enforced, as far as Page's case has been dealt with at all. He had as much right to give bond, when under indictment for perjury, as any convicted jury of Democratic prosperity. Herndl, bail, in a case of aggravated manslaughter.

Had Prior been a party to prostitutes, it would be a just and merited rebuke to the *Mail's* censors, to say flatly that it was ignorance to punish them at all for a crime which the Democratic courts and bail taught them was one of their duties. Now, mark you, *Mail*, it is painful to us to hear that such enormities were practiced in this goodly land, but the afflictive can be had, if you desire them, to prove the abhorrent of pro tuition upon female slaves by their masters. Now, while, on the contrary, the instances were few in the Gulf States of owners teaching their slaves to read, the law prohibited female chastity. Without offering any pro existing circumstances in palliation of the virtue of these women, but viewing it as unexceptional, the following statement of the act of pardon, with the reasons set forth therefor, shows that the punishment of the female was contrary to law, in the first instance, and that, illegal as it was, a penalty in labor equal to the fine and costs had been paid before they were pardoned. On pp. 49 50, "Accompanying Documents," will be found the statement referred to above, which we copy:

At the July term, 1869, of the City Court of Montgomery, these women were convicted of vagrancy and prostitution, and fined. In default of payment of the fine they were sentenced to hard labor for the county for period from 30 to 120 days. They were then released on the payment of the fine, and two provisions of law which seem to have been violated when these women were tried. One prohibits the employment of convicts, convicted of any offense of being put to work on public highways, the other graduates the time of labor by the amount of fine. In every case in these cases the term of sentence was more than the law allowed. All of the prisoners have served more than the time which they should have been sentenced for. These facts are known in the papers signed by numerous persons, therefore the prisoners are pardoned and relieved from further labor.

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How They Take It.

Governor Smith's proclamation has moved the bowels of Democratic compassion wonderfully. We are glad to see that it has already had the additional effect of greatly reducing the fever of the Democratic mouth. One would think, from the tone of yesterday's *Advertiser*, that the Democracy contemplated acting as chief executioners and pall bearers at the funerals of the Republican victims of murderous proscription. It deplores the acts of violence which have occurred. It deprecates, and we believe honestly, recourse to lynch law and assassination. It desires, and we believe earnestly, the supremacy of law and the prevalence of order. The motive of its grief and virtue, as given by itself, is not very flattering. Its tears, after all, are not shed over the dead Boyd and Byrd, or in pity for the slaughtered hundreds of innocent colored men of Alabama, but because it has the sagacity to foresee that the violence and outlawry, born of Democracy, is likely to disgust all good men and put Democratic reactionism to power beyond possibility. It groans, not because hate is wicked and murder damnable, but because the State will be kept out of the bloody clutch of just such scoundrels as have been doing the killing and raping and burning which have been borne with so long by Republican clemency. We wish the *Advertiser* could have risen to the heights of judicial fairness and christian charity in its condemnation of these crimes, and we wish also that its attack had not indulged the sophomoric foolishness which designates midnight assassinations "mere acts of private justice." We are decidedly of the opinion that the following sugar-coated Ku-Kluxism, which congratulates "a brave and proud race" upon the forbearance that has stopped short of wholesale slaughter, is more than regretfully suffers little from such crimes. Her citizens rest secure from injury by such acts, and find no trouble in protecting themselves against the few perpetrators.

Political proscription and violence are the sources of our misery and unsafety. The first is the cause of the last; and the last is the cause of the first. Had men who have been made by popular suffrage representatives of the Democratic party, from the slayer of Ames and urged assassination of Republicans; approved the wrongs that was done, and denounced any attempt to punish the criminals. Those men have of Lawrence, Fitz, Cox and Morgan. In these documents their names no pretense manifested to employ any other than the appropriate agencies provided by the constitution and laws for the suppression of violence, the punishment of assassins, the preservation of order, and the enforcement of law. But in the secret and sworn duty of the Governor to see that the law is done. Every patriot in the State will applaud this avowal of the Governor's purpose to execute it practical effect. In a question of this kind there is no room for party, as the assumption that the Democracy sincerely desire the suppression of violence, and the punishment of the criminals, is simply ridiculous. Every man knows that the Democracy has been the party of violence, and that the criminals are Democrats. We do not believe, that all Democrats think this kind of outrage justifiable, but we do believe that the Democracy has failed to rebuke it, and that the Democratic press has failed to openly denounce the hideous deeds of organized violence. Has not its influence been to increase them? and on Wednesday did it not abuse Governor Smith for taking steps to vindicate the honor of Alabama and the insulted majesty of the civil law? The dead and wounded Republicans, and the Executive who at last resolves to redress their great wrongs, find neither pity nor support in the columns of the *Mail*. But the *fowl* larceny of Democratic cocks; the dastardly rape of Democratic hens; the vision of short rations of spring chickens and fresh eggs stir to their lowest depths the gastric indigestion of the "organ of the White Man's Party."

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Weekly State Journal.

Co-operation in Europe.

Progress of the Working Classes—Growth of the Credit System—Description of the Popular Banks—Curious Features—Loans and its Co-operative Societies—The Storm—The Movement in the South of France.

Foreign Cor. of the Boston Journal.]

At the close of 1869 there were in France, despite the numerous failures and discouragements, *two hundred and eighty-five* known societies of co-operation, formed by workingmen themselves, and supported entirely by them. In this number I have not classed the large variety of societies forced into being by the troubles which caused capitalists to give their employes a share in the profits of their enterprises. Of these, the increase is something astonishing, and there is no retrograde movement in them. The two hundred and eighty-five organizations are very equally divided into societies of production, consumption and credit. In this latter class there have been some and failures recently, and it is owing to this fact that the enemies of co-operation in France have plucked up courage and are beginning their efforts against it. Late in 1868, one of the popular and useful of the Parisian co-operative institutions was doomed, and vanished. It was the Discount Bank for Popular Associations, established especially to aid workingmen in organizing co-operative institutions. Messrs. Leon Say and Walras, the founders, were men of sterling prudence and energy, but they could not take up the negative movement there—yet have those immense services. Over-caution is the probable cause of the disaster of the several above mentioned, recently. Valleroux, in his excellent treatise on the subject, thus touchingly describes the origin of the "mutual credit" in France. He says:

"A few workmen, knowing nothing apparent either the banks of Scotland or Germany, resolved to associate to put into practice certain principles which their minds had always taken. They met secretly one Sunday in a nook of the forest of Vincennes, after having placed their children round about as sentinels—touching mark of the confidence that they had in the paternal intentions of the Imperial Government) and there they elaborated the original complot whence sprang the first society of mutual credit, called the 'Mother Society,' because it served as example to so many others." It is very difficult to get statistics concerning these societies, as many of them do not manifest their existence by any published sign. Competent judges have expressed the opinion that there are as many as 300, large and small, in Paris alone. These are probably not as many in all the rest of France, but the provincial societies are generally grander in extent than those of Paris.

In 1865 the Parisian "Credit for Labor" and the "Discount Bank for Popular Associations" were formed. The first named entered existence with 200 francs subscribed, and only one quarter of that sum deposited, and went on successfully until, as above mentioned, early in 1868. The second was even more enthusiastically than the other into the work, and exhausted itself a little earlier. The character of these institutions was as follows: The members of the supply bound themselves to find credit for deserving workmen who could not obtain it themselves except at ruinous rates. Often the same men were in turn bankers and borrowers, whence arose the term "mutual credit." The founders of the societies borrowed money on their collective responsibility, and thereby not even the most pressing of them could have touched, and then repaid it, or forming new societies to increase their strength. Certain sums may be divided into two classes—those which could only be used for "loans." The credit societies are subject into three classes, and those which both lend and deposit. The first class is composed of the most distinguished of workingmen, who each, in those loans, the means of paying for various necessities, such as rent, purchase of furniture and tools, etc. The second one is made up of workmen and small employers or commercial men, the latter being rating as the majority. The workmen in this class of course only seek loans, as in the other, while the business men's mass objects is to get their paper discounted after it is endorsed by the society. This class of banks have been successful in a very high degree. The "savings societies" are all composed of workmen of the same trade, who group their savings merely to protect themselves in troublous times, when work is not to be had, or political events damage everything commercial.

The organization of these societies is of the simplest character. The personnel of the officers is removable very much at will. A maximum and a minimum for deposits is fixed—the maximum so that no one may gain more influence than another in the society. The capital is entirely composed of the small deposits at the outset, and weekly contributions thereafter. All who are tardy pay a fine. The nature of a loan is generally thoroughly examined before granting it, and in cases of the resignation or expulsion of a member of a society the money which he has contributed is returned to him after a slight delay. The heirs of a deceased member never succeed to the savings he has deposited in the society. The mutual credit banks are rarely open more than one evening, for the officers work all day in shops and factories, as do those who are likely to apply for loans. The Imperial government made a bid for the workingmen's favor, some time ago, by founding the "Discount Bank for Co-operative Societies." Part of the capital was furnished by government, the rest by officials. It was examined in the report, and good authority says that it never had the slightest influence for good on the co-operative movement.

And the failures are many in which success was so immediate as to surprise its founders, and even themselves.

Of the productive societies at Lyons, not so much is to be said. They are of much more recent date than any of the others—the first having been founded in March, 1866. It was an association of seven cutters of velvet, who supported mutually. Thirty-two members, with a capital of three thousand francs paid in and one thousand borrowed from the Lyons "Labor Credit," constituted the society. The second was a society of printers, who divided thirty-two thousand francs into three hundred and twenty shares, and not only procured profit and steady employment for each member, but bound themselves to give cash of their children elementary instruction. The society is directed by a "council" composed of seven members named by the others, and these commissioners, or directors, also control the operations. The profits are divided as follows: One-tenth for a reserve fund; five per cent. interest on capital paid in; ten per cent. to the administrators; fifty to the shareholders, and forty for purposes of improvement designated yearly by the council. The furniture makers have a similar union.

The "Industrial Association of Weavers" numbers 2000 members, with a capital of 200,000 francs. At least a dozen other great societies are now forming, most of them having for their end interesting in the present condition of silk weavers and designers. A "Social Atelier," or "Communist Factory," is one of the latest projects started. In all the cooperative enterprises at Lyons about 7000 persons are interested, and the capital paid in amounts to more than 1,000,000 francs. In the department of the Rhone there are eight prosperous co-operative associations, mostly for workers in silk; and Marseilles has a co-operative soap association, and co-operative stores possessing a capital of 80,000 francs, and doing 150,000 worth of affairs yearly.

I think I have mentioned before the society of Ribbon Makers at Saint Etienne, which, numbering one hundred in 1863, forming a society, the number of members of which was not limited. Each member deposited $100, at the rate of 40 cents per month. It took four years to accumulate enough to start a manufactory, but it was done at last, and is one of the most successful in France to-day. Up in the mountains of Villebois, by the way, is a little co-operative world of diamond cutters, which has been going smoothly for thirty years. "As if to prove that these were nothing new under the sun!" cried the shabbiest of the neighboring communes, when they found it out recently.

At Marseilles not so much has been done directly in the creation of societies of production or of consumption as at Lyons. The furniture makers and piano makers there have succeeded admirably in establishing societies on the basis of those mentioned above. The failure of a large piano-maker some years ago gave the workmen the choice of accepting a proposition which would have shorn a co-operative society from the general decline of the trade, or of trying to keep the Fountain of Life Pure.

Koskoo

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN THE CURE OF

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to be overcome by evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, with dyspepsia, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over-work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful rate.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows: A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; perhaps dizziness, ringing noises, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory; dejection of spirits; starting during sleep; bad dreams; hesitation in answering questions; dullness of hearing; twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to Paralysis, Delirium, Insanity, Impotency, Apoplexy, &c., &c.

KOSKOO

IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY.

FORMULA spread each bottle. Recommended by the Medical Profession, eminent Physicians, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE!

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J. J. LAWRENCE, M.D.,

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Laboratory and Office No. 3, Main St., Batesville, Ark.

Price—$1 Per Bottle.

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KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

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in all parts of the country as a

GREAT AND GOOD

MEDICINE,

—AND—

The Large Number 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. Impure blood is the cause of Scrofula, and of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is nonsense.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—sometimes dyspepsia—sometimes indigestion—a feeling that the whole system becomes loose their tone and elasticity, and the muscles become relaxed, and frequently many other symptoms appear. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin, pimples, boils, and eruptions of every description, which, if not checked in serious lesions of the brain, Liver, Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Heart, Bowels, Nerves, and Blood.

And the business men of this country, "have nearly all broken down under the system, and they have had to sustain, and only one in a thousand persons one is now in existence—the Koskoo Liver Regulator.

Lyons, the second city in France in population, is first in rank as a foundation of credit societies for workmen. In 1856, one year before anything of the kind was started at Paris, the Du Rhone river and a few friends founded the "Society for capitalization," by which they pledged themselves to give small sums monthly to capitalists, and in 1864 the society possessed an active capital of 11,000 francs. It contributed to the union of the great "Beaurgard Society," at Vienne, the largest manufacturer of the linen, and the library of social science, which is now at Paris. The Lyons Labor Credit Society was founded in April, 1865. Its capital was fixed at 50,000 francs, divided into 500 shares, and subscribed by 197 persons. One of its reports shows that in ten months it did business to the amount of 98,300 francs, and paid 1,000 expenses. An excellent feature of this co-operative credit system is the use of bad debts. The obligation of brotherly for purposes of improvement designated yearly by the council. The furniture makers have a similar union.

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An Election

To determine a Stock Subscription to the Montgomery and Troy Railroad Company for Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Daniel H. Craig, President, and John W. Durr, W. P. Lee, A. N. Worthy, and others, directors of the road, are requested to be the Fourth Ward Precinct of the "Montgomery & Troy Railroad Company" for the purpose of voting on the Commissioners' Court of Montgomery county, to call an election as provided by Section 1 of the act of the Legislature of Alabama, entitled "An act to authorize the several counties and towns, and cities, of the State of Alabama throughout the State as the several counties may consent to subscribe to the capital stock of the Montgomery & Troy Railroad Company," to determine the question of subscription by said President and Directors for the Fourth Ward Precinct of a sum of three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said company by the Commissioners' Court of Montgomery county, and to appoint managers of said election, and have ordered an election to be held for the purpose aforesaid, to-wit:

Notice is therefore hereby given, that said election will be held on

Saturday the 14th day of May next,

at all the qualified electors of said county to express their acceptance or rejection of said subscription, and the managers appointed to attend the same at the three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said Montgomery & Troy Railroad Company, and to make return thereof to said county.

The polls will be opened at the several precincts in the county, and the hours and places for holding election for other purposes.

By order of the Commissioners' Court.

GEORGE ELY, Judge.

apr14dawtd

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

PARTIES who have not made a return of their taxable property to me at my appointments, may do so at my office over J. F. Snow & Co's Dry Goods Store.

I will be present in the office every day, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., until further notice.

J. D. B. SCRUFFIE,
Probate Court Assessor.

apr14dawtf Montgomery county.

Taken up.

TWO HORSE MULES, bay color, one hand 15 high, one hand 14 high, both 4 years old, and one old mare, about the same color, all taken up as estray by Daniel Bell, living on Mr. Perry's plantation, on the Alabama river, about 12 miles below Montgomery, and appraised to $200 by Wm. Bell and Wm. Bell, Jr., before me this 14th day of April, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

apr14-3t pd $7

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, in favor of J. Jeffers, Adm'r, and Edmund Hanrick, Adm'r, of the estate of John and W. G. Hicks, I will offer at public sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Montgomery, within legal hours of sale,

On the 3d Monday of March, 1870,

the following described real estate as the property of J. Hicks, Jeffers Hicks, and defendants, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 and east 50 feet of Lot No. 10 in Square 28 East Alabama. The residence of J. Jeffers Hicks; also south half of Lot No. 3 in Square 12 East Alabama. Also, Lots 1 and 2 in Square 4 in Hilliard's Addition to Montgomery, as surveyed by W. H. Jones & Co., and Stone & Co. Also, Lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12 Pope's Row, fronting Hull. Also, Lots 9 and 10 on the west side of Holcomb Street. Also, the north-west corner of Commerce and Market streets, Lot No. 10, on said side of Alabama street, containing 115 acres more or less.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

Martin & Sayre, attorneys.
feb13-wds

☞ The above sale has been postponed until *3d Monday in April, 1870.*

mar5-ds

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Thomas G. Wood against Owen Sweindl, J. H. Sweindl, M. W. Wood, Samuel Owen Sweindl, J. H. Sweindl, M. W. Wood, Samuel Owen Sweindl, J. H. Sweindl, M. W. Wood, Samuel Owen Sweindl, J. H. Sweindl, M. W. Wood, Samuel Owen Sweindl, J. H. Sweindl, M. W. Wood, Samuel Owen Sweindl, J. H. Sweindl, M. W. Wood, and Thomas G. Wood, in favor of Thomas G. Wood, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in April, 1870,

at the Alabama basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The n½ of sec. 34 township 16 range 18, the s½ of sec. 34 township 16 range 18; also the n½ of sec. 3 township 15 range 18, the s½ of sec. 3 township 15 range 18, the s½ of sec. 10 range 18, containing 880 acres more or less.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff
Montgomery county.

march6-ds

☞ The above sale has been postponed until the 4th day of April, 1870.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff.
ap5-ds Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Richard H. Offutt, I will proceed to sell

On the 3d Monday in April, 1870,

at the Alabama basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 4 and 7, in a plat of land on Clayton at the intersection of Perry and Lawrence streets, and known as Lot No. 4 and 7 on said plat.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy various fi. fa's in my hands from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Richard H. Offutt, I will proceed to sell

On the 3d Monday in April, 1870,

at the Alabama basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 4 on Commerce street, where the dividing line between said Lot No. 3 and 4 on said street intersects said street; thence along the line of said Lot No. 4 on Commerce street 50 feet; thence back at right angles with said street 100 feet; thence along the dividing line between Lots 3 and 4 of the division of said Lot 8 on Washington street, 49 ft. 9 inches, more or less, to the dividing line between said Lots 3 and 4 on Commerce street, 100 feet to the beginning, 49 feet 9 inches on Commerce & 100 feet on Washington streets, by 100 feet deep, and known as Lot No. 4 on said plat.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

mar21-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the Circuit Court, Montgomery County, Alabama, in favor of Wm. Manning and in favor of Jno. Bell, I will proceed to sell

On the 3d Monday in April, 1870,

at the Alabama Basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

Lot No. 4 on Commerce street, where the dividing line between said Lot No. 3 and 4 on said street intersects said street; thence along the line of said Lot No. 4 on Commerce street 50 feet; thence back at right angles with said street 100 feet; thence along the line of said Lot 8 on Washington street 49 ft. 9 inches, more or less, to the dividing line between said Lots 3 and 4 on Commerce street, 100 feet to the beginning, 49 feet 9 inches on Commerce & 100 feet on Washington streets, by 100 feet deep, and known as Lot No. 4 on said plat.

ROBERT BARBER, Sheriff,
Montgomery county.

mar21-wds

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

ELIZABETH F. MARVIN vs. JOHN P. BALDY, JAMES BALDY and others, defendants.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of Complainant, that the said James Baldy, defendants Sally L. Manning wife of John L. Manning, Benjamin Baldy, Mary Baldy, Sarah Baldy, Susan Baldy, Reagan county, State of Texas; James L. Manning, Mary Manning, Sarah Manning, Jane Manning, Sally Manning, Mary Manning, John Manning, and James P. Manning, are not residents of this State, but reside in the county of Reagan county, State of Texas, and that the said defendants are over the age of 21 years, except Mary Manning, who is under the age of 21 years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in said county of Montgomery, Ala., once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said James Baldy, Sally L. Manning, James L. Manning, Mary Manning, Sarah Manning, Jane Manning, Sally Manning, Mary Manning, John Manning, and James P. Manning, and Mary Baldy, Benjamin Baldy, Sarah Baldy, Susan Baldy, and Reagan county, State of Texas, to appear to the next regular term of this court to be held in and for said county of Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th day of April, 1870, and answer said bill of complaint in this cause by the 4th day of April, 1870, or the same will be taken as confessed as to them.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 25th day of March, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

mar26-w4 pd $7

In Chancery at Montgomery, Alabama

WILLIAM M. SCOTT, EXR., vs. GEORGE SCOTT et al.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by affidavit of Complainant, that the said defendants Sarah A. Scott, Mary Scott, Ann Scott, Jane Scott, Ellen Scott, Susan Scott, Elizabeth Scott, Mary Scott, Sarah

BEAT 13. UPPER ACADEMY.

No qr of nw qr and ne qr of se qr, of section 36 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, and e half of se qr, of section 25 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, ne qr of se qr, section 2 range 13 township 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of ne qr and sw qr of ne qr of section 8 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

W½ of ne qr of nw qr of section 10 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $6 55.

E½ of ne qr and nw qr of se qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $1 15.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, s w qr of se qr—section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 70.

Nw qr of sw qr and ne qr of nw qr of section 13 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

37 acres on south side of h ld of sw qr of section 13 township 13 range 17; tax and cost $4 28.

Se qr of sw qr and ne qr of sw qr of section 15 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of se qr and se qr of se qr of section 16 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

W hf of se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost on each $9 69

Sw qr of se qr of section 20 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $ 64.

Se qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 73.

Ne qr of ne qr of section 25 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $5 64.

Se qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr of section 26 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $5 64.

Nw qr of ne qr of section 27 township 13 range 17, taxes and cost $5 64.

Ne qr of nw qr and se qr of ne qr of section 33 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $5 47.

Nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr of section 34 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $5 47.

Part of ne qr (17 acres) of section 22 township 14 range 17; tax and cost $14 58.

Ne qr of sw qr of section 23 township 14 range 17; tax and cost $9 69.

Se qr of nw qr of section 23 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr and ne qr of nw qr of section 14 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of se qr—section 6 township 14 range 16; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 16 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Sw qr of sw qr and ne qr of sw qr of section 17 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of se qr and ne qr of sw qr of section 18 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Ne qr of se qr and se qr of se qr of section 19 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Part of ne qr (17 acres) of section 22 township 14 range 17; tax and cost $14 58.

Ne qr of sw qr of section 23 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost $9 69.

Se qr of nw qr and ne qr of ne qr of section 14 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr—section 31 township 14 range 16; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr of section 33 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $5 47.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr, nw qr of sw qr, sw qr of nw qr, sw qr of se qr, nw qr of ne qr—section 26 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 69.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of nw qr of section 33 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 34 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 69.

Ne qr of se qr and se qr of se qr of section 33 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 69.

BEAT 14.—DUBLIN.

Ne qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 13 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr—section 14 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, ne qr of ne qr—section 31 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 21 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each 6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, ne qr of se qr—section3 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 34 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of se qr, ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, sw qr of se qr—section 3 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 10 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 11 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 12 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of nw qr and se qr of nw qr of section 13 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of ne qr of section 18 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Sw qr of se qr of section 20 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost $ 64.

Ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of ne qr of section 35 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Ne qr of nw qr and se qr of ne qr of section 36 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Ne qr of se qr of section 36 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 31 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of ne qr and ne qr of nw qr of section 32 township 13 range 19; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Sw qr of ne qr and se qr of nw qr of section 33 township 13 range 19; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr—section 30 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 31 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr—section 31 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Se qr of ne qr and se qr of sw qr of section 27 township 13 range 20; tax and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, sw qr of se qr, se qr of sw qr—section 3 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 10 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 9 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 15 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 16 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 17 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 18 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 19 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 20 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 29 township 12 range 19; tax and cost on each $6 30.

10 acres in s de of nw qr of se qr of section 29 township 13 range 19; tax and cost $4 00.

BEAT 4.—COURT HOUSE.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 5 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 8 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 9 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 16 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 17 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 18 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 19 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 20 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 21 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 28 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

BEAT 11.—BUSBEE.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, ne qr of se qr—section 1 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 3 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 5 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 6 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 7 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 8 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 9 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 10 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 11 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 14 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 15 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 16 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 18 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 19 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 20 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 21 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 22 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 23 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 24 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 27 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 28 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 29 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 30 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 31 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 32 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 33 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 34 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 35 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 36 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 2 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 3 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 5 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 6 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 7 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 8 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 9 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 10 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 14 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 15 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 16 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 18 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 19 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 20 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 21 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 22 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 23 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 24 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 27 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 28 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 29 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 30 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 31 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 32 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 33 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 34 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 35 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 36 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 2 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 3 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 5 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 6 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 7 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 8 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 9 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 10 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 11 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 14 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 15 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 16 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 18 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 19 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 20 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 21 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 22 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 23 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 24 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 27 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 28 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 29 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 30 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 31 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 32 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 33 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 34 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 35 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 36 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 2 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 3 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 5 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 6 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 7 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 8 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 9 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 10 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 14 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 15 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 16 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 18 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 19 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 20 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 21 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 22 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 23 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 24 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 27 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 28 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 29 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 30 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 31 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 32 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 33 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 34 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 35 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 36 township 13 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 2 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 3 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 5 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 6 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 7 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 8 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 9 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 10 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 11 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 12 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 14 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 15 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 16 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 17 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 18 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 19 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 20 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 21 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 22 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 23 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 24 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 27 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 28 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 29 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 30 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 31 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 32 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 33 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 34 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 35 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 36 township 12 range 17; tax and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 13 range 19; tax and cost on each $6 30.

10 acres in s de of nw qr of se qr of section 29 township 13 range 19; tax and cost $4 00.

BEAT 4.—COURT HOUSE.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 4 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 5 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 8 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 9 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 16 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 17 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 18 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 19 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 47.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 20 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Nw qr of se qr, ne qr of sw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of se qr—section 21 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 28 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 69.

BEAT 14.—DUBLIN.

Ne qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 13 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, nw qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr—section 14 township 12 range 19, taxes and cost on each $6 63.

Nw qr of nw qr

fines, not exceeding their by-laws and ordinances as the proper and to enforce and collect the same in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance, by execution against the person or property of the offender, or committing him or her to jail, as they may deem most expedient; and the said city council is hereby authorized and empowered to pass such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby granted.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor, clerk and aldermen shall be subject to removal by a vote of two-thirds of the board of city council; but in all cases of trying the conduct of the mayor, clerk or aldermen, the said two-thirds of the aldermen of said city council shall be necessary to constitute a quorum to do business.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor, clerk and aldermen shall have power and authority to levy and collect annually expenses of said city, to assess, levy and collect one per cent. on the cash value of all property subject to taxation made to the mayor of said city, to assess and collect a tax not exceeding one-half of one per cent. on the cash value of all property subject to taxation in said city, which may be redeemed as other lands sold for taxes are redeemed, and when redeemed the mayor shall account to the owner upon the redemption of his bond, and all the penalties and the taxes assessed from the first day of December, 1849, to the day of redemption, and two-fifths of the amount of said taxes assessed as an unknown owner; *Provided*, That this section shall not affect any assessment, if not paid by the first day of December, 1849, but the same may be assessed and collected as other taxes; to license, tax and regulate the sale of the real estate in said city for taxes, which shall be executed by the marshal or other officer of said city council as heretofore provided; to license, tax and regulate the sale of any one lot or sub-division of lot, if separately advertised, and that the owner, or any one for him, shall be allowed to redeem the same within two years from the sale, on paying to the purchaser or the purchaser for him four times the amount of the taxes, costs and penalties, and twenty per cent. upon the purchaser, and interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum on the amount of the taxes, costs and penalties, and the surplus over and above the amount of the taxes, penalties and costs, and expenses, be paid into the city treasury, to be paid out of the ordinary money, except such as shall be collected by the mayor and aldermen, and by them appropriated to the payment of the debts of said city; but in all cases of sales for taxes, the person or persons to whom the property may be assessed as an unknown owner shall be allowed to redeem the same at any time within two years from the first day of December next after

arrest of any person in said city, or in the lawful performance of any of his duties in said city, and for the punishment of all persons, who, when called upon by any of said officers to aid in the arrest of any person in said city, shall refuse to render assistance as required, which punishment shall be by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and in all cases, when any person is so called on, and aids such officer as required, such person shall not be liable to indictment or punishment in the courts of the State therefor, nor to punishment by the mayor or aldermen of said city, nor to any damages in any civil action, provided, he did no more than was reasonably necessary to effect such arrest.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That appeal may be had to the first term of the circuit court of Montgomery county from the judgments rendered by the mayor and aldermen aforesaid, in cases where the violation of the ordinances or by-laws of said city is involved, upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed in cases of appeal from the judgments of justices of the peace, and which appeal shall be tried at the first term of said circuit court, unless a continuance is granted by the presiding judge to either party.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That should the regular election for municipal officers of said city fail to be held from any cause, the said corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved, but the incumbents shall remain in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified, and when said election has not been held, it shall be the duty of the mayor and aldermen to fix on some other day, as near as may be, within one month after the regular day of election, on which said election shall be held, of which notice shall be given in the newspapers published in said city.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That the said city council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds of the city of Montgomery to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, bearing eight per centum interest, and hereby declare not exceeding twenty years, for the purpose of buying a site, and erecting thereon a city hall and market, and the said city council are hereby authorized to appropriate and pledge for the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, such property or revenues of the said city of Montgomery as they shall determine.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 293.] AN ACT

To give additional aid to the South and North Alabama Railroad Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Governor of the State of Alabama is hereby required to endorse the bonds of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company to the extent of six thousand dollars per mile, in addition to the sixteen thousand dollars per mile now endorsed by the said State, and by virtue of the provisions of the general internal improvement laws of this State; *Provided*, That said railroad company shall become subject to the same conditions, qualifications, and restrictions in form as are prescribed in the laws of the State of Alabama, hereto[fore] enacted, on the subject of endorsement of railroad bonds by the State.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 294.] AN ACT

To regulate agencies of Life Insurance companies of the United States doing business in foreign countries in the State of Alabama.

WHEREAS, The life insurance companies incorporated under the general laws of the State of Alabama, and by the legislature of the State of Alabama, who have agencies in some other States of the United States of America, are required, before being permitted to transact business in said States, to enter into bond with the comptroller of said States, certain bonds, securities, &c.; And whereas, The agents of the life insurance companies of the other States of the United States, are not required, by the laws of this State, to deposit any bonds or other securities with the comptroller of this State before doing business as agents of said Life Insurance companies in this State: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That whenever the existing or future laws of any other State of the United States, shall require of any life insurance company or companies incorporated by an act of the legislature of this State, or under the general laws of this State, or of the agencies of such other State or of the agencies thereof, any deposit of bonds or securies in such State, for the protection of policy holders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount or value required of like insurance companies of other States by the then existing laws of this State, then, and in every such case, all companies of such other States establishing, or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this State, shall be, and are hereby required to make the same deposit, for a like purpose, with the comptroller general of this State, and likewise pay taxes in such other State, and to pay to said comptroller general for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of like charges and payments imposed by the laws of such State upon any company or companies of this State, and agents thereof.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the jury trying the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 295.] AN ACT

To amend section 1321 of the Revised Code of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 1321 of the Revised Code of Alabama, which reads as follows: All females, all male persons of color over sixty and under fourteen years of age; all white male persons over fifty and under sixteen years of age, and all other persons exempted by any special law, are exempt from working on public roads, be so amended as to read as follows: All females and all male persons under the age of eighteen years, and over forty-five years of age, except such persons as may be convicted of crimes or misdemeanor by any court of this State, by any court of competent jurisdiction therein, are exempt from working on public roads.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 296.] AN ACT

To lend the credit of the State of Alabama to the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, for the purpose of expediting the construction of its railroad within said State.

WHEREAS, The multiplication of the means of transportation by railway from the central, and other portions of Alabama to the best harbors or ports of the Atlantic, is essential to the reduction of the high rates which still prevail for transportation between the points above indicated; and

Whereas, The railroad of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company will increase the facilities of such transportation, and greatly reduce the rates between said points, and thus contribute materially to the welfare and prosperity of the people of Alabama; and

Whereas, The considerable portion of said railroad much of which will be constructed through the rich and best agricultural regions of the earth, but which is a region of prairie requiring extraordinary expense in the construction and maintenance of a railroad: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby authorized and required to loan to the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company above mentioned, for the purpose of expediting the construction of the railroad of said company, three hundred thousand dollars in the bonds of this State, payable in not less than fifteen, nor more than thirty years from their date, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, upon the execution and delivery to the Governor by said railroad company of its second mortgage bonds for the like amount, and with like interest. The interest on these second mortgage bonds to be payable in the city of New York, at the treasury of this State, at least fifteen days before the corresponding interest on the said State bonds is payable; which said second mortgage bonds shall constitute a lien upon all the property and franchises of said railroad company, and the acceptance of this loan shall bind the said railroad company never to apply for any further aid in any form from the State, than is provided for by the laws now existing; *Provided*, That the bonds, issued under the provision of this act, shall not be sold for a less amount than ninety cents on the dollar.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company shall provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal of this loan, the same, and in the same manner, and upon the same terms as are now required by the general law providing for the State endorsement of the bonds of the several railroad companies in this State.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company, before receiving any of the benefits of this act, shall furnish to the Governor undoubted and satisfactory security for the faithful appropriation of the bonds, or the proceeds thereof, to the further construction and equipment of the said Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That before receiving the bonds provided for in this act, the said Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company shall execute a good and sufficient bond, with undoubted personal security, conditioned, that said railroad of said company shall be completed to the city of Eufaula, Barbour county, by the first day of October, A. D., 1871.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 297.] AN ACT

To establish a new charter for the town of Decatur.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the corporation of the town of Decatur shall hereafter consist of a mayor and council, and shall be known and styled as "The Mayor and Council of the town of Decatur," and by their corporate name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, grant, receive, and do all other acts as natural persons, and may purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property, or dispose of the same for the benefit of the said town, and may have and use a common seal, which may be broken or altered at pleasure.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the corporate limits and boundaries of the town of Decatur, in the county of Morgan, shall be, and the same are hereby designated and established as follows: The eastern boundary shall be a due line running north and south, at the distance of fifteen hundred yards from the east side of the bank building; the southern boundary shall be a line running east and west, at the distance of fifteen hundred yards from the south side of the bank building; the western boundary shall be a line running north and south, at the distance of fifteen hundred yards from the west side of the bank building; and the northern boundary shall be a due west course to the Tennessee river.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be eligible to the office of mayor or councilman aforesaid, except he be a citizen of lawful age, and resident within the corporate limits of the said town, as described in this act, at the time of his election.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor of said town, the councilmen, a marshal and a town clerk, shall be elected by ballot by the inhabitants, legal voters of said town, resident within the limits thereof as described in this act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the election for municipal officers, under this act, shall be held on the first Tuesday of May, 1870, and every two years thereafter, and the said officers so elected shall hold their office for two years from the date of said election, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Morgan county to give at least ten days' notice of the election, to appoint inspectors and returning officers, to open a sufficient number of polls, and to provide for an election of the officers mentioned in this act, on the first Tuesday of May, 1870, according to laws governing elections in this State, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to maintain and preserve strict order at said election. The returning officers of said election shall certify to the same, and make returns to the sheriff of said county, who shall declare the election of, and give certificates to the persons so elected, who shall, before entering upon the duties of office, take the oath prescribed by the constitution of the State of Alabama.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That in all future elections, after the first election hereinbefore provided for, the mayor, for the time being, shall give thirty days' public notice in some newspaper published in the county of Morgan, of the time and place of holding said election, which election must be held in the town of Decatur, according to laws governing elections in this State; and the mayor shall have full power and authority to keep order at said elections, and to commit to the jail of the county, or to the town jail or lock-up, for a time not exceeding forty-eight hours, any person or persons who shall make, or attempt to make, any disturbance at the place or places where such elections are being held, so as to interfere with the peaceable and orderly conducting of said elections; and the sheriff of Morgan county, and all police officers of the town of Decatur, are hereby commanded to obey and carry into execution all process issued by the said mayor as aforesaid, in pursuance of said act; and if there shall be an equal number of votes between any two or more persons who shall have been voted for at said election, and the choice of mayor and councilmen, or either of them, is prevented thereby, the said mayor shall declare the fact, and shall issue notice in the same manner and form as is required by this act for the regular election, for a new election, to fill the vacancy occasioned by those persons having an equal number of votes.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the polls for said election shall be opened, and kept open in the manner prescribed by the laws governing elections in this State, and on closing the polls, the judges shall proceed immediately, and in a public manner, to count the ballots, and when the certificates of the said judges or inspectors shall be filed as aforesaid, the clerk shall immediately give to each person a certificate of his having been duly elected.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That if any election herein provided for, shall be contested, it shall be decided before the judge of the Morgan circuit court, and shall be governed by the laws of this State providing for contested elections.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the ballots cast at the several voting places in the said town of Decatur, shall be carefully sealed up without examination; and said election they shall be deposited with the clerk of said town, who shall preserve the same for thirty days, and then, if there be no contest, said clerk shall cause the same to be burned in his presence; but if there be a contest, they shall be delivered to the judge trying the same.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of the sickness or temporary absence of the mayor, the duties of his office shall be performed by one of the councilmen, who shall be designated by the board of councilmen for such purpose.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That if the mayor or any councilman shall, after his election, remove his domicil out of the town limits, he shall thereby forfeit and vacate his office, and the mayor shall issue his proclamation or removal, the town council, on five days' public notice, shall have authority to elect some person to fill the vacancy thus created, and the person so elected shall hold the office to which he shall have been elected for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That any councilman may be deposed for misconduct in office, or habitual neglect of his duty as councilman, by a vote of all the other members of the council; the mayor may be removed from office for malfeasance in office, or for any cause which permanently incapacitates him from discharging his duties, by the circuit court of Morgan county, on the presentment of three members of the council. The charges and specifications shall be filed in the office of clerk of the circuit court by the council, in the name of the town, signed by three members of the council, attested by the town clerk; and notice to the mayor of the filing of the same shall be issued by the clerk of the circuit court, and served by the sheriff of the county. The case shall be put upon the docket and stand for trial at the first term of the court after the filing of the charges; *Provided*, Twenty days' notice be given to the mayor; if said notice has not been given, then the next term shall be trial term. The trial shall be conducted according to the rules of practice in criminal cases. The judgment of the court in trials under this section, shall be final, and shall operate to remove or disqualify from office, and the imposition of costs upon the unsuccessful party.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That the board of councilmen shall have power to hold and adjourn their meetings from time to time, unless sooner called together by a written notice from the mayor, designating the time and place of holding such meeting. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and shall enter the yeas and nays on any question, resolve or ordinance, at the request of any member.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and councilmen shall have full power and authority to pass all by-laws and ordinances to regulate the staking, anchorage and moorings of vessels within their jurisdiction; to prevent and remove nuisances, and to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases within the said town, by regulating the landing of vessels having sick on board, and the landing of the sick, or of articles calculated to produce disease, and by providing one or more places for the reception of the sick, or by any other lawful means whatever; to establish, regulate and correct lamps; to provide for licensing and regulating retailers of liquors within the limits of said corporation, and to fix the sum to be paid for the same, and for annulling the same, on good and sufficient complaint being made against any person holding said license; to provide for the regulating of hackney coaches, carriages, wagons, carts, and drays, and licensing the same; to provide for the regulating of pawnbrokers; to fix and collect a tax on peddlers, and hawkers and conscript stuff. These ex Confederate Raddroads fought in earnest, surrendered in honesty, and live to-day in honorable poverty to their desolated land, They love their gallant dead comrades none the less because they do not crowd their deeds no less honor, because they do not hate their living fellow citizens and oppose their present government. They can stretch their generous hands across the bloody chasm, and like Christ in the midst of his enemies, they can weep over the ruin which has been wrought upon their fellow countrymen. Let the world remember that the Confederate soldiers were marching through misery to worse misery and death. For these dead comrades, for their widows and orphans, the ex-Confederate Radrod feels a deeper and more abiding love; cherishes the dead with tenderer memory, and exerts for the living more zealous care, than the bookacre of the Richmond Bureau, or the equestrian body-snatchers and conscript sta

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FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Plain Questions—Will the Mail Answer?

The *Mail* of yesterday morning contained the following paragraph:

"It is reported that Gov. Smith has received a telegram stating that it will require only one more Greene county letter from him to induce Congress to recognize Tennessee."

Governor Smith has received no such telegram as this paragraph mentions. Beyond what appears in the newspapers, he has received no intelligence from any source whatever, as to the wishes or intentions of anybody, either in Congress or out of it, in reference to Congressional legislation, or proposed legislation, about Tennessee. We make this statement upon the direct authority of Gov. Smith himself.

And now, in the common interest of truth, and in behalf of the general newspaper press, whose true mission it is to give the public correct intelligence, we ask the editor of the *Mail* the following plain and simple questions: At the time you wrote the paragraph above quoted, had you heard any such report as the one it referred to? To this interrogative, please answer plainly, directly, and without equivocation. Do not insult the intelligence of your readers by saying that the whole thing was merely a joke—and cut a sun, but no bad sheaf, be induced to believe that it was ever intended as such. Your statement is plain, pointed and unequivocal: that it is "reported" the Governor received a telegram of a particular character. Did you base any such report? If so, from whom did you hear it? Now, mind, we are not calling upon you to prove that the telegram was received. We do not even ask you to say that you had reason to believe it was. But did you ever hear that it was? That's the question. Let us hear an answer to it. No dodging.

Speak Out.

Political straddlers, with a leg on each side of the fence, who don't know exactly which way to jump, are plentiful. A good many such occasionally make great professions of Republicanism in private, but are quite silent in public. They say "it isn't prudent, you know, to make any demonstration of Republicanism." One thing we notice; whenever these "Good Lord, Good Devil" breed conclude to be Democrats, their mouths are opened and tongues miraculously loosed. They can shout then, like a newly converted soul at a camp meeting. This is just the proof we would like to see of the sincerity of their Republican sentiments. If Republicanism is right, you need not be ashamed to confess it before men. Unless you think it right, don't give people to believe you are only fit to be the worst sort of Democrat, by aiding in any way what you believe wrong.

This breed particularly abounds in the counties which have large colored Republican populations. Men who want office awfully, but who dare not say, like a stared mule, at the thought of being called "Radical," slip and sneak about among the black voters—cavorting to make the impression among the white voters that they are friendly to politics, while doing or saying nothing that publicly fixes them in the Republican party. We hope that the colored Republicans of Alabama have entirely too much shrewdness to be gulled by these fellows, and would recommend to adopt, in selecting men to support for office, the rule laid down by a Silver Run negro. He said "when you hear a man say his mod'ate 'Publican, luff him 'lone. When he say he's 'Publican, watch him." Let it be said of the "mod'ate 'Publican," he is called Radical, you kin trus him." We want men to be Republicans, not to get office, but because Republicanism is right and can give the whole people a better government than any form of Democracy now in vogue. Such Republicanism is worthy the bold, open support of the best men.

Conscience-Smitten.

From the first to the last sentence of the Governor's proclamation there is no word that indicates partisanship. Strangers reading it could not tell, from any expression in it, whether the Governor is a Republican or a Democrat. He states what every man now knows, that the laws have not been well executed in these counties of late, and that he is satisfied that the civil officers have so far failed to suppress crime. He declares that this dominance of crime must cease, or he will take measures, even the sternest, to stamp out both crime and criminal. This is his duty. If he hesitated to do it, he would be both the coward and villain which his untruthful and malignant enemies affect to believe him. Liberty and property, now unsafe, he declares, shall be guaranteed under all constitutional means at every hazard and destroyed so often that possible men live in constant apprehension, must be protected and made secure against outrage. If the obstruction of justice and the violations of the civil law have, in any or all cases, been caused by Republicans, let them suffer. If the guilty wretches prove to be Democrats, that fact does not entitle them to special mercy, and they ought to be punished. Governor Smith, nor any good man, wants a villain punished or excused on the score of party affiliations. He and all good men do want peace and safety for life and property, and it is his sworn duty to see that they have it. He does not love to see men at their homes; I was up at one o'clock soon as the alarm was given and found the law men were up too much horrified and excited to enable me to do anything with them. It was with difficulty that I could procure a sufficient number of citizens from their homes to form a coroner's jury, no one being willing that the law his family unprotected in the night under such alarming circumstances. It was naturally to be supposed that some lingering in the repugnance of such a crime—and knowing the penalty of arrest and conviction would be desperadoes, and would resist arrest to the last, said it is not at all surprising that I could not get up a *posse* at that time of night when every one was concerned about his own family's safety. To have gone alone in pursuit would have been to uselessly risk my life. I had no right or grounds to suspicion any one of being implicated in so heinous a crime, and when morning came could not tell where to go or where to look for the parties concerned. I am satisfied but few, if any of the parties, were from this county, and I have had no intimation of any party in this county being implicated in the affair.

We insist that the above paragraph confesses and proves exactly the condition of things, so far as Greene county is concerned, which drew from the patient man, who has ever manifested reluctance to resort to severe measures, the proclamation; Mr. Cole, Joe Cole, or for and other Democratic worthies think so eminently terrible and unnecessary.

Governor Smith assigned the following cause for his proclamation: "The information at hand as to the state of things in those three counties induces the belief that the execution of the laws in them cannot be secured by mild measures."

What says sheriff Cole? He asserts that he has done all that could be done "under the circumstances," and, be it remembered, he is the chief executive officer of the county. Giving him credit for veracity, which he seems to deserve, what are the circumstances? After he has done all that he could. By his own statement, a party of men, not known, in sufficient force to have resisted successfully a large body of men, "coming the shire town, go to its public inn, deliberately call the county's law officer, and ride away in safety." It is a known fact that there were a number of persons awake, enjoying themselves with music and dancing in the parlor of that hotel when these assassins did their bloody work, and that they ceased not their mirth and revelry, or attempted to give an alarm. Mr. Cole tells a more damaging fact than this. Not only does he regard it "*not surprising that I could not get up a posse*," but "*it was with difficulty that I could procure a sufficient number of citizens from their homes to form a coroner's jury.*" It seems, however, that murderers found no difficulty in "procuring a sufficient number" of demons to make the coroner's jury necessary in the assassination of Boyd's slayers.

Pay attention particularly to the reasons which Mr. Cole, sheriff, assigns for his inability to raise a *posse* and his difficulty in getting a "sufficient number for a coroner's jury." "No one being willing," for the latter purpose, "to leave his family unprotected in the night under such *alarming circumstances*." For the former emergency, "the time on a posse to catch murderers, no one could be found among these lawabiding Greene folks, because "*every one was concerned about his own family's safety.*" Governor Smith draws it less severely than that in his muni-ahsed his ability and zeal in dealing with crime are much greater than his sfroitness in exculpating his fellow citizens from the suspicion of malicious connivance, careless indifference, or disgraceful imbecility.

In the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama—In Equity.

The Mayor and Council of the City of Selma vs. the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans and Charles Lanier. [Cross bill]—and the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans and Chas. Lanier, vs. the Selma & Meridian Railroad Company, and others—[original bill].

This is a motion to remove a Receiver, appointed in this cause, and to place another in his place and stead. The receiver, Samuel Tate, Esq., until now in charge of the property of an insolvent incorporation known as the Selma & Meridian Railroad Company, is charged in the cross bill which the complainants to it have been allowed to file, with various acts of malfeasance, and non-feasance, and in support of which the affidavits of eleven persons have been introduced and read upon the hearing.

The receiver appeared both by himself and by counsel, and has submitted his own affidavit and the affidavits of seven thirty-five other persons, in denial of the charges preferred against him.

To the proofs so submitted the court has given a patient, careful and thorough investigation.

A great deal of personal feeling was evolved upon the hearing, and of the keenest motion, and both in the affidavits submitted in behalf of Mr. Tate, and in the brief of his counsel, matters are introduced irrelevant to the issue are attempted to be forced upon the attention of the court. Three persons, neither of whom is a party to any of the proceedings in this cause, of whom is before the court, have been attacked with a degree of violence for which no legitimate or legal excuse can be given. Upon the head of one of these three struggles I am asked to pass in the proceedings, the counsel for Mr. Tate would seem to think that I should consider the merits of the case, have poured vials of wrath upon unoffending heads. I would consider myself false to the very duty for the performance of which I am here, were I to allow which underlie and control the administration of justice to be made a mere plaything to pass this attack by, without noticing it upon the first occasion offered. It is true that much may be pardoned to even the intemperate zeal of counsel; but the court, that by its silence would seem to approve what is manifestly evil, must not look for long back upon the days when to the tribunals of justice.

It is claimed by counsel for Mr. Tate, among other things, that the present proceeding is *corum non judice*. Upon what grounds this is founded, I do not clearly comprehend from the brief submitted, but as to the right which we assert to jurisdiction in the premises, I have no hesitation in saying that I have of the existence of the court itself.

If a receiver is appointed, or removed, whenever, in the judgment of the court, a proper case is made for the exercise of the power upon this behalf.

"This appointment is not for the benefit of any particular party, but for all who are or may become interested in the fund." Wallace's Equity Jurisprudence, chapter 5, page 332. "A receiver is an officer of the court, and he is considered as truly and as properly the hand of the court as the sheriff is." "He is appointed for the benefit of the parties to the suit, and of all others who assert an interest in themselves of it, and who have an interest in the property proper to be taken into his hands." Barbours Ch. Pr. vol. 1, Rule 39, page 394. "The power of the court of chancery in England to appoint receivers, appears to have been very frequently called into action during more than a century past. All the leading principles in relation to the duties and powers of receivers have been laid down in cases, and are now familiar to the profession." Angell on Ins. 3d ed. 1854, page 1.

The act of the court in appointing or removing a receiver is not the subject of appeal or error, and such act is in effect a final disposition of the whole litigation. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, etc., appellants, vs. Soutter, receiver, quoting Justice Story, says: "The general rule the appointment and discharge of a receiver are ordinarily matters of discretion in the circuit court, with which this court will not interfere, and of the case there before it remarks as follows:—

"While the appeal to this suit were merely litigating the amount of the mortgage debt, and the validity of the trust in the origin of that debt, the appointment or the discharge of a receiver for the mortgaged property, and the profits belonged to the discretion of the court in which the suit was pending."

In the case before this court the litigation is still in progress, and has not received a fresh stimulus from the cross bill filed by the city of Selma. Up to the time of its filing, and since, up to the judgment of the legal rights of the bondholder or creditor, there are but little more than two hundred and eighteen thousand dollars of which one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars is still outstanding, was made the supposed authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, while she was in open and avowed rebellion against the United States. This appears by the original bill, and is clearly suggestive of important legal considerations applicable to the issue of bonds. There are in addition many other claims of fearful gravity and in the same bill to which I need not here allude.

The cross-bill now comes, and distinctly charges "forced sales," a "consideration contrary to public policy," and other improprieties, in the evasion of the statute of usury, and the receivership, and in the manner in which they have been dealt with by the receiver. This bill also contains serious allegations against the receiver, of things done and suffered to be done by him since his appointment, contrary to his duties and in derogation of the interests of the *bona fide* creditors of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company.

Can there be any doubt, as matters stood, upon the bill and answer, that in appointing a receiver the Court exercised its discretion wisely? Can there be any doubt that the receiver, dealt with the cross bill added, the necessity for a receiver since its filing, and the acts done and if the appointment of Tate was a matter of discretion, why is the matter of his removal as the cross bill stands, *corum non judice*?

Having with some emphasis already expressed myself on this point, I arrive at the final question which confronts the court to-day, namely, Shall Mr. Tate be removed? This question, like all others that are subjects of legal consideration, must be decided by the proofs. Not, however, by the number of persons sworn on each side, but by the facts which the evidence establish. Length must here yield to strength. So, as was well remarked by a justice of the supreme court of the State of New York, "Evidence is to be weighed, not counted."

I have no disposition to set out in detail the reasons which impel the conclusions I have reached. The counsel for the City of Selma, and for Mr. Tate, have severally submitted a written argument covering the whole case. I shall direct these papers to be placed on the files of the court in this cause, and in curious or the interested may examine them at leisure. To my mind the proofs in support of the propriety of removing Mr. Tate are convincing and ample, and the court therefore adjudges that Samuel Tate, Esq., be, and he is hereby, removed from his office of receiver of the Selma & Meridian Railroad Company, and that the following decretal order marked No. 1 R. B. removing said Tate as receiver, and also that the following decretal order marked No. 2 R. B. appointing his successor, be likewise entered.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Judge of the District Courts of the United States for the State of Alabama.
Dated 20th April, 1870.

British Avarice vs. American Industry.

A very suggestive letter has been published in the Sheffield *Telegraph*, in which should admonish all who desire the growth of American interests of the danger which awaits them should the policy advocates of free trade succeed in the ruin of American manufactures. This letter bears date New York, February 15th, is written under an assumed name in the interest of British manufacturers, who have determined upon destroying the spirit of unity to rush in and avail themselves of the benefits to be derived in the destruction of American manufactures by the withdrawal of tariff protection. The writer sets out by saying that the present was a time when the merchants and manufacturers of Sheffield, being unacquainted with the United States were surrounded by more difficulties than at present, which he attributes to the "heads of the Departments in Washington, having imbued their minds with the opinion New York" and Sheffield have "no sufficient force to have resisted successfully a large body of men," coming the shire town, go to its public inn, deliberately call the county's law officer, and ride away in safety. It is a known fact that there were a number of persons awake, enjoying themselves with music and dancing in the parlor of that hotel when these assassins did their bloody work, and that they ceased not their mirth and revelry, or attempted to give an alarm. Mr. Cole tells a more damaging fact than this. Not only does he regard it "*not surprising that I could not get up a posse*," but "*it was with difficulty that I could procure a sufficient number of citizens from their homes to form a coroner's jury.*" It seems, however, that murderers found no difficulty in "procuring a sufficient number" of demons to make the coroner's jury necessary in the assassination of Boyd's slayers.

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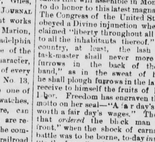

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Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

THE planters in Bullock county are behind hand with their crops, owing to cold and rain, but are full of energy and tolerably supplied with excellent labor. They are adopting the wise policy, as a general thing, of planting "half corn and half cotton."

THE celebration of the XVth amendment in this city, on next Tuesday, will undoubtedly be a grand affair. Our colored citizens, from all the country round, ought to try to be present on that day, to join their city brethren in thanksgiving for the great blessing which has been bestowed upon them.

ON NEXT Saturday a meeting will be held in Midway, Bullock county, in the interest of the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad. The probability is that the road will be built through that village; almost certainly, if the citizens of that town to make an earnest effort to assist in the good construction from Union Springs to Eufaula.

FROM the processes published in another column it will be seen that the publishers of Jackson county have held their county convention and appointed delegates to the State Convention at Selma. They were appointed with instructions to vote for Gov. Smith as the nominee of the Republican party for Governor.

JUDGE RICHARD H. BUSTEED left the city yesterday evening. We were pleased to see that his health is entirely recovered, and trust that his pleasure during his month of absence from our midst may be so great as to compensate him for the suffering borne of his recent ill ness. The next term of his court will begin here in the fourth week of May.

What article do you refer to? Is it an editorial published in the Union Springs *Journal* by Major Bulger, entitled "Let us Steer," and commencing "Fellow-citizens, we are told to be"—*Mail*.

No, honey! that wasn't the article. It was one addressed to a Methodist preacher, from John P. Hubbard, of Pike, and published in the *Troy Messenger*. I reckon you forgotten the elegant compliment paid you, we will republish it, only at your special request.

GILES, WALES & Co.—Special attention is called to the advertisement of the United States Watch Company, Giles, Wales & Co., to be found in the JOURNAL this morning. The magnificent works of the company are situated at Marion, on the line of the Philadelphia & New York R. R. They are of the most extensive and improved character, and command the attention of every spectator. The salesroom is at No. 13, Maiden Lane, New York, where one of the most extensive and elegant stocks of watches, jewelry and silver ware, can always be found. Our readers are referred to the notice which the company has received from various citizens of men who have used these watches, and our readers would consult their own interests by purchasing none other.

THE memorial of Joe Taylor and others to the Governor is a rich document. They do not want any militia or other troops (Negro's or Greene county. Oh! no, of course not). They want a Governor, according to their argument, that a Republican should be assassinated and his body left to rot, and that cruel and patriotic gentlemen should have any restraint thrown around them. They do not like the Governor's course in this matter, because, forsooth, he is assassinated. Yet Greene county is peaceful and law abiding. What will the people of Greene say to the above memorial? *Rendered*, That we have full confidence in the Governor's discretion to preserve peace and administration of justice in Greene county, and that his pleasure in this matter will call me elsewhere on that day. I would be glad to attend at the pleasure of personally participating in the great republican celebration, I beg to tender to you, and through you to the Central Republican Club, my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me and worthy of the great and beneficent cause to be celebrated in the XVth Amendment. Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

Celebration of the Ratification of the 15th Amendment.

The Republicans of Montgomery and surrounding counties will assemble at the State Capitol, on Tuesday the 26th of April, 1870, at 9½ o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of forming a procession, which will march through the principal streets of Montgomery, to the grounds selected, in the following order:

1st. Marshal and assistants.
2d. Orators of the day.
3d. State officers.
4th. County officers.
5th. Legislative delegation.
6th. Invited guests.
7th. Music.
8th. Citizens.
9th. Republican clubs from surrounding counties.
10th. Republican clubs of Montgomery.

The procession, after marching through the principal streets to the grounds, will be addressed by appropriate and distinguished speakers.

The celebration in the evening, the Republican clubs will assemble and form a grand torchlight procession in the line of march will again be rallied to the Capitol grounds.

The festivities of the day will close with speeches from several distinguished gentlemen, and a grand display of fireworks.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to deliver addresses:

Hons. Wm. H. Smith, Governor of Alabama; Sam. F. Rice, Richard Busteed, James A. Smith, Holland Thompson, Wm. V. Turner, R. M. Reynolds, Alexander White, Arthur Bingham, J. T. Rapier, D. L. Dudley, Geo. F. Harrington, Alex. McKinstry, A. C. Polder, L. J. Williams, H. H. Craig, J. K. Greene, John L. C. Danner, Joshua Morse, Benj. F. Boyd, Capt. Robert Barber, Cols. Wm. M. Lottin, Jno. A. Minnis, W. H. F. Morgan.

The following gentlemen have been selected, and will act as marshals of the day:

The following gentlemen have been appointed sheriff's *posse*, aided by Capt. C. H. Scott and the police force of Montgomery, to preserve order:

S. A. Darby, chief of *posse*; Dr. W. J. Ryan, assistant; James Harris, James Nettles, Aaron Goins, Elias Allen, Alfred Johnson, Jackson Morgan, Thomas B. Goins, Henry Ross.

ROBERT BARBER,
Ch'n Committee of Arrangements.
J. M. LEVET, Secretary.

Celebration of the Ratification of the XVth Amendment.

With the ratification of the XVth Amendment, begins a new chapter in the history of our country. We are generally conceded to be a fact, beyond dispute, that this measure was necessary to secure to the colored race the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. The grand principle of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are born free and equal," was a dead letter, while the selfish spirit of a party in power, ruled that a man is not a man unless his skin be white. Recognizing the justice of this great principle, the ratification of the Montgomery county will assemble next Tuesday to give vent to their feelings of joy at the ratification of that Amendment to the Constitution which will forever guarantees equal rights to all men. Let there be a general gathering. Every man should come and join in a celebration which will never be forgotten. The following letter has been received from Judge Busteed:

MONTGOMERY, ALA., April 22.

W. H. Lowry, Esq., Secretary of the State Central Republican Club:

SIR—I am in receipt of your polite invitation of this instant, and regret that a temporary absence from the State will prevent my being with you to celebrate the ratification of the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution—an event which will form a new epoch which have enfranchised an entire race, and have given the privilege of seeing the joy-beaming faces of the sons and daughters of Africa, who will assemble in Montgomery on the 26th inst., to celebrate the event. The Congress of the United States but passed a time limitation within which it proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof." In our country, at least, the lash of the task-master shall never more plough furrows in the back of the field laborer, and the sacred rights of his face he shall plough furrows in the face, never more to himself the fruits of his own toil. The bloody struggle for the right is over, and the battle was to be borne, to the "victor belong the spoils." Let cynics and malcontents croak, and fret their little hour upon the stage," as they go about propagating the fallacy of the national future. Let our consolation that tyranny, like revolution, takes no steps backwards.

Yours, for the right,

RICHARD BUSTEED.

Republican Meeting in Jackson County.

At a meeting of the Republicans of Jackson county, held on April 12th, at Scotts boro, Ala., Hon. Judge Tate presiding, and W. W. Graham, secretary. The object of the meeting as stated by Hon. P. B. Pagland, was to appoint delegates to attend the State Convention to meet at Selma in June.

Resolved, That the President appoint six delegates to attend the Republican Convention to be held at Selma in June next, and that the Chair do now announce he empowered to cast the full vote of Jackson county for the men that may be elected to vote for W. H. Smith for Governor, Wm. C. Jackson, W. A. Austin, P. Bagland, Judge Tate, Geo. W. Lee, Wm. Tumberlake and A. H. Lanham were appointed delegates.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in Hon. Judge Busteed, and that he is the only party founded on and governed by the principles of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the present Executive and administration of the State of Alabama.

An able address was delivered by his Honor Judge Busteed.

By request, the proceedings to be published in the *Weekly Herald*, *State Sentinel* and Scottsboro *Herald*.

W. W. TATE, President.
G. W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Spanish Affairs.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, in his dispatch on Tuesday, says:

Secret letters and dispatches and letters-to-day from Minister Sickles at Madrid, announce that the Spanish authorities had ordered the instant release of the steamer Lloyd Aspinwall, seized by one of their war vessels on the coast, some time since on an pirates of carrying arms and ammunition to the insurgents in Cuba. The Spanish authorities have released the vessel, but not paid, and more-ay satisfaction be given by relation to the seizure, which they cordially disapprove. The case of the steamer Colorado, a naturalized Cuban, is also appended that the steamer is to Cuba to pay his family damages and the value of articles lost. The dispatches indicated these facts to the President at cabinet meeting.

The temperance men of Sharon, Mercer county, Georgia, have started upon a platform of principles, in which they declare that the sale of spirituous liquors that unfits any person for office, either legislative, executive or judicial, is proclaimed rendering those addicted to the habit of intoxication ineligible to office; that all ministers of the gospel and notaries should be required to prohibit intoxicating liquors at all their meetings and conveyances; that persons selling spirituous liquors should be held amenable to the liquor laws, and that, without regard to former political parties or prejudices, they will support no man for office who is addicted to the habit of intoxication.

The track of the Mobile & Girard Railroad is said to be vastly superior to what it was at this time, and is only impeded by two bridges which are being in due which is already to be ready framed and being rapidly worked. After this there is no other trestle, which is likewise ready framed, and can be quickly raised. At length, then, after many disappointed expectations, we can see more surely hope for a speedy arrival of the iron horse. Is it not time to begin anticipating and arranging for the grand jubilee of Trojans over the whole route to Columbus?—*Troy Messenger*.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Revenue today $209,000.

The text of the Georgia bill as it passed the Senate is as follows:

WHEREAS, Great irregularities have been practiced in the organization of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, both in its first organization and in the expulsion of certain members, as well also as in its organization since the act of December last; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the existing government of the State of Georgia, as established by the reconstruction acts and the same shall continue subject to the provisions of the acts of Congress of March 2d, 1867, and March 23d, 1867, and July 19th, 1867, until the admission of said State by law to representation in the Congress; and for this purpose the State of Georgia shall constitute the third military district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in accordance with the provisions of, and subject to the rules and limitations provided in said acts, an election shall be held in the said State, commencing on the 15th day of November, 1870, and continue as the President may designate, for the election of members of the General Assembly of said State, adopted by its convention which assembled in the city of Atlanta, on the 11th day of March, 1868, at which election all persons duly registered by the boards of registration appointed by the commanding general of the district, and all persons entitled to vote under the act of Congress aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote. And the General Assembly so elected shall assemble in the capital of the said State, on Tuesday the 13th day of December, 1870, and proceed to the administration of the State of the representation in the Congress; and the powers and functions of the members of existing General Assembly shall cease and determine on the said 13th day of December, 1870.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted* That the General shall appear to the President from an application by the Governor of said State or by the governor of such State when the legislature cannot be convened, that domestic violence prevails in such State, beyond the power of the legislature to call such authorities, it shall be the duty of the President to suppress such domestic violence, and for that purpose is authorized to employ the military force of the United States and the militia of the several States he may deem necessary, and such punishment as may, by the laws of nations and articles of war, be exercised or inflicted in case of insurrection or invasion.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no such of the act entitled "an act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," approved March 2d, 1867, as prohibits the organization, arming or calling into service of the militia forces in the State of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—*House*—The resolution notifying Gov. Warmouth of the vacancy in the 1st Louisiana district was tabled.

Butler, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, proposes that the Georgia bill be laid over for two days, as he will be absent in Massachusetts some days.

Senator Kellogg of Louisiana has been placed on the Committee on Claims.

FROM PARIS.

PARIS, April 21.—The Senate, after a stirring speech from Ollivier, passed the Senatus Consultum regulating the Plebiscite.

FROM SPAIN

MADRID, April 21.—The Republican deputies charge Prim and Serrano with causing the disturbances at Barcelona.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 21.—Fifteen thousand cholera deaths within six weeks on Island Zanzibar.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTGOMERY COTTON MARKET.

MONTGOMERY, April 21.—Noon.—Cotton market active at 20¼@20¾c for low middlings.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Stocks unsettled moneyeasy at 6 per cent; exchange long 9; short 9¾; bonds 12⅜; Tennessees, ex-coupon 60, new 56¼; Virginias, ex-coupon 60, new 61; Louisianas, old, 75¼; new 74; exes 36, regis 92; Alabama eights 99; fives 80; Georgia sixes, new 90; North Carolina, old 46¾, new 22½; South Carolina, 88¾, new 87½.

Gold 112¼.

Flour dull and scarcely so firm; wheat dull, nominally 1@2c lower; corn less active, state easier; pork firm, mess $27 37½@28; lard steady at 15¼@16c; turpentine steady at 46@46½c; rosin firm, $3 12½@2 15 for strained; freights firm.

Cotton 23½@24c.

LONDON, April 21—Consols 94⅛; bonds 88⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—Noon—Cotton firm; uplands 11¼d, Orleans 11¼d; sales 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.—1 P. M.—Cotton market active, and estimated sales of 15,000 bales at 11¼d for uplands, 11⅜@11⅝ for Orleans.

Later—Cotton very active; sales 15,000 bales.

PARIS, April 21.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 73f.

Montgomery Price Current.

The following prices and quotations are to be paid upon. They will be corrected daily by A. & R. STRASSBURGER

Weekly State Journal.

Road Steamers.

The application of steam to locomotives for ordinary roads is receiving a good deal of attention in England. R. W. Thomson, a civil engineer of Edinburg, has invented one which seems to run with equal ease over stone heaps, sand banks, grass, fields, snow, ice, plowed land, and any other of the ordinary inequalities of the earth's surface in rural districts. It goes up hill and down, over gradients of one foot in eight, by actual test." The London Times gives the following particulars about these novel machines: "A steamer with a ten-horse engine weighs about eight tons; a six-horse, six tons. Three-horse engines have also been built, and there seems to be no reason why even lighter ones cannot be constructed, such as steam sulkies for country doctors and mail carriers. The new road steamer runs on three wheels, two large ones behind and a smaller one in front. And now we come to what appears to be the main element of success in the invention. The wheels, which are of great width, are surrounded by the use of vulcanized India rubber. These thick bands of rubber enable the steamer to roll over the surface of the ground without the slightest damage to the road, while they likewise protect the machinery from all concussions. The inventions of the rubber tires adapted to the wheel and the road note, in fact, to the same way as if the engine were running over a tramway of India rubber tons for a ten-horse engine weighs 10 tons. These tires are guarded by a side shield, formed of open steel bars, when given extended "bite" or hold upon the road. While those bars do not in any way interfere with the elasticity of the rubber, they save it from wear. Over the side shield, and over axle, as in Egypt, the steel shields are dispensed with. The cost of the new steamer is not given in exact figures, but is much less than that of the old fashioned locomotive and the amount of fuel required is less. Of the practical uses of the invention, the following facts will give an idea: A ten-horse steamer of six horse power, which belongs to the owner of some very extensive dairy farms, has been running for seven months between Aberdeen and the mills. The distance is three miles, and this it accomplishes in an hour. At first it performed four trips a day, but latterly it has been making six, taking a load of ten tons each time. The road over which it travels is, perhaps, the worst bit of road in Scotland, being narrow and hilly, and in some parts there is a one-half of it varying from 1 in 2 to 1 in 8. Up this incline of 1 in 8 in the steamer, which weighs six tons, the ten ton a load of ten tons. This steamer is already run over 2,000 miles, and has carried nearly 8000 tons, running six days a day last September and October. At Coventry A three-horse power engine drew a boiler weighing thirteen tons up an incline of 1 in 12, the ground being at the time so slippery from frost that horses could not keep their feet. The engine was run through a pass field without leaving a track, and again through a field covered to a depth of two feet with loose earth. A telescope tower engine, on which could be mounted a steam saw, to thirty two tons, making the weight of the whole forty tons, and the engine had no inclines of one to sixteen to Edinburg. It would in the saw, with a thirty-six inch test, with perfect facility through the narrow streets of the old town, which were chanced on its occasions to be thronged with vehicles carrying people to some open air festivity. It hurled an immense of sharp corners, ran down the steep hill to Leith, entered a busy and crowded through the gates of the factory, where it delivered its load. A ten-horse power engine, drawing a load of twenty tons of pig iron, was driven along the Grantham canal at the rate of eight miles an hour. The same engine was run along the sea beach, through the soft, wet sand, and over through a crevice of running water, with as much ease as if it were driven on a drive along a turnpike road. For military purposes it is found by the inventor that it is a good answer, making a road for the train of military baggage. The demand for railroads the common road steamer promises to add a large increase to their receipts from the districts and remote regions of country now out of railroad reach."

Future of Cotton Manufactures in the South.

The ordinary cotton crop of the Southern States is worth at least $225,000,000. Nearly all this is manufactured in England and in Europe, and the Southern people, after paying freight on the raw material, and on the manufactured goods, are permitted to buy their cotton back again in the shape of costly fabrics. There are eight cents a large cotton mill in ten of the northern States, that manufacture make coarse articles of jaunaee cloth, and this can be done cheap or than at the South or in Europe. The establishment of cotton mills all over the South would add an immense increase to the raw material. This would be distributed in the country, and distributed among operatives, and laborers of all classes, who are required in and about manufactories. These would in turn distribute it in parishes, and this creates a wide spread prosperity. The resources of the South as respects the employment of capital and labor are based on an entirely different basis in the future. In the days of slavery, capital was invested in vast plantations and in negroes to carry them on. There was little capital to spare for the erection of manufactories, and if there had been, there was an insurmountable obstacle in the way of exerting largely into manufacturing. It was the conflict between slave labor and capital that was refusing to work side by side. Slave labor was abundant, and, under such circumstances impossible of attaining any high degree of excellence; free labor must work, and so the South was confined mainly to the production of the raw material. Now, however, this is changed, and the old plantation system has passed away with all its antiquated notions, and free labor reigns over a new order of things. There will be, and must be, a new division of plantations. There will be a more productive system of cotton culture, more bountiful crops, and larger cash returns for them. It is not too much to say that the accumulated capital will be liberally invested in manufacturing enterprises, chief of wealth will be cotton mills. The tide of immigration southward and the natural increase of population will furnish an abundance of labor, not only for the plantations, but for the mills. Now, the acts of reproduction are in a rudimentary state; but with that spirit of enterprise which accompanies free labor, higher degrees of skill will be gradually introduced, and there will come a time when the finest fabrics will be produced in the midst of the plantations where the cotton is grown. We predict that the time is not very far distant when the boom of manufactories will be heard all over the South, and when Lowell, Providence, Fall River, Lawrence, and other cotton manufacturing towns of the East, will be transferred to the Southern States. It is as foolish for the cotton growers of the South to send their cotton to New England and to Europe to be manufactured, as it would be for a Michigan capitalist to export the raw material of maple logs to Europe to be manufactured into plain pegs. Such has been the condition of affairs in the South, but it will require time to bring about the organization of reciprocal industries, whereby she can make her raw cotton into bale in fabrics. This consummation is, however, sure to be reached in due season, notwithstanding the efforts of the tree traders to the contrary. As we showed in an article in the *Republican* a few days since, the South has the monopoly of the best quality of cotton, and no power on earth can take it from her. Her true interest now lies in the encouragement of manufactures, that she may retain within her own hands the profits upon the production of the raw material and upon the manufactured goods, and that she may also save the freights that are now lost for want of skilled industry within her own borders. Never was there such an opening for any country as there is now for the South; never were powerful so abundant and riches so certainly attainable.—*Chicago Republican.*

Grant Described by a Woman.

Grace Greenwood thus sketches the President, in her racy letter from Washington, to the *New York Tribune*:

Though so quietand undemonstrative, President Grant's manner is not cold. Though somewhat set and reserved as to expression, his face is neither hard, nor forbidding. Though his eye of gray grayish blue certainly do not *radiate* geniality and good fellowship, I have always seen in it a still and steady friendliness—impartial, almost unlimited, but singularly without warmth. His look into your eyes on a first meeting, but not piercing, nor does even He "makes no deep scrutiny" into your character, but you feel that he reads you as well as he does words and books, and you may be sure he will know you the next time. His words are few, and he has as occasionally remarks], and his silence singularly dull. Such, at one time called it a "courageous simplicity." I don't think the term suits him. It implies too much consciousness. Frankness appearance at the Court of Versailles. "Courageous simplicity" is Jefferson's riding on horseback from the Capitol to the White House on the day of his inauguration, and thus publicly giving to manifest itself in the British Cabinet for a speedy and full settlement of the claims growing out of the depredations committed upon our commerce by the Alabama and other piratical cruisers, sent out from England during our late civil strife, in that time when the feelings of deep seated resentment for the foul like blood-shed, rendering blepharon of the English people at the Union, during the hour of its tribulation and peril, are views of with apprehension and alarm. It is clearly understood there that the entire question involving the complications of no ordinary character, and that they may sense day here and there, unless soon settled definitely and forever. The peremptory and haughty demeanor rejection of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, and the menacing speech of Senator Sumner first opened the eyes of the British Ministry to a realizing sense of the situation. It is true that the traditional lion of the United Kingdom, whose other name is Bull, did, for some months, keep up a resentful and braggadocio roaring, but Uncle Sam having treated these demonstrations with signal indifference, the animal has now subsided into the most docile and inoffensive demeanor. Her Majesty's government became convinced that Brother Jonathan would not have displayed so much nonchalance, unless he had felt sure of holding a winning hand.

Moreover, in the game of diplomatic strategy, Lord Clarendon has been sorely discomfited by the acumen of Secretary Fish in adopting the policy of "masterly inactivity." This policy was developed fully in his dispatch, bearing date Sept. 25, when he wrote:

"Although the United States are anxious for a settlement on a liberal and comprehensive basis of all the questions which now interfere with the entirely cordial relations which they desire to exist between the two governments, they do not now propose or desire to set any time for this settlement. On the contrary, they prefer to leave that question, and all the more important question of the means and method of removing the causes of complaint, of restoring the much desired relations of perfect cordiality and the preventing of the probability of like questions in the future, to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. They will, however, be ready, whenever Her Majesty's Government shall think the proper time has arrived for renewed negotiation, to entertain any proposition which that Government shall think proper to present, and to apply to such propositions their earnest and sincere wishes and endeavors for a solution honorable and satisfactory to both countries."

Lord Clarendon having in vain attempted to trip Mr. Fish into some false position, which might counteract our argument in some embarrassing manner, is growing more and more fearful that things are not taking, and, as our foreign advices distinctly indicate, is showing signs of an inclination to reopen negotiations. Warned out with his anxieties, doubts, and fears, discomfitures, he begins to comprehend the danger of delay, and, therefore vigorously attempts to feel his way through the perplexities of his situation, exhibits unmistakable indications of a desire to hold the ground. As our government will not be driven into isolation, but, impregnably fortified with fact and justice, awaits the move of the British Cabinet, he is driven to what is tantamount to a confession of the weakness of his cause, in making a virtue of necessity, and his initiatives indications, therefore, point to an early reopening of the Alabama claims question in real earnest, with an honest intention of arriving at a full complete solution and final settlement of the whole controversy.—*Chicago Republican.*

Cuban Affairs.

War to the knife—a war without mercy or humanity. Before its outbreak the three state of affairs in the interior is looking out, and months after the death have been reported we learn of the inhumanity and sanguinary brutality characterizing the field. To day it is an execution of a few dozen Spaniards by Cubans, to-morrow it may be a larger number of Cubans shot by the Spaniards. Sympathizers with one or the other side are found in both the belligerent communities, for whom no reality has the faintest interest beyond the fact that they are human beings. The Havana journals tell tell of the cruelties committed by the Cubans, and of tigers, blown by their own people, when they suppose them pronounced. The recognition of belligerency for the Cubans is demanded in the United States, and, provided it will stop the unnecessary butcheries on both sides, we should be glad to see it granted. But we greatly doubt if the step would hasten the closing and set both parties to work. Neither of these barbarities has any real object in view. They will be kept up for the mere love of butchery. When the war is ended in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to make it so, the Spaniards will be found to believe in fighting for something, with weakness in the small of their backs. They would be thrilled with delight, but Europe should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty by a new set of organs of the senses. Most of the Generals of the Rudder originate in Spain, and, of course, the latter have imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, producing the Rudder and Umbrage process. When we consider that medicine never produces the Kidneys as seen through our Organization of the Blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the Position of Life Free.

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YOUR ATTENTION is CORDIALLY INVITED to the Henderson county, Kentucky Land Sale'

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Entirely CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, and under the control of Trustees, whose official oath is on file, and upreads of 500 of the most prominent citizens.

511 Prizes, $314,320!

Comprising the richest river bottom tobacco farms in the tobacco county of Henderson, Ky., with all their appurtenances.

Capital Prize $150,000!

Smallest Prize $80!

Also about $20,000 in GREENBACKS, being the entire rent money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870, which will be distributed to the winners of the *first seven prizes* respectively. Rent of the farms for 1869 was $12 per acre, and it is confidently expected the rent for 1870 will be $15 per acre.

Tickets Five Dollars.

Final drawing, JUNE 8th, 1870, at MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY. Thousands of our best farmers, business men and capitalists are among the investments of this magnificent enterprise. Circulars, containing full particulars, sent free by mail to any address, or may be obtained at the office of the Company, in the Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky. Tickets are for sale by the following Trustees and Managers:

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For Pure Water Use the Celebrated Filter. Send for circular. Address, with stamp for one, MARSH & CO., 1 Park Place, New York.

Are you sick? Are you sore? Are you sad? Are you sad? Are you sad

may be had before the mayor, or any other court, having jurisdiction in the name of the mayor and aldermen for the use of the corporation, or the person injured; [and shall remain] and said bond shall remain for the breaches of its conditions. And the mayor and aldermen may provide summary remedies, by motion or otherwise, before the mayor against the officers of the corporation and their sureties for any official default or neglect.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That the city shall keep a regular record of the proceedings, orders, regulations and ordinances of the board, which shall be read to the board, and signed by the mayor, or presiding chairman, and the same shall have the force and effect of a record, and a copy therefrom, certified by the clerk, shall be *"prima facie"* evidence in any court of record or elsewhere, and said record shall at all times be open for inspection. The clerk shall also keep a docket of all causes instituted before the mayor, and noting and endorsing the orders, judgments, &c., therein, and the dates of the issuance and delivery of original and final process, to whom delivered, and the return thereon, or the substance thereof; and in another book, he shall keep a minute or record of the orders, judgments, &c., in all cases before the mayor as such; he shall keep a separate docket, and a record or minute book of the cases instituted before the mayor, as a justice of the peace, which shall be kept in the same manner as above provided in reference to the causes before the mayor as such; and the said clerk shall make full indexes, direct and reverse, for all of his said books; and he shall keep and preserve a regular file, as well the papers in all suits or causes before the mayor as such, or as a justice, as all other papers belonging to the board; and the said dockets, records, indexes and files shall be open for public inspection, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe; and the said clerk shall perform all such other duties as the board direct.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That the city marshal shall have and possess within the corporate limits all the powers and rights of constables, under the laws of the State; and shall be entitled to the same fees for like services. He shall possess within said limits, in preserving peace and making arrests, all the powers of a sheriff as a peace officer. He shall execute the orders, notices and processes of the board to him directed, and all warrants, precepts, executions, and all processes from the mayor's court, and perform such other duties as the board may prescribe, and be subject to all the liabilities and remedies which they may provide. The mayor and aldermen may allow to the marshal such salary or compensation, in addition to the specified fees to which he may be entitled, as they deem proper; and in all cases when the marshal is a party to any suit or proceeding before the mayor, he shall appoint some person to act as special marshal.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and aldermen shall have power and authority to declare, prevent and remove nuisances; to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases within the city, and provide places for the reception of the sick; to erect a hospital, house of correction, calaboose or jail, city hall, and any other buildings or work, necessary or expedient for the use of the city, or join with the county of Madison in any such erections, by contracts made with the proper authorities of the county; or to acquire by lease, purchase or other contract, or in any other way, the use of houses or buildings for any purposes necessary or convenient for said city; to erect lamps, to establish night watches and patrols; to license and regulate the retailing of liquors within the corporate limits, and to provide for annulling and revoking such licenses on good cause being shown; to close up retail establishments for such time as they deem necessary; to prevent the retailing of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits, whenever they deem it expedient; to erect and repair bridges; to construct drains and sewers, and keep them in repair; to establish fire wards and fire companies, and provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fire; to regulate partition fences, and to determine by whom they shall be kept in repair; to prohibit and disperse all unlawful and disorderly assemblies; to license and regulate hawkers and peddlers, and for good cause to annul their license; to license, restrain and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions, or shows for money, of whatever character, kind or name; and also lectures and concerts for pay, except lectures and concerts for charitable purposes; to license and regulate hackney coaches, hacks, carriages, wagons, carts and drays, running for hire within the corporate limits; to license and regulate pawn brokers, auctioneers, commission merchants, dry goods and grocery merchants, and the keepers of hot-ls, eating houses, livery and sale stables, bowling shops, beer shops, billiard rooms, ten pin alleys, and stores or shops for the sale of any goods, provisions, drugs, or any other commodity or article whatever; to fix the price of all taxes on all licenses granted by the corporation, and to enforce the collection of the same; to restrain and prohibit gambling and gaming houses, and houses of ill fame; to establish and regulate markets, to rent out stalls in the same, and prohibit the sale of meat, poultry, fish or game, except at the public market or markets; to preserve, manage and regulate all burying grounds or cemeteries belonging to the corporation, and to remove them, and to establish, regulate and manage new ones; to sink and keep in repair public wells, to erect and repair hydrants and pumps; to prevent and punish violations of the sabbath; to prevent stock of any kind from running at large in the public streets or alleys of the city; to require the fencing or enclosing of any vacant lots in said city; to cause to be taken, from time to time, a census of said city; to keep in repair the streets, alleys and avenues of said city; to discontinue and close them, when expedient; to widen or change their direction, and to open new ones; to regulate weights and measures; to erect public scale houses, and to appoint weighers and measurers; to purchase all such real estate and personal property as may be deemed necessary and proper for the use and improvement of the city, and to provide for payment for the same; to construct, erect and manage water works and gas works for the purpose of furnishing water or lights for said city; to provide for measuring gas, and to appoint an inspector of the gas meters; to pave, gravel, macadamize, or otherwise improve any st eet or part thereof; to provide the means therefor (if deemed expedient and proper) by assessments on the owners of property to be benefited thereby, or by assessment on the property to be thus benefitted, and to collect and enforce such assessments as other taxes; to prevent and prohibit the erection of wooden buildings within such limits as they may deem expedient; to provide for the removal of such buildings, already erected within such limits at the expense of the city, and on making just compensation to the owner; to establish a jail or guard house for the imprisonment of offenders against the laws of the corporation; to enact ordinances, giving to the lessor or renter of any dwelling house, store house, shop, or any other building, or real estate whatever, within said city, a lien upon all or any part of the property, of whatever kind or character, contained thereon, and belonging to the lessee or person renting, to secure and pay the rent; and to prevent the removal of the same, until the rent is paid; and to give to the mayor jurisdiction to enforce said lien by attachment or other summary proceeding, reserving the right of appeal from his judgment to the circuit court, as in the case of other judgments rendered by him; to establish and regulate a free public school, or schools for the tuition of children residing in the corporation, and to employ teachers for the same at suitable salaries, subject to the school laws of the State; to prohibit riots, routs, affrays, assaults and batteries, and all other breaches of the peace and misdemeanors; to provide for the punishment by fine, or by fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment, or by work on the streets or other work of the city, of any breach of the laws, by-laws, ordinances of the corporation; but no fine shall exceed fifty dollars, and no imprisonment or work on the streets, or other works of the city, shall exceed thirty days; and to provide in cases, where fine and costs are not paid by the party convicted, that the party, so in default, shall work out such fine and costs under the direction, provided the time for such work shall not exceed fifteen days, and to pass all such laws, by-laws and ordinances, as may be necessary and proper to execute the powers in this charter granted, or as may be expedient for good government of the city, not contrary to the constitution and laws of the State, or to restrictions in this act expressed.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen shall have authority to cause all vagabonds, idle or disorderly persons, all persons of ill fame or evil life, and such as have no visible means of support, or are likely to become a public charge as a pauper, or are found begging or drunk in or about the streets, or who can show no reasonable course of business or employment in the city, all who have no fixed place of residence or cannot give a good account of themselves, all who are grossly indecent in language or behavior publicly or in the streets, and all prostitutes, or such as lead notoriously a lewd or lascivious course of life, to give security for their good behavior for a reasonable time, and to indemnify the city against any charge for their support; and in case of their refusal or inability to give such security, to cause them to be confined to labor for a limited time, not exceeding three days in any one month, unless such security shall be sooner given, which said labor shall be such as may be designated by the mayor and aldermen for the benefit of the city, and it such persons shall be found after such as offending, such security may be again required, and in want thereof the like proceedings may be had, from time to time, as often as may be necessary in each and every such case.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it is deemed expedient by the mayor and aldermen to widen or extend a street, lane or alley, the mayor shall summon twelve freeholders, inhabitants of the city, not directly interested in the lands or lots through which such street, or lane or alley is to be widened, extended or opened, who being first sworn by the mayor to assess and value what damages would be sustained by the owners of said lots or lands, by reason of the widening, extending or opening such street, lane or alley as proposed, taking into consideration the benefits to said lots or lands, resulting therefrom, shall assess such damages, which assessment may be made by the vote of a majority of said freeholders, and must be reduced to writing, subscribed by a majority of such freeholders and delivered to the city clerk, who must record the same, and before such street, lane or alley shall be opened, widened or extended, the damages so assessed to the parties entitled thereto, notice of the time and place of such assessment shall be given for such time and in such manner as the board may, by ordinance, provide; *Provid d, however*, That where the widening, extending, improvement or opening of a street, lane or alley will be of benefit to the owners of lots or lands on or through which or adjacent to which the same is widened, extended, improved or opened, the mayor and aldermen may provide the means therefor by assessment on the owners of such lots or lands to be benefitted thereby, or by assessment on the lots or lands to be thus benefitted, and may enforce and collect such assessment as other taxes. And for the purpose of carrying [out] the provisions of this section the board may adopt such rules and regulations on the subject, not inconsistent herewith, as they may deem expedient, and either party may appeal from any assessment made under the provisions of this section to the circuit court of Madison county within ten days from the making of such assessment, under the rules and regulations governing appeals from the judgments and decisions of the mayor; but in no case the appeal is taken by the corporation. The official bond must be approved by the clerk of the circuit court.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and aldermen shall have authority to levy taxes on the real and personal estate within said city, except such as is, or may be, exempt from taxation under the laws of the State or of the United States, on auction sales, and sales of merchandise thereon, on capital employed in business in said city, or incomes of persons resident therein, or itinerant or transient merchants or traders, on any business, profession, trade or calling carried on in said city, and on all other subjects of taxation within said city, on which State taxes are now or shall hereafter be levied by the laws of Alabama; *Provided, however*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales under judicial proceedings, or by executors, administrators or guardians, under deed for the security or payment of debts.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the said tax on real and personal estate shall not in any one year exceed three-fourths of one per cent. on the value of such property, and shall be levied according to assessment and valuation of the property taxed, made by the assessor, under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, which said assessment and valuation the mayor and aldermen shall have authority to review and correct, as they may deem just and proper. In making assessments the rule of assessment shall be the least value of the property assessed.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and aldermen shall have authority annual y to levy on each male inhabitant, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, a special tax of not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents, as a street tax; *Provided*, That any person liable for such street tax may relieve himself of the same by working on the streets of said city ten days, under the direction and control of the street superintendent or other officer appointed by the board for the purpose; and the board may provide such penalty for the failure to pay said poll tax on said street tax as is provided by law for failure to pay State tax. The inhabitants of said city are exempt from working on the roads and highways out of the city.

SEC. 23 *Be it further enacted*, That the tax levied by said mayor and aldermen on the real and personal estate lying and being in those parts of said city known as the parts which have been incorporated into the city limits since the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, shall be exclusively applied to the improvement of the streets, sidewalks and alleys of such parts of said city, until said streets, sidewalks and alleys shall be put in as comfortable a condition by graveling, macadamizing and grading, as are the older parts of the said city, and when the said streets, sidewalks and alleys are so put in order, then the same rule shall govern the proceeds of the taxes in all the limits of this incorporation; *Provided*, That said mayor and aldermen shall cause said parts of said city in this section described to be put in order as herein described, and shall establish a day and night police therein as in other parts of the city, then the provisions of this section, as to the application of the tax, shall cease.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That said mayor and aldermen shall have power to require merchants, auctioneers, commission merchants and other persons liable to pay taxes on sales of goods, wares and merchandise, to pay annually a tax on the gross amount of their stock on hand, not exceeding such tax as may, by the laws of the State, be levied on such stocks. On all transient merchant peddlers and auctioneers or other persons, not having a permanent residence in said city, who may in said city engage in making such sales, said mayor and aldermen may impose a tax, either on the privilege of engaging in such business in said city, or on the value of the goods by them offered for sale, or on the amount of their sales, to be paid at such times as they may appoint, and if said person shall remain in said city for the space of twelve months, engaged in business, they shall be entitled to pay the tax on gross sales annexed, as herein provided for, and to a deduction therefrom of the taxes paid, and to a return of any excess of such tax as they may have paid.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That full power and authority are hereby given to said mayor and aldermen to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the assessment and collection of the taxes authorized by this act, as they may deem expedient, and to provide and employ all lawful means and proceedings to enforce and collect the same, and to impose such fines and penalties, subject to the restrictions herein before expressed, for the violation of the ordinances in reference to the taxes and revenue of the city, as they deem expedient and proper; *Provided*, That the powers conferred by this section, shall not extend to imprisoning. For any mistake, or other defect in the assessment or levy of the taxes, said board may, if they deem it necessary or expedient, set aside such assessment, or levy in whole, or in part, according to the circumstances, and direct a new assessment or levy, in whole, or in part, as the case may be.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That all the taxes assessed or levied in pursuance of the authority conferred by this act, shall have the force and effect of a judgment and execution at law, and shall constitute a lien on the property assessed, and on all other property within the corporate limits, of the party against whom the same is assessed or levied, and the person appointed to collect such taxes must, on failure to pay, collect the same by levy and sale of the property of the person to whom assessed, or if assessed to an owner unknown, by a sale of the property. All such sales of property for the non-payment of taxes must be after thirty days' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in said city. The person appointed to collect such taxes shall make such sales under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, and shall give to the purchaser of any real estate so sold a certificate of purchase in such form as the board may prescribe, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of all previous proceedings, and of all the facts stated therein; and also that all the requirements of the law in reference to the levy and assessment of the taxes and sale of the property have been complied with; *Provided, however*, That real estate sold for the payment of taxes under this act, may be redeemed at any time within two years from the sales, on the payment of the amount for which such property was sold, with interest, at the rate of ten per centum per annum on all taxes and costs which have accrued; and if the purchaser does not reside within the limits of the corporation, the same may be redeemed by payment made into the corporation treasury for the benefit of the purchaser. And infants, lunatics and married women shall be allowed one year after the removal of their respective disabilities for the redemption of their real estate; and upon such payment or deposit being made within the period allowed for redemption, created by such sale and certificate, shall cease and determine, and the purchaser or claimant under him shall relinquish possession; on a failure to do so he shall be liable for an unlawful detainer.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That no prosecution, suit or claim whatever pending or to be brought under existing law, shall in any manner be effected, impeded or altered by the passage of this act, and all the existing ordinances and by-laws of the city of Huntsville, adopted in pursuance of the present charter of said city and not [in] conflict with this act or with the constitution and laws of the State, shall be and remain in force as the ordinances and by-laws of said city until repealed or modified by the present mayor and aldermen, or by the mayor and aldermen elected under this act.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That the present mayor and aldermen of Huntsville shall continue to act as such until the election and qualification of the mayor and aldermen chosen at the first election under this act; and if a vacancy shall occur in the office of mayor and aldermen before such first election, the present board shall fill it, and the mayor and aldermen of said city, now in office, shall have and exercise all the power and authority which, by this act, are conferred upon the mayor and aldermen to be elected hereunder; and the mayor and the other officers of the present board shall respectively have and exercise all the authority and power which, by this act, are granted respectively to the mayor and the same officers of the corporation, to be appointed under this act.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as repealing or in anywise affecting an "Act to authorize the mayor and aldermen of the city of Huntsville to levy a special tax," approved, December the 8th, 1868, or an "Act to authorize the mayor and aldermen of Huntsville to issue the bonds of said corporation," approved, November 24th, 1866, but said acts are continued in force, and shall apply as well to the mayor and aldermen elected under this act as to the mayor and aldermen now in office.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 329.] AN ACT

To provide for the State printers copies of the journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly during the present session.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, is hereby appropriated to the secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives for making a fair and correct copy of their respective journals during the present session, for which amounts the auditor of the State will draw his warrant on the State treasurer in favor of said officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, upon the presentation ofa certificate of the Secretary of State, that said officers have deposited in his office correct copies of their journals.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 330.] AN ACT

To amend section 2131 of the Revised Code of Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section 2131 of the Revised Code of Alabama, which reads as follows: "After such executor or administrator has compromised such claims he must report to the court of probate granting the order, and if the judge is satisfied that such settlement and compromise has been, in all respects, conducted in good faith, and is of benefit to the estate, he must make an order confirming such settlement; but any party interested may have the right of appeal from such order, either by himself or guardian, which guardian the court may appoint whenever, in its discretion, it may be necessary; however, the provisions of this and the preceding section shall not apply to any debt accruing since the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five," be so amended as to read, when amended, as follows: After such executor, guardian or administrator has compromised such claims he must report his action to the court of probate granting the order, and if the judge is satisfied that such settlement and compromise has been, in all respects, conducted in good faith, and is of benefit to the estate, he must make an order confirming such settlement; but any party interested may have the right of appeal from such order, either by himself or guardian, which guardian the court may appoint whenever, in its discretion, it may be necessary.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 331.] AN ACT

For the relief of Patriek Doran, of Montgomery county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the county treasurer of Montgomery county is hereby authorized and required to pay Patrick Doran the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-five cents, for service rendered in the county criminal court for said county, whenever he shall present his account to said treasurer, duly sworn to.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 353.] AN ACT

To change and establish the line between the counties of Jackson and DeKalb.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage and approval of this act, the line between the counties of Jackson and DeKalb shall be changed and established as follows: Beginning at or near the south-west corner of section thirty (30), township six (6), range six (6), at or near the line between Marshall and Jackson; thence due north-east to the top of said mountain; thence to John Wilts'; thence to Ezekiel Stringer's; thence to Jenkins' place; thence to Clark's mill, on ——— creek; thence north-east to the north-west corner of section three (3), township four (4), range eight (8); thence east along the township line between township three (3) and four (4), to the former line between Jackson and DeKalb counties.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the citizens residing in the territory proposed to be ceded, shall decide the question by a vote to be held for that purpose by the sheriff of Jackson county, which election shall be had by the fifteenth day of May, 1870, after thirty days' notice being given in a newspaper printed in Scottsboro', in Jackson county, specifying the time and places of holding such election, and a copy forwarded to the sheriff, and also to the probate judge of DeKalb county, containing said notice; notice also to be posted, in writing, in three of the most public places in said territory for at least ten days before the day of voting, giving the place and time for the taking of said vote. The voters shall be governed by the law regulating elections on residence and age; the sheriff subject to all the penalties in this act for failure to perform his faithful performance. The ballots shall be marked "DeKalb," on those voting to go to DeKalb; and on those wishing to remain in Jackson, the ballot shall be marked "Jackson." If DeKalb obtains the greatest and highest number of votes residing in said territory, then the line shall be established as stated in the first section of this act; if, however, Jackson shall get the largest vote, then the line and boundary is to and will remain as it now stands. The vote, with the tickets sealed, must be returned by the sheriff holding said election to the probate judge of Jackson county, within three days after said election, whose duty it shall be to notify the judge of probate of DeKalb county the result of said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

LAWS OF STATE OF ALABAMA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 332.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of Stevenson, in the county of Jackson.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of Stevenson, in Jackson county, whose limits shall be, taking the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad freight depot as the center of a square, one half mile to each side of said square; and Slater McCampbell, George Thornton, J. J. Overdeer, and W. V. Pankey, aldermen, having been elected to said offices by the qualified voters of said town on Saturday, the first day of January, 1870, be, and they are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of "The mayor and aldermen of the town of Stevenson," to hold office one year from day of their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified; and by the name and style aforjsaid shall have perpetual succession; shall sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity, and in all actions whatsoever; may purchase, receive and hold property, whether real or personal, within or beyond the limits of said town for the election of school houses, academies, colleges, churches, hospitals, poor houses, or other of them, and may sell or dispose of the same as natural persons.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be held annually, on the first Saturday of January, an election for mayor and six aldermen, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified; that when two or more persons have an equal number of votes for mayor, the election shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the aldermen elect; and in case of a tie vote for aldermen, the election shall be referred back to the people and held as before, giving five days' notice. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of said county to hold this said annual election, by the qualified voters of said town. The mayor and aldermen elect shall at once be qualified and commence the discharge of the duties of their offices.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the mayor to preside at all meetings of the council; to take care that all the ordinances of the town are duly enforced; that he shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all offenses arising under any violation of the provisions of this charter, or breach of any ordinance of the town, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the justices of the peace of Jackson county in all cases arising, and to be tried within the limits of the town, either civil or criminal, and shall receive such fees for his services as may be prescribed by ordinance.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen shall have power, by ordinance, within the limits of the town—1st. To levy and collect taxes upon all property taxable by law for State purposes. 2nd. To levy and collect taxes upon all privileges and polls taxable by the laws of the State. 3rd. To appropriate money, and provide for the payment of debts and expenses of the town. 4th. To make regulations to secure the general health of the inhabitants, to prevent and remove nuisances. 5th. To open, alter, abolish, widen, extend, establish, grade, pave, or otherwise improve, clean, and keep in repair streets, alleys, sidewalks, or to have the same done. 6th. To erect, establish and keep in repair bridges, culverts, sewers and gutters. 7th. To regulate the use of lights, stove-pipes and flues in all houses, shops, stables, kitchens and other like places. 8th. To establish, support and regulate night watch and patrol. 9th. To erect market houses, establish markets and regulate the same; and to license or restrain hucksering in said town. 10th. To provide for the erection or renting of all buildings, necessary for the use of said town. 11th. To provide for enclosing, improving and regulating all public grounds belonging to the town, in or out of the corporation limits. 12th. To license, tax and regulate auctioneers, grocers, merchants, retailers, brokers, coffee-houses, confectioneries, eating-stands, retailers of liquors, bankers, peddlers, livery-stable keepers, taverns, restaurants and saloons. 13th. To license, tax, regulate and suppress theatrical and other exhibitions, shows and amusements. 14th. To tax, license, regulate or prohibit all disorderly houses, known as bawdy houses. 15th. To appoint and regulate a police for the town, to impose fines, and forfeitures and penalties for breach of any ordinance, and to provide for their recovery and appropriation. 16th. To provide for arrest and confinement until trial of all disorderly persons within the town, by day or night; to authorize the arrest and detention of all suspicious persons, and prevent and punish by pecuniary penalties all breaches of the peace, noise, disturbances or disorderly assemblages in any street, house or place in the town, by day or night. 17th. To prevent and remove all encroachments into and upon all streets, lanes, avenues and alleys, established by law or ordinance. 18th. To remove all obstructions from side-walks, and to provide for the construction and repair of all side-walks and curb-stones, and for cleaning the same, and of the gutters at the expense of the owners of the ground fronting thereto. 19th. To pass all ordinances, not contrary to the constitution and laws of the State, that may be necessary to carry out the full intent and meaning of this act, and to accomplish the object of their incorporation.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be a town marshal, who shall be elected by the mayor and aldermen, who shall hold his office for one year from his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified; he shall have power to execute all State warrants for the violation of the criminal laws of the State of Alabama; also, to execute all warrants for the violation of the ordinances or charter of the town of Stevenson; also, to execute all other processes that a constable of the State generally, by the laws of the State, can execute; and that his jurisdiction shall only extend to the limits of Stevenson. He shall have further power to summons any person or persons, whether residents of the town or not, to aid him in arresting any disorderly or other person or persons against whom he has a warrant to arrest the same, or for any offense committed in his (the marshal's) presence, and upon their refusal so to aid him, shall incur a fine of ten dollars, to be recovered before the mayor of the town, upon proof of the same against said person or persons.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That a town clerk and treasurer shall be annually elected by the mayor and aldermen of said town, to hold office for one year, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Any alderman shall be eligible to hold the office of clerk and treasurer.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and aldermen shall have been residents of the town of Stevenson twelve months next preceding election.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That no person residing within the limits of the town of Stevenson shall be required to work upon the roads beyond the limits of said town.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That all the acts of the present board of mayor and aldermen, acting under the old charter be, and are hereby confirmed and declared legal.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the board of mayor and aldermen shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, and shall publish the same in any newspaper published in the town, or if no newspaper be published in said town, shall post the same in five public places, and the clerk shall make known all ordinances in the same manner, which shall not go into effect till publication has been made ten days.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, 1st. That an assessment of all property in said town subject to taxation, shall be made annually by the marshal of said town, naming the owner of the property, if known, otherwise assessing it to "owners not known"; and upon failure or refusal of any person or persons to give his, her or their property, when required to do so, the marshal must proceed to assess from the best information he can obtain; person so refusing, upon being returned by the marshal, may be fined by the board any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and not less than ten dollars for the use of said town. 2d. The assessment, when completed, must be returned to the board, who shall cause ten days' notice to be given by advertisement in any newspaper of said town, or if there be no newspaper, then by other sufficient means, a time and place, when and where the board of a committee of its own members, appointed by the mayor, 3d. Complaints having been made, heard and decided, and errors and mistakes corrected, the assessment must be marked "approved" by the mayor and delivered to the marshal to collect taxes. 4. The assessment so approved shall have the effect and force of a judgment and execution, and the marshal shall, on failure to pay, collect the same by levy and sale of the property of the person to whom assessed, or if assessed to owner unknown, by a sale of the property. 5th. All such sales of personal property must be advertised for ten days in a newspaper, then by other sufficient means; all sales of real estate must be advertised for thirty days in the same manner. 6th. The advertisement herein provided for must contain a description of the property, the name of the person to whom assessed, unless it is assessed to an unknown owner, in which case it must be so stated, and the amount of taxes for which it is sold, including the costs of the advertising. 7th. All sales of property under this act must be made in the town of Stevenson, in some public place, between the hours of twelve m. and four p. m., and may continue from day till day until the sale is completed. 8th. The marshal making the sales herein provided for shall give to the purchaser of real estate a certificate of purchase similar in form to those given by th. State and county tax collectors, and which shall have the same effect. 9th. All real estate sold under this act may be redeemed at any time within two years from the day of sale, on the payment of the amount for which the property was sold, with interest at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, and all taxes and costs which have accrued. 10th. Infants, married women and lunatics shall be allowed one year after the removal of their respective disabilities to redeem, on complying with the requirements herein above specified.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from date of passage.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 333.] AN ACT

To declare William Deason a citizen of Coosa county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That William Deason is hereby declared a citizen of Coosa county, and the boundary line between the counties of Clay and Coosa is so changed as to embrace the west half and all the east port of fractional section number twenty (20), of fractional township number twenty-four (24), of range six (6), in the Coosa line, running from the Socopatoy road, and west of the road meeting Ross' land, in Coosa county.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 334.] AN ACT

To establish additional precincts in the county of Colbert.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the commissioners of Colbert county, designated by law to hold an election in Colbert county on the first Monday in March, 1870, for the purpose of electing county officers, shall have, and are hereby declared to have, the right to establish a precinct at James Surgley's, at Wheeler's tanyard, and at Cigbtum, in addition to the precincts already existing in the county of Colbert.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 335.] AN ACT

To authorize the making affidavits to claims filed against insolvent estates at any time previous to final settlement.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That when claims are filed against estates declared insolvent within the time prescribed by law, without affidavit being made at the time of filing that the claim is due, it shall be a sufficient verification if the affidavit is made at any time before a final decree distributing the assets of the estate.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 336.] AN ACT

To regulate the appointment and authority of the guardians who may hereafter be appointed for Beauregard Carter and Kate Carter.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the legal guardian hereafter appointed for Beauregard Carter and Kate Carter, minors, be, and he is hereby authorized, either with or without the aid of attorneys, to compromise with the administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of James F. Carter, deceased, late of the county of Macon, or with any other person, or persons, all the interest, present and future, which the said Beauregard and Kate have in said estate, as legatees under the will of said James F. Carter; and to compromise which may be made by such guardian in respect to the interests of said Beauregard and Kate in said estate, or under said will, shall be reported by said guardian to the probate court by which he was appointed, for its approval or disapproval, and it approved by such court, its judgment approving the same shall be binding upon said wards and minors, and other persons, subject, however, to an appeal to the supreme court, to be taken within twenty days from the judgment of approval.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the probate court to which application may be made to appoint guardians for said Beauregard and Kate, is hereby authorized to exempt the guardians it may appoint for them from giving bond as such guardians, if it is found impracticable to procure guardians who will give bond, or if any other reasonable cause is shown for not requiring bond.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 337.] AN ACT

Requiring the officers of the county of Franklin to restore to the officers of Colbert county the books, papers and property, formerly belonging to the county of Colbert, and now in the offices or possession of the officers of Franklin county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the respective officers of the county of Franklin, who are hereby required to deliver up to the like officers of Colbert county, all the books, papers and property now in their offices, or in their possession, which were surrendered to them pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to compel the late officers of Colbert county to deliver over to the duly elected and qualified officers of Franklin county, all moneys, books, papers and property, now in the hands of said officers," approved August 10th, 1868, and also all the books, papers and documents, &c., surrendered to said officers of Franklin county, under an act entitled "An act to regulate and establish legal proceedings in the county of Franklin," approved December 10th, 1868.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 338.] AN ACT

To establish an election precinct at Locust Bluff, in Autauga county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an election precinct be, and is hereby established at Locust Bluff, in the county of Autauga.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 339.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled, "An act authorizing the Commissioners Court of roads and revenue in the counties of Elmore and Autauga to pay solicitors of said counties salaries in lieu of fees."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act authorizing the commissioners court of roads and revenue in the counties of Elmore and Autauga to pay solicitors of said counties salaries in lieu of fees," which reads as follow: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the commissioners court or roads and revenues in the counties of Elmore and Autauga be, and are hereby authorized to provide such salary as they may deem expedient, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to be paid to the solicitors in each of said counties, in lieu of all fees that may accrue to them in the performance of the duties of their office; *Provided*, That all fees hereafter due said solicitors, shall be paid into the county treasury," be amended to read as follows: "That the commissioners court of Autauga county be, and are hereby authorized to pay to the solicitor of said county an annual salary, not to exceed five hundred dollars, in lieu of all fees that may accrue to said solicitor in the performance of his official duty; *Provided*, That all fees hereafter due said solicitor shall be paid into the county treasury.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 340.] AN ACT

To regulate the finances of Coffee county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of Coffee county, and he is hereby required, to make to the court of county commissioners an accurate exhibit of every item of the present indebtedness of said county, classified under the following headings, designating the number of the claim, to whom issued, the date and amount of each; also what remains unpaid for each year in the aggregate; further, that he shall keep his accounts in the future on the plan proposed, and make a like exhibit annually to the court of county commissioners, that the citizens may see and know the financial condition of the county: 1st. County treasury notes in circulation, the number and date of issue and the amount. 2d. Claims for *ex officio* services. 3d. Claims for jury service. 4th. Claims for *per diem* of members of the court of county commissioners, stationery for the different offices, books, clerk hire, election returns. 5th. Claims for expenses of county court, viz: Pay of the county judge, sheriff, solicitor, clerk, and incidentals connected with said court. 6th. Claims for papers, including physicians' bills and funeral expenses. 7th. Claims for building and repairs of bridges. 8th. Claims in respect to the interest of said Beauregard and Kate in said estate, or under said will, shall be reported by said guardian to the probate court by which he was appointed, for its approval or disapproval, and it approved by such court, its judgment approving the same shall be binding upon said wards and minors, and other persons, subject, however, to an appeal to the supreme court, to be taken within twenty days from the judgment of approval.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the probate court to which application may be made to appoint guardians for said Beauregard and Kate, is hereby authorized to exempt the guardians it may appoint for them from giving bond as such guardians, if it is found impracticable to procure guardians who will give bond, or if any other reasonable cause is shown for not requiring bond.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 337.] AN ACT

Requiring the officers of the county of Franklin to restore to the officers of Colbert county the books, papers and property, formerly belonging to the county of Colbert, and now in the offices or possession of the officers of Franklin county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the respective officers of the county of Franklin, who are hereby required to deliver up to the like officers of Colbert county, all the books, papers and property now in their offices, or in their possession, which were surrendered to them pursuant to the provisions of an act, entitled, "An act to compel the late officers of Colbert county to deliver over to the duly elected and qualified officers of Franklin county, all moneys, books, papers and property, now in the hands of said officers," approved August 10th, 1868, and also all the books, papers and documents, &c., surrendered to said officers of Franklin county, under an act entitled "An act to regulate and establish legal proceedings in the county of Franklin," approved December 10th, 1868.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 338.] AN ACT

To establish an election precinct at Locust Bluff, in Autauga county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an election precinct be, and is hereby established at Locust Bluff, in the county of Autauga.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 339.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled, "An act authorizing the Commissioners Court of roads and revenue in the counties of Elmore and Autauga to pay solicitors of said counties salaries in lieu of fees."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act authorizing the commissioners court of roads and revenue in the counties of Elmore and Autauga to pay solicitors of said counties salaries in lieu of fees," which reads as follow: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the commissioners court or roads and revenues in the counties of Elmore and Autauga be, and are hereby authorized to provide such salary as they may deem expedient, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to be paid to the solicitors in each of said counties, in lieu of all fees that may accrue to them in the performance of the duties of their office; *Provided*, That all fees hereafter due said solicitors, shall be paid into the county treasury," be amended to read as follows: "That the commissioners court of Autauga county be, and are hereby authorized to pay to the solicitor of said county an annual salary, not to exceed five hundred dollars, in lieu of all fees that may accrue to said solicitor in the performance of his official duty; *Provided*, That all fees hereafter due said solicitor shall be paid into the county treasury.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 340.] AN ACT

To regulate the finances of Coffee county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of Coffee county, and he is hereby required, to make to the court of county commissioners an accurate exhibit of every item of the present indebtedness of said county, classified under the following headings, designating the number of the claim, to whom issued, the date and amount of each; also what remains unpaid for each year in the aggregate; further, that he shall keep his accounts in the future on the plan proposed, and make a like exhibit annually to the court of county commissioners, that the citizens may see and know the financial condition of the county: 1st. County treasury notes in circulation, the number and date of issue and the amount. 2d. Claims for *ex officio* services. 3d. Claims for jury service. 4th. Claims for *per diem* of members of the court of county commissioners, stationery for the different offices, books, clerk hire, election returns

levy and have collected a special tax for the following purposes, *i. e.*, purchasing the claims against the county. The court shall give notice to claimants, who will signify, by filing their claims with the treasurer, with their endorsement thereon, of their acceptance of the terms proposed, that a special tax will be collected to pay the claims, at the following rates: For the claims of 1865, forty cents on the dollar; for those of 1868, sixty cents; for those of all preceding years, seventy-five cents on the dollar; and that those who will not accept these terms, will not have the benefit arising by an earlier payment than by the general fund, as the amounts which would have belonged to the accepted claims by virtue of priority of issue, shall be used by the court in the purchase of such other claims as may be against the county, at the current rates of sale, or put up and sold, payable on county claims, provided the rate allowed for claims shall not be greater than fifty cents on the dollar.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax collector shall not take any claim in payment of taxes, except such as heretofore provided for in section 6, and in the manner set forth therein; and unless the treasurer shall certify the amount of taxes levied will be sufficient to take up such claim in accordance with the number of registration.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to Coffee county.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 341.] AN ACT

To authorize and require the present county superintendents to receive and disburse the school moneys for the years 1866, 1867, and up to July 12th, 1868.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the county superintendents of education now in office be, and they are hereby authorized and required to receive and disburse the school moneys for the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, in accordance with the laws in force at that time.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the county superintendents and their securities are held bound, under their official bonds, for all moneys received under the provisions of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 342.] AN ACT

To authorize Henry P. Smith, administrator, &c., to sell land at private sale.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Henry P. Smith, administrator, &c., on the estate of Thomas G. N. Shannon, deceased, in Tallapoosa county, be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sell the lands belonging to said estate, at private sale, and to make titles to said lands when sold, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided*, That said administrator shall report said sale to the probate judge of said county for confirmation, as now required by law in cases of estates.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 343.] AN ACT

For the relief of tax-payers in the county of Marengo.

Whereas, The board of equalization for the county of Marengo have committed grievous errors in the assessment of taxes on real estate in said county, by acting without sufficient and proper evidence as to the value thereof, and

Whereas, Said board has no power under existing laws to meet again to correct said assessments; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That it shall be the duty of the probate judge of said county to call a special term of said board within twenty days from the passage of this act, to correct and rectify any errors which may be found to exist in the assessment made by said board in the year 1869.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the action of said board at said special term shall be final.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax collector of said county be, and he is hereby required to suspend the collection of taxes on real estate in said county until said board acts as aforesaid, and no tax-payer in said county whose property is re-assessed by said board, shall be liable to pay the penalty now affixed by law, until one month after the said tax collector is furnished with the corrected assessment by said board as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said tax collector shall give notice of the time when such penalty will be incurred, by posting up a written notice of the same at two public places in each precinct of the said county, for ten days prior to the time when such penalty will be incurred.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect immediately after its passage, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 344.] AN ACT

To raise the per diem of grand and petit jurors of Jefferson county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, the grand and petit jurors of Jefferson county shall receive a per diem of two dollars, and ten cents per mile in travelling to and from the court-house where they are attending the courts in discharge of their duties, and the circuit clerk shall issue his certificate as now provided by law.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 345.] AN ACT

For the relief of the administrators of the estate of James Cleveland, deceased, of the county of Clarke.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Samuel Forword and William A. Morris, administrators of the estate of James Cleveland, deceased, of the county of Clarke, shall have power, and are hereby authorized to sell, at public outcery, the bad and doubtful debts due said estate, after giving due notice of such sale.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 346.] AN ACT

For the relief of the solicitors of the counties of Macon, Monroe and Baldwin.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the solicitors of the counties of Macon, Monroe and Baldwin, be paid a salary of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars per year, out of any money in the county treasury.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said allowance shall be made by the commissioners court of said counties at the February term in each year.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 347.] AN ACT

To repeal an act entitled "An act incorporating the North Alabama Manufacturing Company, approved February 19th, 1867."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled "An act to incorporate the North Alabama Manufacturing Company, approved February nineteenth, (19th,) 1867," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 348.] AN ACT

Declaratory of the objects, powers and rights of building and loan associations.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the object of building and loan associations is to encourage the acquisition and improvement of homesteads, by furnishing a depository for surplus earnings of whatever amount, and by providing a safe, simple and economical administration of the funds of the association on strictly mutual principles, by encouraging the erection of dwellings and other tenements, by loans of the accumulations to the shareholders of the corporation to be repaid in easy installments, and running through a series of years, thus securing to the artisan, the mechanic and the laborer, a speedy, safe and profitable investment of his earnings, be they great or small, at the smallest conceivable risk and expense.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such association shall have power, 1st. To levy monthly contributions from the shareholders, not to exceed one dollar per share in any one month; 2d. To compel payment and compliance with all lawful orders, by fines and forfeitures; 3d. To acquire real estate, to erect buildings and the same to let to any shareholder of the corporation, or to sell to such shareholder on such terms as may be fixed by its by-laws; 4th. To aid shareholders in the erection or improvement of houses by loans of the funds of the association, on such security as may be fixed by the by-laws; 5th. When funds are on hand, to lend the same to any shareholder of the corporation on such security and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the by-laws, but the security shall be a mortgage on real estate sufficient to protect the association; 6th. When deemed advisable, or when two or more shareholders desire to borrow funds on hand, the association may lend such funds to the highest bidder; *Provided, always*, That all shareholders have equal opportunities to bid, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws; *And provided*, That no shareholder shall borrow, or purchase the loan of more than two hundred dollars for each share held by him or her; 7th. To prescribe a uniform sale of monthly installments, in which the loans made are to be repaid according to the terms agreed on for the loan, and if loaned to the highest bidder, according to the terms of the purchase; 8th. To secure the payment of installments and loans, and a compliance with all the terms on which loans are purchased, by mortgages, with power of sale on real estate, and the same to foreclose in case of default by a public sale to the highest bidder, and by conveyance to the purchaser, and such purchaser need not be a shareholder; 9th. In determining the amount of capital stock of the association each share shall be valued at forty dollars.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 349.] AN ACT

To amend the charter of the town Gainesville, in Sumter county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the intendant and council of the town of Gainesville, shall have power to assess a tax upon property in said town, to the extent of not more than seventy five cents on the hundred dollars of its appraised value, and a special tax not to exceed one-half of the amount assessed on property for special purposes, to be applied, when deemed necessary by them, to the erection of a town hall, market house, public warehouse, or other permanent improvements for the use and benefit of said town.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the intendant of said town to receive a salary, not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum; for the clerk of said town to receive a salary not exceeding fifty dollars per annum, and for each councilman to receive a salary not exceeding fifty dollars per annum, and that all members of the council when acting as justices of the peace, shall be entitled to receive such fees as are allowed other justices of the peace by the laws of Alabama. That the treasurer of said town may receive as a compensation for his services an amount not exceeding two and one-half per cent. on the receipts and disbursements; *Provided*, That he shall receive nothing, unless he execute and file with the intendant a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty; *And provided also*, That he shall make out and present to the intendant and council a statement each month, showing his receipts and disbursements, and shall fully pay over and account for all moneys that may come to his hands according to law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the council of said town shall have power to fix the salaries and fees of the officers of said town, at sums not exceeding those above mentioned, and may prescribe such fines and forfeitures as they may deem proper for neglect of duty on the part of said town officers.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and council of said town shall have power to collect all the taxes of said town, and all fines imposed by them for violations of town laws, by execution, levy and sale; and from the operation of such executions, no property of any citizen of said town shall be exempt; *Provided*, That whenever real estate in said town is so levied on, the same shall be sold, after giving thirty days' notice of the time and place of sale, by posting such notice on the door of the post-office in said town, and the intendant, in behalf of the town, shall make an absolute deed to the purchaser at such sales. But the owner may redeem said property at any time within two years from the day of sale, by paying to the purchaser the amount he paid for said property, with ten (10) per cent. interest thereon, and also paying to the town whatever town taxes the said redeemer may owe at the time of such redemption.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all qualified voters under the laws of this State who have resided within the corporate limits of said town, ninety days previous to any election held by virtue of the charter thereof, shall be entitled to vote at such election, anything in said charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconflict withthis enactment, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 350.] AN ACT

To increase the *ex officio* pay of the sheriff of Choctaw county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the court of county commissioners of Choctaw county be, and they are hereby allowed to increase the pay for *ex officio* services of the sheriff of Choctaw county to five hundred dollars, whenever, in their opinion, the extra services of said sheriff justify such increase.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby repealed as to Choctaw county.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 351.] AN ACT

To authorize the court of county commissioners of Choctaw county to issue bonds for the erection of public buildings in said county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in the event the court-house of Choctaw county should be removed during the present year, and that in order to raise means for the erection of the court-house and other public buildings in said county, the court of county commissioners may issue the bonds of said county, payable at or before the expiration of ten years from the date of issue, bearing interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable annually at such place as they may elect; and said bonds must be signed by the treasurer and countersigned by the judge of probate of said county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said court of county commissioners, annually, to levy a tax sufficient to meet and pay the interest on said bonds, and to pay the same at or before their maturity, which tax shall be a special tax, in addition to the regular county tax, and which shall be appropriated to no other purpose than to the payment of such interest and bonds.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 354.] AN ACT

To amend the second section of an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad Company," approved January 23d, 1867.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the second section of the above recited act, which is in words and figures as follows, to-wit: "That whenever the said commissioners shall find, upon examination, that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or more, has been subscribed to the capital stock of said company, then the subscribers, and those whom they may at any time associate with them, their successors and assignees, shall be, and they are hereby made and created a body politic and corporate by the name of the "Vicksburg and Brunswick Railroad Company," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, with a capacity to hold, have, receive and enjoy to them and their assignees and successors, property and estate of whatever nature and quality, and the same to alien, hold, transfer and dispose of so far as may be necessary to carry into effect the object of this charter, which is hereby declared to be the construction and maintenance of a railroad from Eufaula, in the State of Alabama, via Troy, Greenville, Camden, to Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and shall have power to build a branch railroad from Troy via Elba, to such point on the Florida line in the direction of Pensacola or Mariana, Florida, as they may select; also a branch railroad from Greenville, Alabama, to Selma; *Provided*, That said branch railroad may at any time be transferred to any corporation created under the laws of this State, or the State of Florida, that will construct, assume the debts and obligations incurred in the construction of the same; *Provided further*, That whenever twenty miles on the main trunk have been built, then said branches shall be entitled to the benefits of the endorsement of the State the same as the main trunk, on the completion of section of five miles.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 97.] AN ACT

To re-organize the municipal government of the city of Mobile, and to provide for the election of the officers thereof.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section two (2), three (3), four (4), and five (5), of an act entitled "An act to re-organize and establish a municipal government of the city of Mobile," approved December 21, 1868, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and all the appointments made, and the elections to office, held under and by virtue of said law, shall be, and are hereby declared vacant; *Provided*, this shall not apply to the tax assessor, and city engineer.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State of Alabama shall appoint a mayor, twenty-four (24) aldermen, and eight (8) members of the common council, for the city of Mobile; and the persons so appointed shall enter immediately upon the discharge of their respective duties, and hold their offices until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the aldermen and common councilmen shall meet in joint convention, and shall have power of declaring and filling all vacancies created in municipal offices by virtue of this act, or that may hereafter arise, when any person may, from any cause, become disqualified, or misbehave in office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in case of any vacancy, in either of said boards of aldermen or common councilmen, by death, resignation, or otherwise, or in case any member shall be absent from the regular meetings of said boards of aldermen, or common councilmen, for two successive months without leave of said boards, the seats of said members shall be declared vacant, and their places filled by the board in which the said vacancy occurred, of which five days public notice shall be given; *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy hereafter at any time occurring previous to the election as herein provided for in the office of mayor, by death, resignation or otherwise, the same shall be filled by the Governor.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That said mayor, aldermen and common councilmen, or any or either of them, shall possess and exercise all of the powers and authority conferred by the charter and laws incorporating the city of Mobile.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacte1*, That the Governor shall appoint said mayor, aldermen and common councilmen within three days after this act becomes a law.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That under this act the mayor and any inhabitant of the city of Mobile, without reference to the ward in which he may reside.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the boards of aldermen and common councilmen shall have power to remove any officer, whose office is vacated by the provisions of this act, to deliver, on demand, to his successors, appointed under this act, all the books, papers or property, real or personal, in his custody or within his power, belonging to the office, the officer so refusing or neglecting, shall be proceeded against as is prescribed by the provisions of article six (6), chapter first (1st), title five (5), in part first (1st) of the Revised Code of Alabama.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That on the Tuesday after the first Monday in December, 1870, and every year thereafter, there shall be an election held in Mobile by the qualified electors of said city for mayor, aldermen, common councilmen, treasurer, tax collector, auditor and city clerk; and the persons elected at that time shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year, from the first of January, A. D. 1871, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That no person or persons shall be eligible to hold office or vote at or for any officer or officers, at any election to be held under the provisions of this act, unless he or they be citizens of lawful age, and shall have resided within the corporate limits of such city for thirty days next preceding such election or elections.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Mobile county, to give ten days notice in some newspaper printed in said city, of such election; to appoint inspectors and returning officers, and to open a sufficient number of polls in each ward; and to provide for election of officers mentioned in this act; such election shall be conducted according to laws governing elections in this State; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to maintain and preserve strict order at said election. The returning officers of said election shall certify the same, and make returns to the sheriff of said county, who shall declare the election of and give certificates to the persons so elected, who shall, before entering on the duties of such office, take the oath prescribed by the constitution of the State of Alabama.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, February 8, 1870.

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(Continued.)

lars for any one contempt. He shall receive for his services such compensation as may be fixed from time to time by the board of councilmen.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the board of councilmen are fully authorized to pass, as herein provided, all ordinances and by-laws necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers conferred upon the said corporation by the charter and the laws of the State, and to repeal or alter the same when required, and to preserve the peace and promote the welfare of the citizens; *Provided*, That no ordinance or by-law shall be valid and binding, and no act shall be held to be passed by said board of councilmen, unless three members of said board shall vote in favor thereof.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and councilmen shall have full power and authority to pave, macadamize, gravel, or plank any street or streets, or side-walks, or parts of streets or side-walks, or alleys within the limits of said corporation, whenever they may deem it expedient, and adopt and provide the means therefor by assessment upon the owners of property to be especially benefitted, of such amounts as may be fair and reasonable, and to collect and enforce such assessment and levy as other taxes are collected.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corporation shall have full power and authority to purchase and provide for the payment of the same, all such real estate and personal property as may be deemed from time to time necessary and proper for the use, convenience and improvement of the corporation; and shall have full power and authority to construct and erect works for the purpose of furnishing water and lights for the said town of Decatur, and may sell and dispose of any property that may be deemed advisable to sell; *Provided*, That before the said corporation shall make any contract for the purchase of any real estate, or the erection of any water-works, or works for the furnishing of lights for said town, involving an expense to said corporation of more than twenty thousand dollars, the consent of the qualified electors of said town shall be first had and obtained at a regular election, which shall be held in the manner and with the notice prescribed in section 7 of this act; *And provided further*, That in no case whatever shall the faith of the corporation be pledged for the payment of money, unless it be by a vote of four-fifths of the councilmen, and in no case shall the principal property of the citizens be sold to pay the debts or obligations of the corporation.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and councilmen shall have power to organize and regulate a board of health, and may require the aid and assistance of all persons in carrying into effect their ordinances or by-laws in reference to the preservation of the health of the corporation, and may enact from time to time such laws as shall be deemed necessary for the removal or abatement of nuisances; *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any person or persons charged with creating or maintaining a nuisance within the limits of said corporation of an appeal to the circuit court of Morgan county, and the cause, when taken by appeal to said court, shall be tried *de novo*.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and councilmen shall have full power and authority to levy taxes on real estate, auction sales, and sales of merchandise, capital employed in business, and income exceeding one thousand dollars per annum; *Provided*, That no more than one per cent. *ad valorem*, shall be collected as a tax on any real estate in any one year; *And provided further*, That the tax levied upon the business of every vender of goods, wares or merchandise, shall not exceed the rate of one-fourth of one per cent. on the amount of sales of such venders of goods in any one year.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That the said mayor and councilmen shall have full power and authority to levy and collect a tax on any public balls, shows, exhibitions, theatrical exhibitions, billiard tables, nine-pin alleys, ten-pin alleys, bowling alleys, horse races, and any and every other public game, and public place of amusement, and the amount of taxes provided for by this section, shall be fixed by the mayor and councilmen, and be collected by a license, or in such other mode as may be deemed best.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and councilmen shall have full power and authority to levy and collect a tax on itinerant and transient merchants, steamboats or other vessels that remain in the said corporation less than one year, and also to regulate, control and tax, street railroads, which tax shall be laid and collected at such time, and in such manner, as the said corporate authorities may direct.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That full power and authority is hereby given to the corporate authorities aforesaid, to appoint such officers, and establish such rules and regulations for the assessment and collection of dues, taxes, licenses, and revenues hereby provided for, and to use all lawful process and proceedings, which they may deem requisite to enforce the same, and also to impose such fine and penalty for the violation of any provision of this act, or any by-law or ordinance of said corporation made in pursuance of this act, as they may deem requisite and proper, to collect the same as other taxes, dues and penalties are collected; *Provided*, That no fine shall exceed one hundred dollars, and imprisonment exceed ninety days; but in case where the parties tried before the mayor or councilman are dissatisfied with any judgment rendered by him, they may forthwith appeal to the circuit court of Morgan county, by giving bond with good security, to be approved by the mayor or councilman, to pay and satisfy the judgment and costs in case the judgment shall be affirmed by said circuit court, or to pay such judgment as the said circuit court may render in such appeal cases; but unless such bond is given within five days from the date of the judgment of the mayor or councilman, then no appeal shall be allowed from such judgment. The proceedings on such appeal, when the bond is approved by the said mayor or councilman, shall be as prescribed by law in other cases of appeal, and in case of the death of the party appealing, the action may be revived by or against his representatives in all cases when causes of action may properly be revived.

SEC. 32. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and council shall have power to establish free schools, and to regulate them, and for this purpose may appropriate not exceeding five per cent. of the gross amount of the revenue of the corporation.

SEC. 33. *Be it further enacted*, That the mayor and council of said town shall have full power and authority to fill any vacancy which may occur from and among the offices of mayor, councilmen or any other officer or employee of the corporation.

SEC. 34. *Be it further enacted*, That no prosecution, suit, claim, or existing right whatsoever pending, or to be brought or set up under existing laws, shall in any manner be affected, impaired or altered by the passage of this act.

SEC. 35. *Be it further enacted*, That the said board of councilmen shall have full power and authority, at any time when they may deem the same advisable, to divide the said town of Decatur into five wards, containing as nearly as practicable the same number of inhabitants, and after such division, elections for councilmen held in said town, one councilman shall be elected by the qualified electors of each ward, but at the first election provided for by this act, and at each subsequent election for councilmen held prior to such division of the town into wards, the councilmen shall be elected by general ticket.

SEC. 36. *Be it further enacted*, That an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Decatur, in the county of Morgan, approved December 14, 1840, and all acts supplementary thereto, and amendatory thereof, and all laws and parts of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 298.] AN ACT

To enlarge the jurisdiction of the chancery courts in the matter of lands of decedents, sold under proceedings in the orphans' or probate courts.

WHEREAS, It has frequently happened that in the sales made of lands of deceased persons under proceedings had in the orphans' or probate courts of this State, mistakes, omissions and inaccuracies have intervened, either in the descriptions of the lands, or of the parties in interest, or for any more irregularities in the mode of effecting such sales, nevertheless, the right land as understood between the parties was actually sold, and a reasonable price paid therefor by a *bona fide* purchaser, but by reason of some defect above referred to, the title of the purchaser is held to be invalid, whilst the decedents' estate has the benefit of the proceeds of such sale; to remedy which,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That in all cases where lands of a deceased person, heretofore sold, or that may hereafter be sold, under proceedings had in any of the orphans' or probate courts of this State, and a reasonable value thereof, at the time of such sale, has been or shall hereafter be paid by a *bona fide* purchaser to the representative of the decedent to whom such lands belonged, and the said funds have been appropriated for the benefit of such estate, said sales shall not be avoided or become ineffectual, by reason of any mistakes, omissions or inaccuracies that have or may hereafter intervene either in the matter of the description of the lands or of the parties interested therein, or in any mere irregularity in the mode of effecting such sales; and in all such cases the court of chancery of the proper district may grant relief to the purchaser of such lands, his or her heirs or assigns, by decreeing a divesture of title out of all persons claiming said lands, as heirs, devisees or representatives of the deceased and their heirs and assigns, and may perpetually enjoin all persons claiming any interest in said lands as heirs, devisees or representatives of such decedents, or persons claiming by, from, or under such heir, devisee or representative of such decedent.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That where lands of a decedent have been or may hereafter be sold under proceedings in any probate or orphans' courts of this State, and any mistakes, omissions or inaccuracies mentioned in the first section of this act have intervened, whether they occur in the petition made in the orphans' or probate court for the sale of the same, or in the description of the heirs or devisees, in any mere irregularity, in any proceedings had thereon by the court; yet if it shall be made to appear, that the right lands were in fact sold and purchased by a *bona fide* purchaser for a reasonable price, at the time of such sale, paid to the proper representative of the estate, the chancery court may, notwithstanding any mistake, omission or inaccuracy in the matter of description of the lands, or of the parties interested therein, or any mere irregularity in the mode of effecting such sales, proceed to perfect the title of the purchaser, his heirs, devisees or assigns and that whether a deed has been made to the purchaser or not, and the chancery court may grant injunctions and all other appropriate remedies to said purchaser, his heirs or assigns against all suits at law brought against them, or either of them, to recover possession of such lands, and may, on the final hearing, decree such injunction to be perpetual; *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to those sales of land where the parties interested have received or shall receive regular notice, as provided by law, of such sales.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 299.] AN ACT

To alter and amend the charter of the town of Camden, in Wilcox county, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section one of an act to alter and amend the charter of the town of Camden, in Wilcox county, approved February 8th, 1858, and which is in words and figures as follows, to-wit: "Section 1. That the boundaries of the town of Camden, shall be three fourths of a mile north, the same distance west, the same distance south, and one-half mile east from the female institute, viz: The lines shall be so run as to intersect each other at right angles, and the nearest point of each line shall be the distance above designated from the institute, and the free white inhabitants dwelling within the said corporate limits, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Town of Camden," and may by that name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in any court of this State, may use a common seal, which may be altered at their pleasure, and may hold property, real or personal, for the use of said town, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars," be, and is hereby so amended, as to read as follows, to-wit: Section 1. That the boundaries of the town of Camden shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the south-east corner of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine, township twelve, range eight, west, one mile; thence north one mile, thence east one half mile, thence south with the line dividing the south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty, to the town branch; thence with the town branch to the east line of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-nine, thence with that line to the place of beginning; and the inhabitants dwelling within the said corporate limits are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "Town of Camden," and may by that name sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in any court of this State, may use a common seal, which may be altered at their pleasure, and may hold property, real and personal, for the use of said town, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 300.] AN ACT

To authorize the administrators of Henry L. Wilkinson and James W. Kellom, deceased, to divide the notes and accounts due and belonging to the late firm of Kellom and Wilkinson.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for John C. Towles, administrator of Henry L. Wilkinson, deceased, and Samuel Sepence, administrator of James W. Kellom, deceased, late partners and merchants in Chambers county, under the firm name and style of Kellom and Wilkinson, after a full settlement of all the partnership indebtedness, to divide the notes and accounts due and outstanding, belonging to said late firm, between their respective interests, to-wit: Henry L. Wilkinson and James W. Kellom.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 301.] AN ACT

To authorize Sarah E. Salterwhite, widow of William G. Salterwhite, late of Randolph county, deceased, to sell certain lands therein named.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Sarah E. Salterwhite, widow of William G. Salterwhite, late of Randolph county, deceased, be, and she is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of, for cash, and convey without administration, the east half of the south-east quarter, section thirty-four, township eighteen and range eleven, and the north-east quarter, section thirty-five, township eighteen and range eleven, west; half south-east quarter section thirty-four, township eighteen and range eleven, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter, section thirty-four, township eighteen, and range eleven; lands lying in said county of Randolph, and to make title to said lands as fully and to the same extent that an administrator of the said William G. Salterwhite might do.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be used by said Sarah E. Salterwhite for the benefit of herself and children; *Provided*, That such sale shall be approved by the judge of probate of said county.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 302.] AN ACT

To authorize Ellen E. Salterwhite, widow of Yancy M. Salterwhite, of Randolph county, to sell certain lands therein named.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Ellen E. Salterwhite, widow of Yancy M. Salterwhite, late of Randolph county, deceased, be, and she is hereby authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of for cash, and convey without administration, the south half (½) of the south-west quarter (¼), section thirty-five (35), township eighteen (18), range (11), and the north half (½) of the north-west quarter (¼), section two (2), township nineteen (19), and range eleven (11), lands lying in said county of Randolph, and to make title to said lands as fully and to the same extent that an administrator of the said Yancy M. Salterwhite might do.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be used by said Ellen E. Salterwhite for the benefit of herself and children; *Provided*, That such sale shall be approved by the judge of probate of said county.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 303.] AN ACT

For the relief of William D. Dawkins.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That William D. Dawkins, of the county of Lee, in said State, notwithstanding his minority, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, to receive and take possession of his estate, and, if necessary, give receipts and acquittances therefor, to purchase and convey real and personal estate, and to do and perform all things as fully, and to all intents and purposes, as effectually, as though he were twenty-one years of age.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 304.] AN ACT

To amend and repeal section S of an act, approved February S, 1860, entitled, "An act to authorize the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad Company, of the State of Georgia, to extend their railroad from the Alabama line to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad, between the town of Talladega, in the county of Talladega, and the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Calhoun."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That section eight of an act, approved February S, 1860, entitled, "An act to authorize the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad company, of the State of Georgia, to extend their railroad from the Alabama line to some point on the Alabama and Tennessee river railroad, between the town of Talladega, in the county of Talladega, and the town of Jacksonville, in the county of Calhoun," which reads as follows: "Section S. Be it further enacted, That after the completion of said road or any part thereof, the president and directors may levy and collect tolls thereon, from persons, property, merchandise and other commodities transported thereon; *Provided*, That said railroad shall be commenced within two years, in good faith, and be completed within seven years from the passage of this act," be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said act be, and the same is hereby amended, which amendment is hereby made part of said act in lieu of section S, and this amendment shall constitute section S of said act, and read as follows: Section S. That after the completion

of said road, or any part thereof, the president and directors of said company may levy and collect tolls from persons, property, merchandise and other commodities transported thereon; *Provided*, That said railroad shall be commenced within four years, in good faith, and be completed within ten years from date of the approval of this amendment.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 305.] AN ACT

To authorize and empower George W. Sarter, of the county of Macon, to sell and convey certain lands for distribution among his children.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That George W. Sartor of the county of Macon, be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered to sell at public or private sale, as may best promote the interest of his children, all the lands conveyed by a certain deed made by W. J. Gentry and Mary E. Gentry, to his late wife, Mary L. Sartor, bearing date the 19th December, 1867, and recorded in book N, page 178 of the record of conveyances in Macon county, and upon such sale make, sealand deliver good and sufficient titles in law, to the purchaser, so as to perfect the title out of the children of the said George W and Mary L. Sartor, and vest the same in the purchaser or purchasers thereof; said sale for the purpose of distributing the proceeds among the said several children of the said Mary L. Sartor, deceased, which the said George W. Sartor is hereby authorized and empowered to make.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 306.] AN ACT

To give the probate court of Wilcox county jurisdiction over the estate of R. H. Kilpatrick, deceased, late of Monroe county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the probate court of Wilcox county, be, and the same is hereby authorized and empowered to take jurisdiction of the estate of R. H. Kilpatrick, deceased, late of Monroe county, and to grant letters of administration, and to make all such orders and decrees as may be necessary in the administration and settlement thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 307.] AN ACT

To require the filing and record of claims due from and owing by the county of Shelby.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That all claims of every kind, description and denomination due from and owing by the county of Shelby, prior to the first day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, not outstanding and unpaid, are hereby required to be filed and recorded in the office of the judge of probate of said county, on or before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the failure to file and record such claim or claims as aforesaid, on or before the first twelve months after the passage of this act, shall operate as a release and forfeiture of such claim or claims, and the same shall be forever barred, and not allowed or paid, as a claim against said county.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims against said county, filed and recorded as required by the preceding section of this act, shall be paid according to the original registration of such claims in the office of the treasurer of said county.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the judge of probate of said county, to endorse upon such claims, the date the same was filed in his office, and to procure and keep a separate book, in which he shall record all claims against said county, filed for record as required by the preceding sections of this act, and he shall be entitled to demand and receive from the owner of such claim or claims, a fee of fifty cents for each claim, before he shall be required to file or record the same.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws contravening the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 308.] AN ACT

To incorporate the town of McKinley, in Marengo county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the town of McKinley, in Marengo county be, and the same is hereby incorporated, and the boundary of said corporation, shall be one mile square, and shall be so laid off and defined as to make the public well the center thereof.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That an election shall be held on the first Monday in March next, at the post office in said town, beginning at eleven o'clock A. M., and closing at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing by ballot one intendant, five councilmen, inhabitants of said town, and annually thereafter, under such rules and regulations as the intendant and council may hereafter prescribe, who shall serve for the term of one year after they shall have been elected. The first election shall be managed by W. D. Abraham, W. B. Campbell, Mark Allen and R. C. Dansby, or any two of them, and all subsequent elections shall take place on the first Monday of March in each and every year, and shall be held by two of the councilmen appointed by the board for that purpose, and if the said board shall fail to hold an election according to the terms of this act, then it shall be lawful for the freeholders of said town, after giving ten days notice by advertisement, to hold said election, and the intendant and councilmen shall, within ten days after their election in each year, meet together and before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath before any justice of the peace for said county, viz: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly and to the best of my knowledge and belief, execute and discharge the duties of intendant (or councilmen) of the town of McKinley, without fear, favor or affection, so help me God."

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the intendant to preside and keep order at all meetings of the councilmen, and in his absence any other member of the board may be called to the chair, and the said intendant and councilmen shall be, and are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name and style of "The Intendant and Council of the Town of McKinley," and by that name they and their successors shall be capable in law of suing and being sued, in all manner of suits, either in law or equity, also to have and keep a common seal, to break, alter, or amend at pleasure, and in general to do all acts which are incident to bodies corporate, and to purchase, hold and dispose of for the benefit of said town, real, personal and mixed property to the amount of five thousand dollars, ($5,000).

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That any elector of said town shall be eligible to the office of intendant or councilman, and should the said intendant, councilman or councilmen remove from said town, or be absent for three months, without the consent of the board of councilmen, his or their office shall be vacated, and it shall be the duty of the remaining part of the board to supply the vacancy so occurring, or in the event of a vacancy by death, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the board to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all male citizens of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall have resided in the limits of said town three months immediately preceding an election for intendant and councilmen, shall be qualified to vote at said election.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said intendant and council shall have power to adjourn their meetings from time to time; *Provided*, That the intendant or two of the councilmen may at any time, by written notice, call a meeting of the board; they shall keep a journal of all their proceedings, and record all their official acts and doings, and all deliberations of said intendant and council shall be public.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant of said town shall be *ex-officio* a justice of the peace within the limits of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and council shall have power to enact such ordinances and by-laws as they may deem necessary for the good order and government of McKinley, and at the same time to execute, alter or revoke the same, as shall be deemed expedient.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the said intendant and council shall appoint a clerk, a treasurer, assessor and collector of taxes, and constable, and such other subordinate officers as they may deem expedient and necessary, and require such security for the faithful discharge of their duties as they may deem adequate, and said intendant and council are hereby also empowered to impose appropriate fines and forfeitures and penalties for a breach of their ordinance and by-laws, recoverable, with cost, in the name of said corporation, for the use of the same before the intendant thereof, or two of the councilmen, before which suit may be commenced by warrant returnable forthwith.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That said intendant and council shall have power to levy and collect a tax not to exceed twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars worth; *Provided*, Said tax be laid in proportion to the value of the property as given in by the owners, his, her, or their agent, or by the assessor appointed by the board for that purpose; and should any person think that his or her property is assessed too high, he or she shall have a right to complain to the intendant and council, whose duty it shall be to reduce the same to proper value, and this decision shall be final.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the intendant and council of said town of McKinley shall have the streets of the same worked on and kept in good order, and shall require and regulate the working on the same in the same manner as is now provided by law for working public roads; *Provided*, That any person so liable to work the public roads, may furnish a substitute so to do, and all persons resident within the corporate limits of said town, shall be exempt from working on public roads without the limits of said corporation.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That all ordinances and by-laws, made and passed by the intendant and council of McKinley, shall be in strict conformity with the constitution and laws of the State.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 309.] AN ACT

To provide for the permanent location of the county site of Choctaw county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That at the election on the first Tuesday in June next, the legal voters of Choctaw county, resident within said county, with the proposed changed county boundaries, shall vote for or against removal of the courthouse of said county. The ballots shall have written or printed on them "removal" or "no removal." In a majority of the ballots cast are in favor of "no removal," then the court-house shall remain at Butler, the present county site; but if a majority of the ballots should be cast in favor of "removal," then shall the court-house of said county be removed to the locality designated at the election to be held on the first Monday in July 1870, for the purpose of permanently locating the county site.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That F. M. Hill, F. Call, of Choctaw county, be, and are hereby constituted a board of commissioners, whose duty it shall be to select two suitable places in said county, one north of Tickumbum creek, and the other south of said creek, within three miles of the bridge across said creek on the Butler and Desotoville road, which bridge is the geographical center of said county; to be voted for by the legally qualified voters thereof, for the permanent location of the county site of said county, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of said commissioners to order an election in said county on the first Monday in July, 1870, by giving twenty days notice thereof, by publication in the official paper for the county, and by posting, not less than three notices in each of the several precincts of the county; and shall appoint managers and returning officers, who shall be sworn as now provided by law; and said returning officers shall, within five days after the election provided for in this act, make their returns to the probate judge of Choctaw county.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That at such election the qualified voters of said county, may vote for either of the places selected by said commissioners as hereinbefore provided; and those voting for the place south of said creek shall have printed or written on their ballots the word "south," and those voting for the place north of said creek shall have printed or written on their ballots the word "north," and the place receiving a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be and remain the permanent county seat of said county.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That said commissioners may, and they are hereby authorized and required to contract for the erection of a suitable court-house and other public buildings for the use of said county.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That until the court house and other public buildings herein provided for, shall be erected, and the court of county commissioners of Choctaw county shall have approved them, as suitable buildings, the offices shall remain in, and the several courts be held at Butler, the present county seat.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the name of the place selected for the county seat shall be called Delano.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That should any vacancy occur in said board of commissioners, the judge of probate of Choctaw county may fill the vacancy.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That in case a majority of the qualified voters, voting upon the question of the change of the boundaries of Choctaw, Sumter and Washington counties, shall vote against the change proposed, then the provisions of this act shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 310.] AN ACT

To create a new Chancery District out of the counties of Dale and Henry.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the counties of Dale and Henry are hereby declared to constitute the 10th chancery district of the eastern chancery division of Alabama.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the court for said 10th chancery district shall be held twice in each year at the court house of the said county of Henry by the chancellors of the eastern division on Thursday before the second Monday in May and November, or such other time as he may designate, and continue until the business is disposed of.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That on demand of the register of the said new chancery district, the registers for the chancery courts at Clayton and Troy shall deliver up to him upon his executing proper receipts therefor, all papers and documents pertaining to causes originating in said counties.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 311.] AN ACT

To amend an act entitled, "An act to amend Sec. 3, 8 and 13 of an act in relation to Chancery Courts in Alabama."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That an act entitled, "An act to amend Section 3, 8 and 13 of an act in relation to chancery courts in Alabama, which reads as follows: Sec. 3. The chancery districts of the middle chancery division are created as follows: The following counties: The first, Coosa and Elmore; the second, Autauga; the third of Dallas; the fourth of Wilcox and Monroe; the fifth of Perry and Bibb; the sixth of Shelby, Jefferson and St. Clair. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That Sec. 8 of the before mentioned act be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 8. The courts for the several chancery districts of the middle chancery division must be held at the court houses of the following counties: For the first district, Elmore; for the second district, Autauga; for the third district, Dallas; for the fourth district, Wilcox; for the fifth district, Perry; for the sixth district, Shelby. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Sec. 13 of the before mentioned act be so amended as to read as follows: Sec. 13. The terms of the chancery courts of the middle division are to be held at follows: For the first district, two terms annually, commencing on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in October, and may continue one week each; for the second district, two terms annually, commencing on the second Monday in April and the second Monday in October, and may continue four days each; for the third district, two terms annually, commencing on the third Monday in April and the third Monday in October, and may continue two days each; for the fourth district, two terms annually, commencing on the fourth Monday in May and the first Monday in November, and may continue one week each; for the fifth district, two terms annually, commencing on the second Monday in May and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November, and may continue ten days each; for the sixth district, two terms annually, commencing on the fourth Monday in May and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November, and may continue ten days each. Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That original sections 3, 8 and 13 of the before mentioned act be, and the same is hereby repealed. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, be amended so as to read as to lows, viz:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the chancery districts of the middle chancery division are composed of the following counties: first of Coosa, the second of Elmore, the third of Autauga, Wilcox, the seventh of Perry, the eighth of Bibb, the ninth of Shelby, the tenth of Jefferson, the eleventh of St. Clair, the twelfth of Monroe.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the courts for the several chancery districts of the middle chancery division must be held at the court houses of the following counties.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the terms of the chancery courts of the middle chancery division are to be held as follows: For the first district, two terms annually, on the first Monday in March and September, and may continue one week each; for the second district, Elmore, two terms annually on the second Monday in March and September, and may continue four days; for the fifth district, Perry, two terms annually on the second Monday in March and September, and may continue ten days each; for the sixth district, Wilcox, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue one week; for the seventh district, Perry, on the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue one week; for the eighth district, Bibb, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue one week each; for the ninth district, Shelby, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue one week each; for the tenth district, Jefferson, March and September, and may continue one week; for the eleventh district, St. Clair, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue one week; for the twelfth district, consisting of the county of Monroe, on Wednesday after the ninth Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September, and may continue four days; said court for said twelfth district shall be held in the town of Claiborne in said Monroe county.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 312.] AN ACT

To amend Sec. 6 of an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Baptist Female Institute, at Moulton," Approved, February 7th, 1852.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Sec. 6 of an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Baptist Female Institute, at Moulton," approved February 7th, 1852, which is in the following words, viz: Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person, or persons, to retail spirituous liquors within three miles of said institute; and, also, that no nine or ten pin-alley, or alley of any number of pins, shall be allowed, with same penalty annexed; and any person or persons offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof, one-half to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid into the county treasury, be, and the same is hereby amended by adding to said Section 6, the following proviso; *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for licensed druggists to sell intoxicating liquors on the written prescription of a practising physician for medicinal purposes.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 313.] AN ACT

To define the duty of Chancellors.

WHEREAS, The eighth section of article 6 of the constitution of this State provides that a chancery court shall be held in each county at a place therein to be fixed by law, and the chancellors may hold courts for each other when they deem it expedient; and

WHEREAS, By the fifth section of article 6 of said constitution, the jurisdiction of the circuit courts in chancery cases is limited to five thousand dollars, in order to remove all doubts as to the holding a chancery court in each county,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That the chancellors in this State are hereby required, and it is hereby made their duty to organize, forthwith, and hold a court in each county of their respective divisions at the times and places now required by law.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 314.] AN ACT

To legalize the acts of the Commissioners Court of Franklin county in purchasing certain lands for the purpose of establishing a poor house for said county, are hereby legalized, ratified and confirmed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 315.] AN ACT

To make Margaret Emma Alvis and Rachel Marks free dealers.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Margaret Emma Alvis, wife of Thomas S. Alvis, of Montgomery county, be, and they are hereby declared free dealers, with all the rights and liabilities as if they were *femme soles*.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

No. 316.] AN ACT

For the relief of Francis M. Barnett, and A. Jerry Bowen, of Montgomery county, and Marshall Phillips, of Coffee county.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama, That Francis M. Barnett and A. Jerry Bowen, of Montgomery county, and Marshall Phillips, of Coffee county, notwithstanding their minority, be, and are hereby authorized to receive from their guardians, or others, in whose hands or possession the same may be, any property, real or personal estate, or money, and full discharge to give for the same; and from and after the approval of this act, to act and conduct any and all business as though of full and lawful age; *Provided*, That the said Francis M. Barnett, and the said A. Jerry Bowen, and Marshall Phillips shall not be permitted to plead minority to any contract or obligation on their part, made and entered into by them after the approval of this act.

Approved, March 3, 1870.

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THE GREAT PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM

will come more to be brought before the people. The Journal will continue, as heretofore, the unflinching advocate of those principles, and to appeal to the people to sustain us. Every man in the State should take it.

Postmasters are authorized to act as agents for the Journal, and will be allowed to retain the usual commission on all monies collected by them.

Address: **C. T. THWATT & CO.,**
Proprietors Ala. State Journal,
Montgomery, Ala.

feb 1870

TIME TABLES.

POSTOFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.
February 11th, 1870.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

Northern and Eastern, daily, close.....9 P. M.
Mobile, New Orleans and way, daily, close 2.30 P. M.
Selma and way, daily, close.....3.30 P. M.
Union Springs and way, daily except Sunday 4 P. M.
Union Springs and way, daily, Sunday only 2.30 P. M.
Wetumpka and way, daily except Sunday.....3 P. M.
Wetumpka and way, Sunday only.....8.30 A. M.
Tuskegee, Notasulga, Chehaw, Mt. Meigs, Hope Hull, Pintlala, Big Swamp, Fitzpatrick, Lowndesboro, Hayneville, Benton, Prattville, Autauga, Kingston, Deatsville, Mulberry, Hardaway, Tyler's Store, Orion and Pinckard, one time Monday.....10 A. M.
Tuskegee, Notasulga, Chehaw, Mt. Meigs, Hope Hull, Pintlala, Big Swamp, Fitzpatrick, Lowndesboro, Hayneville, Benton, Prattville, Autauga, Kingston, Deatsville, Mulberry, Hardaway, Tyler's Store, Orion and Pinckard, one time Monday.....10 A. M.
Selma, Saturday.....8.30 A. M.
Wetumpka, daily.....8.30 A. M.
Three spring routes, daily.....8.30 A. M.
Pintlala, Big Swamp, Wed. & Friday.....7 A. M.
Pintlala, Big Swamp and Fitzpatrick, Tuesday and Saturday.....7 A. M.
Orion and Pinckard, one time Monday.....10 A. M.

NOTE—In mailing letters for Montgomery, the name of the State should be observed in addition to the name of the county, as there are 36 other postoffices in the United States, and 10 in this State, bearing the name of Montgomery. Also, the name of the street and number of the house should be given upon upper right hand corner so that there will be no delay in delivery. Also, that persons writing letters are sure to arrive at home or destination.

J. W. DIMMICK, P. M.

Come out of the

Jaws of Death!

"That Cough will kill you!" Try
HAUK'S COUGH REMEDY.
"Colds and Throat Diseases" beat by Hauk's.
HAUK'S COUGH REMEDY.
"Croup, Asthma, & Pulmonary Affections" Try
HAUK'S COUGH REMEDY.
All Druggists sell it.
Ask for HAUK'S take no other.

DON'T BE ONE DAY WITHOUT

PHOEBE PALMER'S SALVE

For all Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Sore and Broken Breasts, Felons, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Scalds, &c., &c.

Also, for Chilblains, Chilly Pains, to soothe Suffering, to heal Wounds, and for many other purposes too numerous—the like of it has never yet been known. All Druggists sell it.
Ask for PHOEBE PALMER'S take no other.

"COSTAR'S"

Standard Preparations

—ARE—

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminators.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Costar's" Insect Insect Powder.
"Costar's" Fly Paper.
Ask for "COSTAR'S" take no others.

J. G. PAYTON, Agent,
Montgomery, Ala.
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ESTABLISHED 1850 and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky 1861, with the full permission of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, including spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness from involuntary emissions, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis, all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and diseases of women, &c.

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inclosing stamp for their Circular containing the names of more than 1,000 newspapers and cost of advertising in them. feb17-6t

Tax Sale of Lands.

WILL be sold at public auction, at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, the 3d day of May, 1875,

the following described lands, assessed to "unknown owners," for the taxes, penalties and cost on said lands:

MOUNT MERIGO, BEAT NO. 3.

Fractional section 31 acres, section 18, township 16 range 21; taxes &c, $7.05.

SW¼ of NE¼, SE¼ of NE¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, SE¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, SE¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼—all of section 21 township 16 range 20; taxes &c, on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼—section 27 township 16 range 20; taxes &c, on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 28 township 16 range 20; taxes &c, on each $9 60.

NW¼ of SW¼, section 22 township 16 range 20; taxes &c, on each $9 60.

NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼—section 22 township 16 range 20; taxes &c, on each $9 60.

E½ of E½ and lots (39 acres) section 15 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c $16 20.

E½ of E½ and lots (161 acres) section 14 township 15 range 21, taxes cost &c, $16 20.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼—section 24 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 33 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, less 46 acres—section 19 township 16 range 20; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

The NE¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, section 21 township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SW¼ of SE¼, of SE¼—section 28 township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NE¼ of NE¼, section 9 township 15 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 20, township 15, range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 29, township 15 range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 30, township 15 range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 31, township 15 range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 32, township 15, range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 33, township 15, range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

BARNES', BEAT NO. 7.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 1 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 2 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $11 25.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 3 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 4 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 5 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 6 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 7 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 8 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 9 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 10 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $10 42.

NW qr of SW qr and 1 sar qr ne qr of section 12 township 15 range 18; tax and cost on each $9 78.

W hf of se qr of section 12 township 15 range 18; tax and cost $7.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 13 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 14 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 15 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 16 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 17 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 18 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 19 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 20 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 21 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 22 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 23 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 24 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 25 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 26 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 27 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 28 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 29 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 30 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 31 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 32 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 33 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 34 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 35 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

NW qr of SW qr, NE qr of SW qr, SW qr of SW qr, SW qr of SE qr—section 36 township 15 range 19; taxes, etc., $9 60.

HUYS', BEAT NO. 6.

Fractional sec., (46 acres) section 7 township 15 range 16; tax and cost.

Ne qr ne qr qr, no qr ne qr, sw qr ne qr, se qr ne qr, no qr nw qr, sw qr nw qr, ne qr sw qr, nw qr ne qr, ne qr se qr, no qr se qr—section 8 township 14 range 17, tax and cost on each $6 50.

E D E F and lots (39 acres) section 18 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c $16 20.

E H I and K (lots) (161 acres) section 14 township 15 range 21, taxes cost &c, $16 20.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼—section 27 township 16 range 20; taxes cost &c, on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 28 township 16 range 20; taxes cost &c, on each $9 60.

NW¼ of SW¼, section 22 township 16 range 20; taxes cost &c, on each $9 60.

NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼—section 22 township 16 range 20; taxes cost &c, on each $9 60.

E D E F and lots (39 acres) section 18 township 15 range 21; taxes cost &c $16 20.

E H I and K (lots) (161 acres) section 14 township 15 range 21, taxes cost &c, $16 20.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 24 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—section 33 township 16 range 19; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, less 46 acres—section 19 township 16 range 20; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

The NE¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, section 21 township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

SW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SW¼ of SE¼, of SE¼—section 28 township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NW¼ of NE¼, NE¼ of NE¼, SW¼ of NE¼, township 16 range 20; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NE¼ of NE¼, section 9 township 15 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 60.

NE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 20, township 15, range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 29, township 15 range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE¼ of NW¼, SW¼ of NW¼, SE¼ of NW¼, NW¼ of SW¼, NE¼ of SW¼, SW¼ of SW¼, NW¼ of SE¼, NE¼ of SE¼, SW¼ of SE¼—all of section 30, township 15 range 17; taxes, penalty and cost on each, $9 60.

NW¼ of NW¼, NE

SEAT 13. UNION ACADEMY.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr, of section 36 township 14 range 17; tax and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of se qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr, s½ qr of se qr—section 11 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Nw qr of sw qr, se qr of sw qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of ne qr—section 1 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each 4 lots $9 60.

Sw qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 2 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Sl of se qr of nw qr of section 10 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $6 85.

12 acres s end of nw qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $ 2.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr of section 11 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost $6 30.

E hf of se qr, less 20 acres on n side, of section 12 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on cost $7 72.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of se qr of section 22 township 13 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of se qr of section 23 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost $6 30.

Ne qr of se qr of section 24 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost $6 30.

Sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 26 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr of section 26 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 35 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Nw qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 13 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 1 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 12 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 24 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 36 township 12 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 1 township 11 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 12 township 11 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 13 township 11 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 24 township 11 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 25 township 11 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 36 township 11 range 19; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

SEAT 14—COLBY HOME.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 1 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 12 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 13 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 24 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 25 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 36 township 12 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 1 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 12 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 13 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 24 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 25 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr and se qr of ne qr of section 36 township 11 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

SEAT 15—SCELLS.

Nw qr of nw qr, ne qr of nw qr, nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of ne qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr—section 1 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Nw qr of nw qr, sw qr of nw qr, se qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr—section 11 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Nw qr of ne qr, ne qr of nw qr, sw qr of ne qr, se qr of nw qr, ne qr of sw qr, se qr of sw qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 12 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 11 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 11 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 11 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 11 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 11 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 11 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 10 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 10 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 10 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 10 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 10 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 10 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 9 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 9 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 9 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 9 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 9 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 9 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 8 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 8 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 8 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 8 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 8 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 8 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 7 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 7 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 7 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 7 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 7 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 7 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 6 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 6 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 6 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 6 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 6 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 6 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 5 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 5 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 5 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 5 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 5 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 5 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 4 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 4 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 4 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 4 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 4 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 4 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 3 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 3 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 3 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 3 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 3 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 3 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 2 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 2 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 2 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 2 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 2 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 2 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 1 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 1 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 1 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 1 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 1 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 1 range 20; taxes and cost on each $4 65.

SEAT 1—COLBY HOME.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 1 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 12 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 13 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 24 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 25 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr of section 36 township 14 range 17; taxes and cost on each $6 30.

10 acres n side of ne qr of se qr of section 36 township 17 range 19; tax and cost on each $6 30.

10 acres n side of ne qr of se qr of section 36 township 19 range 19; tax and cost $4 60.

SEAT 4—COLBY HOME.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 14 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 12 township 14 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 14 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 24 township 14 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 14 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 36 township 14 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 13 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 12 township 13 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 13 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 24 township 13 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 13 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 36 township 13 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 12 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 12 township 12 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 12 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 24 township 12 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 12 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 36 township 12 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 1 township 11 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 12 township 11 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 13 township 11 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 24 township 11 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 25 township 11 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60.

Ne qr of ne qr, se qr of ne qr, ne qr of se qr, se qr of se qr—section 36 township 11 range 18; taxes and cost on each $9 60

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

County Conventions.

The time has not yet arrived for holding the county conventions, and any attempts of the sort just now will most probably result in confusion. From much we have heard, it is not improbable that the Selma convention will be put off, and until this is decided there can be no good served by holding the county meetings. Two weeks in advance of the State convention will be soon enough to select county delegates. It should be borne in mind, also, that the Executive Committee has not yet announced the basis of representation.

IT APPEARS that Smith, who shot Bandolph, has been forcibly taken from the Tuskaloosa jail. It does not appear who the parties to his dishonorable were. We hope Smith will at once return and give himself up to the Sheriff. This mode of escape is not legal, and the parties to it are criminals by the law of Alabama. If Smith does not voluntarily return, we hope every officer will be active in his re-arrest. Stand by the law. At the same time, we would call the attention of the proper authorities to the fact, that this man has been denied privilege of bail, contrary to the 18th section of article 1st, Alabama Constitution, and in the name of justice demand bail for him.

SINCE his appointment to be Receiver of the Selma & Meridian Railroad, Hon. John Hardy h s been complimented with the violent abuse of the rabid portion of the Democratic press. Judge Busted Busted, who made the appointment, has also received a full share of their attention. Yet not one of these papers has pretended to deny that the removal of Col. Tate and the appointment of Mr. Hardy were both acts within the jurisdiction of the court making them, and that both acts were done strictly according to law. In regard to Mr. Hardy's fitness for the position which has been given him—his competency to discharge its duties—there can be no question, and in a matter of business, such as the receivership, where any delinquency of administration can be easily detected, and where no dishonesty can be proved in advance of its commission, decency requires that others should withhold abuse until they have some fact to give it pretext. The stockholders of the road have doubtless quite as much anxiety in the good management of it as Hon. Democratic maligners of Judge Busted and Mr. Hardy. They have not condemned either.

NEXT to refraining from doing wrong and the effort to do right, nothing is nobler in man than to repair a wrong done. Failure to make all the atonement in one's power for injury, purposely or unintentionally done a fellow being, stamps the conscience with an ineffaceable reproach and destroys that self respect, without which a man becomes a pariah to himself. Malice and falsehood may still escape the just meed of the world's censure, may still enjoy its smiles or its palliating indifference, but when on the face of God's earth is the secrecy in which a man can hide from his own consciousness of guilt and shame? No one save Heaven's saw Macbeth's murderous blow, yet his bloody hands trembled and his murderous soul shrank affrighted at the ever-present phantom of his victim. Banquo, fondly slain in innocent, unresisting slumber, was a more terrible enemy to the Thane of Cawdor than Banquo crowned and enthroned. Times have changed, but men and the laws of man's conscience are the same for aye.

The State Convention.

June 28th is too soon to hold the State Republican Convention. Just then, and immediately before the whole people of the State who have anything be sides politics to attend to, and who are the very sort of people Alabama needs to have fill in shipping her future government, will be too busy with their crops to give proper attention to the important political work of primary meetings. Idle and ambitious politicians, scheming for themselves, would have too free swing in doctoring the channels of delegates, and shaping the action of the various conventions to be held. Another objection against this early date for holding the State Convention is the length of time it leaves for canvass. A salamander couldn't stand the heat and labor of eighteen weeks work on the hustings in this climate during summer and early fall. Would not the Executive Committee do well to put off the holding of the Selma Convention until some date between August 1st and September 1st. Just then work will not be pressing on the plantations, and the county conventions will be well attended. There will be plenty of time between now and then for reckless aspirants to make Kilkenny work of each other; the people can then select, with calm judgment, reliable candidates, and we can have a short, sharp, interesting canvass, followed by a triumphant election, and a good cotton crop.

The Force of Right Ideas.

Yesterday the JOURNAL published the speech of James T. Rapier, delivered on the occasion of the celebration here of the ratification of the XVth Amendment. This man is colored. He was born a slave. As a slave, he was obedient, respectful, faithful, and respected. Failure rendered his bonds. Intelligent, and aspiring above the condition in which fate and "man's inhumanity to man" placed him, he sought not his own benefit at the cost of another's injury. Thoroughly convinced that he was wrongfully held as a chattel, and full of the highest faith in the soul of man never holds—faith that the right will triumph pho—he forsaw, from the gloom and discouragements by which he was surrounded, the glorious day wherein his manhood would be acknowledged and his freedom bestowed.

Not in the facts of American history, did this bondman find hope. Facts were but the evidence of freedom's repression. United States law or the statutes of the States suggested no end or modification of slavery's hard rule. All the laws were rents in the black man's manacles. The major tones of society struck no note of happy music for the Americo-African. God's holy word and (God's ministers were osmosed into a perverse alliance with the social forces to reduce the human slave to brute chattelism A great, rich, talented and fiercely brave party organized and operated upon the principle that a negro had no right which the white man was bound to respect. That party made war to vindicate that principle, and the days were not few when the wager of battle seemed determining in their favor. The very hosts that opposed the armies of slavery dared not, and did not, for a long time declare that they fought slavery, but railed their forces in the name of a political pact which itself made slavery.

What, then, upheld the soul of this then slave boy, to look for the redemption of his race? What enabled him to hear, in the hiss and thunder of battle, between men who thought nor cared for him scarcely, escape so prosperly, the grand prophecy that freedom was near? Only an idea—a right idea. In his heart, mind and soul, he felt that he was nobler than his master, more able, capable of greater, holier things than shackled hands might do. Despite man's mission, because of God and Christ, he believed that Divine justice and Divine love would bless his longings with the consummation of things hoped for," although his faith was for a long time the only "evidence of things not seen" which he was permitted to enjoy.

On Tuesday last, no longer a slave, but in the full, glorious panoply of citizen manhood, he stood up to testify the his faith, his patient waiting and steady expectation had not been in vain, and to bear witness to the truth, that

"The eternal years of God are hers."

He and his testimony are especially valuable, that they are not confined to thanksgiving to men, and that they evince lofty and personal appreciation of the liberty gained. He knows and confesses that the Republican party offers him its only friend, outside his own exertions, to retain and maintain his personal liberty in completeness; but he shows that he has the capability and talent to count one, independently and individually, in his party. He thinks—thinks well, wisely, and for himself, being his opinion upon his own knowledge and observation of facts. He is a Republican, earnestly fondly, courageously, because he believes Republicanism is the good system of politics for him and his brethren, and because he has reached a conscientious and deliberate conclusion. He is a phenomenal, concrete evidence that the colored American, ex-slave, not only can become, but is a free and independent citizen. What he is already, we advise all colored men to make effort to be. What he is, and Tuscaloosa and Randolph have proven, he sent to men of our own race, without distinction of party, as irresistible arguments on behalf of the right of the XVth Amendment. In their names and by their achievements and characters, we invoke the respect of white men for the New Testament of the nineteenth century, and grand addendum to the Sermon on the Mount.

It Won't Do.

We notice a marked disposition in certain Democratic quarters to toady and coquet Gov. Smith. The parties engaged in this shameful business affect to believe him at variance with the Republican party, and occupying the wishy-washy, indefinite ground of non-committalism. Whether the object is to injure the Governor's standing in his own party or, while denying that they are Radicals, to give themselves an excuse for voting the Republican ticket, in case his name again leads it, we cannot tell. These Democratic leaders are unable to deceive them, and trickry. Circumstances, however, point mainly to the latter motive for their conduct.

Which it is really makes no difference in results. The Republican party is fully competent to decide, upon its own knowledge and by its own code, the fidelity and soundness of its leaders. They will not seek or be guided by Democratic opinions or suggestions in regard to such matters.

On the contrary, if these gentlemen have at last come to the sensible conclusion that the thing, called Democracy in this State, is a first class humbug, half malice and half stupidity, which no person of sound mind and good heart can earnestly support—a conclusion which we think many of them have certainly reached—there is no necessity of waiting for things to hesitate about openly leaving the condemned concern to its fate. Nor need they feel any shame or humiliation in just as openly declaring their allegiance to the Republican party. The latter presents a clear, simple system of politics, well adapted to give Alabama good government and consequent prosperity. It includes all men and considers the interests of all classes. It harms no one. It is willing, if not to help every one, to do that far better thing, to give every one the chance to help himself. This is just, fair, comprehensive and benevolent policy. It is a policy which good men may love to support and great men may labor to promote. Only bad men will regret its success. Foolish men only will refuse it their aid.

Democracy, so-called, has not a single universal principle. Its animus and obsession are determinations to destroy existing institutions and to wreak revenge upon large numbers of citizens, who give strength and wealth to the State. Possession of all the offices would not satisfy it, nor would its use of them be to dispense even handed justice to the entire population. In addition to the largest measure of personal benefit to Democrats, its leaders would not rest until they had achieved the largest amount of injury to Republicans by repressive and discriminative laws. The tone of the Democratic papers of Alabama justifies those charges. The idea of justice and political rights for the black men is repudiated by them, and the moderate press of the party, which proposals to "accept without appearing" the XVth Amendment and all its kindred measures, are abused and denounced by the Canaanian wing with only less vehemence than is bestowed upon out-and-out Radical organs. White Republicans are villified and threatened without stint, while the self-proclaimed leaders of Democratic newspaperdom, and its more decent and thoughtful sheets dare not, as they value their party standing, rebuke this malignant spirit. The wise, temperate and conciliatory men of the Democracy have thus far been utterly unable to moderate its tone, and the prospect of the future affords no hope that they will be able to do so hereafter. Bitterness, passion, thoughtlessness, inattention to the facts of the present and apparent indifference to the necessities of the future characterize the conduct and speech of those who seem to have the control. What place is there in such a party for men who want good government and general peace? How can they delay their departure from it, to take an active, open stand in the ranks of that party which, with all its errors and shortcomings rated at their worst, is the only hope for a quiet and universal prosperity to Alabama?

Be done with subterfuge and find the only cause of shame, gentlemen, in the fact that you have too long given the aid of your talents and influence to a sham Democracy, and not in the act of courageously joining the Republican party. There is nothing in its principles which any God-fearing man-loving fellow need be ashamed of; and while all its offences and all of its acts may not be of angelic purity and righteousness, we will not shrink from a comparison with those of Democracy, either past or present. Stand not upon the order of your coming, but come at once. Come honestly, fearlessly, and with sincere intent to do that which shall harm no fellow being; nor bring loss or discomfort upon your state.

Don't try to sneak into the party under Gov. Smith's cloak, or any other man's, because you think them nutrue to the party which has made them what they are, and can just as easily unmake them. Come openly under the broad banner of Republican principle. Besides, you need not flatter yourselves with the insane hope that any leader of the Republican party is going to betray his principles and cause to count one, independently and individually, in his party. He thinks—thinks well, wisely, and for himself, being his opinion upon his own knowledge and observation of facts. He is a Republican, earnestly fondly, courageously, because he believes Republicanism is the good system of politics for him and his brethren, and because he has reached a conscientious and deliberate conclusion. He is a phenomenal, concrete evidence that the colored American, ex-slave, not only can become, but is a free and independent citizen. What he is already, we advise all colored men to make effort to be. What he is, and Tuscaloosa and Randolph have proven, he sent to men of our own race, without distinction of party, as irresistible arguments on behalf of the right of the XVth Amendment. In their names and by their achievements and characters, we invoke the respect of white men for the New Testament of the nineteenth century, and grand addendum to the Sermon on the Mount.

Speech of Jas. T. Rapier, Esq.

Delivered at the celebration of the Ratification of the XVth Amendment, Tuesday, April 26th, 1870.

Fellow Citizens—It affords me much pleasure to meet and participate with you in celebrating the ratification of the XVth Amendment to the constitution of the United States—the tangible definition of the Declaration of Independence. No one should be surprised at our rejoicing, when he looks back on the road we have come. If the Jews rejoiced, at the end of the year of jubilee rolled around, what would you expect of us? If that ancient race and that Caucasian race their political emancipation in the year of jubilee, what do you think we ought to do, now, that we are made citizens of this great country, and have an interest in the country? And it should be our aim to make it prosperous, for our success in the depends upon the success of those about us. It has been said to-day that the great struggle which has just closed with the ratification of the XVth Amendment, commenced nearly one hundred years ago, when this great government was formed; but I date beyond that. I date that year when the slaves were landed in Virginia, and the Puritans and Plymouth Rock, have always thought that God intended for this great western country, in which all nations should have a fair chance in life; that it should be a great composite nation in it's destiny. I see confirmation in this whenever I read that very extraordinary will of Noah's in the Bible, and find no mention made of America; hence I say that it was intended for the descendents of his sons. Mr. Seward prophesied years ago that freedom or slavery one hundred years hence, that the conflict was irrepressible; the issue was made; each side met its foe; on the side of slavery were the ablest in the country. The ablest of the ministers the merchants and the manufacturers in the east and north, the entire press, with one or two exceptions, and more than all, the slaves were pos essed.

On the side of freedom arrayed against this Philistine-like host, were a few men of the stamp of Garrison and Phillips, of indomitable energy, coupled with right, propelled with wisdom from on high. The struggle got to be a earnest. Garrison, with a rope around his neck, was dragged through the streets of Boston and across the very spot where the blood of Crispus Attucks, a negro, had spilled while striking the first blow for "American Independence." Lovejoy was murdered in cold blood in Illinois, and Phillips, of indomitable energy, coupled with right, propelled with wisdom from on high. The struggle got to be a earnest. Garrison, with a rope around his neck, was dragged through the streets of Boston and across the very spot where the blood of Crispus Attucks, a negro, had spilled while striking the first blow for "American Independence." Lovejoy was murdered in cold blood in Illinois, and Phillips, of Illinois, was mobbed in his own state. Sumner was stricken down in his place in the senate chamber for using his voice against slavery. It was at this point the Lord God Almighty saw it would be well to rid this fair land of this great curse by positive means, unaided by miracles, looked around for agencies. Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860. Though placed at the head of the nation by the influence of the positive party, yet he was neither positive or negative in the slavery question. Jehovah looked around and selected Mr. Davis, a man of great talents, a well balanced mind, of powerful influence at home, and, having been a member of a former Cabinet, commanded more or less respect abroad.

The South, as we had said, had been thrashed, a Confederacy was formed and Mr. Davis placed at the head of it. I shall not dwell upon the breaking up of the Federal government, for so far as the negro was concerned, it had been a cheat and a sham, and its flag, the sacred emblem of liberty, was a "flaunting lie." The war followed. That portion of Scripture which says, "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins," applies to nations as well as individuals. The only difference is, nations give an account in this world, whilst the latter do so at the last day.

The nation has been guilty of the great crime of holding me with all manner o outrages have been heaped on me, in the shape of disallowing the negro a family, denying him the right of way, and denying him free speech.

You may imagine my feelings, if you can, when I read the dispatch from the Secretary of War to Gen. Banks, instructing him to demolish Fort Sumter. I listened for the sounds, and though miles away, I fancied I heard the cannon in thunder tones say, "The year of jubilee has come, return, you exiles, home," for we had all been Pariahs in the land of our birth, and almost lone and solitary. This bombardment meant that husbands who had been cruelly separated, from their wives, would again have a chance to be united. It meant that the father, who had been taken from his little boy in Virginia, and sold to the rice fields of South Carolina, might have a chance to see him again. It meant that the girl who just as she was budding into womanhood was taken from her mother and sold in the cotton fields of Alabama, might have a chance to go back to the old homestead, to see if any remained of the family. It was the signal for the uprising of freedom's hosts, setting the name of negro, and could see the advantages and necessities of the hour, I should offer them a little piece of advice; it is this, arrest not the leaders of the once influential Democratic party, but Seymour will be a leader down, at high noon, on the dock of the city of Democracy, and hurl the purest charges against them for being the authors of your political woes, because of your patriotic sanitive and magnanimity, and condemn them, and before the civilized world, hasten to offer them the aid of the great dog; or if this is too harsh for their taste, let me say that many of such men as Hendricks and English and then erect a tombstone, not so much to their memory, as a warning to all who shall be those to come. I would like to write Seymour Hic Jacet, as a beacon light "Warning."

"Here lie the leaders of the great Democratic party, who once had an opportunity to fund their names down to posterity, but who, instead of doing so, sacrificed it on the altar of sublotting and ambition—were found guilty of the crime of seeking to save the balance of the party from utter wreck."

In conclusion let me say to you my brethren, I never was more hopeful of our success than at this time. Not a million have learned to read since the war, many by a million, are now at our call, and have come into our hands, and think it a pretty fool to vote men in who are opposed to him. This mode is impracticable. There is but one other, viz: revolution, and I submit this case without argument. If you will not with me stand the will and power of the American people after years of preparation, with the best officers to be found in the regular army of the United States, a navy unsurpassed in the world, a credit both at home and abroad, a hope of recognition from the powers of the European States, morally backed by the two most powerful nations in the world, three and a half millions of braves in their possession—all these, supported by the very best talent in the nation, if you say, if they could not withstand the union, what can we do? how can they now, dispossessed of all these.

What I have said applies more particularly to the south, but I will let us see about their Northern allies—that class of men who pretend to be the friends of the South, but in my opinion the worst enemies we have. They told you if you would accede they would help you, and stood up to it till the outbreak of the war, and it is a bit of history that only two came down to help you. One of them deserted; the other would, had he not got in the quartermaster's department. After the war they came through the country telling you they approved of your acts, and would have you believe it is not known for family fear—a thing that does not come to the surface—that they were Southern men in feeling, and could not raise their hand against the South. But in fact, they were too cowardly to fight on either side, and got off in this way until the draft came; then they fled into Canada. They have advised you bad from the beginning; they counseled opposition to the XVth Amendment. The consequence was the reconstruction acts. They advised opposition again; this resulted in the XVth Amendment. And here you are like the fellow who killed his father and mother and went to Heaven. He said that St. Peter showed him around, and amongst the many good things he was shown some fine whisky. St. Peter asked him if he would have some thing to drink. He said yes, and he believed that he would have a hot whisky punch and while St. Peter went out to get the hot water he waked up. He said then that he wished he had taken it cold. In your waiting for better things you lost what you might have had by the XIVth Amendment. I am glad you did not ratify it though. These are the results of your folly for the advancement of the negro; indeed they might be put down as the negroes of the South since their policy has been against the interests of all classes in the South.

This nation decided that the colored man should have a chance in life; all we have ever asked. This is all we have ever asked of it. And if Southern men were not so treacherous, as a class