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 Randolph, has been for his taken from the Tuskaloosa jail. It does not appear who the parties to his deliverance were. We hope Smith will at once return and give himself up to the Sheriff. This mode of escape is illegal, 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 rearrest. Stand by the law. At the same time, we would call the attention of the people and authorities to the fact that this man has ben 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 Haraly's has been complimented with the violent abuse of the radical portion of the Democratic press. Judge Busteed, 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. Haraly 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. Haraly's fitness for the position which has been given him—his competence to discharge its duties—there can be no question. He is a man 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. Economy requires that editors should withhold abuse until they have some fact to give it pretence. The stockholders of the road have doubtless quite as much anxiety in the good management of it as the Democratic mouthpiers of Judge Busteed and Marshal Purify. 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 in his own self. Malice and falsehood may still escape the just meed of the world's censure, and still enjoy its malice or its palliating indifference, but where 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 eye save Heaven's saw Macbeth's murderous blow, yet his bloody hands trembled and his murderous soul shrank affrighted at the ever-present phantoms of his victims. Banquo, fouly 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 ays.

The State Convention.

June 28th is too soon to hold the State Republican Convention. And then, and immediately before the whole people of the State who have anything besides politics to attend to, and who are the very sort of people Alabama needs to have felt in shaping 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 sweep in doctoring the election 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 salesmaker couldn't stand the toil 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 20th of September, and then work will not be pushing on the plantations, and the county conventions will be well attended. There will be plenty of time between 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 question of the celebration of the ratification of the XVth Amendment. This man is colored. He was born a slave. As a slave, he was obedient, respectful and respected. Patient, he endured 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, the soul of man never bolds—faith that the right will triumph—he looked through 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 handsome fruit hope. Facts were but the evidence of freedom's repression. United States law or the statutes of the States suggested no end or application of slavery's hard rule. All the laws were rivets in the black man's manacles. The major tones of society struck no note of happy music for the American-African. God's holy word and God's ministers were coerced 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 but 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 rallied 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 bear, in the bloom and thunder of battle, between men who thought nor cared for him scarcely, except as property, the grand prophecy that freedom was near? Only an ideas right ideas. In his heart, mind and soul, he felt that he was nobler than a slave, higher than a brute, capable of greater, holier things than shackled hands might do. Despite man's misinterpretations of God and Christ, he believed that Divine justice and Divine love would bless his longings with the "substance of things hoped for," although his faith was for a dreary 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 citizenship, he stood up to testify that 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 here."

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 the only aid, outside his own exertions, to retain and maintain his personal liberty in its completeness; but he shows that he has the capability and intent to count on one, independently and individually, in his party. He thinks—thinks well, wisely, and for himself, basing his opinion upon his own knowledge and observation of facts. He is a Republican, earnestly fondly, courageously, because he believes Republicanism is a great political politics for him and his brethren, and because he has reached this conclusion by his own logic and information. 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 Turner and Craig and Thompson, we present 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 the tone of the Democratic papers of Alabama justifies these charges. The idea of justice and political rights for the black men is repudiated by them, and the moderate press of the party, which proposes to "accept without approving" the XVth Amendment and its kindred measures, are abused and overborne by the Canesian wing with only less vehemence than is bestowed upon outand-out Radical organs. White Republicans are villified and threatened without exception, by the self-proclaimed leaders of Democratic sweep, 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, offers the only hope for quiet and universal prosperity to Alabama?

Be done with subterfuge and find the only cause of alarm and resentment, in the fact that you have too long given the aid of your tal-ent and influence to sham Democracy, and to the act of conspiring against the Republican party. There is nothing in its principles which any God-fearing, man-loving fellow need be ashamed of; and while all its offenses and all of its acts may not be of angelic purity and righteousness, we do not shrink from a comparison with those of the Democratic party, 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 dishonor 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 untrue 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 can not flatter yourselves with the insane hope that any leader of the Republican party is going to betray it in your interests. You will find this party, as it always has been, the party of true liberty, equality and fraternity in the right, and if he were not, the party would see to it that he could be of no service to enemies.

The Republican party depends on no one man's influence, and is carried in no one man's pocket. It is the party of the people, and of the people, and can get more available candidates, at short notice or without any notice at all, than it has any use for office for. What we are proud to see that our Radical Governor has forced respect and confidence from opponents, we bid the anxious come to the Republican party and Republican principles, or to stay where they are, until they give a better reason for coming than abandonment for, or confidence in, any man.

Speech of Jas. T. Rapier, Esq.

Delivered at the celebration of the Ratification of the XVth Amendment, Tuscumbia, 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 and see what we have come. If the Jews rejoiced, as they did, when the year of jubilee rolled around, when they were exped of any of that same race and the Catholics rejoice over their political emancipation in England, what do you think we ought to do, we that are made citizens of this great nation and have an interest in the country? And it should be our aim to make it prosperous, for our success in life depends upon the success of those about us. It has been said to-day that the great struggle which has just been closed with the ratification of the XVth Amendment, commenced nearly one hundred years ago, when this government was born; but it is not it beyond this, to that year when the slave was landed in Virginia and the Puritans at Plymouth Rock. I say to you to-day that God inspired somethis to be a common country, in which all nations should have a fair chance in life; that it should be a great consolidation as it is to-day. I am confirmed in this when I read that very extraordinary saying of Noah's in the Bible, and which is the basis of American jurisprudence. I suppose it was intended for the descendents of his sons. Mr. Seward prophesied years ago that freedom would permeate this land; that the conflict was irrepressible; the same was made; and side had its mess; on the side of slavery were the school in the country. The majority of the ministers the merchants and the manufacturers in the south; the entire press, with one or two exceptions, and more than all, the Democratic party.

On the side of freedom arrayed against this Philistine host, were a few men like Garrison and Phillips, of indomitable energy, organized with right, propelled with wisdom from on high. The struggle got to be earnest. Garrison, with a hope cannot his neck, was dragged through the streets of Boston and across the very public square of old Virginia. Attacks, a negro, was shed whilst striking for the first time for "American independence." Lovejoy was murdered in what is now the free west, and Mr. Summer was bludgeoned in his place in the Senate for raising his voice against slavery. I was at this point that by seeing how impossible it would be to rid the country of the curse by any of the positive means, moulded by miracles, looked around for negative ones. 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 Democratic sense, and when 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 see-ded, as had been threatened. Confederacy was formed and Mr. Davis placed at the head of it. I shall no tears at the breaking up of the Federal government, for so far as the negro was concerned, it had been a chest and a sham, and in the, 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 whilst all manner of outrages have been heaped on me, in the shape of disallowing me to own 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. Beauregard, telling him to demolish Fort Sumter. I listened for the sounds, and thought mine into somnolified 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 traces of the family. It was also the signal for the uprising of freedom's looks, shouting the battle cry of freedom. Though I sympathize with all who lost those in the war who were dear to them, yet I have never grieved over it, and its consequences, and if you will show me a colored man who does, I will show you one who don't know the ground on which he stands. I am not to be defeated by the means which he escaped.

The negro now free, it was necessary he should be armed, and that was a mighty again seeing how impossible it was to conquer a people with all the means at his command, so as many of those who had been willing agents in the negro question had now come to a halt; some said enough had been done for the negro. At this juncture, Lincoln came around to see if one could be found who would, and selected Andrew Johnson, a man of powerful resolution, unmoved by fear and great combative powers. When Mr. Lincoln was no more, Mr. Johnson came to the front, and undertook a course directly against our interests. He never even pretended to be honest to benefit us, and his determined opposition to Congress drew many men to our support who would not otherwise have come to our aid. Had Mr. Lincoln lived, and could have been inaugurated a few days as all persuaded we would not have been forced to celebrating the ratification of the XVth Amendment. So whenever I am called on to render my services for our present position, I first thank the positive side, which was represented by the Republican party, the great apostle of liberty and the Roman of them all, our illustrious senator, and by any great apostle of liberty and the Alps of American statesmanship. Yes, we are Republicans. So, what do we want? A policy that will protect all men. We want that policy that will bless the hundred nor friends, nor have nor love, but to see free from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. We want a policy that will make the poorest man in the land feel that he has the law for a peer of the richest. And any man who is too politically blind to see that policy when we offer it to him, despite all the war, and it is a fit subject that only two came down to help you. One of them deserted; the other would, had he not got in the quarter master's department. After the war they came through the country telling you they were friends still; you would have—I will not come to your house, but I will not have my family there. I will not come to your house, but I will not have my family there. I will not come to your house, but I will not have my family there.

Weekly State Journal.

The Mormon Plea.

The Mormon of Utah, terribly troubled by the impending adoption of the Dalton bill, have addressed a memorial to Congress, in which, after recounting wrongs they have done for the benefit of the Union, they declare themselves believers in polygamy not only as "alleviating social relationships," "but as a principle revealed by God, underlying our every hope of eternal salvation and happiness in heaven." It is hard to realize that such words are sincerely uttered in the latter half of the nineteenth century and by citizens of the United States. Suppose, however, that they are honestly spoken or written, what weight is the Government to assign to them in the control of its legislation. Suppose, also, that among the motley immigration now beginning to pour in upon our Pacific coast, there should come those who should, in accordance with Hindoo customs, assist in burning widows; or there should come members of the fraternity of Thugs, who make assassination a species of religious observance. Would the Government be deterred from repressive measures by any amount of religious professions in support of these iniquities and barbarous customs? Not as all; the ground would be taken that this is not a Hindoo, nor an Asiatic government of any kind, but a Christian and enlightened government, and those who do not choose to obey its laws can withdraw elsewhere, or take the penalty of violation. Murder is murder, when committed by a conscious, rational being, no matter with what pious pretences he seeks to excuse the crime. The principle needs no formal application to the case of that surviving "twin relic of barbarism," polygamy.

Within, however, the standard of our legislation ought to be infinitely more limited, the sincerity and religious delusions of those complicated in certain crimes may well vary the focus of the law and the manner of its enforcement. Take the case of the polygamists of Utah. The government has overlooked them for more than twenty years, being thus in a measure responsible for the growth of their hideous system. It would be manifestly unfair, therefore, for the government to turn round in an instant and enforce anti-polygamy enactments at the point of the sword, and without giving any choice for the repentant and the law abiding to separate themselves from the despotately conspicuous polygamists. The moral effect of such a course, both in Utah and among fair-minded men everywhere, would be unfavorable. What is wanted is for the government to deliberately announce its will, and the nation's will, in wise and firm legislation, and then allow the Mormons a reasonable time to conform thereto in their own way, the power of the government in the meantime being particularly directed to securing to Utah perfect freedom of speech and the protecting of life and property. On the one hand such legislation ought not to be delayed any longer, because the will of the people should no longer be left in doubt to contribute to the rapid growth of this monstrous system; and on the other, its practical enforcement should be most judicious and patient, in order that the schism now arising and likely to arise against the Mormon theory and practice on this point, may have complete opportunity to develop themselves, and perhaps to settle the whole difficulty. We hold the pressure of the government, we have no confidence that this generation will see the end of polygamy; but without wise administration new laws would only be in danger of making the evil worse than it is now. It will be seen, then, that the problem is a delicate one; but after what we have been through as a people, with thoughtful representatives in Congress, and Grant in the Presidential chair, we have faith in a successful solution.—*Boston Journal.*

"Reconstruction Tyranny" as Compared with English Tyranny.

It is habituated with the dress and speakers of the opponents to the reconstruction policy of Congress to cry down its actions as "tyrannical" and oppressive, and many even go so far as to laugh at the wise and stable government of England to take the place of our republican institutions. Like the frogs in the fable, they want "a king to rule over them"—a queen would suit them still better, perhaps. They have one in England, and it is said by our democratic and dissatisfied Democrats that Great Britain is the best governed country on the globe.

Some of the recent legislation of the English Parliament has lately come to our notice, and we desire to call the attention of our malcontents to a sample of it. England, as is well known, has been troubled from time to time with little rebellions in a part of her realm—namely, in Ireland; and she has from time to time attempted to reconstruct her rebellious subjects. The last act of reconstruction is an act to provide for the preservation of the peace of Ireland, which has just been signed by the Queen, and is now a law. Those who think they would enjoy the Queen's reconstruction better than Congress will take notice. Section 13 of the act above mentioned provides:

"That in the event of any felony or misdemeanor being committed within a proclaimed district, any justice of the peace may summon any person before him whom he believes can give material evidence, *and although no person be actually accused of the crime examine him concerning it and in the event of his refusing to give evidence commit him.*"

If we had this law in Alabama, any justice of the peace could call upon any citizen to give evidence concerning the recent Ku-Klux outrages, and on refusing to give such evidence, could send him to jail indefinitely. How would the K. K. Democracy like this?

Section 20 makes it lawful for any justice of the peace

"Or for any constable, peace officer, or other person to arrest and bring before any justice of the peace, any person who within any district specially proclaimed and under suspicious circumstances, shall be in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere *out of his dwelling or place of abode, at any time from one hour after sunset until sunrise,* * * * *and unless it so proceed to their satisfaction that such person was out of his house upon his lawful occasions or business, such justices may commit him to jail,* there to be imprisoned with or without hard labor *for any period not exceeding six* calendar months."

If we had English reconstruction in the South, our Democratic friends would have to stay at home after sunset or go to jail.

Another section provides that

"No person in Ireland shall be allowed to carry arms unless he has a license granted him for that purpose, and any person carrying or "having" arms without such license shall be imprisoned for two years."

The effect of this will be that any single-hair brained fanatic license to his own party to go armed with guns and revolvers, and may disarm everybody else in his district, sending whoever may be guilty of having a pistol to the penitentiary for two years.

How would our K. K. Democrats like such a provision in the reconstructed laws?

Again:

"If any person sells gunpowder to one not having license, *he is to be fined £5* for every sale; and if he sells or exposes a gun or pistol for a person not having the license, he is to be fined £50."

If English laws are wise, Congress may learn wisdom by this.

Section 27 is as follows:

"Where any newspaper printed in Ireland contains any treasonable or seditious engraving, matter, or expression, or any incitements to the committing of any felony, or any engraving, matter or *expression having a tendency to foster, encourage or propagate treason or sedition, or to incite to the committing of any felony,* all printing presses, engines, machinery, types, implements, utensils, paper, and other plant and materials used or employed, or intended to be used or employed, in or for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper, or found in or about any premises where such newspaper is printed or published, together with all copies of such newspaper wherever found, shall be forfeited to her Majesty. Where any newspaper printed elsewhere than in Ireland is circulated in Ireland, and contains any such engraving, matter, expressions or incitements as aforesaid, all copies of such newspapers, wherever found, shall be forfeited to her Majesty.

If this section was to be put in force in Alabama now, every Democratic newspaper in the State, with all their presses, and material would be forfeited to the government within a week. It might be a good thing if this were done; but we fancy they would not like it any better than Congressional reconstruction, which allows them in every issue to vomit forth treason and incite to murder and arson at pleasure. Perhaps English reconstruction is the wisest and best. We will leave the subject with our now constructed brethren, and let them decide.—*Demopolis Republican.*

Insanity and Crime.

It is the fashion now-adays when an atrocious crime has been undoubtedly committed, and the criminal is caught in the act, to ground the defense upon alleged insanity. A wretch walks into the store of a peaceable tradesman, an entire stranger to him, and kills him before the eyes of his family, without the slightest provocation. There can be no doubt as to the murder, or who did it; there is no possible defence but insanity; and straightway there is an effort used to prove the murderer is not responsible for his crime! Fort nately, in the case referred to, the jury would not be hoodwinked, and so the criminal was condemned to the death he deserved, and society was relieved from the danger of *that form* of insanity, so far as that man is concerned. The line between the responsibility of reason and the irresponsibility of insanity is one which there are incessant efforts to draw, but when done it is generally with doubtful success. Lawyers and juries are engaged for a longer or a shorter time with inquiries irrelevant to the criminal charge itself, but intended to decide, not what the accused has actually done, nor what the interests of society require should be done to him, but what is the moral guilt which attaches to his action. We should commence a vast deal of useless investigation, and protect the interests of the community much more effectually than is done at present, by taking a wider view of the true purposes of jurisprudence and the nature of human responsibility.

Great criminals may be divided into two classes. The first are those who are by nature fairly endowed with conscience and affection, but who, under the influence of some temporary overmastering passion, such as anger, jealously, avarice, revenge or the like, are carried away into guilt. These criminals, when their passions have subsided, and their consciousness has awakened, feel bound, display real remorse for their crimes, and express the regret for the misery they have caused. The second class consists of those who are deficient in moral sense and intellect; these are commonly to be found among the wretched offspring of vice and disease. Their power of affection is limited, and though they may be capable of knowing that certain actions are held by mankind to be right, and certain others wrong, yet the love for the right and hatred for the wrong are so feebly developed in them as to be insufficient to counterbalance any whim of mischief or temptation to crime which may come to them. From this class spring the most desperate criminals. Their crimes are usually committed from motives which are entirely disproportioned to their enormity, as in the cases of Probst and Trappmann, each of whom murdered an entire family for the sake of a few dollars. With such monsters it will almost always be found that their previous life has been one of unredeemed selfishness and depravity. They also generally display on their trial the most astonishing cold-bloodedness, and are the persons least affected by what is going on. They feel the same indifference as to their fate in the next world, and rarely confess their guilt, or if they do, it is in some disingenuous or dishonest way.

There is a third class of criminals, who are frequently of the well educated, intellectual kind, such as public defaulters, embezzlers, swindlers and impostors, who, however, as they never apply resort to violence, may be left out of present consideration. What, then, should be done with the dangerous criminals? Are we to go on perpetually inquiring in each case whether the man is morally responsible or not? Or should we simply know the issues of suffering or guilty or not guilty according to the evidence, and leave the court and the Executive to punish him accordingly? A system which in some cases might produce unjust suffering to the criminal, and shock the feelings of the community. The truth is that we cannot undertake in any exact way to apportion punishment to moral responsibility, for the simple reason that we cannot measure the moral delinquency of any human being, nor the force of the temptation which induced him to commit the offence. This power belongs to Omnipotence alone. What, then, does common sense counsel us to do? Obviously to confine ourselves to considering what it is made for the interest, first of all of the community at large, and, secondly, of the criminal himself, that we should do with him. We should then, perhaps, see that in practically of minor consequence whether some of the criminals upon whom a great deal of time is wasted, are morally responsible or not.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Executrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary to will of Wm. Lanier, late of the City of Montgomery county, upon the estate of Sterling Lanier, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed and required by law, or they will be forever barred.

SARAH E. V. CHIES, Executrix estate of Sterling Lanier, deceased.

aplt5-wd

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. Lanier, late of Montgomery county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of April, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed and required by law, or the same will be barred forever. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment to me.

JAMES R. SHIELDS, Administrator estate Wm. Lanier, deceased.

ap5-wd Ramp Smith, dec'd

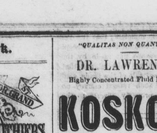
Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. Lanier, late of the 19th day of April, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed and required by law, or the same will be barred forever. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment to me.

JAMES R. SHIELDS, Administrator estate Wm. Ramp Smith, dec'd.

ap5-wd

New York.



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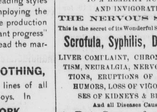

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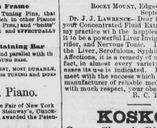

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PIANOS.

MANNER'S FOUR SIMPLIFYING PATENTS.

Patent reversed wooden agraffe bridge Bringing the strain to the **centre of the oil wood Bridge,** and **obviating the nobility of the METAL Agraffe.** UNDER THE OBJECTIONS.

Patent Compound Wrest Plank which holds the tuning pins **FIRMER** than **ANY PLANK** ORDINARILY **EMPLOYED**—**WITH PLANE SURFACE BELOW.**

Patent Full Iron Frame

concentrates in FRONT of the Tuning Pins, that immense tension, which (when in other Pianos hurtfully **STRENGTHENS THE TUNING PINS,** and "**draws**" them from edge of the **PLANK and SPRINGBOARD** causing the PINNETS TOSS STRING.

Patent Diagonal Sustaining Bar

part of the Iron Frame, **BENT to and parallel with** the most astonishing cold-blooded-ness, and are the persons least affected by what is going on. They feel the same indifference as to their fate in the next world, and rarely confess their guilt, or if they do, it is in some disingenuous or dishonest way.

THE ARION PIANO IS THE CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE, LEAST COMPLICATED, REQUIRES LESS TUNING and does not get out of order, it is

The Standard Piano.

In 1867 the American Institute *Fair* of New York silver & BRONZED FINAL AGAINST Steinway's, CHICKERING & and many other PIANOS, awarded the PIANO-ARION the First premium.

Write for address, pamphlet and circular, and state in what paper you saw this advertisement.

$7 Agents Wanted. $5

in every City and Town where we have not already appointed them.

Covell & Co.,

Warehouses and Office, No. 34a Broadway, Manchester, 107 and 109 Broadway, New York.

oct11-12m NEW YORK CITY.

The National Currency Bank of New York.

Corner of Broadway and Wall Streets.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.
Formerly Thompson Bros., Bankers.

F. G. ADAMS, Vice-President.
Late Cashier Bank of Commerce in Chicago, Ill.

J. D. L. MORFORD, Cashier.

RECEIVES deposits and pays 4 per cent. interest. BUYS and SELLS Gold and Silver coin. ISSUES Depositors' Certificates of Deposit payable on money in any part of the United States.

LOANS Money on first class collaterals.

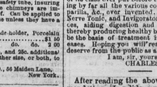
BUYS and SELLS Government, State and City Bonds, Stocks, Bonds and Gold, and all kinds of Foreign Money; redeems at a discount Mutilated Currency of all kinds; is the Depot for the sale of National Bank Note Plates direct from the Government, at following rates of discount:

$20 to $100.....4 per cent.
100 to 1,000.....3½ per cent.
1,000 and upwards.....3 per cent.

mar8-3tcindawlm

Perfect Safety in Burning Kerosene Oil

The Silver Light.



GIVES an intense silvery light; is the only burner in the world that will not smoke, and is entirely free from all odor, with double draught, is the most perfect combustion. It has a safety tube, insuring safety against metal cone. The chimneys are imported and warranted fire-proof. Can be applied to any lamp. Beware of the genuine unless they have a tube for filling.

Price of No. 1 Burner, Shade-holder, Porcelain Shade, two Chimneys.....$1 25

No. 2.	No. 00.	No. 0.	No. 1
$1 50	$1 75	$2 00	$2 50

By enclosing the above price, and 25c. additional for expressage, we will send either size, or both, to the nearest express office.

R. DOUGLAS & CO., 56 Maiden Lane, New York.

12 Tools Combined in 1 Instrument

Patented Nov. 23, 1869.

Pocket Rule, Rule, Square, Bevel, Scrap Driver, Chisel, Compasses, Scribers, Bottle-hole Cutter, Screw-driver, Reamer and Pencil-sharpener. Agents Wanted. Sample (Patented Model) sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of $1 50. Circulars free. Patent pending. $1. Also Scissors, gold plated, $1. Address, COMBINATION TOOL COMPANY, 27 Mercer st., New York.

It can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, is as handy and convenient as a pocket knife, and will last a lifetime. Every Family Should Have One.

New York, Nov. 24, 1869.

The Combination Tool is finished in various styles—gilt, nickel, silver, or gold plated. It is a most desirable and useful article.—*Scientific American,* Dec. 11, '69. sep18tcow-ly

"QUALITAS NON QUANTITAS."

DR. LAWRENCE'S

Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract of

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

No Quack Medicine—Formula Around the Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

ORGANIC CHEMIST.

Laboratory and Office No. 6 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

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STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD, INVIGORATING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing

Scrofula, Syphilis, Dyspepsia,

LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF KIDNEYS & BLADDER,

And all Diseases Caused by

A Bad State of the Blood,

Or a Disease I Condition of the

Liver, Kidneys, Nervous System, &c.

It promptly Eradicates every kind of Humor and Red Taint, and removes the entire system to a healthy condition.

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APPROVED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Executrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary to will of Wm. Lanier, late of the City of Montgomery county, upon the estate of Sterling Lanier, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed and required by law, or they will be forever barred.

SARAH E. V. CHIES, Executrix estate of Sterling Lanier, deceased.

ap12-wd

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Wm. Lanier, late of the 19th day of April, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed and required by law, or the same will be barred forever. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment to me.

JAMES R. SHIELDS, Administrator estate Wm. Ramp Smith, dec'd.

ap5-wd

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

An Election

To determine a Stock Subscription to the Montgomery and Troy Railroad Company for Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Daniel H. Chase, President, and John W. Dorr, H. P. Lee, A. S. Worthy, and others, directors, who are represented to be the Financial and Executive of the "Montgomery & Troy Railroad Company" have filed with the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county to call an election as provided by section 1 of the law, approved December 1868, of the State 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 interest," to determine the question submitted by said President and Directors for or against subscribing the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said Montgomery and Troy Railroad Company, and directs to the capital stock of said Company by the issue of bonds of the county. The several precincts of County having considered all applications, have ordered an election to be held for the purpose therein specified.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that an election will be held on

Saturday the 14th day of May next,

at all the usual places of election of said county to express their acceptance or rejection of the propositions for the county of Montgomery to subscribe the sum of three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of said railroad company, and pay for the same by issuing the bonds of said county.

The election will be held at the several precincts at the usual hours and places for holding election for other purposes.

By order of the Commissioners' Court.

GEORGE ELY, Judge.

apr12lawtd

U. S. Internal Revenue.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 3d District of Alabama, SELMA, April 16, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19th of Act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866 that

I, GEORGE F. IDE, Assessor Second District of Alabama, will meet at the following places in my District, as hereinafter set forth, on the days of sale, to the 5th day of May next, and for five days next thereafter, for the purpose of hearing appeals from the assessments of taxes for 1867 and 1868, and receive the entire system to a healthy condition.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, REGULAR TERM CONTINUED, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came F. D. Henderson, administrator of the estate of Wm. M. Gayle, deceased, and presented his account and vouchers for the settlement of said estate, which are examined and allowed by the court, and it is ordered that the same be stated and allowed.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 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 by publication for three consecutive 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 9th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

ap16-2w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama, Montgomery county.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came William H. Ogburn, guardian of the estate of Marcus Walker, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account current for an 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 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 9th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

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Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870. NO. 17.

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☞ Liberal deductions made to Clubs.☜

SUBSCRIBERS will confer a favor by informing us promptly of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers by mail.

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$1.50 PER SQUARE—each square being one inch in length, or containing 12 solid nonpareil lines—for the first insertion.

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" " ONE MONTH.....4
" " THREE MONTHS.....10
" " SIX MONTHS.....16
" " ONE YEAR.....26

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 per cent. additional.

No Advertisement inserted for less than.....$1

Notice in reading columns, 1 per line...20 CENTS

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS not inserted unless paid in advance.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. T. THWEATT & CO., PROPRIETORS, Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

Too Innocent.

The *Advertiser* quotes and comments upon parts of the JOURNAL'S article addressed to sore and sorry Democrats, who are thoroughly disgusted with the policy-no policy attitude of the party with which they have been acting, but are not bold enough openly to lend their influence to Republican efforts for the certain welfare of Alabama. The *Advertiser* is good, honest and usually fair, but it has altogether too much talent and sagacity to get credit from the public for the infantile innocence which affects ignorance of the fact that the class of uneasy Democrats, to which we referred, exists, and that they are casting about anxiously for a new excuse to cover their defection to their party which they meditate. The *Advertiser* will not get credit for genuine surprise at mention of the fact that these "anxious Democrats" have attempted to dissociate Governor Smith and Governor Smith's Radicalism, and to distinguish between support of the Governor and support of the Governor's party.

The *Advertiser* knows all those things well, and it knows further that the *Mail* endeavored sometime ago to excite suspicions as to the Governor's orthodoxy in his own party by hinting that he was organizing and encouraging these malcontents and non-committal movements. To these men, "anxious Democrats," discontented Democrats, disgusted Democrats, the JOURNAL addressed its argument. Against such movements, foolish and to result only in disappointment, the JOURNAL uttered its protest. There was no "almost open menace" in the Governor, and it was scarcely kind to that gentleman's feelings or just to his integrity, but our contemporary should have made personal application of arguments which were general in character, and in which particular mention of the Governor's name was rendered necessary, not by any actual or suspected infidelity of his own to the Republican party, but for the reason that he has been bandied about by trimmers in the way we alluded to.

We are glad, however, that the *Advertiser* gives us the opportunity to say, what could not be pertinently said in our former article, in defence of the Governor, against the innuendos of enemies and the imprudent misrepresentations of quasi-friends. Chief magistrate of the State, his duty demands the impartial administration of affairs; the preservation of its peace, and the protection, without fear or favor, of the rights and liberties of all citizens. Duplicity of office forbids him to enter the arena of political discussion, either for personal explanation or partisan advocacy. Were it proper and decorous for him to do so, we have no doubt that he would say very much the same things to those men, with back courage to do boldly and openly what they think right to be done, that the JOURNAL has said. He will not and cannot forget the cost at which he has been a Republican, "of the straitest sect," from the inception of the party in Alabama, and is not at all disposed to lose the glory of his triumphant vindication of the truth and justice of Republican principle in the less brilliant, though equally worthy, reputation of excellence in private politics. There is only one way he is now as a man, he has been always, and there is no argument in his favor as an individual which did not exist with the same force when he was first a candidate. He would not feel complimented, and will not put himself in a position to receive, support of William H. Smith, gentleman, which repudiated William H. Smith, Radical. He and his Radicalism are one and inseparable in politics. He knows, therefore, is willing to take Governor Smith personally, might, we suggested, prepare their political stomachs for the swallowing of a very big dose of concentrated Republicanism.

There is nothing to be gained for weak bowels or sensitive palates, by calling quinine loaf sugar, and our experience is that chewing the bark is just about as bitter as gulping the sulphate. There was neither menace nor doubt in our mention of Gov. Smith's name. The article was not directed to him, but for the benefit of folks who have bad cases of political chills and hesitate about taking the only medicine that will cure them. The remedy is not in Gov. Smith personally. Those folks know it. Individually, he is not a bit better, more honest or honorable, than Mr. Watts, or Mr. Sanford, or Mr. Morgan, who are Democrats, and if he have any ability to govern Alabama wisely, which those gentlemen have not, the cause is to be found in his Republican politics and not in his personal characteristics. When men, therefore, are inclined to desert straight out Democracy, they may just as well lull the truth without subterfuge, and proclaim the conviction of their wisdom, that Republicanism, by whatsoever able and upright man administered, offers them comparatively better prospect of good government than the thing of dissension and discontent which has too long had their countenance.

One idea we did try to impress upon the minds of readers with all the force and distinctness that we could command, not only as it related to Governor Smith, but to every other man who has been, is, may be, or aspires to become, a leader in the Republican party. That idea is, that the Republican party is not at a loss for talented and available men from which to select candidates for office, and that it is not a close corporation, under control and at the mercy of a president and directory, after the fashion of the Erie railroad. It has principles that address themselves favorably to the sober judgment and genuine patriotism of all men. It has the majority vote and is constantly increasing its numbers. It has power to dictate to its candidates, and will not be dominated by them, as has been the case with the poor, torn, factious Democracy. The talent, integrity and popularity of men are its instruments, not its masters. Based upon the will of the people, responsible to the people, it will rule for the people, both by party discipline and public administration. And that is "what's in the wind."

Good Words.

Sunday is a fit day to read the just and generous remarks made by Senator Werner, April 19th, in regard to the right policy to be pursued by the general government towards the South. We this morning give very full extracts from his speech, which was delivered during the discussion of the Georgia bill.

Two ideas are prominent in the policy which the Senator recommends. They are, we think, both correct, and they are certainly simple, sensible, easily understood and readily applicable.

1st. The nation should exert its undoubted power, promptly and vigorously, to enforce order and secure peace and liberty to every citizen, in all sections.

2d. While manifesting will, determination and ability to punish offenders against the public peace and outrages upon private rights, the disposition should be coordinately displayed, to make every subject of law and equal participant in the benefits and privileges of government.

This is Republicanism. This is the true kin of divine justice and generosity. Government which combines and exemplifies these two principles, must make its citizens happy, while government which discards either is either despotism or anarchy. Despotisms are the expression of the first principle. They give order certainly, and punish promptly and severely, but they pay no attention to the promotion of the subject's welfare or the enlargement of his privileges. Anarchy ever results from the wild license of the second principle, when unrestrained by the first. Whim, caprice, passion, and combinations of men varying with the change of circumstances and the fickleness of prejudice, keep society in constant ferment, with no law save that of party dominance. Each man or faction easily seeks a peculiar kind and degree of civic privilege. The strongest wins. The weak suffers or perishes. Both absolutism and anarchy are sore evils, which it should be the object of all government to prevent. This is done by the union and counteraction of the principles which underlie each. That government is good and best which restrains all that is harmful to the governed, without depriving them of a single right or privilege which may be exerted to increase the individual well being without hurting the interests of whole political body.

This is just what Senator Warner correctly conceives to be the present duty of Republicanism and the object of the great mass of the members of the Republican party. Every function of the State and national governments ought to be directed to check crime and punish criminals, but not a finger of their gigantic power raised to inflict vindictive injury upon any citizen or sect in it. The Senator has no word of excuse or palliation for the atrocious and damnably peculiar forms of crime and outrage, which blemish the *post-bellum* history of the Southern States. He makes no plea for mercy to the dastards who steal and do injure, malign and slay their fellows for opinion's sake. At the same time he exhibits too great courage and kindness of heart to visit the sins of the guilty upon the innocent, and a keener insight into the laws of average human nature than to propose to check individual villainy by political restraints. Assassination's murderous right hand hath no less power to kill, because its nerveless left grasps no ballot. Tombstone's butchers say as surely and fiendishly as though no former leaders of Alabama Democracy were denied the suffrage. Poor Boyd's and an hundred innocent Republicans' sleep of death is just as eternal, as if Clopton, Watts and Winston were free from political disabilities. Suffrage denied and official eligibility prohibited to a few men are neither preventives nor punishments of political lashings, arsons, exiles and murders. The gallows of the civil law, or, when that fails, the swift, sure shot of drumhead court-martial are the remedies needed for the crimes that make some parts of the South a hell upon earth. Make the dread power of the government to protect the life, liberty and property of the humblest citizen felt the South over by the punishment of the criminals, and any harm which the veriest Ku Klux can accomplish by means of an election ticket wouldn't damage the eye of a hummingbird. Make it possible here in the South for every man to speak and vote politically as he individually pleases, and our word, to back Senator Warner's, no man who hates the United States government or desires to overthrow the grand fabric of popular liberty which Republicanism has erected, could get office, if the disqualifications of the XIVth Amendment were to morrow abolished.

We would have Republicans show faith in their own creed and works. Republicanism is to succeed hereafter, because it is right and true, holy and just, humane and progressive; because it has that in it and can do that which wins men's hearts and commands men's intelligence; because it can rally thoughtful citizens to the polls with Republican tickets in their fists, and not because it keeps the hope of office from a few individuals, and the suspicion that they would act with its enemies. We believe that the majority of men will do what is right, when they see the right. This great duties of Republicanism are to teach the many what the right is; to give them perfect liberty to do it, and to punish remorselessly the few infamous scoundrels who do wrong knowingly and maliciously. Take heart, Republican lawmakers, to believe that you have easy access to the popular heart, from the evidence which the present attitude of the Southern people to the XVth Amendment affords you. Whether, as a matter of policy, the Democracy sanction or condemn colored suffrage here, we do not believe that there is today a single great mind in the party which will deliberately say that he believes the negro, for any necessity of good government, ought to be deprived of the right to vote. Democratic leaders will not stultify themselves by the declaration that it is unsafe or injurious to permit the black man to enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of free manhood citizenship, whatever wry faces they may make at some of the practical results of the doctrine. Triumph greater and more glorious than in all the past, awaits the Republican party at the hands of the people, if they are trusted and instructed.

Let us, therefore, adopt the truly Republican policy of power and kindness. All good men will approve the most stringent measures for the punishment of crime, and bad men will soon be awed into silence if not moved to sorrow. For the rest, if Alabama Democracy have today a single cohesive sentiment, it is that of resentment to the imposition of disabilities upon a few unworn political stagers, who would be powerless, for the hurt of Republicanism or the advancement of Democracy, the moment they are restored to the privileges of citizenship. As it is, they are now so many dead Cæsars, over whose prostrate forms small Mark Antonys, pitching in the death which is their life, cunningly invoke the passions and revive the prejudices of an era which is to be repealed. Speechless and inactive themselves, they are text and motive for demagogues who would desert their sides and renounce their service, when the masters of the hounds were again free to put the pack in leash. Their restraint by disabilities is no longer needed in the general interest; certainly does the Republican party no good. The removal of their disabilities will not hurt the Republican party; will kindle unquenchable jealousies and rivalries in the Democratic leadership, and take from its miserable mob the only rallying cry by which men are held to its rent and dreggied standard. We therefore beg the Congress of the United States to give the South the double boon of protection and amnesty.

We Want Truth and Justice.

The STATE JOURNAL some days since published a statement, to the effect that some persons were enjoying themselves socially in the parlor of the hotel in Eutaw, at the time Solicitor Boyd was killed. This statement was made to the State authorities as a true one, and we repeated it, in full belief of its truth. Had it been equivocally made, or had there been any ground for suspecting its correctness, the JOURNAL would never have given it publicity.

The Eutaw *Whig and Observer* of the 28th, denies the truth of the statement entirely, and while its accompanying language is neither decent nor just, we shall do our duty as conductors of a public print, by placing before our readers the version of facts given by that paper. The *Observer* says:

"The clerk of the hotel, three guests and a negro waiter in the hotel, were alone up. They were sitting quietly and drowsily at the fire in the barroom when the masked party appeared. Each one of these had pistols and shot guns presented at his head and was ordered not to stir or speak under penalty of instant death. The parlor of the hotel was not open at all that night. There was no revel, or song or music in the hotel either before or after the homicide."

Our object is to make the JOURNAL wholly reliable and correct in its statements of facts. We will not state what we know to be false, nor will we hesitate to correct any erroneous statement, into which we may be led by misinformation. Lies never yet helped a bad cause, nor did truth ever hurt a good one. The cause of Republicanism is a good one, and we want the truth in regard to every thing that concerns its history or affects its success.

Reopening this terrible Greene county business of outrage and assassination, we have no necessity, if we had the desire, to misrepresent or exaggerate the infamous facts. They are bad as devils could wish them, in the glossed and palliated form in which the Greene county Democrats present them. Our own conviction is that Governor Smith should at once, without awaiting the slow process of organizing local militia, declare martial law and ask the national authorities to furnish a sufficient force from the regular army, under command of a brave, shrewd and cool officer, to ferret out and punish the perpetrators of political crime, in *every county* where it has transcended the power and efforts of the local authorities. Turn General Crawford loose, with a regiment of federal troops, and in two months all good citizens, white and black, Republicans and Democrats, men, women and children, will be able to sleep without fear of assassination and to go abroad without expecting outrage.

We want peace. We want the quiet and innocent protected. We want the guilty hunted down and punished. We want no lies told, no demonstrations made, to affect the course of parties or the fortunes of men, and we say here and now that we would denounce the executive of Alabama, as he would in such case deserve, if we thought he had written a word or done an act, in this appeal to military power, for any less worthy object than to vindicate the law and protect the rights of all citizens. He would, however, merit the contempt and discountenance of every law-abiding citizen, if he failed to say and do all that becomes necessary for such vindication and protection, whether partisan malignants like or condemn his course. Under the circumstances, he has been more than patient, less than severe. Every step he has taken has been scrupulously lawful and more than justified by the confessed facts. There is not the slightest partisanship in his acts; there can not be fairly the least suspicion of partisanship in his motives; there is no possible objection to his policy except that it is necessarily slow under the hamperings of a Republican constitution intended to give peaceful government to peaceful men. We would, therefore, commend the Democratic press to exert its vigor and influence to assist the JOURNAL in circulating truth and the Governor in establishing peace, instead of blackguarding the one or misrepresenting the other.

How to Dispose of the Negro Question.

Sambo tenaciously maintains his important place in American politics, despite the predictions the country has had, from time to time, since '58, that he was to be no more heard of in the halls of legislation, and that his dusky face was to disappear forever from the wrangles of the hustings. The "Forties" thought they had gone out of the political revolution, like the one we have had, many such men should have come to the surface. Time will cure these defects. When the people come to under stand who their friends are, who are the proper leaders, I have no doubt that these men will be repudiated and that better men will be put in their stead. The Southern people themselves have but little right to complain, because the state of sentiment at one time would not allow reputable men to take office from the Republican party. They were intimidated and driven from being candidates and from holding office, and the best men, politicians of the South, was compelled to take such men as could get. That day has passed, and there is no difficulty now anywhere in the South in any man's being elected by bands of the Republican party; and you will see in the coming elections in the Southern States that this class of men brought to the surface and taking the lead and holding the reins of power.

Mr. President, the solution of this Georgia question, in my judgment, is to be found in the adoption of the essential features of two amendments, offered respectively by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Drake] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. Pomeroy]; on the one hand to provide that the strong military arm of this government may be brought to repress crime where a hostile public sentiment makes the civil law inoperative or powerless. If we can arrive at a constitutional way of doing that, the result of giving quiet and peace to the South will been achieved.

Now, the political problem at the South is this: the Union or Republican party of the South must draw to its ranks an additional element of the old white population in order to its permanent maintenance. They are needed to sustain the colored friends of the Union and to give good government. That element must come mainly from the ranks of the old Whig and Douglas men. Those men were in the main Union men; they are in the main Union men to-day; their sympathies are with the Government; their sympathies are in a large degree with the general policy of reconstruction, and the problem at the South, as every intelligent man conversant with the condition of affairs there will admit, is to bring that element of the white people of the South, which has yet taken no very active part, into the ranks of the Republican party, where they are in the main disposed to come. To do that it is not necessary to modify in the slightest degree our policy of reconstruction or to abate in any respect the length or breadth of the principle of political equality and equal rights to all. The only thing that is needed to be done now is to put the party on a basis of respectability and character that will make it invulnerable to the attacks of its enemies, on account of the personal fitness and character of its leaders, its representative men, and its officeholders. When that is done, as is fast being done, and will soon be done in all the southern States, then the great Republican party, founded on the basis of equal rights to all, will stand firmly and securely, and be sustained not only by the colored people as a unit, but by a majority in many of the States of the white people.

We have in the Southern States as much to fear from bad men in our own ranks as we have from the rebels themselves. For the conduct and action of rebels we are not responsible; but when bad and corrupt men get into our ranks and get into places of profit and trust, become as it were the representatives of the party, then we are held responsible for them. It is unavoidable that, in a political revolution, like the one we have had, many such men should have come to the surface. Time will cure these defects. When the people come to under stand who their friends are, who are the proper leaders, I have no doubt that these men will be repudiated and that better men will be put in their stead. The Southern people themselves have but little right to complain, because the state of sentiment at one time would not allow reputable men to take office from the Republican party. They were intimidated and driven from being candidates and from holding office, and the best men, politicians of the South, was compelled to take such men as could get. That day has passed, and there is no difficulty now anywhere in the South in any man's being elected by bands of the Republican party; and you will see in the coming elections in the Southern States

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

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Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Correction.

We are authorized by the Governor to say that the remarks attributed to him by Tuesday's *Mail*, were never made by him.

He has not been in West Point in a month.

He has never had, in West Point or in any other place, with any individual whomsoever, any conversation of the character, or in the words, or in other words similar thereto, given as coming from him, by the *Mail*.

He has already twice refused to be Provisional Governor of Alabama, and would under no circumstances occupy such a position.

Either the *Mail*'s credulity has been imposed upon, or its egotism egregiously excited. If the Democratic party can offer no stronger opposition to these who may be made the standard bearers of Alabama Republicanism, than the accomplished and handsome man who does the unbecoming "incantesimo" of the *Mail*, campaign eloquence and ability will not cost us a great deal of effort or money. If his party is disposed to reward his great service by gubernatorial nomination, we beg them not to hesitate through any apprehension that he will not be permitted, in case he is elected, to inspect his grass and elegance in the splendid executive room at the capitol. Only remember, that the hare must be caught before it is cooked, and gentlemen must get majorities before they take office.

Commendable.

Bitterness is a so almost universal characteristic of Southern political intercourse, and fairness and candor so infrequent, that the occasional exhibitions of courteous justice to opponents deserve to be noted. Exhibitions of this sort are the worthier when made by way of reparation for previous wrong, as it is at once the noblest and most difficult thing for a man to confess and atone for error. The sense of honor is reached when such confession and atonement follow voluntarily from the promptings of a generous nature, without remonstrance or request of the aggrieved party.

The Demopolis *Exponent*, Democratic, deserves all of this compliment for the following *generis honorabile* to an ex-Confederate man, who had been misrepresented in this columns. We wish we could have such an instance to record every day in the week, in favor of Democratic editors.

The gentleman referred to is Hon. R. M. Reynolds, Republican, Auditor of Alabama:

This gentleman delivered an address to the Republicans of this place, on the 18th inst. We were absent from town and did not hear it. The editor *pro tem.* did not hear it, but from information received of a gentleman of reliability, who is all profanity and heard it from some one else, we indeced to report it "one of the most inflammatory and incendiary addresses ever delivered on Southern soil." Since our return home we have been informed that the strikers was misrepresented, misconstrued, and totally incorrect. After thorough investigation of the matter we feel that this is so.

We desire to render justice to all, and when we feel convinced that even a political opponent has been wrongfully accused in our paper, we are ready and willing to make an amend. Mr. Reynold's speech was decidedly Republican, and as such, was of course distasteful to all those who differ with him politically; but we are informed by many citizens that he said nothing which had an inflammatory or incendiary tendency, nor anything which could have been construed into an appeal to the passions of his audience. This places Mr. Reynolds in the right light.

When the spirit of this article animates the whole Democratic press of Alabama, not only will Republicans and Republicanism enjoy the comforts of respectful treatment, but Democracy will have far greater chances of future success. There is a common feeling among men of repugnance to malicious unfairness, which will always ultimately assert itself. Passion and prejudice hold it sometimes in temporary subjection, but the return of reason, which is certain to come, will recognize and vindicate truth and fair play.

Nothing in Passion.

The general course of outrage pursued by a very small number (comparatively speaking) of our people, is well calculated, if not actually designed by its authors to the highest point the passions of all law-loving and patriotic citizens; and thus to impel the good people and rulers of the State into measures that, upon calm reflection, cannot be reconciled with the divisions of our State constitution.

But we must constantly keep in mind that the State constitution was adopted by the Republicans, and that our State officials are under oath to support and maintain it. Amongst other provisions of that instrument, the following are ever to be regarded:

SEC. 19. The privilege of writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except when necessary for public safety in times of *rebellion or invasion*.

SEC. 23. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the *General Assembly, or by its authority*.

SEC. 30. That no standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the General Assembly; and, in that case, no appropriation for its support shall be made for a longer term than one year, *and the civil power shall, in all cases, be in strict subordination to the civil power*.

Neither the *habeas corpus* law nor any other law can be suspended, "except by the General Assembly, or by its authority." But any such suspension may be thus made, though the General Assembly has not yet done anything of the kind.

There is a striking significance in that portion of the Governor's late proclamation, which distinctly declares his determination to call the retiring Legislature together again, if the course of outrage above referred to is not speedily stopped. That body when in session, can certainly provide an effective remedy, without violating the constitution. The power of the Governor may perhaps prove inefficient, without further legislation. The evidence seems satisfactory that he is deliberately determined to leave nothing untried to rid each county of the State of the shame and injury of a triumphant lawlessness. The milder the means whereby this necessary result is effected, the better for all other lawabiding people. But the result must be effected, even if the expense of another session of the Legislature is to be incurred, and the severest measures have to be authorized by that body.

For the present, every effort authorized by law, is being made by the Governor, to obtain indemnity for the past and security in the future. The military have been placed at the service of the civil authorities in the communities which have suffered from lawlessness. If these civil authorities, by and with the aid of the military, fail to vindicate the outraged law, then will Gov. Smith be compelled to call again, as he did in his annual message, upon the Legislature, to authorize him to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to declare martial law. With the facts before him, in proof of the utter futility of all attempts made by the civil authorities which have suffered from lawlessness, which will always ultimately assert itself. Passion and prejudice hold it sometimes in temporary subjection, but the return of reason, which is certain to come, will recognize and vindicate truth and fair play.

to aggrandize themselves regardless of the public weal, but fortuna sly for Republicanism, those men who have not the same classes in the Democracy, control of their party. If the Governor means to stigmatize northern born members of the Republican party in Alabama, as a class, by its application of the term "carpet-bagger," it does great injustice to many as good, useful and patriotic citizens as the State can boast. If it means to create an impression that this class, any or all of it, have influenced, or tried to influence, an appeal to severe measures by the Governor, for any sinister selfish or condemnable purpose, it shoots wide of the reality, or enjoys a greater knowledge of the acts and intent of the "ultra carpet-bag wing" than we possess. As we understand Republicanism and, with ample information, know the condition of the Republican party, this one is a well defined, universally accepted system of political principles, and the other a congeries of men bent upon securing the success of those principles. There are no "wings." If the Democrats didn't feel compelled to try the "carpet-bag" dodge, in nominating men like Parkinson, Mann and Dox, for no other reason than because they were Northern men, Republicans would forget that there was any such party as "carpet-baggers." They do not measure men by standards of nativity. We ask, therefore, that the Administration and the public and ourselves with the specific proof, giving names, dates and expressions, which justify its assertions above quoted, that "had the party endeavoring to use the Governor," in getting his proclamation issued, or that "the leading men of the party," were acting in special ax to grind in the re-assembling of the present Legislature. Upon the proof being furnished that one or both of these charges are correct, we assure the *Advertiser* that we will endeavor, with all our Republican might, to have these facts set forth in terms "making" the Governor, and prevent the turning of the Legislative grindstone for the purpose of sharpening any axe that doesn't belong to the chopping. Until the proof is forthcoming, we shall continue to believe that Governor Smith issued his proclamation as an act of duty—that he will, if necessary, carry out its declarations, not under the influence, but to the serious deconfidure of "bad men"—because he considers the person will be hurt molested, and, finally that the whole Republican party will use its power and influence not solely in the interests of a condition of well protected order, which its own members, together with their law-abiding members of the opposition, among whom we count the *Advertiser*, will heartily endorse and approve. Meanwhile it is time and talent wasted to those who do it, for any person to attempt to show that there is the least partisanship in what has been done, or being done or outlined to be done in the future. We will go even to the extent of saying that we would be willing to pass from public oblivion to the unwatched and in'amous past, if "assurance doubly sure" can be given for future peace, prosperity and safety. Nothing for revenge; we do want everything, even martial law, that proves necessary to establish peace, order and liberty.

Plenty of Work.

The postponement of the State Republican Convention to August leaves a considerable interval between the present time and the election in October. This time should not be wasted in idleness, or be left unimproved under the impression that there is no good to be accomplished by political labor on behalf of Republican interests.

Our party has almost a certainty of success next fall, if only ordinary wisdom and activity be exerted, but we should not be satisfied with a matter-of-course triumph. It is due to the great cause we serve, that those who are well grounded in the faith, should put forth strenuous efforts to bring others to a strong knowledge of the Republican principles, in order that we may not only triumph, but triumph grandly, overwhelmingly.

Never was society in more opportune condition for the reception of truth, than is that of Alabama to-day. Thousands of our people are ready to cry out, "Men and brethren, what must we do to be saved," politically. Talk, reason, plead with them in favor of Republicanism. Put its principles, and its history and its present designs fairly before them. Compare what it is, what it has done, what purposes to do, with Democracy, for their benefit. Be patient with prejudice—considerate of feelings—courteous at all times. Truth, clearly, calmly, candidly told in regard to Republicanism, must make converts to its doctrines among men not wholly swayed by passion.

There is plenty of work also inside the party. Above all things, seek constantly and unremittingly for the best and truest and roundest men among you, to discharge the responsible duty of nominating candidates. Nothing should be done in the matter. Under no circumstances of carelessness, haste or pressure, take a personally bad man on your ticket for Republicanism. Select your delegate representatives more with reference to open Republicanism, sobriety, honesty and discreet temper, than for supposed smartness or talent for gab. If you find that any one is trying to fix up a trick to get into the convention, or to get others into it for his benefit, don't send him. What all of us, who do the voting to put other folks in office, need is good government, and men who are bad off to get office for the sake of the money they can make out of it, are not the ones from whom we will be most likely to get teis good government. Don't forget that the politician have no right at all to say what office they will have, but that you voters, and you only, have the right to say who shall be allowed to have any office. Do with the fellows who seek office from you as you do with the mules and groceries and dry goods you buy. Examine them well—see whether they are the persons to suit you in the office they ask for, and have the gumption to do well the duties of that office. Never take their own word for their honesty or fitness. Any knave can tell a good tale for himself, and some qualifying the negro to vote and hold office, but whether the Rads would let the Democrats vote and hold office. They were not now doing it very much to the satisfaction of the Democracy, and he did not think they would. The remedy for the Democracy was not resistance to negro suffrage and disfranchisement from holding office, but in accepting the XVth Amendment in good faith, with negro suffrage and negro office holding. Use the negro to vote the Rads out; it could be done, and must be done fairly. He could and would vote, and every other Democrat could vote, and every the State by overwhelming majorities this fall, and then, and not till then, peace and plenty would flow through the entire land, and the negro and white Rads had the majority, and could use it for all times, unless the Democracy would yield the principle of negro suffrage and negro office holding, and carry elections with the negro vote, and learn the white Rad to suffer the late wasting such a defeat. Unless they succeeded better in voting ten to one than they did in whipping ten to one, in 1861, what kind of success would they call it?

Considering the notice, the occasion, and the effort to call to get a response, the result was a most signal and humiliating failure; and if this is a fair index to the enthusiasm of the Democracy of the State, farewell to the "vast cause" of the Democracy, and to the "rights of the terror." Their defeat will be so overwhelming that thousands of the "carpet-bagger" will be "carpet-bagging" to the "sacred birthplace," over-indemnified with the spoils of office. The party will no longer allow their fidelity to the Democracy to be measured by the length of the lash thrown on the backs of its deserters.

I forgot to mention that "Cousin Sully Dillard" was there, too, and seeing the humiliation of the party, he came up and asked if "Mose" the mutant quit the party, as Tom, Sam, Dave, Bill and Jack have all done, for they said they would run the party for Mose to quit, and Cousin Sully Dillard, in a speech, saying that the party had ruined itself, and that Mose and other interests have ruined the party ruined him; that he, Mose, was a good man, had been unterrified longer than he (who could be more terrified longer than was best for Mose's good or the good of the party), and that the reason he, Mose, had never got an office for Mose or anyone else, all his days, was ignorance and selfishness; that Mose was a better man, or how did they get him to do the dirty work of the party, and that Mose could get office. The party struggled on with Mose, and he, Mose, must and should quit right now. The party was in a hell of a fix, and of the "mule and forty acres," and Mose, Adam's son, and Cousin Sully was sure there was no better satisfied; and, upon the whole, the final loss to the party was not so great. She, Cousin Sully, expressed the wish that they would both go and take a meeting in every beat in the county.

Cousin to Miss Sally Dillard.

Persuaded.

We are glad to know that the President, on the 22d, nominated our fellow citizen and friend, Hon. D. C. Humphreys, of Madison county, Circuit Court Judge of the District of Colonel Humphreys is well qualified for the responsible and laborious position, and we feel confident that the people of the several districts of the Northern Judicial Circuit will be pleased with the selection. We congratulate Judge Humphreys upon his appointment and endorsement, and congratulate the people of the Northern Judicial Circuit upon the prospect of having Judge Humphreys preside over their courts.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

Weekly State Journal.

"QUALITAS NON QUANTITAS."

The Judiciary.

Frequent jeremiads over the shortcomings of judges appear in the press of the United States. Now it is because a judge is not smart, again because he lacks knowledge of law, and occasionally because one turns out to be a rascal. When the facts are considered, the wonder is no longer that judges are sometimes slunlos, pettifoggers or scamps, but that an able man, learned in the law and of undoubted integrity, should consent to go on the bench at all.

United States supreme judges have the office for life, it is true, but they get a salary upon which they can live in Washington only by cooking their own rations and buying their whiskey by the gallon, tax off at that. No man without property can take the office and make the appearance in society or the provision for his family, that a decent man ought in respect to the dignity of the position. Justice Taney left his daughters at the mercy of necessities for which his position forbade their preparation. So will it be in the case of every other supreme judge who has brains and honesty enough for the place, without money previously secured to stand the compliery expenses of the society into which he must go.

State judges are not as well paid. While they have more liberty to practice economy than the Federal judges, they can only squeeze through on their salaries by a nigmelitiness which is distasteful and mortifying to sensitive people of good lawyers, who have not lost the desire or passed the necessity to make money, must sacrifice themselves especially by donning the ermine. Then, too, in most of the States, the judicial, like the other out of office, is for comparatively brief and limited times. To ask a sound and upright lawyer to become a judge is, in effect, to invite him to lose labor, privation and poverty in the interest and for the defence of the rights and property of litigants.

When we reflect upon these facts of judicial hard labor, poor pay and uncertain tenure of office, the uniform honesty, average ability and infrequent malfeasance of the American judiciary is something surprising. As judges have at last most to do with giving a people good or bad government, it would be gold to see the ablest minds throughout the land address themselves to some plan which would remove the present hardships of the judicial department and tend to secure it against the entrance of incompetency and corruption, by making it desirable to the ablest and best.

Taxes.

Taxes have to be levied and must be paid. Governments can't exist without them. Every citizen knows this. There is a greater curiosity than the Cardiff Giant or the Fejee Mermaid, and a Niver saint than Henry Ward Beecher, who can smile upon the tax collector, or refrain from "cuss words" at sight of a revenue officer. We have heard, as far back as our memory runneth, every party and every candidate that aspired to rule promise light and easily paid taxes, if they were only permitted to fix up the levy, yet no matter what party or man elected to get per cent. of imposts, the men who paid them always growled.

Perhaps some of the growling has cause. Governments are just as economical as they might be, and public men do not always make the wisest use of the money which they control. In fact, it can't be denied, after the experience of *ante-bellum* Alabama and *post-bellum* Johnsonian administration of the revenue, that make and the tribute was wisely misappropriated, so that when the government wished to realize a dollar, it was necessary to take three from the people. Aside from the plunder of the public funds in and after collection, imprudence in levy or mismanagement in disbursing, at all of which the people have a right to growl, and bide, too, for that matter, there is another explanation of the high rates of taxation which prevail in the United States.

Property holders and income receivers do not seem to take fair and full returns of their taxable possessions. Men who are for rich every other day in the year, become, in their own estimations, as poor as a Methodist circuit rider on the one day when the assessor visits them. Land for which they have refused fifteen dollars per acre to purchasers, is only worth three probably for taxation. Stocks upon which men splarge with fast horses and bright diamonds, are never more than the exempted thousand on revenue blanks. Gold watches are hallucinations in the minds of rapacious collectors, instead of valuable verities in the pockets of their owners, and pianos for which man has been the pride of princely dining tables becomes pleoban pewter at the sight of land bonds of taxation. The whole property of the country, in a word, is not, as we have said, returned, and much is returned at less than a fair valuation.

The aggregate value of property returned is, however, the basis upon which the rate of tax is fixed. If more could be raised it is not at any time very much greater than is absolutely needed for the expenditures of government, and if citizens do not return their property as a fair valuation, the rate of tax will be comparatively high. If some of the citizens do not return their property at all, the burden of tax is proportionately increased upon those who do. The rate should be considered if property was returned at its fair value, and the amount of tax upon each property holder be greatly diminished, if no one shirked their share of liability in the state matter. It is the interest of all to make fair returns and to see that no one liable for taxes escapes assessment. When this is acted upon, there will be fair sense for growling.

Our Father's House,

OR "THE SUNSHINE WORK," by the popular author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," opens this month, and is selling with unprecedented rapidity. Only one agent reports 100 sold in a week. All who want a rare chance to make money rapidly, address the Home-United paper. Send 50 cents, and secure outfit at once. Don't delay a moment. Agents wanted in every township to act as agents. A paying business. Send for circulars. ZEIGLER, MCCURDY & CO.,

may31-vtu 107 Race street, Cincinnati, O.

SOLOMONS' BITTERS.

"QUALITAS NON QUANTITAS."

DR. LAWRENCE'S

Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract of

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

No Quack Medicine—Formula Around the Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,

ORGANIC CHEMIST,

Laboratory and Office No. 6 Main-st., Norfolk, Va.

KOSKOO!

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD, RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing

Scrofula, Syphilis, Dyspepsia,

LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF KIDNEYS & BLADDER,

And all Diseases Caused by

A Bad State of the Blood,

Or Constitutional Debility.

Liver, Kidneys, Nervous System, &c.

It thoroughly Eradicates every kind of Humor from the Blood, restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

No Medicine has attained such a Great Reputation as this justly Celebrated Compound.

ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

KOSKOO

Endorsed and Recommended by the Presidents of the Faculty of the R. Medical College of the City of New York,

Professors R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor and President of the Faculty, late "Professor Theory and Practice" of Medicine, Cincinnati, &c.

One of the most eminent medical men of this age—well known as the author of the following standard medical works: "New and Practice of Medicine," "Diseases of Children," "Newton's Sysem Surgery," &c., &c. December number of American Medical Review, page 728, says:

"Among the more recent efforts to introduce peculiarly, some of the new remedies, we notice a new preparation compounded by J. J. Lawrence, M. D., of Norfolk, Va., which is furnished to the profession and the public in the form of a fluid extract. We have examined its laboratory and become fully satisfied that all his work is done in the best manner, by the most approved processes, and from the best materials, giving as a result a medicine meeting the confidence of the physicians and the public.

Koskoo

Cures Scrofula in its Worst Forms

From A. W. Miles, a prominent and well-known merchant of Norfolk, Va.:

No. 11 Main-street, Norfolk, Va., September 1st, 1869.

Dr. Lawrence—Dear sir: Your KOSKOO has worked wonders in my family. My daughter has been a sufferer from scrofula since childhood. She has thirty-one pieces of bone from her ankle, several from her arm, besides having running sores on her neck and face. She is now using KOSKOO, and I like a charm on her; under its influence she is gradually healing, and I can't guess health greatly improved. It certainly is very much sufferer, and perhaps never will be. I regard Koskoo a specific for all scrofulous troubles. Your friend, ALEX. MILES, for wife of dyspepsia, from which she suffered greatly. She is now in better health than she has been in five years.

With the highest regards,

I am gratefully yours, &c.,

A. W. MILES.

Koskoo is endorsed by the best physicians everywhere. Read the following from Dr. Tilbery, a successful practitioner of Forty Years standing in the Old North State:

Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co., September, 10, 1869.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence—Dear Sir: I have used your Concentrated Fluid Extract of Koskoo in my practice with the highest results, finding it to be a powerful Liver Invigorator, Blood Purifier, and Nervous Tonic. In all diseases of the Liver, Scrofulous, Syphilitic and Nervous affections, it is a perfect specific. Indeed, in fact, in almost every variety of Chronic diseases that is to indicate Blood Poison, I am not met with the success which you deserve as a benefactor of your race. I take pleasure, with much respect, in subscribing myself,

R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

KOSKOO

Cures Chronic Rheumatism.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence—Dear Sir: My own experience and observation in the use of your Koskoo thus I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude, and truth about everything without benefit. I believe, in all sincerity, that your Koskoo is an infallible remedy for the disease from which to has suffered, and, so far as I can learn, is now suffering. I am glad to have been the means I amount of suffering it has been my privilege to relieve by the use of such a remedy as Koskoo. Yours truly, THAT SUFFLECURES. The great amount of good it is now doing in this locality.

With much gratitude,

I am respectfully yours, &c.,

MR. M. E. A. NELSON.

Read the following from Mr. Womble, a prominent Barrister and merchant of this city:

No. 13 Market Square, Norfolk, Va., October 13, 1869.

Dr. Lawrence—Dear Sir: The large number of testimonials which you offer of the great virtues of your Koskoo, I take pleasure in adding my own. I suffered greatly with Nervous Headache, Loss of Appetite, &c. Two bottles of Koskoo restored me to health.

Yours truly,

J. G. WOMBLE.

From Rev. W. H. Christian. Pastor of Dinwiddie Street Methodist Church:

Portsmouth, Va., Oct. 25, 1869.

This is to certify that I have been cured well. He is a gentleman of cultivation and worthy of the fullest confidence. I can recommend his Koskoo with advantage to myself, and have adopted its use in my family. I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

W. H. CHRISTIAN

FROM DR. LLOYD, A PHYSICIAN OF LARGE PRACTICE:

Great Bridge, Va., Oct. 8, 1869.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence—Dear Sir: I cheerfully endorse your Koskoo as being a most valuable remedy. For years I have used many of the Sarsaparillas, I find each ingredient highly extolled by the manufacturers, but in combination not one of them is to be compared to yours in my own practice, and have no hesitation in recommending it as the most powerful blood purifier, one of its class ever put before the public—according to my belief, it is unsurpassed as a tonic, alterative, &c., ever invented. It is a decided tonic, alterative, &c., ever invented. It is a decided favorite with the ladies, and for all nervous diseases, aiding digestion and assimilation, and thereby producing healthy blood, which must be the basis of treatment in all chronic diseases. Hoping you will receive the success you deserve from the public as a benefactor,

Yours, &c., CHARLES LLOYD, M. D.

After reading the above high recommendations, Invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give the KOSKOO a trial.

FOR ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS, From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Merchants, &c., see KOSKOO ALMANAC for this year.

Price—$1 Per Bottle.

For sale by the Principal Druggists in the United States and British America.

sept28-lyr&eod

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came William E. Ogburn, guardian of the 1 estate of Marcus Rodgers, a minor, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order authorizing him to compromise and settle a claim against the estate of said minor, for the reasons and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Alabama approved Feb. 1, 1866.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 11th day of May, 1870, be appointed the day for the hearing of said petition, and that the said petitioner do issue an interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl18-3w

U. S. Internal Revenue.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 3d District of Alabama, Selma, April 16, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of Section 19th of Act of June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866, that,

I, George E. Ely, Assessor Second District of Alabama, will hold a Court of Appeals at my office, in the city of Montgomery, on the 9th day of May, the 9th day of May next, and the five days next following, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals relative to any overcharges or excesses valuations, assessments, lists or returns of Taxable Property, Duties and Assessed returned to the several list.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed in any case that shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessments duly transmitted to the Collector of the District.

Appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is required, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

GEORGE P. REX, Assessor

3d District Alabama.

apr21-lm

IN BANKRUPTCY.

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

In the matter of Joseph R. Sharp, Albert S. Reynes, P. H. Reed, N. W. Prince, A. G. Thomason, Jesse D. Lee, L. W. Bonner, B. B. Davis, J. R. Tunney and Thomas W. Dunaway, bankrupts.

In the County of and State aforesaid.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed by the District Court for the District aforesaid, Assignee of the estate of Joseph R. Sharp, Albert S. Reynes, P. H. Reed, N. W. Prince, A. G. Thomason, Jesse D. Lee, L. W. Bonner, B. B. Davis, J. R. Tunney and Thomas W. Dunaway, of Montgomery, in the County of Montgomery and State of Alabama, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by a Court of Bankruptcy, holden at Montgomery, within and for said District.

All persons having claims against the estate of said bankrupts are required to present the same to me, and all persons indebted to said bankrupts are required to make payment to me, at my office in the city of Montgomery, without delay.

GEORGE ELY, Assignee.

apr21-3w

In the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama.

SETTLED B. PLEASANTS, Plaintiff,

vs.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Defendant.

To the Western Union Telegraph Company, defendant in said cause:

You are hereby notified that an attachment has been issued in the above cause, returnable to the next Circuit Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, on the first Monday in May, 1870, and levied on the following property, to-wit:—Eleven, 3 desks and 1 safe, 1 table, 1 stove, 1 lot of wood, 1 lot of wood and 1 lot of coal; and you are hereby required to appear and plead, answer or demur to said cause, which petition has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Montgomery County, my hand, this 16th day of April, A. D. 1870.

MARK D. BRAINARD, Clerk.

By JOHN W. HUGHES, Deputy.

Montgomery county.

apr21-4w

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

CHARLES H. MELTON vs. SIDNEY KIRKLAND et al.

Bill to foreclose mortgage.—Levee Sir: I assume you Koskoo as being a most valuable remedy. For years I have used many of the Sarsaparillas, I find each ingredient highly extolled by the manufacturers, but in combination not one of them is to be compared to yours in my own practice, and have no hesitation in recommending it as the most powerful blood purifier, one of its class ever put before the public—according to my belief, it is unsurpassed as a tonic, alterative, &c., ever invented. It is a decided favorite with the ladies, and for all nervous diseases, aiding digestion and assimilation, and thereby producing healthy blood, which must be the basis of treatment in all chronic diseases. Hoping you will receive the success you deserve from the public as a benefactor,

Yours, &c., CHARLES LLOYD, M. D.

After reading the above high recommendations, Invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give the KOSKOO a trial.

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Price—$1 Per Bottle.

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sept28-lyr&eod

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, REGULAR TERM CONTINUED, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Wm. H. Hood, administrator de bonis non of Wm. H. Simpkins, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his eight several accounts and vouchers therewith accompanying, showing the amount of money paid and services rendered for the use and benefit of said estate, and also his account for the hire of negroes belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate; all of which accounts and vouchers are now placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 11th day of May, 1870, be and the same is hereby appointed and fixed as the day for the hearing of said 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 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 11th day of May, 1870, and there to show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apr21-3w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, REGULAR TERM CONTINUED, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Charles P. Ball, late executor of the estate of Wm. Ball, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his eight several accounts and vouchers therewith accompanying, showing the amount of money paid and services rendered for the use and benefit of said estate; and also his account for the hire of negroes belonging to said estate, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate; all of which accounts and vouchers are now placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 11th day of May, 1870, be and the same is hereby appointed and fixed as the day for the hearing of said 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 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 11th day of May, 1870, and there to show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apr21-3w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, REGULAR TERM CONTINUED, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Mildred B. Pryor, guardian of Thomas J. Wood, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate, for the reasons and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 11th day of May, 1870, be and the same is hereby appointed and fixed as the day for the hearing of said petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition and the day set for 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 11th day of May, 1870, and there to show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and land ordered to be sold.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Mildred B. Pryor, guardian of Thomas J. Wood, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate, for the reasons and in accordance with the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 11th day of May, 1870, be and the same is hereby appointed and fixed as the day for the hearing of said petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition and the day set for 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 11th day of May, 1870, and there to show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and land ordered to be sold.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Governor H. Ogburn, guardian of the estate of James Walker, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, passed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Joseph R. Sharp, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Wm. N. Sharp, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, passed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Mildred B. Pryor, guardian of Thomas J. Wood, 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, passed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Wilson H. Ogburn, guardian of the estate of Mary Ann Rodgers, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, passed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Wilson H. Ogburn, guardian of the estate of Mary Ann Rodgers, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, passed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,

Montgomery county.

apl6-3w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 18, 1870.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Daniel Dunn, guardian of the estate of Cynthia Dunn, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, passed and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 9th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of said account, at which time and place all persons interested in said estate are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

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Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

"Jute Butts."

If the tariff debate gives no other substantial result, our young gallants will be thankful to it Mr. Kelley has, in the following explanation, thrown the onus to settle the perplexing question in regard to the material of the huge knots and profuse tails wherewith the head feminine now adorneth itself. "Jute butts"—any gracious! what is no-poetic? Think of the sweet creatures carrying on their graceful heads "truck" so horribly named, and paying tariff on it, too. In consideration of the female love of epithony, and in honor of the distinguished gentleman who has given authoritative description of the article, we propose that the cacophony of "jute butts" be dropped, for the more melodious name of Kelley-co. Thus Mr. Kelley:

I am asked by the gentleman from Indiana to say what are jute butts. They are parts of the jute tree taken off from near the ground, boiled and dressed to be brought into competition with our flax and cotton. The main use of this article at the present time seems to be to make bunches for women's hair in accordance with the present fashion. It adapts itself to every shade in color, and the jute tree grows is therefore found to make the best imitation of human hair, and will take on every dye. If you should find a switch of these big bunches of apparent hair—should a fire happen to start it in the street and burn it, you will not catch the odor which would be given by the burning of human hair or other animal substance. You will simply have possessed yourself of a fine bundle of jute handsomely dressed.

McFarland's Acquittal.

The acquittal of Daniel McFarland upon the charge of murdering Albert D. Richardson, is one more proof of the jealousy with which the people of the United States regard marital rights. McFarland's counsel put up the defense of insanity and we suppose the jury is willing that their verdict shall be attributed to fear of conviction if the plea was sustained. The result would have been the same, had any other line of defence been adopted. Such is the higher law, in the hearts of christian men and women, based upon the decrees of God, that the destroyer of a man's domestic peace as it is prone by the seducer of his wife, shall pay for the crime with his life. No less penalty is regarded by the respectable world as sufficient.

Private revenge is not desirable, we admit, but until legislation makes wife seduction a capital felony, outraged husbands will act upon the universal conviction of society that it is such. If the State does not punish its malefactors there are not going to hang the frenzied victim of adultery for executing a law in his own.

It is to be hoped that the result of this trial will not only be a warning to libertines, but that it will also influence legislators to be more scrupulous in devising divorce laws. Had it not been so easy to have the marriage bond annulled, by the farce-petition proceedings of Indiana courts, Albert D. Richardson would, perhaps, never have dreamed of inviting the weak, vain, dishonored wife of McFarland to quit her husband and her duty. There can be no doubt that as long ago as '67, this woman was moved to leave her husband, not because of bad treatment or danger to her or her children, but chiefly, almost wholly, because she wanted to get excusably into the possession of Richardson. It was a regular swap of men, so far as she was concerned, unless the evidence produced in this case is a mass of perjury. Indiana law gave the opportunity to her to effect the swap. That was done in the name and in the form of law, which was unlawful, degrading and dangerous. Though Mrs. McFarland be to-day as carnally pure as a vestal, with reference to Richardson, she has been promiscuous in a transaction, more infamous than open prostitution, and the misery is that she can point with unblushing effrontery to the sanction of a court of a great christian commonwealth in extenuation of her act. Let these dirty laws be repealed, and the sufferings of marriage will be met by the laws of every State in the land, or let wife-stealers beware how they ply for or sit to manufacture Indiana "wedcuts."

What is Really Wonderful.

The Boston *Journal* notices our contemporary in Mr. Kelley's case with some surprise, not only that an "extrebel" should perceive oratorical merit in a colored man, but that Mr. Repier and so many of his brethren should have manifested considerable ability as speakers. Neither the one nor the other surprises anybody in this latitude. The Southern black people have ever been remarkable for their natural aptitude in mechanical elocution, and they have been raised in constant contact with a race of men who were the best models in the art. It is not at all new or surprising that manners of the people display considerable tact and power in stump speaking. That many of them are becoming grammatical in speech and energy in the arrangement of thought, so soon after emancipation from slavery, is surprising to a certain degree, we confess, yet not inexplicable. The mass of southern people, black as well as white, had access to the oral teachings of the stump and pulpit, and a naturally bright mind could not fail to acquire, by example, memory, and imitation, a certain correctness of reasoning, considerable fluency, and decided ease of manner. In Mr. Repier's case, the old or scholastic education has been added. Mr. Turner of Elmore, has hammered out a fair education, since the war, while making his living, and to-day is a match for most men who go on the stump. Henry Hunter Craig, in manner and matter, is worthy any hearer's respectful attention. These are not the only colored men we know who have given proof of ability, but they are noticeable, and we mention them because, they have a solidity of judgment and genuineness of character that is above the merit and not at all the consequence of the knowledge of books which they have obtained. This character is the product of their life-long associations, and they were fortunate in having been always in contact with the higher and better types of white society here. It is by no means strange, therefore, that they should be what they are.

The really wonderful thing, and it is wonderful, is the keen, incisive shrewdness which the average plantation blacks have shown in the estimation and use of their newly acquired rights. They may not be able to talk dictionary, but they do talk common sense. If they do not fully understand the great problem of citizenship, they *feel* that it is decidely a good thing for them to be citizens. Perhaps they are unacquainted with the exact bearings and remote effects of political measures, but they are clearly of opinion that Republican ballot is the best safeguard to their safety and success. You may confuse them a little by adroitness of sophistry, but the ablest statesman in the South can't make them believe that there is any luck for a black man in so-called Democracy. No class of white men in the United States has a deeper love of freedom or hold the boon of suffrage more precious than do these ex-slaves. They will not use it except upon a question of right, and they will not sell it for any temporary advantage.

"Strikes."

No one can doubt that Mr. Greeley is sincerely the friend of the workingman as he proves by his every utterance, supposing the kindly intent, of his apparent censure of labor strikes. His recommendation to mechanics, who feel that their wages are too small, to seek remedy for their grievances and improvement of their condition, in becoming western landholding farmers, is scarcely prudent and rarely practicable.

We would not advise workingmen to rush thoughtlessly into idleness, or to make the unconsidered demands for increased pay. Every laborer should keep himself thoroughly posted in regard to the marketable condition of the products of his labor. If the price paid for his labor is as great as the selling price of the product, into which that labor has been put, will warrant, he must either be content with his wages, or transfer his labor to some other employment that can afford higher wages. If, however, he is convinced that he is not getting for his labor a fair share of the money which is received for its product, but finds capitalists absorbing the whole of large profits, then let him "strike," and continue to strike until he attains his object.

It is high time that workmen should intelligently adopt, in relation to their labor, the same rules which traders follow in their transactions. Therefore the pay that a mechanic or other workman got has been gauged by the employer's estimate of the amount of immediate physical necessities. It never occurs to the buyer of labor to ask what the laborer is intrinsically worth, but merely what is the least amount upon which the poor toiler can keep body and soul together, and the misfortunes is that the labor buyer has been allowed to grind the laborer he wished to buy without consulting the seller. The remedy for this is to be found—to some extent has been found—in the seller of labor refusing to price his own ware, just as a grocery merchant prices his sugar and coffee. If merchants can force the public to pay a fair profit upon the various commodities they deal in, much more easily can laborers, by combination and mutual support, compel adequate remuneration from the employing world. Even in a barbarous state, every able bodied man can feed and fig leaf himself by his own efforts, and in civilized society, where so many do not want to work with their own hands, those who do work should be able to do much more. The working-man ought never to be content with just enough to keep him from starvation and nakedness while he is sweating and toiling. Yet this is all he got before we heard of "Unions" and "strikes." In every instance of intelligent union and prudent strike, the laborer has made some step forward, if he has not always gained all he asked. There is a great deal said by the enemies of unions and strikes about the waste of time and money they cause. Will these wise folk tell us, if they can, when laborers had any accumulated wages to "waste" before the union system was adopted. Will they show us, in any manual occupation which has not yet protected its members by union, a considerable number who have lived in decent comfort and been able to save anything? These savings of labor that are "wasted" in strikes, belong to the strikers, and if they desire to invest them in that sort of recreation, who shall forbid?

Instead of fewer Unions, more are needed, and more comprehensive and powerful organizations. All labor is cognate in fact, and should in general combination for its own protection and improvement. In regard to strikes, the objection is not so much that they are too frequent, but that they are not always well planned and sufficiently prepared financially with the sinews of war. Both are good, and the intelligent workmen of America can employ their leisure in no better way than in devising means to bring them to that degree of perfection that shall render labor morally and intellectually, what it ever has been and physically, the controlling force of the world.

American Medical Association.

The recent session of this body has been quite as interesting as the dignity of the profession and the ability of its members entitled one to expect. Six hundred first-class brains, gathered from the four quarters of our great and now scientifically various country, passionately devoted to the development of a single grand science, animated by the benevolent purpose to make physical life safe and comfortable, could not fail to say and do much that is vitally important to every man, woman and child in America. To preserve the health, no less than to heal the diseases, of these wonderful human bodies, is the work of the true physician, and for every idea, observation, process, operation or discovery which aids this work, the world should be grateful. Whether mind be higher than matter—the soul distinct from or complex with these nerves, arteries, veins, bones, blood, muscles, flesh and the terrible engines that impart motion to all—theologues and metaphysicians may whet their dialectics in disputing. We all know that the sound mind is in accompanible with the unsound body, and that the ills of the flesh are ever the precursor of mental irregularity. Bile and sadness are close kin, and bad digestion bears a fruitful spawn of failure in the struggles of life.

We like the doctors, therefore, who come together to compare notes, for there is a certainty that each one will return from the general conclave of the profession, more fully prepared than when he entered, to discharge his responsible duties. This recent meeting at Washington has been a good one. The outgoing President, Professor Mendenhall, speaking as physician, gave proof of the ability exhibited throughout his address a just appreciation of the lofty tone of mind and morals which should characterize the physician. He caught no hue to tolerance for charlatanism, ignorance or unskillfulness. He pleads for a higher standard of preparatory education—for delicate regard to the ethical requirements—for unselfish community in the discoveries and inventions of the profession. If his address be fairly read by American physicians their own pockets may not be heavier, but certain it is that suffering humanity will be richly, generously benefitted by the plan that the best and most independent, and therefore null, is the extreme of puerility. If that amendment were adopted, the profession, as a body, would be overwhelmingly sustained. Its spirit and meaning have been either essential parts or important incidents of every political contest throughout this country since the war. It cannot be denied that the reconstruction policy involved the question of negro voting, in the South at least. It is certain that the reconstruction policy was put squarely to popular test in the Grant-Seymour struggle. The popular vote endorsed it. Whatever may have been the opinion of Northern men in regard to the matter of making negro suffrage universal, they were almost unanimous in the opinion that it was a first-rate thing in the Southern States. Does any man, acquainted with the social, commercial and logical character of the native northern mind, believe that the people of that section would have voted to confer land franchise upon their few colored men, after having voted that the ballot was a necessity to the colored men of the South? We do not believe they would be guilty of so illogical and unjust conduct, but if they were, we should appeal to the author and Finisher of the liberal faith from which his opinions are derived. If he honestly believes and intends to do what he has spoken, he is not a Democrat, and he cannot with consistency do-nounce Republicanism. So much for Mr. Chilton personally, and we leave him to the influence of the logic and he sarcasm that have "almost persuaded him to be a"—Republican, convinced that the work of political grace will in time bear him to the beatitude of perfect conversion.

As to the trouble which Mr. Chilton has caused in the Democratic camp, we have a few words of inquiry. That party will have to take some position, in the future contests of Alabama, upon the question of suffrage qualifications, and upon that point the issue is clearly defined. Obscurity or double meaning will not satisfy the people or win their votes. The tweedle-dee of the *Mail* and the tweedle-dee of the *Advertiser* will have to be swapped off for a distinct and unequivocal expression of party faith, as well as party policy, in reference to the place which the black people of the United States are *to hold* in the body politic.

"Accepting the situation" and "submitting to law" dodges are pitiful and cowardly. The malcontents have got to accept the situation. The "negro haters" will be compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to "submit to law." Nor do our Democratic friends add the least mite to the general stock of information, when they repeat to their readers that colored suffrage is "for the present" a fixed fact. There has been no Fifteenth Amendment celebrations, from Maine to Nevada, to leave even an illiterate Democrat in doubt as to that fact. The question is closed, and it is folly to bear, from the lips of thankful black men, the glad tidings of manhood enfranchisement.

The plan that the Democracy has abandoned, and therefore null, is the extreme of puerility. If that amendment were submitted to the people, as a body, it would be overwhelmingly sustained. Its spirit and meaning have been either essential parts or important incidents of every political contest throughout this country since the war. It cannot be denied that the reconstruction policy involved the question of negro voting, in the South at least. It is certain that the reconstruction policy was put squarely to popular test in the Grant-Seymour struggle. The popular vote endorsed it. Whatever may have been the opinion of Northern men in regard to the matter of making negro suffrage universal, they were almost unanimous in the opinion that it was a first-rate thing in the Southern States. Does any man, acquainted with the social, commercial and logical character of the native northern mind, believe that the people of that section would have voted to confer land franchise upon their few colored men, after having voted that the ballot was a necessity to the colored men of the South? We do not believe they would be guilty of so illogical and unjust conduct, but if they would, we should appeal to the author and Finisher of the liberal faith from which his opinions are derived. If he honestly believes and intends to do what he has spoken, he is not a Democrat, and he cannot with consistency denounce Republicanism. So much for Mr. Chilton personally, and we leave him to the influence of the logic and he sarcasm that have "almost persuaded him to be a"—Republican, convinced that the work of political grace will in time bear him to the beatitude of perfect conversion.

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A Protestant Council.

The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York next September ultimately intends consummation. The object of the gathering were to constitute a Protestant Council, to be a counter to that now in session in Rome. The Alliance will answer to a political power in organization, and the determinations of the General Conference have no other effect than to give moral force. The organization, which proves to be both sides of the Water, is the result of a mutual feeling of common interests and of desire for closer union, and will mark a marked feature in the Protestant world of the last decade. They do not appear to be subject to another or to have any denominational spirit and distinctions. They will be a power in the world. Indeed a clearer view of those great principles and great aims which the Alliance first set forth in 1846, and the consequent denominations and draw such a broad zone of separation between them all and the Roman Catholic Church.

The coming General Conference will be the fifth of the Council. The previous havings been held in Europe. As God's Son chose to receive consideration are the legal aspects of divorce, inheperance, marriage and the observance of the Sabbath. These have been up before in the schools, and of religious education in general, will be the theme of animated discussion. The Sunday schools and their relation to the churches, always and increasingly a topic of interest, will probably be renewedly discussed, as will be the question of infidelity and the best mode of contradicting them, and of giving to the Bible its name immortal. The number of larger vessels given is excessive of five hundred tons burden, and the number of those paying a smaller percentage of toll. Does it will be seen that traffic on the new channel has grown nearly fivefold in the first quarter of the present year. For instance, in spite of all drawbacks, March opened full of promise, and would at least double the tonnage of the first. In the meantime the French steamship companies at Suez are busy, and Messrs. Paul Caillard & Co. have established a line of steamers between Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, and the Austrian Lloyd's are about to run the Red Sea and the further coast as Singapore. The Egyptian Government has also established a line of steamers between Suez and Bombay, touching at Aden, Mocha, Hodeida, Kamaran, Jeddah, Yambo and Cosseir. The Messageries Impériales have also established a line of steamers between Suez and Aden, touching at Mocha, Hodeida, Kamaran, Jeddah, Yambo and Cosseir. The Messageries Impériales have also established a line of steamers between Suez and Aden, touching at Mocha, Hodeida, Kamaran, Jeddah, Yambo and Cosseir.

The Success of the Suez Canal.

Notwithstanding the persistent opposition of English interests, the misrepresentations of jealous foes and the clamorous embarrassing hints of doubting friends, the great canal which unites the commerce of the Mediterranean with that of the waters of the East is a complete success. The first vessel passed through came to us of this, that and the other differently in the way of a noble enterprise has had been inaugurated and the applause of Christendom and in the presence of one of its most distinguished representatives. All this cavilling has been rebuked by the fact of traffic—a movement which has recently been issued by the directors of Suez Canal Progress. The report extends from the 20th of November, 1869, the date when the canal was opened, to the 1st of March, 1870. In that time the number of ships which passed through the canal, their trips being subdivided as follows: One in November, nine in December, one hundred and forty-nine in January, one hundred and seventy-nine in February, and two hundred and forty-three in March. The number of larger vessels given is excessive of five hundred tons burden, and the number of those paying a smaller percentage of toll. Does it will be seen that traffic on the new channel has grown nearly fivefold in the first quarter of the present year. For instance, in spite of all drawbacks, March opened full of promise, and would at least double the tonnage of the first. In the meantime the French steamship companies at Suez are busy, and Messrs. Paul Caillard & Co. have established a line of steamers between Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, and the Austrian Lloyd's are about to run the Red Sea and the further coast as Singapore. The Egyptian Government has also established a line of steamers between Suez and Bombay, touching at Aden, Mocha, Hodeida, Kamaran, Jeddah, Yambo and Cosseir. The Messageries Impériales have also established a line of steamers between Suez and Aden, touching at Mocha, Hodeida, Kamaran, Jeddah, Yambo and Cosseir.

GOLD AT PAR!

COTTON BELOW PAR!

ALL GOODS at Prices to Suit these Strange Down-ward Times!

—At—

Old Stand of Jas. Fountain.

Ruggies & Harness,

Gent's Sole-leather Trunks
Ladies' Saratoga Trunks,
100 doz. Mule Bridles,
Covers for Trunks,
Leather Valises, Bags,
Satchels, Whips, Collars,
Hames, Children's Carriages,
&c., &c.

R. M. WASHBURN,
mar8th1d-eo1f 42 Market Street.

Choice Fertilizer.

THAT JUSTLY CELEBRATED

Patapsco Guano,

Having no Superior as a Manure.

We have just received, and in store, a full supply of our customers and friends the present season, at short notice.

mar29d1m

Notice.

Tax Sale of Lands Postponed!

THE Tax Sale of Lands advertised for the first Monday in May has been postponed to the third Monday in May, 1870, at the same place, when and where all persons interested will please attend.

By order of the Board of Revenue and Loans.

JOHN C. GRAHAM,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

mar1-dawtd

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

MAY 1, 1870.

Present—HON. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THE day came Frances A. Deming, formerly Frances A. Kilbee, and by Probate, Hector L. Deming, by their attorneys, Sloan, Clanton & Sharpe, and filed their petition in writing, praying for a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony and Frances A. Kilbee in the county. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said respondent has been served with process of subpoena by the Sheriff of Montgomery county, and that the said petitioner and the said Frances A. Deming have been duly married, and that the said Frances A. Deming is a resident of this county, and has been for more than two years last past, and that the said Frances A. Deming has been guilty of adultery with the said William M. Murphy, as charged in the petition, and that the said William M. Murphy is a resident of the State of Alabama, and that the said Frances A. Deming has been guilty of adultery with the said William M. Murphy in the county of Montgomery, and that the said William M. Murphy is a resident of the State of Alabama, and that the said William M. Murphy has been guilty of adultery with the said Frances A. Deming

Weekly State Journal.

The Celebration at Tuskegee.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 4, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The celebration in honor of the adoption of the XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, held in this place on the 30th ult., was a success, notwithstanding the evil efforts of the haters of our cause to deceive, prevent and intimidate many peaceable colored Republicans from the country from participating in the celebration of their last great civil and political blessing.

Our club, through the zelous and untiring efforts of Hon. Jas. H. Alston and others, only perfected its organization a few days previous to the celebration and we scarcely had time to have badges printed and properly distributed, and on account of shortness of time the committee of arrangements appointed by the president of our club failed to execute the instructions of the club. Hence our arrangements were imperfect, but through the active efforts of the president and a few persevering members of the club, the celebration was held and enjoyed by thousands.

Early on the morning of the 30th of April, the United States flag, with music from fife and drums, enlivened our town. Conducted by the president and some members of the club, hundreds of glad Republicans from all around came promptly to the place of order previously fixed upon them. About 11 o'clock, a. m., a large procession was formed on Main street, near the courthouse square and properly officered and headed by the Montgomery field music, it moved in good order to Zion Hill Church, and was there received by a large number of colored school children. The procession then moved in order to the grown rear of the white Baptist church, where the stand for the invited speakers of the day was erected. A large United States flag floated from the top of the stand. Before the exercises of the day commenced at this place, a prayer was made by the pastor of the church against the speaking taking place in the open air, but the stand and seats were then borne, by order of the President, at the head of the procession up the hill to the church, where prayer, music and appropriate speeches were delivered by the President, Hon. William Dougherty officiating as chairman and called on Mr. J. Hope Hodnett to act as secretary.

Mr. Wm. Dougherty called the attention of the people to the object of the meeting, and introduced Rev. Wm. H. Phillips, the chaplain appointed by the club for the occasion. That gentleman delivered a fervent and appropriate prayer. Mr. Dougherty then made appropriate remarks on the occasion for the Governor of Alabama and other invited speakers, and called on the secretary to read a letter from one of the expected speakers, Hon. M. J. Reynolds. The letter was read, and the sentiments received with much enthusiasm. The speakers of the day were then introduced, and appropriate and eloquent speeches were delivered by Rev. A. Rutherford, Esq., Hon. Joshua Morse, Hon. Wm. Dougherty, Rev. W. V. Turner, Hon. Geo. Cox, W. G. Brewer, Esq., and Hon. Jas. H. Alston.

All listeners appreciated and enjoyed the celebration; and, notwithstanding the malicious efforts of some of the democratic leaders to create serious disturbance, the Republicans of Macon county returned quietly to their homes.

J. H. ALSTON, President.
J. H. HODNETT, Secretary.

All Railroads Liable to State Taxation.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Chief Justice Chase, on Saturday, delivered the opinion in the case of John Edgar Thompson against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Dundee Land Company, et al. The case came before the United States Supreme Court on the refusal of the Court of Appeals of Nebraska to grant a supersedeas to stay certain taxes assessed by the State of Kansas. The main argument for the court was that the Union Pacific Road is constructed under the direction and authority of Congress for the uses and purposes of the United States, and being a part of a system of roads thus constructed, it is, therefore, exempt from taxation under State authority. The Chief Justice says:

"We perceive no limits to the principle of taxation which the opposite counsels seek to establish. It would remove from the reach of State taxation all the property of every agent of the government. Every corporation engaged in the transportation of the mails or government property of any description by land or water, or in supplying materials for the use of the government, or in performing any public service of whatever kind, might claim the benefit of the exemption. The amount of property now held by private corporations, and having relations more or less direct to the national government and its service is very great. And this amount is constantly increasing, so much it may admit of question whether the whole income of the property which will be liable to State taxation, if the principle contended for or admitted and applied in its fullest extent, may not ultimately be found inadequate to the support of the State government. The nature of the claim to exemption which would be set up is self-illustrated by that which is advanced in behalf of the complainants in the case before us. The very ground of the claim is in the powers of the general government. The allegation is that the government has advanced large sums to aid in the construction of the road; has contented itself with the security of a second mortgage; has made large grants of land upon no condition of benefit to itself, except that the company will perform services for mail conveyance, independently of those grants, and will admit the Government to a very limited and wholly contingent share in the profits of business. And because of these advances and these grants, and this fully compensated employment, it is claimed that this State corporation, owing its being to a State law, and indebted for these benefits to the consent and active interposition of the State Legislature, has a constitutional right to hold its property exempt from taxation by the State. Without any legislation on the part of Congress, which indicates such an exemption is deemed essential to the full performance of its obligations to the Government.

We are unable to find in the Constitution any warrants for exemption from State taxation, under the circumstances claimants, and must therefore answer the question certified to us in the affirmative.

Purchasing Commissions in the British Army.

From the New York World.

In the days of Charles II, commissions in the land army were bought and sold like other State appointments, and from this origin is derived the term "purchase" where a captain, for instance, obtained his majority, the lieutenant who came into the vacancy paid the money for what he, the major, had paid for it in his day, the ensign in turn paying the lieutenant and colonel the price of the majority. The usage thus grounded being purely arbitrary, and frequent disagree ments as to what they should be impairing the good of the service, a scale of prices was, after some years, laid down by the government, and has continued in force up to this day. By this scale a young man on entering the British army pays for his commission as ensign £1700, and then on his promotion through the grades as follows:

Lieutenancy, £350 additional, or total £700.

Captaincy, £1100 additional, or total £1800.

Majority, £1400 additional, or total £3200.

Lieutenant Colonelcy, £1300 additional, or total £4500.

By the operation of this scale, if the lieutenant colonel, say, were promoted then the major paid him the price of the lieutenant colonelcy, and received in return from the senior captain the price of the majority, and so on down to the ensign, who paid the junior lieutenant the price of his lieutenancy, and received in turn from the new ensign who was commissioned the price of the ensigncy; by which system no officer was ever out of pocket more than the price of his grade, and, if desirous of leaving the service, could make himself whole by the sale of his commission. With this as the original scope of the purchase system, it came to pass, as money became less valuable and wealthy men eagerly sought commissions for their sons that an additional price, called the "overregulation," was added to the government scale. Usage gradually settled this also into five fixed proportions, just as Government had prescribed the regulation scale, and at this time it stands pretty much as follows: Ensign, £100; lieutenant, £600; captain, £800; and major, £1,000.

Now, Mr. Cardwell, the English War Minister, or, in the curious British style, Secretary of State for War, is no friend to the purchase system, and, though not being in his power, lately introduced a bill in Parliament proposing to consolidate the grades of cornet and ensign with the junior lieutenancies respectively on half pay and foot. On this the Gladstone ministry have just been beaten, the vast social influence of the English army being so unitedly thrown against the measure that Mr. Cardwell was forced to withdraw his bill. The officers argued that while they would be subject to the abolition *per se* of the purchase system, whether in whole or in part, it was a fair principle that as the Government has for over two centuries allowed purchase, it should not take away any loss thereby consequent upon its abrogation. This being but fair, and the Ministry, which perhaps put the measure forth as an *ad captandum* measure of reform, not caring to take any new load on its shoulders, the scheme failed. The incident reveals a curious feature in English policy, and perhaps may indicate that the Ministry finds it safer to disestablish Irish bishops than to cashier British grenadiers.

THE Democracy, with much blowing and hard work, elected two Cong ressmen from Alabama. They have been very quiet. Not a word has only been heard from in a card, correcting the mistake of the compiler of the Congressional Directory, who had put him down as a Republican. Mr. Sherrod would, perhaps, have finished his career of inaction unnoticed and unknown, had it not been that the very men who elected him now tell the people that he is wholly unfit for his place. The Florence *Journal*, edited by Mr. Gurley, one of the boss Democrats, thus goes for poor Sherrod:

> This gentleman was, as our readers and many of his constituents remember, district nominee, elected as a Democrat to represent this district in Congress. He took his seat in the House of Representatives at Washington, where he has been so far as the public manner of his delivery has silence may possibly be interpreted into approbation of the facts, but has been working in private "rings."

The New York Republican State Convention, which assembled at Rochester on the 26th to nominate a judicial ticket, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we recognize that this is not the place to make a declaration of political principles, we think it a proper occasion to express our confidence in the National Administration, and our admiration for the illustrious statesman and patriot who is at its head; and we heartily pledge ourselves to sustain him in his efforts to restore confidence in our affairs, to raise the credit of the government, and to secure the administration of equal laws in all our States and Territories.

"QUALITAS NON QUANTITAS"

DR. LAWRENCE'S
Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract of
KOSKOO!
THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER
No Quack Medicine—Formula Around the Bottle

PREPARED ONLY BY
J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,
ORGANIC CHEMIST,
Laboratory and Office No. 8 Main-st., Norfolk, Va.

KOSKOO!
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD, RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND BY INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.
This is the secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing
Scrofula, Syphilis, Dyspepsia,
LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF KIDNEYS & BLADDER,
And All Diseases Caused by
A Bad State of the Blood,
Or a Diseased Condition of the
Liver, Kidneys, Nervous System, &c.

It thoroughly Eradicates every kind of Humor and Evil Taint, and builds up the entire system to a healthy condition.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

So Medicine has attained such a Great Reputation & Has justly Celebrated Compound

APPROVED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

KOSKOO

Endorsed and Recommended by the President of the Faculty of the K. Medical College of the City of New York:

PROFESSOR S. S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Professor and President of the Faculty, late "Professor Theory and Practice" of Medicine, Cincinnati, O.

One of the most eminent medical men of this age—well known as the author of the following standard medical works: "Newton's Practice of Medicine," "Diseases of Children," "Newton's System Surgery," &c., is thoroughly familiar with Dr. Lawrence's Medicine—page 278, says:

Having for many years spent our efforts to introduce popularity, some of the new remedies, we take pleasure in calling the attention of the profession to Dr. J. J. Lawrence, of Norfolk, Va., whose labors have furnished to the profession and the public in his Koskoo, a remedy of great merit. Possessing, by the aid of the various compounds of sarsaparilla, &c., very powerful. It is a decided Nerve Tonic, and Invigorator of the animal forces. Its combination of Iodine with Sarsaparilla, &c., is a valuable blood, which should be the basis of treatment in al chronic diseases. Hoping you will reap the reward you deserve from the public as a benefactor,

I am, sir, yours truly,
CHARLES LLOYD, M. D.

After reading the above high recommendation, Invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give the KOSKOO a trial.

FOR ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS, From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c., see KOSKOO ALMANAC for this year.

Price—$1 Per Bottle.

For sale by the Principal Druggists in the United States and British America.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
In the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Alabama.
SUPREME D. PLEASANTS, PLAINTIFF,
vs.
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, DEFENDANT.
To the Western Union Telegraph Company, defendants in said cause:

YOU are hereby notified that an attachment has been issued in the above cause, returnable to the next Circuit Court, to be held for said county, on the second Monday in May, 1870, and levied on the following property, to wit:—1 stove, 3 desks and 1 clock; and that you appear at the next term of said Court, to be held on the 1st Monday in May, 1870, and plead, answer or demur to the complaint of said plaintiff, or judgment will be taken against you.

Witness my hand as Clerk of said Court, this 16th day of April, 1870.

JOHN W. BUSHEE, Register.
apl20-wd-sc3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO SALE by a fi. fa. in my hands in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Merriweather Gilmer, I will proceed to sell

On the 2d Monday in May, 1870,

at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

One bay horse, about 6 years old, mare, one bay gelding about 4 years old, both broke to ride and drive, and one buggy and harness.

Also, four thousand pounds of fodder, more or less.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff Montgomery county.
apr26-w5

The State of Alabama, Elmore County.

Personally appeared before me, Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge of said county, Wm. Scarborough, who being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and correct list of all warrants issued from this office by order of the Commissioners' Court, for the year 1869, from the 1st day of January, to the 31st day of December, 1869, inclusive.

WM. SCARBOROUGH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January, 1870.

WM. SCARBOROUGH, Probate Judge.

1869.		
Jan. 2	W. L. Grisham, Deputy Sheriff at Election, interim term	$ 10
" 2	Jas. Long, Clerk at Election, August 1, 1868	6
" 2	E. F. Ferguson, do	6
" 2	Geo. Lamar, guardian of Susan F. Pelling plea, Aug. 3, interim term	7
" 2	Wm. Carey, deputy sheriff, interim term	10
" 2	George Tidwell, carrying cap. of jurors, special term	5
" 2	Jno. Hall, Clerk at Election, August 1, 1868	6
" 2	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, interim term	10
" 2	Wm. Scarborough, services in collecting delinquent revenue, special term	10
" 2	Jno. Hall, services as commissioner, special term	10
" 2	Jesse G. Cooke, do do	15
" 2	Jno. Hall, Clerk, do do	15
" 2	Jesse Parker, do do	15
" 2	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, do	15
" 2	Jno. Hall, services as commissioner, special term	20
" 2	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, special term	175
" 2	A. J. Lee, services for jail, special term	5
" 2	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, special term	20
Aug. 16	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, interim term	10
Aug. 16	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, special term	20
Aug. 16	R. Rumsey, transcribing, interim term	4
Aug. 16	R. Rumsey, transcribing, special term	4
Aug. 16	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, interim term	10
Aug. 16	Wm. Scarborough, Probate Judge, special term	20

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

The National Capital.

We are glad that the late appropriations, voted for the erection of new government buildings in Washington, leave little apprehension of a removal of the national capital to be feared. Reasons why Washington should continue to be the capital of the nation are "plenty as blackberries," while not a single plausibility for change can be urged. Nearly three-fourths of a century and millions of money have been exhausted, to make Washington City a respectable and convenient seat of government. Most of the departments have handsome offices. Correspondents for reaching the public are equal to any possible necessity of speed, comfort or extent. The location is fine, rather picturesque and, best of all, healthful. To remove to a rapid commercial city with all parts of the country, by mail and telegraph, are excellent. The government is a unit, and is to order, and its various officials, especially those of the bureaus entrusted with routine work, will be more "put out" by any removal, than a New-York housewife, by the annual first of May tearing up. Let the capital remain where it is, for all practical objections is to experience it by removing their cause.

A Nuisance.

Scattered through this city are a number of slaughter trees. They were probably planted for shade. Some genius, not having the fear of the Muses before his eyes, has called them the "Tree of Heaven," but we fully agree with the irreverent youth who said, "If Heaven smells like that, he didn't want to go there," unless the celestial relation between noses and stinks is the direct contradictory of that existing in earthly Montgomery. These trees are now in bloom, and it requires all the superlative grace generated by the current revivals, to reconcile the most orthodox affections to their nasty smell.

We have heard that a steam which keeps an average stomach constantly nauseated is good for the health, and while we do not know that those blessed somnare the immediate cause of disease, we consider it highly probably that their effect would be to aggravate the sickness of any patient within smelling distance. We imagine that their odor would have a particularly bad effect upon the cases of malarial fever to which our section is subject. Will the able medical fraternity of the city be kind enough to consider this abominable matter with reference to morbific influences? If the odor of the blossoms is unhealthful, no one will cry "woodman, spare that tree," and we shall be rid of them.

Even if they are not unhealthful, the trees as a first class nuisance—as offences, that smells through the gloomery, if not "to Heaven," and we beg the city fathers to dig up root and branch, every one of the pests that disgrace the public streets. We scarcely believe that any will be found on private property. With the splendid variety of trees, sweet and bean tiful, to be obtained in our forests, there is no necessity for using the ailanthus for shade. Down with them!

Eight Hour Meeting.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in Boston, of the friends of making eight hours a day's work. Senator Spencer was announced among the speakers. We hope that this meeting had the good sense and courage to grapple with the great general question, of which this eight-hour movement is a mere hint. That question is—what is the *just relation*, enhibited in dollars and cents, of labor to capital? It is going to do the laborer no good to have eight hours of labor, if by so much his pay must be lessened, and it is not in the power of government to force an employer to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. But these thinkers, who to-day meet in Boston, may do the workingman infinite good, if they will show him how and how he ought, to get a reasonable share of his own production for his own use. Law cannot do this at all, society will not voluntarily do it, while the idea prevails, even among many of the toilers, that the handworkers of the earth were created for the especial use and behoof of the capitalists—that a human being's they are made of coarser earth than their employers.

Some sentimentalists ages ago said that labor is honorable, and those mottoes have been verging the change—in his saying ever since, but the fixation of the notion, employing world has never been deily giving it the lie. Labor is starved to a pay so short that mulberry sloops in the garret on a hard bed, or under a door step in the street; goes ragged or is clad in shoddy; eats not and has no leisure whatever to remember that it has soul and mind. Educated workingmen have improved this condition of labor probably but a little and too generally. What they want now, from outside friends, is aid to give vital, practical significance to the saying that "labor is honorable," by enabling the laborer to make his labor profitable. If those friends can't or won't aid to this end, we go a straight line to their dry blocks of eight-hour movements, soup houses and supernumerated schematic nuisances.

The fact, the International Typographic Union, held in Cincinnati, This body embraces as much clear, practical intellect as can be found in any equal number of men in any other organization. Whatever they will take up they will consider, earnestly and prayerfully. They are the men, perhaps, which the world is enlightened, to be the nucleus or centre to which converge the world's thought. Their decisions, too, are taken with a deliberation, and a unanimity, amazing to the last that they have been united longer and more widely than any other labourers for the purpose of securing proper remuneration of their toil. By exhibiting what they have done in their own behalf, pointing out their mistakes and wise-acting improvements and reforms in mutual combinations for the elevation of their own beings, they will furnish to all other workers the vast amount of useful information. They have passed out of the lookers era, where a laboring man allows himself to be treated and talked about as a mere "mower of wood and drawer of water"—"a mudsill"—and they can help their less fortunate brethren in other conspirations to follow.

"Agin the Wimmin."

Woman Suffrage has had its trial in two of the New England States, Vermont and Massachusetts. The latter decided against granting the right of suffrage to females by legislative action. In Vermont the question was submitted to direct vote of the people, in the shape of a constitutional amendment, and a large majority decided negatively.

Sentiment and passion enter less into political discussion and action in the New England States than in any other section of the United States. Their people are great reformers and terrible on progression, but they must be geometrically convinced that the new shape they adopt to give things is better than the old, and intellectually satisfied that progress lead forward to safer ground, before they change anything. Lines and angles or bridge an inch into new territory. They have had this subject of female suffrage long in agitation. They have discussed it without remain it, and disputed without quarreling. Able minds have developed all that the present offers for and against the question, justice or necessity of putting the ballot in woman's hand. No prejudice, no harsh or silly notions of "woman's inferiority" existed in New England to prevent the fairest and most thoughtful consideration of this matter, upon its own merits strictly. The bad, the good of sentiment, if any existed, was favorable to the woman's side. Yet the greatest of the New England States, by its select representative bodies, and one of the most respectable of them, by its popular judgment, have declared that it is not necessary for women's advancement or society's welfare that she have the right to vote.

We can only feel strengthened in our previously expressed belief in regard to woman suffrage, by these results. We are thoroughly satisfied that the women themselves, or a majority of them, do not want to vote, and are not yet decided that the ballot would help to remedy any of their peculiar grievances. Whenever they reach that decision, it will be impossible to get a male majority against granting them unrestricted access to election tickets. Witness Wyoming. Women are scarce there, men are numerous. There women not only vote, but enjoy the blessed privilege of being locked overnight in a close room by them. These things are so in that far Western territory, because the "angels" wanted them, and the "brutes" couldn't refuse.

Dry and Hot.

Editors, in common with "the rest of mankind," feel that it is uncomfortably hot. The planters know that it is a dry time for crops, and pray for rain in the most public manner. It is probable that the possession, by one or two men, of the knowledge of this weakness in human affairs

Weekly State Journal.

Acquittal of Joshua Morse.

From the Mobile Register, May 14th.]

Yesterday in the Circuit Court, Judge Elliott presiding, the case of the State vs. Joshua Morse came to trial, and the jury [of whom five were white] having been empanneled the day before. The case of the State vs. Wm. J. Gilmore, who had been indicted with Morse, had been submitted Wednesday without argument, resulting in his acquittal. The defendant in this case, who is Attorney General of the State, was indicted, as is well known, for the killing, on the 8th of June, 1868, at Butler, Choctaw county, of Newell E. Thomas, editor and publisher of the Choctaw *Herald*, the Democratic paper at that place; and a change of venue had been made to Mobile county.

At about twenty minutes past 10 o'clock a. m. the Judge took the bench and the witnesses were called—sixteen for the State and seven for the defence —only a portion of whom, however, were examined. The State was represented by M. P. Jones, Esq., prosecutor, and the defence by Hons. R. H. Smith and T. Bragg, Esqs. The witnesses present being sworn, the indictment was read and the case opened for the State by examining

James Sober.—Has been a resident of Choctaw county all his life, and knows both parties; witnessed the occurrence, which happened about dinner time; was finished and heard two reports, from 100 to 150 yards distance; some altercation between Thomas and Gilmore; no other voices than he recognized, and understood that Joshua Thomas said, did not know to whom, "You have gone far enough to do business I don't want to go further;" Gilmore said, "You are a G—d d—d liar," and he then pushed him with his left hand, succeeded by the second in passage; Thomas then struck a man who happ less than a minute between the shots Gilmore said, "You are behind a post;" Thomas replied, "You are a G—d d—d liar;" does not know whether the second shot immediately followed the first shot, judging by the flash, was fired in a southern or slightly southwestern direction; the shots in a northern direction; no report was much larger than the other; the parties firing were a little north and a little east from witness; the first shot was from the direction of Thomas' pistol; he was, the other in an almost opposite direction. After the second fire he saw Thomas lying on the ground in a dying condition; only two other persons had been there, names not distinguished; one of whom may have risen his head; does not remember his saying anything, and left soon; this was in front of Meador's grocery; knew of no previous difficulty between Morse and Thomas; knew that they were not on friendly terms, being opposed in politics; had seen Morse and Thomas during the day; saw Morse in his office with Gilmore, and he thinks Archibald and perhaps Klein, in the afternoon; afterward saw the three former in Kogler's grocery; heard no conversation in the grocery; thinks he knows no circumstance giving a difficulty between Morse and Thomas; knows that they were not on friendly terms, being opposed in politics; had seen Morse and Thomas during the day; saw Morse in his office with Gilmore, and he thinks Archibald and perhaps Klein, in the afternoon; afterward saw the three former in Kogler's grocery; heard no conversation in the grocery; thinks he knows no circumstance giving a difficulty between Morse and Thomas; knew no difficulty between Morse and Thomas' printing office was over Meador's grocery; the shots were distinct enough to be plainly heard outwardly from there, Morse and Gilmore coming out together; did not have to pass that point to go home.

Cross examined.—The first report of the pistol; the second report appeared to come from opposite sides of the street; Thomas was trigging in the sidewalk; was at his office steps. Morse was politically what was known as a Democrat and publisher of a Democratic newspaper; Thomas a Democratic newspaper; don't know that he was a verbearing under its influence, not Victor.

[Statements as to Morse's character and politics omitted, as to Thomas' habits, as they were more distinctly given by other witnesses.]

R. B. Smith.—Brotherin law to Thomas; was at supper table. Ran to the store with others; he heard the reports; went and found him lying on the ground. Meador's store was opposite his head, either then or immediately afterwards. Did not hear words of Morse to make threats against each other. Said but little; that he was in search of the pistol and found it in Jack Morse; that he was wounded in the bowels, and that he bled on from the left side. He lived from an hour and a half to three hours; spoke to his wife and children; asked for the baby and all his children, "this poor children" —was not long; begged Dr. Turner to kill him and relieve him of his pain; he couldn't stand it. [The letter of mercy of witness as to having met the parties during the day was quite immaterial.]

M. Meadows.—Was 250 to 300 yards off; paid little attention to the shooting; the witnesses were called—sixteen for the State and seven for the defence —only a portion of whom, however, were examined. The State was represented by M. P. Jones, Esq., prosecutor, and the defence by Hons. R. H. Smith and T. Bragg, Esqs. The witnesses present being sworn, the indictment was read and the case opened for the State by examining

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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.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.

That Meeting.

The State Executive Committee of the Kuklucsey, Conservacy, Democracy, White-mannery, etc., by all and sundry of which names the shebang is known, was to have met in this city on Monday last. It is supposable, from the tame and brief mention of the occurrence by the two "organs" of the party, that the said committee aforesaid didn't meet any to hurt. The *Advertiser* says: "We have been *authorized* to state that a quorum * * being present in person or *by proxy*." That's suspicious. Earnest Democratic editors do not generally have to be "*authorized* to state" what goes on in party meetings. They know. The *Mail* gives quite a string of names of respectable gentlemen present, who were "*no* members "in person or by proxy," but is very reticent in regard to the number and names of actual members of the committee in attendance. There was an agreement made to try to assemble a convention in this city on the 1st day of September next, and it is hinted that we are to be favored with "an address to the people." Has the "great unterrified" come to this? A solemn meeting of the Executive Committee sits in the capital which they long to possess, and nary a resolution, nary a speech, nary a row — not a Canada Anse! poor Democracy! New York has "repeated" in vain, and Jammany's achemes have labored without reward.

The Alabama STATE JOURNAL (Rad.) seems to think it makes a ten strike, when it reminds us of the South how ungrateful we are in opposing a government that "protects our persons and property." Well, "the best government in the earth" never legislates *for* the white people of the South at all. Every act is *against us* and *for* the negro. We turn over all the gratitude to the negro. We take no stock in it. — *Mobile Register.*

Hell a loaf is better than no bread, and half a result from a Democratic papper is sufficient in these days for a square meal. Everybody who has common sense knows that the Republican party does not legislate "against the white people of the South," or any other section, but it is strange to hear the *Register* confess that it does "legislate for the negro," after swearing, time and again, to these same negroes that white Republicans intended only to use and ruin the entire colored race. Only a few months ago, Mobile was in danger of a flood from the copious tears shed by the *Register* over the great wrongs which, it said, had been inflicted upon Southern blacks by Republicans. Now, with proverbial fickleness the latter handed consistency, it declares that these same Republicans care for and legislate for no people except the blacks. If we would be easier for Andrew Johnson to forget the word Constitution, with a big C, than for a Democratic editor to appreciate a system of government which embraces in its care *all* men, and provides equal protection and rights for all. Their narrow minds never get beyond class legislation, and the danger ahead of them at present is that, becoming convinced that the black man is and is to remain a voter, they will insist on a XVIth Amendment to prohibit any one else from exercising the ballot.

"Respectfully Referred."

The testimony in the Morse case, so far as it was reported, was republished by the JOURNAL from the columns of the Mobile *Register*. That paper is Democratic. Its editor is a gentleman of great ability and is, we believe, a lawyer. He was in Mobile at the time Judge Morse was tried. He knows the judge and solicitor of the court which tried him. Not only as a Democrat would it have been his interest, but as a citizen it would have been his duty, to have noticed publicly any attempt, by either or both of those officers, to defeat the ends of justice by undue influence, either by malfeasance or nonfeasance. If unlawful or corrupt measures were taken by them to prevent the ventilation of a prosecution of the indictment against Morse, or if they failed to use all lawful efforts in that behalf, they were guilty of crime for which they could be impeached. If they were guilty of doing or not doing these things, the facts to prove it would necessarily be elicited on the trial in which they occurred. The *Register* would have promptly seized upon any such facts, had they existed, to point the moral of an anti-Republican editorial. Not one word, so far as we have noticed, has it uttered against judge, solicitor, witnesses, jury or verdict. The presumption is, therefore, very strong, that the officers did their duty, that the witnesses swore truthfully, that the trial was fair and full and that the verdict was correct.

The *Mail* of this city has denounced the trial as "a complete farce," and has spoken disrespectfully of the law officers and jury who conducted and decided it. It has produced no fact to show that that the judge and solicitor refused or failed to do their duty, and has made an attempt to discredit the verdict, by an illogical train of argument based upon a partial exhibit of the testimony. To this we have already replied, without going outside the terms of the *Mail*'s own article, and without personality or bravado. It is a matter in which we have no personal interests, for Judge Morse or against the *Mail* newspaper. It is a subject, however, which involves a matter of great public importance, being no less than the right of the citizen who has been subjected to criminal prosecution by due process of law, to enjoy at the hands of his fellow citizens the full measure of vindication which a verdict of acquittal implies.

Judge Morse, after lying under a charge of capital felony for two bellous years, has been declared by a legally empannelled jury innocent. Inferences and suppositions are not sufficient basis for unsworn individuals to arraign the honesty and justice of the jury upon. Hypotheses are not fair premises from which to conclude perjured malfeasance. Assumption does not prove collusion and fraud. To sustain charges so awfully solemn as the *Mail* makes against the accused, the judge, solicitor and jury in this case, we reiterate, that paper owes to its own reputation to produce undisputed facts, which can be established by the oaths of responsible witnesses. This has not yet been done by that paper. It has not even, in justice to Judge Morse, published the testimony in its entirety. Its representations would lead any reader, who accepted them as correct, to believe that Judge Morse is a murderer. who has escaped the the penalty due his crime, by judicial corruption, and that this corruption was the result of political bias. The whole of such belief would be false as to fact and unjust to Morse himself and parties to the trial.

There is a great evil in these attempts to cast suspicion upon the acts of our civil courts and their officers, in the exercise of promoting certain political ends. When once the people of the country are led to believe that law is politically administered, the honest among them will no longer rely upon it for protection, and the criminal will be encouraged to look to it as a certain means of escape. Crime will become more frequent, cruel and defiant, in the conviction that politically sympathetic judges and juries will shield them from punishment. We want no such opinion of our judges or juries to go abroad through the land. It is better that respect for law and its administrators be upheld, even in cases of doubtful integrity, than that the whole people should be taught that they should be brought into the shame and disrepute of being thought subordinate to political prejudice. This free result is certain to follow a persistence by the press in the practices of *ex parte* traverse of verdicts and loose accusations against court officers. No verdict was ever rendered, that could not be plausibly misrepresented by adroit fallacy, but no verdict ought ever to receive such handling, and will not from the citizen who has due regard for the safety of his own rights or proper consideration for the rights of his fellow men.

Disabilities.

Whenever amnesty is proposed, some Congressmen have a great deal to say in regard to the duty of proscribing those in the South, by means of continuing political disabilities as at present imposed, in the duty of the government, State and national, to protect the lives and rights of citizens, and it is a fact that this duty has not been thoroughly performed. A thoroughly published murders and outrages, done by political desperadoes out of political malice, is a political malignity that has been unequaled in the South, year after year, since the surrender of Appomattox gave the country nominal peace. It is time steps were taken to put a stop to this unjust state of affairs. We want peace in the South. We want the law so framed and so enforced that no man living will attempt or contemplate to restrain the exercise by any other man, of the rights of free thought, speech and ballot. We want murderers caught and punished, those incendiaries taught useful trades in the penitentiary, and disturbers of public meetings and elections locked close until reformation is thought manifest in them, which prompts them to respect the political rights of their betters.

The continuance of political disabilities does nothing in aid of the enforcement of this state of security and order. Bandaging the head to cure a corn would be surgically more sensible and effective, than that measure is politically good for. It is to prevent the crimes of voting, officially ungodly Democratic villains, by tying their hands and stopping the mouths of a few individuals whose only fault at present is, that they practice a silence and inactivity in such affairs which the responsibility laws prescribe as their duty. These disabled men are not the Ku Klux. Most of them, we honestly believe, would use their whole influence to prevent the very crimes which, we as honestly believe, they now deprecate. Whether they would or not, is, however, a matter of little importance to this nation.

United States government has shown undoubted ability to preserve its political integrity from year to year since the war. It is less strong than its patriot lovers believe it to be, if it is not able also to guarantee the security of life and honest personal rights from ruin by the assaults of private malice.

Make every man in the country a full-fledged citizen. Demand from him the full discharge of the duties of citizenship, and punish him, to the farthest extent of severest law, for any act of violation of those duties. Should outrage and violence be increased by a liberalized system of pardon, or did revivals of manly raise its bloody hand against the generous government, the power to smite and the justice to destroy would not have departed the nation.

The people of the South, as a mass, have every interest of solidness, if they had not a grain of patriotism, in supporting the Federal government. If they would, they could not assimilate the principle of nullification to the Union, for the Union has here to-day a larger constituency whose very existence depends upon the national supremacy, while the supporters of nullification in the past could be advanced by its overthrow. There may be heart-burnings among the disappointed ambitious; there may be cases of repining among those who believe that no change works reform; there have been far too many displays of bitter prejudice and malicious hate shown by those whose blood is wild and whose brains are untutored; but the vast majority of the Southern people are not only reconciled to the facts of defeat, but are most of them rapidly learning that the results of defeat are preferable to anything military would have given them. They can be trusted in the cause and with the privileges of self-government, and if Congress will spend half the time and exert a tithe of the energy to punish actual criminals which it has employed in denouncing abstract crime, the Union will not receive hurt from new rebellion, nor will Southern Republicans be more likely to suffer assassination. While the laws against arson and murder are left unexcented, it is paltry consolation to outraged Republicans to be assured by Congress that the test-oath keeps the villain, guilty of either, out of its nice hall. So long as terrorism and violence are free to deter Republican voters from the polls or mob Republican speakers upon the hustings, it is difficult to see the protecting benefit of political disability to those which provide neither jails for the bully nor rope for the murderer. The supremacy of law, protection of rights and punishment of wrong are what the people want. Test oaths and political restrictions give none of these.

Scoundrels can kill without office and burn without ballots. So men deprived of both may be and are to day orderly, law abiding residents of the South. It is, therefore, miserable logic to advocate the perpetuation of restrictive measures, upon the plea that they prevent crime or promote order. Find better arguments, or wipe them from the statute book.

The Mail on the Morse Trial.

Tuesday's *Mail* contained a wicked perversion of the facts of the Morse-Thomas homicide, and a weak attempt at an argument to indnce its readers to believe that the trial was partial and the verdict of acquittal unwarranted. The word "slayster" occurs in the article, applied to the solicitor of Mobile county, and as if to show that the writer knows what a "slayster" is, he produces one of the most infamous pieces of slaystering that has recently disgraced the Ku Klux of stamp, falsehood and vituperation.

Judge Morse was fairly tried by a jury of his fellow citizens. Testimony was abundantly procured from among those who were politically interested in obtaining the conviction of the accused. For the first to the last sentence of that testimony there is not a single expression which fails to criminate the proof that Joshua Morse was insulted in his act.

The *Mail* says "Morse bore malice towards Thomas." Every witness, examined to this point, swore positively that Morse had expressed kindly feelings towards Thomas; had tried to effect a personal reconciliation, and had told an individual who mentioned a resort to arms for the chastisement of Thomas, that he did not want to injure the latter, because he had a large and helpless family dependent upon him. Thomas uniformly refused those offers of friendship and made the most malignant remarks in the columns of his paper. Morse bore the abuse patiently.

The *Mail*'s assertion, that "Morse armed himself on purpose to kill Thomas," is without a shadow of foundation in the sworn facts. The charge of conspiracy is the suggestion of a cowardly heart and elastic conscience. The *Mail*'s own statement of pretended fact shows this. It says "there is no doubt that Gilmore and Thomas, Gilmore is one of the three persons whom the *Mail* joins in conspiracy, Armfield and Morse being the other two. Gilmore was in company when the affray took place. Thomas saw all three and he knew, we suppose, that they were friends. Morse had no concealed weapons but was openly carrying a double-barrelled shot-gun. Now, if Thomas had believed what the *Mail* asserts, that there was malice towards him in Morse's heart, and that there was a conspiracy against his life between Morse and his two friends, is it in the least probable that he would have spurned the flight upon Gilmore individually? Yet Slater's testimony proves that Thomas did begin the quarrel, by a provoking insult, doubtless, directed to all three of the Morse party, but to which only Gilmore replied. He had insulted Morse previously, and Morse had borne with it rather than hurt him. This is expected again, and again probably his forbearance would have passed unnoticed but for the pistol in his pocket. To identify the particular person of the three who drew that pistol, since there is no positive evidence. According to Slater's testimony, Gilmore did the talking, but Slater may have been in regard to this, as he was one hundred yards at least distant from the scene of the shooting. The strong presumption is that Thomas fired at Morse and not at Gilmore at all. This probability would be greatly increased by accepting the correctness of the *Mail*'s charge of previous conspiracy. If there was conspiracy, Gilmore would not have been considered enough to assault any man, himself being unarmed. If armed, it is beyond the possibility of conception that he would have stood quietly exposed to Thomas's aim, without an effort to do some shooting on his own book. But he did not shoot, nor does it even appear that he displayed his weapon. There is but one reasonable conclusion. Thomas shot first at Joshua Morse, and the latter used his shotgun effectually in his own defence.

That Thomas said, about the time of firing his pistol, that "he meant killing Josh Morse," makes this presumption almost a certainty.

In reference to the manner of Thomas's procurement of a pistol, the *Mail* would have its readers believe that it was simply an "indifferent precaution," and that he hardly knew whether the weapon he took with him was a pistol or barrel. Meadows, the witness from whom Thomas got the pistol, swore that Thomas asked him if it was a good one, and that he, Meadows, replied, "*If you don't want to kill a man*, with it, don't point it at him."

This assertion by the present testimony from its plain meaning to the injury of a fellow citizen, and to torture the processes of a civil court to political purposes, deserves the rebuke and condemnation of every good man. The affray which resulted in the death of Thomas we would be glad to know was the last of the wretched brawls, bred of political malignity, which bring upon Alabama contempt and censure. So far as it is concerned, it is a disgraceful security-of-life case of fanaticism. Gilmore is one of the three persons whom the *Mail* joins in conspiracy, Armfield and Morse being the other two. The Democratic party of Gilmore replied. He had insulted Morse previously, and Morse had borne with it rather than hurt him. This is expected again, and again probably his forbearance would have passed unnoticed but for the pistol in his pocket. To identify the particular person of the three who drew that pistol, since there is no positive evidence. According to Slater's testimony, Gilmore did the talking, but Slater may have been in regard to this, as he was one hundred yards at least distant from the scene of the shooting. The strong presumption is that Thomas fired at Morse and not at Gilmore at all. This probability would be greatly increased by accepting the correctness of the *Mail*'s charge of previous conspiracy. If there was conspiracy, Gilmore would not have been considered enough to assault any man, himself being unarmed. If armed, it is beyond the possibility of conception that he would have stood quietly exposed to Thomas's aim, without an effort to do some shooting on his own book. But he did not shoot, nor does it even appear that he displayed his weapon. There is but one reasonable conclusion. Thomas shot first at Joshua Morse, and the latter used his shotgun effectually in his own defence.

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Weekly State Journal.

Dealing with the Public Debt.

John Stuart Mill, whose authority on matters of political economy is at least as high as that of any man living, has given his views as to the best method of dealing with a national debt, as follows:

"In a country advancing in wealth, whose increasing revenue gives it the power of ridding itself from time to time of the most inconvenient portions of its taxation, I conceive that the increase of revenue should rather be dispensed by taking off taxes, than by liquidating debt, as long as any very objectionable impposts remain. In the present state of England, therefore, I hold it to be a good policy in the government, when it has a surplus of an apparently permanent character, to take off taxes, provided these are rightly selected. Even when no taxes remain but such as are not unfit to form part of a permanent system, it is wise to continue the same policy by experimental reductions of these taxes until the point is discerned at which a given amount of revenue can be raised with the smallest pressure on the contributors. After this, such surplus revenue as might arise from any further increase of the produce of the taxes should not, I conceive, be remitted, but applied to the redemption of debt."

The truth contained incidentally in the first five lines of this extract, though a very obvious one, seems to be overlooked by some of our public men. They see that our revenues this year exceed those of the last and the preceding years, and then they say that as a large number of failures are reported, and as they fail to see cause to the contrary, that business is prosperous as ever and that the taxes ought to be kept as they are. They thus forget that ours is a growing country—in the words of Mr. Mill, "a country advancing in wealth," Increase of revenues is here the normal condition; when they are anything near stationary it is a sign that business is suffering and really retrograding. Our national taxes, in one shape and another, have been materially reduced in several items, but yet the revenue keep rolling in a large surplus. Why, then, should not the reduction go on at the present time, since especially we have, in the income tax, a striking instance of what Mr. Mill calls "very objectionable imposts?"

Although Mr. Mill has England in view in the extract we have quoted above, its reasoning throughout applies still more strongly to the United States. Our population is increasing much more rapidly than that of Great Britain, and also our wealth; besides, it is settled here that the national debt is to be paid, while in England the understanding is to the contrary. The national honor is no longer in jeopardy, our national credit are entirely content with the situation, and it is, therefore, the privilege of the Government, in its dealing with the debt, to consult the interests and comfort of the people the prime consideration. And when it so happens that taxation can be reduced at the same time that the debt is being actually wiped out at a reasonable and satisfactory rate, how deep pleasure used by Mr. Mill in favor of reduction becomes doubly strong. Less taxation means more business, more production, more consumption, better and more generally diffused profits; thus causing in turn the revenues to come up again, so that the Government does not lose, though the people gain. Even in England, Mr. Lowe follows this system, and finds his account in it. The people here demanded its enforcement, and our legislators will do well to heed their voice before it is uttered in more imperative tones at the ballot box.—*Boston Journal.*

Literary Statesmen in England.

It has often been noticed as a remarkable fact that so many of the most eminent British statesmen are also distinguished as literary authors. It is a fact in the pre sent, quite as much as in any former generation. Lord Derby, who has lately died, published only a few years ago, a translation of the Iliad of Homer that has been circulated over the English world among all persons of classical taste and scholarship. Lord Russell is the author of a great many of works, many of them relating to the political events of his own times; but he has also published at least two that belong to literature, the "Memorials of Charles James Fox," and the "Memoirs of Thomas Moore," the poet, who was his friend in early life. The Duke of Argyle is one of the clearest and soundest of British thinkers and writers. He has written much on ecclesiastical and historical questions relating to Scotland, but the works by which he is best known as an author, are his "Reign of Law," and his remarkable treatise on "Primeval Man," both of them valuable contributions to that department of English literature which borders on philosophy and science, and of which so many of the ablest minds of the age are now engaged. Mr. Gladstone, the present premier, is one of the foremost scholars of his time, and also one of the most eminent of English writers. He is a voluminous author of works relating to history, the church, classical literature and university education, besides having been a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly Review.*

Not to mention others, some of them scarcely less celebrated than those, public attention is just now specially drawn to Mr. Disraeli by the appearance of his new novel of "Lothair." Mr. Disraeli is now the acknowledged head of literary party, and should that party return to power during his life, he will undoubtedly be Prime Minister of the Queen. He is in his sixty-fifth year, having been born in December, 1805. He had no university education, as English statesmen almost universally have, but it was in literature that he won his earliest distinction. He had written a series of popular novels before he was elected to the House of Commons, but his reputation as a novelist, however it may have helped him with his constituents, made him practical body naturally unwilling to listen to his first speech. He was compelled to sit down before it was finished, amidst the jeers and ridicule of the House. His public career began in 1837, and though he has been largely engaged in politics ever since, he has scarcely ramified the labors of authorship. He has continued to write novels, biographies, political disquisitions, and in 1846 he even published his early showing in literature, as in politics, a marvelous fertility of resources and a versatility of genius rarely surpassed among his distinguished contemporaries.

Lord Derby was a year or two older than he published his translation of the Iliad. That translation was considered a literary marvel for one whose official life had been absorbed in the cares and labors of statesmanship. It was unquestionably a proof of scholarship and industry, such as few men, even in England, could have found in some of its professions. But the production of a masterpiece of translation which is read wherever the English language is spoken, is a work of permanent achievement. It shows that in Mr. Disraeli's other powers of passion and imagination, of vivacity of conception and of versatility of style, he is not unfitted by his political training for literary success. It should be remembered that the leaders of social science and many of those who have done most to mould the current of a political age, are found among the leaders of the British aristocracy so far higher ranks. It should be in chapters heretofore and hereafter to be devoted to many of the leading characters are de-

signed to represent well known men of the time. Among these the two most likely to be generally noticed are Archbishop Manning and Professor Goldwin Smith, for neither or whom Mr. Disraeli appears to have any remarkable liking.

But it is not of the merits of this novel that we intended to write, but only of the interesting fact that it is the work which a British statesman has produced at the age of sixty-five, and in the midst of the fullest activities and violent struggles that belong to the leader of one of the great parties in English politics. It naturally suggests inquiry how is it that men engaged in public affairs in England not only keep up their literary station and their scholarship, but also retain their imagination, their vivacity and their sprightliness in composition to so late periods in life.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

Working and Thinking.

Laborious study and diligent observation of the world are both indispensable to the attainment of eminence. By the former we make ourselves masters of all that is known in science and history; by the latter we attain a knowledge of man at large, and particularly the character and abilities of our own countrymen. Franklin was a fine model of a practical philosopher, as contradistinguished from a visionary theorist, such as men of great learning are apt to be. He was great in the greatest of all good qualities—sound, strong common sense. We cannot all be Franklins, it is true; but, by imitating his mental habits and unwearied industry, we may reach an eminence that we should never otherwise attain. Nor would he have been the Franklin that he was if he had permitted himself to be discouraged by the reflection that all cannot be Newtons. In these days there are constant efforts to separate working and thinking. We set aside one class of men, and to them we say, your department is all hands, you must do the thinking; to another class, your business is to hew wood, manipulate iron, carry the hod, and draw water, but the active employment of your brains is unnecessary. In short, we want some men to be always thinking, and others to be always working, and we call the former gentlemen, and the latter operatives. The gentlemen workmen ought often to be thinking, and the thinkers often to be working, while both should be gentlemen in the best sense. In society we find too many morbid thinkers and miserable workers. It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made pleasant. There should be less pride felt in peculiarity of employment, and more in excellence of achievement. There is no employment, or occupation, which cannot be improved in some manner or other by the exercise of thought. The simplification of complicated operation, the reduction of manual labor, improvements in finish and beauty of appearance, the maximum of effect with a minimum of material, are all subjects for thought, with both theorist and practitioner. And be it observed that all contrivances, whether in stone, wood, iron or brass, is excellent and attractive in design, proportion and operation, just so far as thought and a knowledge of the exact sciences have been exercised. Want, for instance, has been the means of bringing the printing press to such perfection, but years of thought—deep, long, comprehensive, powerful thought. Hour after hour, week after week, has been passed in studying out some particular movement for some special object. Experiment after experiment by intelligent mechanics has been tried, until the printing press has assumed mathematical exactness, and is to-day a monument of thought and skill. If a boy wishes some of our best engineers and mechanicians have been men of limited means and education—men whom the world would never have known except for what they have accomplished. Whence their success? We trace it back to their habit of persistent thinking. We are in the habit of pointing to such men as Newton, Galileo, Herschel, Franklin, Watt, and the two Stephensons, as men who have made grand discoveries and contributed great things to science, but in their biographies we read of their studious habits, and of their consuming love for mind-work, while with indomitable perseverance they thought out their problems, and sought for truth until they found it, thus proving the nobility of their minds. In the constructive arts at the present day, we find that thought and study must not be confined solely to the studio or the drafting room, if we wish for beauty, harmony, and solidity of construction. Our mechanics must cultivate habits of thought, for the hand that is guided by the greatest intelligence will work under the best advantages and obtain the highest results. They must be constantly on the alert for improvement in the manufacture of the various materials, and strive each day to advance in mechanical skill, for each day has its lesson in the workshop. Good habits, steady application, fine workmanship, combined with thought concentrated on the work, make men not only very valuable to their employers, but will assuredly elevate them socially, permit them to be ranked with the most useful handicrafts of the age. And, again, their energy of body and mind will be imparted to others, and influence them so strong characters always do, flowing into theirs, and bringing out their very best powers.—*Exchange.*

The Visit of "Red Cloud" to his "Great Father."

It is now as good as settled that Red Cloud, the most formidable of the Sioux chiefs, as he has hitherto proved the most implacable when brought in contact with white men, will make a journey to Washington, accompanied by a delegation of his warriors, for the purpose of having a "big talk" with his "Great Father," as he affectionately(?) styles President Grant, and perhaps with a view to make himself personally cognizant of the much vaunted power of the white man. He has heard the grandiloquent speeches and boasts of government commissioners frequently, and in view of the too common exaggeration of speech of his white neighbors it is not strange should Red Cloud have doubts of their literal exactness, and therefore become possessed of a desire to test them by personal observation.

The action of the Government in yielding to this laudable curiosity seems to be entirely commendable and full of hopeful promise. If the leading warrior of the most powerful Indian tribe within the limits of the United States can be made to see, while few of the wild, untamed Indians of the plains can be induced to believe, that the power of the Government he has so often defied, if once exerted, could crush him and his tribe out of existence as easily as he could trample out the life of a worm, then much good will have been accomplished. Even an Indian is not disposed to prosecute a hopeless warfare, and once convinced that as to fighting against the inevitable, he will gladly bury the hatchet and accept the best terms attainable. Let Red Cloud visit his Great Father. Let him be shown the strength of the Government, and likewise its leniency, and the result may be far more efficacious than Quaker speeches in my. rifle pits or mismanagements and the terrible atrocities inseparable from the savage mode of warfare.

It is yet an open question of first importance to the health and safety of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to the Northern settlements to be founded along its route, whether the Sioux are to be our friends or enemies. If the latter, it will be a long time before the road can be built, and the settlements established with any degree of safety. If the former, the road will be built in a few years, and the settlements will spring up as if by magic. Let Red Cloud visit his Great Father. Let him be shown the strength of the Government, and likewise its leniency, and the result may be far more efficacious than Quaker speeches in my. rifle pits or mismanagements and the terrible atrocities inseparable from the savage mode of warfare.

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"QUI FACIAT NON QUÆRITUR."

DR. LAWRENCE'S
Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract of

KOSKOO!

THE GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

30 Quack Medicines—Formula Around the Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D.,
ORGANIC CHEMIST,
Laboratory and Office No. 8 Main-st., Norfolk, Va.

KOSKOO!

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD, RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing

Scrofula, Syphilis, Dyspepsia,

LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, MERCURIAL DISEASES OF KIDNEYS & BLADDER, And all Diseases Caused by

A Bad State of the Blood,

Or a Diseased Condition of the Liver, Kidneys, Nervous System, &c.

It thoroughly Eradicates every kind of Humor from the Blood, and thereby suddenness and to a healthy condition.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

No Medicine has attained such a Great Reputation as this justly Celebrated Compound.

APPROVED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

KOSKOO

Endorsed and Recommended by the Presidents of the Faculty of the K. Medical College of the City of New York.

Clarence B. S. Newton, M. D.,
Professor and President of the Faculty, late "Professor Theory and Practice" of Medicine, Cincinnati, &c.

One of the most eminent medical men of this age—well known as the as low of the following standard medical works: "Newton's "Practice of Medicine," "Diseases of Children," "Newton's Hygene Surgery," &c., in December number of American Medical Review—page 778, says:

"Among the more recent efforts to introduce popularly, some of the new remedies, we notice a new preparation compounded by A. J. Lawrence, M. D., of Norfolk, Va., which is introduced to the profession and the public in most decided quantity. We recently examined his Laboratory, and became fully satisfied that all his work is done in the best manner, by the most approved processes, and from the best materials, giving as a result a medicine meeting the confidence of the physicians and the public."

Koskoo

Cures Scrofula in its Worst Forms.

From A. W. MILLS, a prominent and well known merchant of Norfolk, Va.:

No. 11 Main-street, Norfolk, Va.
September 15, 1869.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear sir: Your KOSKOO has worked wonders in my family. My daughter has been a sufferer from scrofula since childhood. She had thirty-one running sores from her ankle, several from her arm, besides having ulcers in several parts of her body. Whilst in this condition she commenced taking your Koskoo—it acted like a charm on her, under its use the ulcers gradually healed, and her general health greatly improved. It certainly saved her much suffering, and perhaps her life. I regard Koskoo a specific for all scrofulous affections. Your Koskoo has cured my wife of a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and she is now in better health than she has been in five years.

With the highest regards,
I am gratefully yours, &c.
A. W. MILLS.

Koskoo is endorsed by the best physicians everywhere. Read the following from Dr. Tillery, a successful practitioner of many years' standing in the Old North State:

ROCKY MOUNT, Edgecombe Co.,
September 10, 1869.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I have used your Concentrated Fluid Extract of Koskoo in my practice wi h the happiest results. I find it to be a powerful Liver Regulator, Blood Purifier, and Nervous Tonic. In all diseases of the Liver, Scrofulous, Syphilitic and Skin Affections it is a remedy of great value. In fact, in almost every variety of Chronic Diseases in my practice I find it to be a success. I meet with the success which you deserve as a manufacturer of valuable medicines. I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,
R. C. TILLERY, M. D.

KOSKOO

Cures Chronic Rheumatism.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 7, 1869.
DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I have received so much benefit from your wonderful Koskoo that I feel it my duty to inform you of the fact, that others may be benefited by it without benefit. I b lieve, in all sincerity, that your Koskoo is an INVALUABLE remedy for the disease from which he has suffered, and, so far as I can learn, has never failed, of late, to only know the immen e amount of suffering that he has undergone, then you could appreciate the value of such a remedy as Koskoo-THAT SURELY CURES. The great amount of good it is now doing among us is inestimable.

With much gratitude,
I am respectfully yours, &c.
Mrs. M. E. A. SKELTON.

Read the following from Mr. Womble, a prominent Hardware merchant of this city:

No. 15 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.,
September 15, 1869.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: To the large number of testimonials which you offer of the great efficacy of your Koskoo, I take pleasure in adding my own. I was afflicted with Dyspepsia in its worst form, for years, the following bottles of Koskoo restored me to health.

Yours truly,
J. C. WOMBLE.

From Rev. W. H. Christian. Pastor of Dinwiddie Street Methodist Church.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Oct. 26, 1869.
This is to certify that I have Dr. Lawrence's Koskoo in my family, and find it a most excellent medicine for the blood and nerves. I have used his Koskoo with advantage to myself, and have adopted its use in my family in cases of nervous debility and depression.

W. H. CHRISTIAN

FROM Dr. LLOYD, A PHYSICIAN OF LARGE PRACTICE:

Great Bridge, Va., Oct. 8, 1869.
Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I cheerfully endorse your Koskoo as being a most valuable preparation. Upon examination of the formula, I find each ingredient highly existed by our best and most progressive Medical Investigators. I have tested its effects in my own practice, and have found it to be a most valuable tonic. In my opinion, it is the best compound of the kind ever offered before the public. Having by far all the curative principals of sarsaparilla, &c., ever invented. It is a decided Nerve Tonic, and invigorator of the animal forces, aiding digestion and assimilation, and thereby producing healthy blood, which should be the basis of treatment in all chronic diseases. Hoping you will reap the reward you deserve from the public as a benefactor,

I am, sir, truly yours,
CHARLES LLOYD, M. D.

After reading the above high recommendations, I would cannot reasonably hesitate to give the KOSKOO a trial.

FOR ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS, From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants, &c., see KOSKOO ALMANAC for this year.

Price—$1 per Bottle.

For sale by the Principal Druggists in the United States and British American Provinces.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—EVERYBODY CAN GET RICH. Arbitrio sanitatis nec and stapis. Agents wanted in every town. Five applicants secure position. Address Hughes & Hughes, 32 High Street, Rochester, N. Y.

PARMO CORING AND SLAUING MACHINE. Four turns to an apple. Sold at Stowe D. H. Watermore, Manchester, Vermont. Mass.

Montvale Springs, 1870.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, situated in Blount county, East Tenn., will be open for the receptions of visitors on the first of June.

The marked benefit it confers in eradicating the use of those waters in functional derangements of the

Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, and in cases of Dyspepsia, has given it their Medicinal Properties.

The buildings at Montvale have been repaired, refurnished, enlarged, and everything put in good order. All the accessories for enjoyment and recreation at the best mountain places will be found here. The facilities for reaching Montvale this season are unsurpassed by the extension of the road of the Carolina Railroad, and regular trainsare running to Maryville, whence passengers are conveyed in coaches to the Springs, nine miles distant.

Rates of Board.

Per Day, $2 25; per week, 14 00; per month, 60 00

Apply for pamphlets containing analysis of the waters, and descriptions of waters, &c.

JOSEPH L. KING, Knoxville, Tenn.

YOUR ATTENTION
is COMDIALLY INVITED to the
Hendersonville County, Kentucky Land Sale!

GRAND PRIZE SCHEME

Is strictly, CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky, and endorsed and recommended by every leading official in the State, and of over 100 her most prominent citizens. The splendid scheme and

511 Prizes, $314,320!

Comprising ONE THOUSAND CASH GIFTS in actual gold, ranging in amounts from

Capital Prize $150,000!

Also about $200,000 in GREENBACKS, being the entire rest money of the property for the years 1869 and 1870, which will be distributed in the winners of the Gold Cash prizes commencing.

Tickets Five Dollars.

The drawing will positively take place JULY 4th, 1870, at the BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE LOUISVILLE, KY. Hundreds of our best citizens, have the privilege of witnessing the drawings and endorsement of this magnificent enterprise.

Every dollar invested by ticket holders, is held in trust by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, until the drawing takes place and prizes are distributed.

Drawings of the property for last 14 years has averaged $30,000 a year.

In order to have your tickets properly registered, buy at once of your nearest cash agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. Money Order, or Registered Letter, to either of the following financial agents, and they will furnish full descriptive circulars:

R. H. LEE,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Henderson Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER,
Commercial Bank, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN CRAWFORD,
President Bank Hendersville, Ky.
JAMES L. DALLAM
Commercial Bank, Padcah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS,
Cashier Bank, & Dept'y Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TILLEY,
Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
SEYMOUTH, DILON & CO., Evansville, Ind.
Good Club Agents wanted everywhere.

For Farm Water Supply, Gardens, Fire Protection, this celebrated Pump is the most satisfactory, durable and reliable ever offered to the good old-fashioned Wooden Pump, and cost less than half the price of Iron Pumps. Simple construction, and quick to put up and keep it in repair.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE.
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AGENTS WANTED—$100 to $300 per Month—Chromos, School Teachers, Smart Young Men and Ladies wanted to Canvass for the New Book.

OUR FATHER'S HOUSE;
or, the Unwritten Word.

By DANIEL MARCH, author of the popular "Night and Morning." This matter in thought and language is unsurpassed by any book ever published. It is startling in its announcements, flowing, highly finished. Waving palms, Bathing clouds, Beautiful Sea, Sacred mountains, Delightful rivers, Mighty ocean, Thundering voices, Shining harems and vast heavens are among the 200 splendid engravings. Price $3 50. Send for circulars and see our extra terms. Address, HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. Or, Chicago, Ill.

SOLOMONS' BITTERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. to me handed in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against James Medelen, and in favor of Samuel I. Bolling, administrator of John Bolling, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

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

The S. ½ of the S. ½ of the ne ¼ of section 29, township 15, range 17, containing 80 acres; also, a strip of land off of the north side of section 28, township 15, range 17, commencing at the ne corner o the se ¼ of the ne ¼ of the above named section; thence running 80 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to the beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less; making containing 80 40-100 acres, and in all 160 40-100, more or less.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

my6-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against James Medelen, and in favor of Samuel I. Bolling, administrator of John Bolling, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

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

The S. ½ of the S. ½ of the sw ¼ of section 29, township 15, range 17, containing 80 acres; also, a strip of land off of the north side of section 28, township 15, range 17, commencing at the ne corner o the se ¼ of the ne ¼ of the above named section; thence running 80 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to the beginning, containing 80 40-100 acres, and in all 160 40-100, more or less.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

my6-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against James Medelen, and in favor of George W. Gleason, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

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

The S. ½ of the S. ½ of the sw ¼ of section 29, township 15, range 17, containing 80 acres; also, a strip of land off of the north side of section 28, township 15, range 17, commencing at the ne corner o the se ¼ of the ne ¼ of the above named section; thence running 80 chains; thence east 10 chains; thence 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to the beginning, containing 80 40-100 acres, and in all 160 40-100, more or less.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

my6-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Mrs. Eliza Allen and in favor of G. W. Grant, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit:

Mrs. Eliza Allen's life time interest in lots 67 and 68, in Court street, Clayton Flat, in the city of Montgomery, Ala.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

my6-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the Circuit Court, I Montgomery county, against Edwin H. Harris, and in favor of John W. Cowles, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

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

Lots 1, 2, and 4, ¼ of 3, in square 19, Hazrick's addition to the city of Montgomery, and known as the property of Edwin H. Harris.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

my6-wds

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the City Court, I Montgomery county, against James Orr and in favor of George W. Thomas, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

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

The ne ¼ of section 1, township 13, range 20, and s ½ of section 5, township 13, range 20, sw ¼ of sw ¼, and ne ¼ of nw ¼, sw ¼ of se ¼ and sw ¼ of ne ¼ of se ¼, section 11, township 13, range 20; containing 280 acres, more or less, and known as the property of James Orrs.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

my7-2w

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the City Court, I Montgomery county, against Zach Cantrell and in favor of the State of Alabama, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in June, 1870,

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

One Lot, Store House and Fixtures, One Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, One Truck, two Chairs, one Table

And Two Desks, three pair of Pants and other articles of wearing apparel.

Seized and levied on in the Montgomery Loan Association Office.

Terms of sale, cash.

ROBERT BARBER, Adm'r with will annexed of James D. Randolph, dec'd.

my7-wds

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the estate of Mrs. Mary Bowden, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, have been granted to the undersigned on the 19th day of April, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

CLARENCE WIGGINSWORTH, Adm'r of Estate of Margaret Bowden, Deceased

may14-dw

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to me by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 19th day of April, 1870, upon the estate of Sterling Lanier, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

MARY F. LANIER,
Administratrix of the estate of Sterling Lanier, deceased.

apr23-dw

Executrix Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Mary Bowden, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, deceased, have been granted to me on the 4th day of April, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Alabama. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

MARY F. LANIER,
Executrix of the estate of Mary Bowden, deceased.

apr23-dw

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 14, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Francis A. Dowdell, formerly of Montgomery county, Alabama, George L. Downing, by their attorneys Rhea, Gregon & Chenault, have moved the court, to proceed and state the account of William M. Baldwin, as guardian of the said Frances A. Killen in the county. And it appearing to the court that the said George L. Downing, as executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Dowdell, deceased, from this court upon the application of the said George L. Downing, as executor as aforesaid, was granted letters testamentary on the estate of the said Mary Ann Dowdell, deceased, and that on the 15th day of April, 1870, the application of the said George L. Downing, as executor as aforesaid, was duly continued, and the said William M. Baldwin, guardian as aforesaid, was ordered to be and appear in this court on the 16th day of May, 1870, to make an final settlement with said guardian, which citation was served upon him personally by the sheriff of Montgomery county on the 20th day of April, 1870, and the said William M. Baldwin having failed to attend, without showing sufficient cause therefor, the court now proceeds to state said account against him from the souvenirs in the vouchers filed in said cause, and no exception or objection having been given for the information, interposed, and no objection of all parties interested in said settlement.

It is further ordered that the 20th day of June, 1870, be appointed a day for the hearing of the said 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 16th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for 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 16th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may14-dw

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 14, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came M. W. Thompson, guardian of Mary Ann Dowdell, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said ward's 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 20th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for 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 20th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may14-dw

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 14, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Joseph Howard, guardian of the estate of Lottie Bell, a minor, 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 16th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for 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 16th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may14-dw

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 30, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS DAY came George B. Holmes, executor of the estate of Wm. Holmes, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his three several accounts and vouchers, showing the amounts of money expended for the use and benefit of George B. Holmes, Mrs. Mary W. Street, and Florence B. Selby, minor heirs at law and distributees 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 23d day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of the application and settlement of said estate, 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 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 23d day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said accounts should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may2-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 2, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

IN the matter of the estate of Elijah Long, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, it appearing to the court that the 2d day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of the application of Mary Long, widow of said deceased, for her year's support out of said estate, which are examined and passed on and ordered to be recorded.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 16th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of the 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 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 16th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may2-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 2, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS DAY came Lucy A. Gaine, now Lucy A. Sims, wife of Allen Sims, and Allen Sims, in right of his wife, who is administratrix of the estate of Wm. Gaine, dec'd, 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 and decreed by the court that the 16th day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for 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 16th day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may2-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 2, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Frances C. Waugh, administratrix, and James L. Waugh, distributee of Frances C. Waugh,) administrate cr, to right of his wife, of the estate of John Bowdry, deceased, 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 and decreed by the court that the 23d day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of the 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 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 23d day of May, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may2-3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, April 30, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS DAY came Mary Bowden, administratrix of the estate of Wm. McMillan, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, approved and passed on the for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 16th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of the 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 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 16th day of June, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may1-w3

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 1, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS DAY came Mary Bowden, administratrix of the estate of Wm. McMillan, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said estate, which are examined, approved and passed on the for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 16th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of the 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 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 16th day of June, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate,
Montgomery county.

may1-w3

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term contin

JUNE

Alabama State Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870. NO. 21.

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The Fenian Raid.

Last week a thousand or so of impulsively patriotic Irish Americans suffered themselves to be led to an attack upon British authority in Canada. They moved on the 24th, and telegrams of the 29th inform the public that this last raid for Erin's freedom has come to grief. O'Neill, who calls himself general, is under arrest with a whole skin and probably plenty of money in his pocket, while the humble but misguided men who took arms in support of O'Neill's rash project have shed their blood, lost their time and received hopeless defeat. Ireland has not been benefitted in the least, and England has been furnished an additional pretext for harsh legislation in regard to Irishmen.

Granting that Ireland's independence is desirable, is it possible that any individual, who has the ability to devise and conduct measures to effect her liberation, supposes that that end is to be gained by making ill-considered assaults upon the Canadian provinces of Great Britain? Canada's condition does not and can not affect the condition of Ireland. If the Fenians had undisturbed possession and sway of Canada, not an inch of progress would have been made thereby towards the national independence of Ireland, and if the subjugation of the Dominion is an essential step in the procurement of Irish liberty, the utter failure of last week's emeute affords little argument for hope of ultimate success.

If England is desirous to maintain her present sovereignty over Ireland, every one acquainted with her character knows that she will use all the means at her command necessary for the purpose. The laws passed with reference to Ireland by the last Parliament show no inclination to permit a voluntary severance of the present relations between England and Ireland. This leaves to the people of the latter country a choice between two methods for alleviating whatever wrongs they endure by subjection. First abandoning the scheme of independence and agreeing upon a system of reform which will be beneficial and acceptable to the majority of Irishmen, they should send the ablest and wisest of their countrymen to represent their wishes and press their claims in Parliament. It is probable that England would not long refuse to grant any changes in law, properly and peacefully sought, which would evidently promise an increase of quiet and happiness in Ireland. Should reforms be made of this character, there remains no special argument in favor of separate nationality.

On the contrary, if British rule is unbearably tyrannous in Ireland and there is no likelihood of its legislative mitigation, then Irishmen must prepare for another style of warfare than O'Niell raids, if they really determine to be free by fight. The whole power of the British government, not otherwise employed, will be used to maintain British supremacy in Ireland, and against this power Irishmen themselves ought well to know by this time unorganized and unprovided mobs will not avail. Silly as all their mob attempts are, the silliest of them are those directed against Canada from the United States. Not only do the ardent Irishmen have to meet British troops in front, but array against their rear the whole power of the United States government. It is to be hoped that the disastrous raid of last week is the final folly of this sort which Irishmen, who really love their country and desire her best interests to be promoted, will be guilty of.

Judge Black's Essay.

We have read the essay of the Hon Jere S. Black, reviewing and controverting the article published by Hon. Henry Wilson, in the February *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Wilson's paper embraced an eulogy upon the late Edwin M. Stanton and an attack upon President Buchanan and several members of his cabinet. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, was Mr. Buchanan's first Attorney General, and was succeeded in that office by Mr. Stanton. The gist of Mr. Wilson's paper was tantamount to a charge, that Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet were cognizant of and sympathetic with the secession movement of the Southern States, and that they would have jointly exerted their authority and influence to promote the success of the contemplated rebellion, had not Mr. Stanton opportunely succeeded Black in the Attorney Generalship, and secretly worked to thwart their plans.

Judge Black, in the June *Galaxy*, flatly denies the alleged complicity of Mr. Buchanan with secession, and defends the personal character and official transactions of every member of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet, except those of John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

There is, of course, room for difference of opinion in regard to the political principles incidentally argued by Judge Black, and careful research would probably show that he had not always stated facts fully and fairly, but there can be no denial that skill, ability and ardent affection for his former associates characterize every line of the production. We agree entirely with a contemporary in saying "that it is mighty interesting reading," and should Mr. Wilson feel it necessary to reply, he will need to be careful of his data and his logic.

We commend this paper to leading Southern Democrats, that they may learn from the lips of this gigantic legal intellect of the Northern wing of their party that there is no division of sentiment in that section in regard to the treasonable character of secession. Judge Black, be it remembered, denied the existence of any right in the federal government to make "aggressive war" upon a State, but he very distinctly implies in his present argument that the individuals, jointly and severally, who participated in the passage of ordinances of secession or in any of the movements civil or military, made in the interests of disunion, were treasonably criminal. He insists that it was the duty and intention of Mr. Buchanan to use the whole power of the government to enforce the execution of the federal law, to hold the public property, to assert the federal supremacy and to punish as traitors those who obstructed the law, seized the property or opposed the sovereignty of the nation.

The difference between his own and Republican views in regard to these matters is not contingent upon principle, but upon fact. The Republicans of the North felt that the secession movement was one which would compel the support, though it might fail to gain the approval, of the combined South, while Mr. Black affects even yet to believe, what the very children of 1860 knew to be false, that "nine-tenths" of the people of this section were available in behalf of the support of the Union and its laws. Beauregard's shot at Sumter, the first overt act of hostility, and it was the act of the South, was the knell of active Union sentiment this side of the Potomac. The Republican administration which accepted that act as a challenge to battle, for the preservation of the national integrity, truly interpreted its meaning. The intensity and obstinate perseverance with which the South followed up the struggle, [illegible] provoked, never once offering to accept a less reward than absolute independence for the cessation of hostilities, is sufficient answer to Judge Black's dictum that secession could have been peaceably estopped, and also a complete vindication of the policy of the party who wished to preserve the national life.

If this gigantic intellect is honest in his opinion that States have no right to resist the lawful exertion of the national will, or to abrogate their national relations; if he honestly holds that secession was treason and secessionists traitors, all of which his ably written argument implies, it is incomprehensible how he can withhold his pen from glowing eulogy of the party, which has pardoned crime without mulct and asserted the authority of conquest without shedding of blood.

More Rebellion.

Conservatism is for States Rights under the old Constitution. * * * No Radical, as long as he holds up the 14th and 15th Amendments, can ever align himself with the *Mail*. He belongs to the other army and must depend upon his "contrabands."—*Mail*.

This is nearest an explicit declaration of the revolutionary designs of Democracy we have been favored with since the "null and void" dogma of the New York convention was squelched The "old constitution," which the *Mail* is for, and under which its party is to reassert State Rights, we suppose from the fact that it begins its protest against the amendments with XIVth, is that instrument as it stood after the adoption of the XIIIth Amendment, abolishing slavery. The XIVth Amendment repudiates the rebel war debt, guarantees the payment of the United States obligations, defines federal citizenship and excepts certain classes from its enjoyment. The XVth Amendment prohibits a State to deny suffrage to any citizen, on account of race, color or previous condition. The Civil Rights Bill, the Reconstruction Acts and the criminality of secession all depend upon laws passed by Congress since the XIIIth Amendment became a part of the Constitution.

In proposing to resist the XIVth and XVth Amendments and all cognate reconstruction legislation, and to insist upon the doctrine of State Rights under the "old Constitution," as it was understood and interpreted by Democrats previous to those changes, the *Mail* virtually favors a reopening of the secession scheme, payment of the rebel war debt, repudiation of the national obligations, abolition of equality of civil rights among citizens, overthrow of the present Southern State governments and a return to all the proscriptive discriminations which formerly placed the whole political power of this section in the hands of the wealthy and arrogant few. To attempt these changes would be a wilder, madder, bloodier scheme than the war of secession ultimately proved. With the single exception of the disability provision of the XIVth Amendment, the American people, by a large majority, insist that the legislation, organic and statute, which has been enacted since the war, shall not be contravened under pretence of law. If change is made, it will have to be made by armed hostility to federal authority, and what hideous ruin would fall upon the small minority who could be induced to join in the treasonable enterprise, it needs no prophet to foretell. If Democracy in Alabama is what the *Mail* thinks it to be, the people should shun it as a horrid pest which breeds destruction and death.

Northern Sentiment.

The Mobile *Register* tells its readers that "all the Democratic papers in Indiana are full of names of Republicans, who come out against their party, on account of their adoption of the XVth Amendment." This is of a piece with the deception practiced during the canvass by the Democratic press, to mislead the Southern people in regard to the opinion at the North towards General Gaant. Our people were told that many of the Republican leaders had gone back on the candidate of their party. One industrious Democratic statistician prepared a list of 268 prominent Republicans who were going to desert Republicanism, take their followers with them, and everlastingly beat Grant. But they didn't go. Their followers didn't follow. Nor was Grant defeated. Instead of beating him, the Democracy had to explain their own overwhelming defeat after the election was over, by the confession that General Grant had not only polled his full party vote, but had received large support from Democrats who loved and admired him personally. Hostility to the XVth Amendment will send no Northern Republican to the Democratic party. The actual danger is quite opposite, that Northern Republicans, over-confident with respect to the permanent security of the Amendment and its legitimate consequences, may too soon conclude that the time has come when they can safely regulate their political associations by other tests than it involves. The *Register* can do the Republican party North no greater benefit than to make apparent the fact that Southern Democracy has not abandoned its hopes of securing a restoration of the unjust proscriptions of the past, through the defection of Republicans and antipathy of Democrats in that section to the work which reconstruction has thus far done. Whatever changes in the party affiliations of Northern men future issues may make, of one thing the Southern people may rest assured, that there is no desire to attempt or intention to permit the overthow of federal supremacy or the abrogation of equal rights.

Congressional Indecorum.

The Lord knows, and so do the voters of the United States, that many scenes have occurred in late Congresses which were not creditable to the taste or decency of the participants. Courtesy has been almost as sadly discounted at times as the paper of some of our Alabama Democratic bankrupts, and members who should be gentlemen have permitted themselves to do and say things which would better be left, if they must occur at all, to monopoly by Five Point ruffians and Ku-Klux newspapers.

It is aggravatingly amusing, however, to see old-time Southern politicians roll up the whites of their eyes in affected surprise that a United States Congressman should ever be guilty of a breach of the rules of etiquette. In comparison with the conduct of legislative bodies in other civilized countries, that of our Congress has never since its institution been discreditable. Great Britain's parliament and the French corps legislatif have furnished more frequent and more disgusting violations of the rules of gentlemanly intercourse. Comparing the different periods of our national legislation, the Republican Congresses, since the war commenced, have fewer sins of rowdyism and vituperation to answer for than those of the "good old days" of Democratic *ante bellum* ascendency. Commencing with the eventful period of 1803 and coming smack down to 1860, scarcely a session of Congress can be cited which does not present some outrageous violation of propriety, decorum and even decency. Jefferson, Randolph, Clay, Benton, and many others of the brightest lights of both the ancient parties in the South, were not proverbially choice of the words, or eminently considerate of the manner in which they assailed political opponents. These displays of legislative blackguardism are in no case commendable, but we would suggest to Democrats whose sharp vision so readily discerns, and whose delicate sensibilities are so terribly shocked at the occasional mote in the Republican eye, to devote some of their efforts to removing the saw-log of offence from their own optics.

A Great Newspaper Office Burned.

On Tuesday night, 24th ult., the office, with its contents, of the *Republican*, newspaper, published in St. Louis, Missouri, was totally destroyed by fire. The paper was one of the largest and ablest Democratic sheets in the United States. This is the second time that great printing establishment has passed through the "ordeal by fire," having been previously burned to ashes in 1849.

The earnest sympathy which the *Democrat*, Radical opponent of the *Republican*, expresses for those upon whom this serious calamity has fallen, is pleasant and exemplary. In no other State than Missouri have the Radical and Democratic parties fought political battles more fiercely, yet it seems, from the following sentiments, that partisan opposition has there escaped the curse of personal animosity. The *Democrat*, Radical, says:

> We can but extend to our co-laborers our warmest sympathy in their misfortune, and we desire that this expression be taken in its deepest and broadest sense. Politically we have fought them, and perhaps may continue to fight them, till Time (not the Fire Fiend, we hope,) shall engulf us; yet in a business and friendly sense we recognize in them adherents of that noblest maxim, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," which makes a common brotherhood of us all.
>
> In a day or two, we are assured, the *Republican* will reach its readers as of old, and none will be more gratified than ourselves to see "That Same Old Coon" once more proudly occupying his wonted position at the apex of the towering smokestack.

An Independent Press.

In another column will be found an excellent article upon the value of independence in the press. It is worth reading many times over.

Public prints are to the people of a free government what lawyers are to their clients. They should be advocates of the people, guardians of their rights, exponents of their opinions in fullness and variety, and ever ready to redress the popular wrongs by unsparing exposition of abuses and persistent pleads for redress. Their tremendous influence should never be permitted to be used in any interest which is not the people's.

Whether they have this independence or not, depends upon the people themselves. If the masses of this country really care for the rights and privileges of free government, they must keep themselves thoroughly informed in regard to the acts and purposes of those to whom they commit the trusts and duties of public office, and this information can only be obtained from fearlessly truthful and independent newspapers. It makes no difference what party a citizen belongs to, he ought to exert himself to make the papers of his party more considerate for popular patronage than of political subsidy. He can do so by always being a *paying* subscriber to his favorite journal. If every voter in Alabama took and paid for one or the other of the really good papers published in the State, Democratic or Republican, as choice inclined, they would at once be placed beyond anxiety in regard to other sources of income.

[illegible] Fremont has got into trouble. One of his victims, a man by the name of Sarter, has had him arrested in New York, for selling fraudulent railroad bonds in Paris. Sarter alleges that Fremont, in connection with certain French brokers, represented himself as the head of a corporation which held a charter to build a great trans-continental railway to the Pacific, and that a portion of said road, from Norfolk, Virginia, to Little Rock, Arkansas, was already in profitable operation. It was further represented that Fremont's company had immense and valuable land property in Texas, and that their bonds, offered in the Parisian money markets, were guaranteed by the United States government. The negotiators of these bonds succeeded in selling enough of them in France to realize $4,500,000 in gold, before the misrepresentations were detected. Sarter claims to have been victimized to the tune of $116,000, for which he holds bonds which, according to Minister Washburne, are "not worth the paper they are printed on." Fremont and his accomplices deny the charges of fraud brought against them. He will be given the opportunity to prove his innocence before a court.

THE New York *World* proposes that the division of words in print be hereafter made without reference to syllable, in order that type-setting machines may be used to sling letters together in utter disregard of orthoepy, sense or orthography. This license is all for the benefit of metropolitan publishers, in that a "saving of forty to fifty per cent. in the composition of a daily paper" would be effected by resort to machine made "pi."

If type setting machines can be made, to do the printers' work well and nicely, let them be adopted, but we are unwilling to see an art, second to none in the elegance of its productions, discouraged from attempt at progress or the maintenance of its present standard of excellence, by the adoption of typographic customs which would not only mar the appearance of printed documents, but do much also towards corrupting our language. We are satisfied that the public greatly prefer to pay the present moderate price at which correctly printed journals are produced, than to return to the illegible and arbitrary practices of the infancy of printing at less cost.

A Good Measure.

We have read with tolerable care the bill to enforce the XVth Amendment and to provide for honest elections, as it is proposed to be passed by the Committee of Conference. The Democratic Congressmen denounced the bill as a sum of iniquities, and the Democratic press had howled so loudly over the many infamies which they pretended to find in it, that we began to fear that there might possibly be some ground for moderate objection. We knew that Republican legislators did not claim the peculiar Democratic virtue of infallibility and that they occasionally fell into errors. It was, therefore, possible that they had not done a perfect work in this much abused bill relating to suffrage and elections.

Examination of the bill removes all anxiety. If Congress has done no wrong in any other measure of its legislation, they are without sin in this matter. Should the bill become law, as we trust it will speedily, honest citizens of the United States, in every section, will thank and gratefully remember those who vote for its passage. Its object, simply stated, is to guarantee to each suffragan a certainty of being able to cast his vote as he pleases, by making all attempts, by any person, in any manner, to prevent such free exercise of the ballot, highly penal. This is right. A voter ought to be protected in voting, and all citizens who desire the will of the people to be fairly expressed will join in the execution of any law which helps to give such protection. There is, perhaps, some needless repetition in the bill of the Committee, but no fault can be found with its provisions, unless it be that the penalties are not heavy enough.

Candid and Correct.

The Scottsboro' *Industrial Herald*, a Democratic paper, is forced to confess that its party has been inspired by revolutionary counsels, and that Republicanism has thus far had the only political organization in the State which could lay claim to sound conservatism. The "Caucasians" will not heed its wise words, as they desire only personal success without reference to the general good. Sensible men may as well give over the vain effort to induce Democracy to become prudent and patriotic. They cannot succeed. Their ideas are Republican ideas. They should be Republicans. "Those who unwisely assumed to lead" before, will "assume to lead" Democracy again, and will lead it to hopeless defeat, or, if they could succeed, to a victory full of unutterable misery for Alabama. The *Herald* has the following candid and correct paragraph:

> In a primary Democratic meeting at this place twelve months ago, conservatism was denounced as tenfold worse than Radicalism, in most harsh terms, and men were embraced in or proscribed from the party accordingly. We do not allude to this fact for the purpose of reviving strife, but hope that those who unwisely assumed to lead have seen that such a course was the life blood of Republicanism, as it was an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the success of the Democratic party.

V. & B. R. R.

Hon. John R. Hubbard publishes quite a lengthy letter in the last issue of the Troy *Messenger and Advertiser*, advocating very earnestly a subscription, by Pike county, of $100,000 aid to the Vicksburg & Brunswick Railroad.

The *News and Pacificator*, of the 24th inst., contains an editorial urging the people of Wilcox county also to subscribe aid to this road. The *News* enthusiastically says:

> "With this road will come the telegraph the express, immigration, travel, commerce. The solitude of isolated Wilcox will be broken by the energizing voice of steam, propelling the cilivizing locomotive. Our country will wake up and find itself in the world of business, of art and of science. It will be a live county in a live world. The rich and poor, white and black, all will be benefitted, and therefore, all should do, as our sister counties, through which it passes, have done, vote for it."

From Hindostan.

We are in receipt of the weekly *Murodaya*, of April 10th, 1870, printed in Bombay, Hindostan. This paper is published in eight-page form, half in English and half in a dialect of the Sanscrit The characters of the latter are funny looking marks, bearing some resemblance to the mysterious scrawling of a drunken stenographer, and are as unintelligible to us as General Spinner's autograph or the "principles" of Alabama Democracy.

From the English department of the paper, we learn that good public schools are sustained in Bombay; that American enterprise is represented in that far away land by Holloway's patent pills, and that East Indian nature is very like human nature, as here developed, in the proneness it manifests for political and religion quarreling, conducted in "red-hot," but not excessively grammatical Saxon. Discussion, in fact, seems to be in greater demand in Bombay than news.

Supreme Court of Alabama—Order of Business for the June Term, 1870.

It is ordered by the court that the following shall be the order of business for the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, commencing the first Monday in June, 1870:

The Sixth Division, composed of cases from the counties of Baldwin, Clark, Escambia, Mobile and Washington, shall commence on Monday the 6th day of June, and continues one week

The Fifth Division, composed of cases from the counties of Autauga, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lowndes, Montgomery, Wilcox and Monroe shall commence on Monday the 13th day of June, and continues two weeks.

The Fourth Division, composed of cases from the counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Pike, shall commence on Monday the 27th day of June, and continues one week.

The Third Division, composed of cases from the counties of Bibb, Choctaw, Dallas, Fayette, Greenne, Hale, Jefferson, Marengo, Marion, Perry, Pickens, Sanfords Sumter, Tuskaloosa and Walker, shall commence on Monday the 4th day of July, and continue ones week.

The Second Division, composed of cases from the counties of Blount, Colbert, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan and Winston, shall commence on Monday, the 11th day of July, and continue one week.

The First Division, composed of cases from the counties of Baker, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, DeKalb, Etowah, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Talladega and Tallapoosa, shall commence on Monday, the 18th day of July, and continue one week.

A true copy from the minutes.

D. B. BOOTH,
Clerk Supreme Court of Ala.

Apportionment of Delegates to the Republican State Convention

The following is a list of the number of delegates which each county in the State is entitled to in the Republican State Convention, which convenes at Selma on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870. The basis of apportionment is: Every county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for Congress, at the election in August, 1869, and also one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes over 500; provided, that any county not having cast 500 votes for the Republican Congressmen shall be entitled to two delegates. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 42 delegates, the 2d district 45, the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 21, and the 6th district 21, making a total of 212 delegates comprising the convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.			
Baldwin	2	Escambia	2
Clarke	2	Mobile	9
Conecuh	2	Monroe	2
Covington	2	Washington	2
Dallas	13	Wilcox	6
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Coffee	2	Bullock	5
Dale	2	Geneva	2
Henry	2	Barbour	7
Pike	2	Crenshaw	2
Montgomery	12	Lowndes	7
Butler	2		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Talladega	5	Clay	2
Randolph	2	Coosa	2
Elmore	3	Tallapoosa	2
Chambers	3	Lee	4
Macon	5	Russell	3
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Choctaw	2	Perry	7
Sumter	6	Autauga	4
Pickens	3	Greene	6
Fayette	2	Marengo	5
Tuskaloosa	2	Hale	7
Bibb	2	Sanford	2
Shelby	2	Baker	2
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Madison	5	Jackson	2
Marshall	2	DeCalb	2
Cherokee	2	St. Clair	2
Calhoun	2	Etowah	2
[illegible]			
Jefferson	2	Lauderdale	2
Walker	2	Limestone	2
Winston	2	Franklin	2
Marion	2	Lawrence	3
Blount	2	Morgan	2

B. F. SAFFOLD, J. J. MARTIN,
R. N. BARR, D. B. SMITH,
C. C. COLTON, A. W. MCBRAYER,
F. G. BROMBERG, W. V. TURNER,
T. O. GLASCOCK, WM. MILLER,
PHILLIP KING, C. S. DRAKE,
JACOB BLACK, JOHN SMITH,
S. S. GARDNER, J. A. FARDEN,
W. B. FIGURES, CHARLES WOMBLE,
T. D. FISTER, DAVID HUMPHRIES,
JOHN S. MORAGNE, E. F. JENNINGS,
S. P. FOWLER.

T. O. GLASCOCK,
Chairman Rep. State Ex. Com.

J. A. FARDEN,
Sec'y Rep. State Ex. Com.

Postponement of the Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, May 3, 1870.

After general consultation, the State Committee has decided to postpone the Republican State Convention to be held at Selma, from 28th of June, to Tuesday, August 30th. This action has been taken in accordance with the almost universal desire of the Republicans of the State. At the proper time a call will be issued, signed by the committee, announcing the number of delegates to which each county will be entitled.

It is recommended that, to save confusion and prevent the choice, in any county or counties, of double delegations, that no county conventions for the selection of delegates to the State Convention be called till the call for the State Convention shall appear; and it is further suggested that the middle of August will be sufficiently early for holding county conventions for the choice of delegates, as at that time the masses of laboring men will be more at leisure than at any period prior to that time. To select delegates before the number is known to which any county may be entitled, may result in much confusion, and it is earnestly recommended that these suggestions be adopted by our friends throughout the State.

T. O. GLASSCOCK,
Chairman Rep. State Com.

The Independent Press.

To some men it seems incomprehensible that a newspaper can advocate Republican principles, and yet criticise with freedom leaders and acts of the Republican party, and obstinately refuse to regard the party as more sacred than the principles of the party. Such men, having no conception of manly independence themselves, cannot understand it in others. To them, fidelity to a party is slaving servility, and as they are ready to work for a scoundrel or a fool if regularly nominated, and to fight or lie for any measure which the party adopts, they think that any other man not equally servile must be a traitor to his principles. And if a newspaper tells the plain truth about its party leaders or their acts, criticising whenever there is need, these people straightway declare that paper "no longer reliable," and are of opinion that it is "going over" to the opposition. There is absolutely no law to prevent men making fools or slaves of themselves. Fortunately the time has come when an independent newspaper is neither compelled to imitate the slaves nor satisfy the fools; it can appeal to the good sense of men, and hold an ever increasing influence while parties rise and fall. And it is the one thing above all others that has made the Republican party powerful and victorious, that it has had the support of so many independent papers, able to stand without its aid, and never fearing to lash it into good behavior when it swerved from the right path.

A party which has only servile and slavish "organs" to support it, is a ship without a rudder. If it makes a mistake, all the cowards and toadies defend it, and men of sense or honesty must either yield or be driven into hostile ranks, for within the party they have no defense. The first step leads to others; the mastery of bad or foolish men fortifies itself by grasping greater power; and nothing short of a defeat can turn back such a party when once it starts in a false path. So the Democratic party rushed into ruin and rebellion, for want of an independent press to sustain Douglas and other men like him in resistance to its errors. But the Republican party has ever cherished freedom of opinion, and owes its continued existence to the power, vigilance and boldness of an independent press. Again and again, the attempt has been made to proscribe one or another of these journals; at one time the New York *Tribune* was howled at by a thousand clamorous throats, and again the New York *Times*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*. We also, differing from one or another of these papers at times, have assailed them sharply—perhaps too sharply—but yet have not failed to recognize the necessity and value of such papers, even when we thought them in error. Sometimes by another, dangers have been pointed out, wise measures have been suggested, bad men have been exposed, and the party, sometimes led and sometimes forced, has escaped a thousand perils.

Just now the warning voices are a little louder and more numerous than ever, and the hired toadies of the "organ" sort seem disposed, in their rage, to read out of the party nearly the whole independent press. Luckily for the party, they have no power to do it, and the great independent newspapers have a thousand times the more influence because it is known that they are independent, that no party organization can buy or control them, and that they fight for principles and not for offices. In Congress, also, among men whom these newspapers have created out of nothing, there is manifested some disposition to denounce them and scorn their warnings. The whole independent press, almost without exception, opposes the extreme and vindictive policy which certain men wish to pursue toward the South, opposes, with nearly the same unanimity, the unnecessary and burdensome taxation to which Congress clings, and demands the abolition of the franking privilege, a reform of the civil service, and economy in appropriations. Thereupon some members of Congress get very angry, declare these papers no longer "reliable," and talk as if they could run a party without the aid or support of the press. And so they could—into the ground! When these gentlemen go home to their constituents, they will soon discover which represents more faithfully public opinion, their rings and caucuses at Washington, or the independent, self-sustaining newspapers of the land.

The duty of [illegible] ples, and to warn parties and politicians whenever any selfish interest, any mistaken idea, any prejudice or passion is leading to false paths or dangerous measures. That duty the press is learning to perform every day with greater fearlessness and ability, and it commands, therefore, every day a larger share of public confidence. Without the support of such papers as we have named, the Republican party would never have gained power. Whenever the party moves in opposition to the teachings of such papers, it will quickly discover that public opinion is not with it. The gentlemen at Washington have been making some serious blunders. They have been earnestly and faithfully warned. They have now about two months in which to set themselves right with the people, and in proportion as they use the time wisely they will fare well in the fall elections. They have no time to waste in growling at the press. The less of that sort of thing they do, the better it will fare with them. Reduce taxation, cut down expenditures, finish up reconstruction, cut off the franking abuse, and give us measures which an honest press can warmly commend as giving some ground for public confidence. That is the true way, as the result will show.—*Missouri Democrat*.

Fees of Physicians in Prussia.

They treat physicians badly in Prussia, limiting them in fees according to the following schedule: In Prussia the fees of physicians are regulated by law, and are of the most economical character. A physician can not "bleed" a patient to his last dollar, without laying himself liable to heavy penalties. The following are the rates charged: For a first visit within the city limits a physician is allowed to charge from fifty cents to one dollar; for each subsequent visit, twenty-five to fifty cents; if at a distance of from one to five miles from the town and suburbs, his first visit may be from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents, and subsequent one from fifty to seventy-five cents. For a visit at night he gets, if it be in town, from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars and twenty-five cents for the first; if more than a mile out of town, from two dollars and twenty five cents to three dollars; following night visits being, in town, from seventy-five cents to one dollar and fifty cents; in the country, from one dollar and twelve cents to two dollars and twenty-five cents. He may not charge for more than two visits a day, unless they be by special request, nor must his fees for all attendance on any one patient within twenty-four hours exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents. The highest fee in the list is awarded to the surgeon who performs lithotomy, viz., from $15 to $37 50.

The acceptance of colored suffrage by the *Times* of this city is a most wonderful piece of self-abnegation. It "accepts" the work of the Republican party, which it has neither the right nor the power to prevent, but it reserves the right to hate that party with all its ancient venom. In its opinion "that party is unquestionably one of the most corrupt, God-forsaken and hell-deserving that ever had an existence in America." The *Times* is like the school boy, who, undismayed by a thrashing just received from one of his fellows, whimpered out, "Perhaps I can't lick you, but I can make faces at your sister!"—*Selma Press*.

COL. E. F. JENNINGS and Thos. Masterson have been elected delegates to the Selma Convention from Lawrence county. William L. Peters and William H. Hyde have been chosen to represent Winston in the same capacity. These are excellent selections.

CREASE IN PAGE

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

The Ways and Means Committee

The Ways and Means Committee of Congress will deserve praise if they carry out their intention of abolishing the revenue spy system. The man of very high moral qualities likes to play Paul Pry upon his fellow men, and will not certainly become a professional informer. Regular and honest revenue officers are able to detect all cases of fraud which amount to anything, so that it is not necessary to offer rewards to private espionage. A recent case in New York reveals the fact that one of these informers had a man prosecuted for swindling the revenue, upon a silly, groundless charge, and a few days since, in Philadelphia, one was caught in the same business, who was himself guilty of several felonies. Scamps who are only willing to do a citizen's duty, the type of a small reptile, won't choke much at swearing to a lie to get it.

Mark the Difference.

The Livingston *Journal* details the circumstances of the "arrest on suspicion" of Dr. Markham, "charged with murder," in the matter of Mr. Markham. Young Markham kept a country store, in Greene county, "a remunerative one, correctly." On a certain night, not long ago, he was murdered and his store robbed. Not a soul, except the wretches engaged in the crime, knew anything about it. There was scarcely a circumstance upon which to hang a suspicion of the identity of the murderers. Every thing conspired to conceal the perpetrators from discovery.

The authorities have already succeeded in arresting no less than twenty-three black men, and held in custody twenty of them, as connected with this crime. If true, they are about to add to the proof that every one of these twenty were parties to the commission of that murder and robbery, which consisted in the vigor and sagacity which led to their detection and the justice which ends in their punishment. The law has been thoroughly violated. If the parties under arrest are they who violated it, let them suffer the penalty of their guilt.

Now mark! The Livingston paper has the shamelessness to append to its account of this arrest: "These Ku Klux outrages are horrible." Alexander Boyd was assassinated by a band of disguised villains, in the most public house in a town of several thousand inhabitants, at an hour of the night when many persons were awake, some of whom were cognizant of the perpetration of the foul deed either while it was being done or immediately after. In a very short time after, the sheriff of the county knew that Boyd had been killed and that he had been killed by a gang of mounted white Sans. The grand jury of the county has since been able to track these ruffians on their bloody path to and across the boundary of the county. Two months have passed, yet not one of those murderers has been caught—not one of those blood-thirsty assassins has been "arrested on suspicion." The same civil authorities have, however, been most successful in discovering "arresting on suspicion," and eliciting "stories" from, as many as twenty colored men, supposed to be guilty of the murder, and in the examinations of each secrecy as would ordinarily baffle the genius of sharp detectives to penetrate.

"These Ku Klux outrages are horrible." Aye, they are horrible, almost as horrible as the professions of inability to execute law, made by communities which persist open and defiant assassins to ride unopposed through their highways from scene of blood, while they can easily obtain the presence of each county sheriff of crime. Similar energy and shrewdness, directed by courage and an honest purpose to vindicate the mocked and outraged law, would have "taken to Ituna," long ere this, every fiend of the gang who quenched the blazing of public faith in the innocent blood of Republican

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9-pd. Ev-ry circumstance tested to be as represented. Local, brave and conscientious officer to the certain detection of a criminal was present in the Boyd murder. The civil officers and the citizens of Greene told the world that they had done all they could, but had failed. In the Markham killing, there is no circumstance pointing unmistakeably to the murderers. His murderers are under arrest in Eutaw, or at least parties charged with his murder. They happen to b black, and it would be an insult to the Canadian dignity of Greene to suppose that, in its sanctified precincts, there was any of that blind sympathy which could fail to discover the most hidden secrets of a criminal heart, if it happened to bear beneath a black skin or pulse the circulation of a Republican. What can any reasonable man conclude, however, in regard to its utter failure to seize white assassins who piled their bloody trade without concealment, and beneath its aristocratic noses. The arrest of Markham's murderers is good, but it would be greatly more to the credit of the honesty of the officers and people in that section if equal success had been gained by them in the case of Boyd's assassins.

The Power of the People.

One of the greatest blessings which flows from the principle that each man should have a personal voice in determining the character of his government is the conservative restraint which it enables the mass to exert over those who are chosen to transact the public business. Power can neither be centralizedor absolutize itself, where the whole people are the source of power. Genius is nowhere more highly appreciated or more widely rewarded than in truly popular governments, yet the moment ambition lures genius to attempt any of the infractions of, a coat to the popular liberties, its lease of authority is ended. In the United States, no single man could possibly become invested with supreme. Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, are all illustrations of the passionate worship which the masses volunteer for the true, the patriotic statesmen, but this worship was paid because the people believed, and those men acted as if they felt it, that their favorites were public servants, dependent upon and accountable to the popular will. Not one of them did or dared to play the master, if imminent ability suffices not to lift a citizen above subservience and responsibility to the mass of their fellows, all less can genius, fanaticism or corruption retain power which is abused. Every era of American history teems with proofs of this truth. The people, if United States citizens have stood up for that which in the end proved right and just, and they have usually manifested such discretion in the selection of time most opportune for making decisive reforms. They are very patient with the people, but the error must be pressing upon their forbearance. They are charitable to men's mistakes but are still more careful of society's welfare. They sensibly laugh at humbug and individual vagaries, yet positively decline to be considered ignorant dupes to have personal follies exalted to the dignity of public maxims. They are cognizant, and cognizance, both, these days of the intellectual character of the age, and consistent with justice. While willing to permit the fullest discussion of all questions; to grant open expression to all opinions; to hear the plea for places and defence of public conduct of every one who may be determined to be and are always the grand inquest which decides upon all. From their investigations there is no escape. From their decision there can be no appeal. Upon their power and authority they will suffer no restriction which they do not voluntarily impose. Dictation they contemn and dictators they destroy.

It is well for American politicians to remember these things. Too many, we fear, forget them. Elevated to office by the popular voice and continued in office by popular approval, some of them seem to get the idea into their heads that they are essential parts of government, and that they are at liberty to work their wills in the name of the people, instead of regarding that of the public. The reflection escapes them, that they are by no means indispensable, and that the best capable of discharging the duties of government, and that the people are under no obligation to continue in office any man who, in the very true that admiration of the person often has considerable weight in determining a man's selection for office in this country, but it ought not to outweigh the character of a candidate nor the chief element of his success. Political principles, which are simply the echo of popular desire, are what elections turn on here, and men are chiefly elevated as the advocates and executors of those principles, rather than for what they are socially, morally or religiously. Men of good personal characters, of course, cannot ever privately be bad men, but between men equally good the people at large have no very marked preferences. What they want is to get their rightful wishes made into law and to have their laws properly executed. This they have always the power to secure. If they fail to do that in office which the popular will demand and had prescribed, the people will exchange them for somebody who will do it.

Nor do they want their official servants to go beyond the popular will. Experience and reason in power will repudiate this mistake of getting ahead of the people. They want to appear original, smart, progressive, and call up some legislative prank which has nothing to recommend it except its idiotic novelty. The public welfare cannot, it is true, be damaged by the silly performances of such men, because the public will prevent their repetition, but the interests of the party, which has the misfortune to own these will politicians, may be seriously injured thereby. A very safe rule for those who aspire to honors to elevation is to follow, but never to attempt to pass a law which the common sense and feeling of the mass of citizens will flagrantly surrendering to the Copperheads of the North and the Ku-Klux Democracy of the South, whose murderers and demagogues are seeking power and place only to spurn the Union and render nugatory all it has

subjects requiring legislation, without extending its province over matters which law is wholly impotent to control by regulation. Whenever lawmakers travel out of the path which the people have marked for them, and attempt measures which the people do not want, the ballot will close their legislative career very speedily. Private individuals or aspiring demagogues may talk bunkum to their heart's content, but representative officers must not officially indulge in misrepresentative twaddle.

Press Libels.

Telling deliberate lies, or publishing erroneous statements carelessly about public men, is not an original vice with the press of the present age. Papers did these things years ago, quite as artistically and to the full as maliciously as do the papers of to-day. In the particulars of carelessness and vulgarity, we think the old-time editors had the advantage of their successors. Neither the antiquity nor uniformity of the practices make them commendable, and if writers will use their influence effectually to stop lying and evil speaking in the public prints of our times, they will serve as grateful appreciation and remembrance as the doctor who devised a remedial treat ment for Asiatic cholera.

A man's newspaper is to him a school of information from which he never graduates, and from whose influence he never wholly escapes. There are very few minds indeed, so decidedly self-centred that they can read day after day the columns of a paper without adopting its opinions to a very great extent, and conceiving a fifth more or less unquestioning in its statements of fact. The press everywhere powerful is in America as omnipotent. The people of the United States according to individual temperament, are schooled, led and driven by it. Oratory of the stump, once so potent and essential an agency of politics and thought, is now but the reporter's review, by inspectors general, of the legions whom the press has disciplined and prepared for battle. Even the courts and pulpit of the land lean for support or shrink from censure by the brains which give tone and spirit to its newspapers. The man or principle that can truthfully claim exemption from newspaper influence is either a miracle of perfection which the average world cannot realize or a thing so ignorant and helpless as to be unworthy notice.

Having such moulding, rig'uating, consolidating or destroying power, the press should be carefully guarded against abuse. Its own masters—the editors—are almost the only ones who can properly describe its ethics. The public have to take what these editors choose to give, or rather the patrons of each sheet furnish a basis of choice. They can read in Washington, and in the columns of the Capitol. They protest and plead, fawn, beg, and sycophant until they are heard in the columns of the leaders are unwillingly led into error, not because they want to believe a lie or approve slander, but because they have too high an estimate of the honesty of editorship to suspect it of wilful falsehood or thoughtless misrepresentation. This trustful confidence deserves respect at the hands of public men, and they can depend upon them a moral responsibility beyond earthly computation. No man is fit to wield the pen of science not only to forbear wilful lying, but to exercise a conscience in his editorial scrutiny, of the truth of any statement which he publishes for fact. Falsehood, in any department of every paper, and error of emotion are faults against which no human mind or heart is proof, but misstatements of fact and thought from an editor are inexcusable.

Hardly a day passes, however, that does not give birth to some printed lie. Scarcely a public man of the day can say that no falsehood has been told about his actions, and that his character has escaped without some measure of vituperation. Were editors responsible, no one's public would command the honor and win the affection of all good people, would, they told their successors in certain localities, meet insult, contempt and harsh judgment, solely because the papers misrepresented his acts and words, and believe some infamous slander regarding these individuals. Hates are engendered where love might have flourished, and retaliation is wrong in the object of its ferocious which would naturally have directed mutual charity. When finally in the truth comes to be known that innocents innocent of malicious intent, suffer the pangs of remorseful shame for the evil they have causelessly done.

Private society is bad enough of terrible injury to society's feelings and society's honor. The press should exert its great influence to promote truth and charity and to expose and rebuke falsehood and bitterness. Let it be made the rule among editors themselves to sit in their noble profession who wilfully lies about men or events, or refuses to correct an erroneous statement when apprised of its error, shall be denied recognition and be treated as a moral outlaw. If they cannot ever attain the perfection of truth and right in their opinions and principles, they may always use the caution, industry and honest scrutiny of evidence, which will guarantee to the reading public truthful statements of fact and fair representations of personal character. When the truth is told, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, there will be little danger that great hurt will result to society from illogical argument or unjustifiable opinion.

Speech of Hon. Geo. E. Spencer.

Delivered in the U. S. Senate, May 26th, 1870, the Bill for the enforcement of the XVth Amendment being under consideration.

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Republican party appears to be afflicted with a masterly inactivity, and the results incident to the suppression of the rebellion, instead of uniting more firmly the component parts of the party, are slipping from our grasp without the power whatever to clutch them before they pass away. What is the cause of this apathy? What do gentlemen propose by their silence? Is it a disposition to compromise with the Democracy? Is it a willingness to submit to the dictation of the Democracy. But three-fifths of the States are now represented and the amendments have been ratified and adopted. Is it a disposition to surrender, and contrary to the principles of government as instituted by our fathers, consent to the repudiation of the debt, and that Moloch everything is sacrificed, including the life-blood of the citizen.

It has been my understanding derived from the study and experiences of life, that the government were instituted for the protection of the people, and this rule of political law is applied directly to republics—the government of the people and for the people. Therefore I insist that it is the duty of our government to protect its citizens in the whole of the southern States, for they are in dependent condition, unable to protect themselves; if our government cannot protect them, if it is clear we have no sovereignty which can be maintained; if the government refuses to protect them, then we have left a hideous mockery, a wicked sepulcher, a government but in name, without mutuality of interest, without concrete tithes and rendered taxes.

The question of amnesty has been in my way to this discussion, and has been an important theme for discussion. I am not intended to give my views upon this question at the present moment; but inasmuch as declarations pro and con have been made, I desire to express myself as the people, and not as a party exhibit of their acts, showing that they deserve this consideration. I am not disposed to yield an unqualified obedience to law and support the United States Government. I have been among the foremost to vote for the removal of disabilities from all political, and refer to the record for proof of the assertion.

The language of the last presidential phrases as regards "amnesty in one hand and the halter in the other," is needless and expressionless, impossible upon its face, absurd as a proposition, and incapable of interpretation. If there were any sense in the idea, it would be utterly out of the power of the President to execute it, even the test of an executive. For my part it appears to me that the only amnesty when the Ku-Klux organization shall have ceased to exist, will be a voluntary return of it, or humble, may say the pursuit of the fugitive murderer by the law, with all their resources at command.

Capital Prizes $150,000!

Smallest Prize $80!

Also about $20,000 in OREDITS, all of which will be distributed among the parties in the following grand series of monthly drawings, and drawn every three days respectively. Rem of the Drawings will be published.

Class A,	in	12	Numbers,
" B,	"	24	"
" C,	"	36	"
" D,	"	72	"

Tickets only $10. Halves $5. Quarters $2.50. Eighths $1.25.

Every ticket drawing a prize is entitled to a credit for the amount of the next highest prize in the class in which it draws, and every ticket drawing a blank is entitled to a credit for the amount of the lowest prize in the class in which it draws.

Every dollar invested by subscribers in the Grand Gift Concert is guaranteed by the Lottery Company, and by the Banking House of Messrs. Grant & Ward, and the payment of every dollar of the money invested

Weekly State Journal.

Brooks' Know Nothing Record.

In the recent debate in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the Louisiana election bill, Mr. Brooks, in reference to sending a Minister to Rome, threw was a general sneering way of quoting Lord Bey Lonas, and a presentation of old political memories that stung the Democratic members of the House into a rage, because they could not defend themselves from the vile stigma thrown on the Democratic party by the Know Nothing organization when that party was in the zenith of its power, and thought he was now on the stool of repentance, trying, by the service of the supplicant of a Minister to Rome, to atone for his entire gross persecution of the Irish Catholics when he was, as Mr. Orowdu said, "the great head centre of Know Nothingism." This and other remarks brought the question of whether Mr. Brooks was ever born a Know Nothing to a crisis, in the following passage:

Mr. Dawes referring to Mr. Brooks, said his friend had been charged with treason and misrepresentation, but for a Representative to the Congress to make such a reckless unfounded charge was a crime against the liberties of the people. He had been a member of the Know Nothing Lodge, but had not revealed the fact of his having been an advocate of Know Nothing doctrines.

"Mr. Brooks—It is not so? It is not true. [Excitement.]

"Mr. Dawes continuing said the interruption) said that Mr. Brooks had undertaken to derive all the benefits of the Know Nothing organization while keeping his skirts clear of the blame."

Now, it is bad enough for a demagogue to go about just previous to an election and slander, by innuendo and side by insinuation and misrepresentation, but for a Representative to the Congress to make such a reckless unfounded charge as this, is

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The Auditor's Vindication.

In justice to a faithful and efficient officer, his statement of all the facts in connection with the Southern Express Company's refusal to pay tax, ending in the Auditor's fine and incarceration for alleged contempt of the U. S. Court, is published.

A candid public will be constrained to decide that the Auditor has throughout been actuated solely by a desire to do his official duty, and that not a single step has been taken by him with intent to resist the laws of the nation or contempt its officers.

The case is clearly stated and made up from the official record, without angry comment or sensational embellishment. In this the Auditor has exhibited good sense and tact, which should do much to induce the Court to review its action and its probable intention to suspend and adjudge him. There is marked contrast between the temperate conduct of Mr. Reynolds in this matter and the intemperate, hasty, ill-advised proceedings of outside parts on both sides of the case.

So far as the court and Mr. Reynolds are concerned, there are but two questions:

1st. The question of law, whether or not the Auditor was rightfully punished for contempt.

2d. The question of fact, whether the Auditor's course was such as to and properly filled with the court.

The opinion of the Court is already before the public. The Auditor's statement, now given, completes the data necessary to reach a fair conclusion in regard to the above questions. Incidentally it appears—

1st. That the Express Company was first in the wrong in refusing to comply with the revenue laws.

2d. That every act of the Auditor, from the time the injunction of the U. S. court issued, was taken by and with the advice and approval of the Executive and Attorney General of the State.

Judgment Comes Finally.

Others are few. Citizens are many. Men die and their property and liabilities perishes. Government is permanent. Here is the people make the government. Here is charged with the duty simply of administering the government so made. They may neglect this duty or pervert the functions of official trust. They may embarrass and lighter for a time the very interests which they are chosen to keep in order and to benefit. Not only this, but there are always those found for a while in escaping detection and some to feel that punishment is unlikely. It would indeed be no new thing in this land for the wicked to be arrogant malevolence to assume to think time has blunted—left by vehement profession of regard—all sense of justice and fair play. Sophistry, simulation and all the cunning arts of the demagogue, are used to create a delusion at times, and fiction cunningly upon individual passion and prejudice to divert public attention from the actual issue. Timid men are scared into silence; venal papers are bought up into collusion and parasitical cowards actively and noisily seek the public favor with fulsome praise of their direliction in duty. Wrong cannot succeed, but it may triumphant only in seeming.

The hour of its accountability is sure to come, and a calm judgment is passed by the very measures that promised most for its escape. Truth and justice, once ascertained and resolved upon, remain for ever available for the exposure and overthrow of iniquity, while falsehood constantly has need of new lies to prop itself, and tyranny must meet instant destruction, make prompt surrender, or push its high handed, self-sustaining outrage to an extent that will compel it to confession of outlawry. When it comes to this, a free people, who care everything for law and honest transaction of the public business, will exact a thought for the interests of individual officers, will exact from those who deceive, plunder, betray or oppress them, the penalty of official desecration and personal disgrace with in the party to whose name they have committed base acts.

There need, therefore, be neither fear nor despondency when a flagrant wrong temporarily escapes punishment. Because the public do not instantly utter indignant protest and condemnation against an unarrantable act, it is not to be assumed that they are indifferent or friendly to evil practice. Truth is slow and justice deliberate, while lies and oppressions are swift and reckless. Truth is unique and positive, while falsehood is multiform, variable and varying. It takes time to kill off the lapse headed monster, and time also to possess the public mind with a full, clear and sustaining of the truth. But truth the people will get finally, and when they get it they will do good sense and love of justice will surely vindicate the right and punish the wrong, though its author be high in power, a demigod of genius, a Lucifer in pride and in all the craft of authority the peer of Machiavel.

Literary Ku-Klux.

Ostracism and hostility to Republicanism and the locality. Strips beyond the Scriptural knowledge are the weapons in some places. In others, where Democracy is more orthodox or law better enforced, ostracism only manifests itself in secret through the incendiary fire and the assassin's revolver. Where the secret associations of arson and murder are not organized, where the prejudices of officers in favor of prompt execution of the laws, the constancy of juries and the public sentiment is such as to secure Greenville furnished a certain species of men of this pitiful sort of criticism last week. Its Ku Klux have descended to from the dignity of shouting at probate judges through windows, and taken to the less dangerous practice of libeling respectable citizens in scarlet papers. They have not recovered the wholesome vigor which the possibility of martial law gave their bitious carcasses, sufficiently to re-enter the war-path, but their malignity is neither dead nor speechless. The hate of independence, the fear of free thought freely expressed, the predetermination to restrain political liberty are as rampant as in the days when Judge Gardner held his life in constant jeopardy.

They have a "Literary Debating Society" in Greenville, in which, one would imagine from the subjects assigned by the very measures that promised most for its escape. Truth and justice, once ascertained and resolved upon, remain for ever available for the exposure and overthrow of iniquity, while falsehood constantly has need of new lies to prop itself, and tyranny must meet instant destruction, make prompt surrender, or push its high handed, self-sustaining outrage to an extent that will compel it to confession of outlawry. When it comes to this, a free people, who care everything for law and honest transaction of the public business, will exact a thought for the interests of individual officers, will exact from those who deceive, plunder, betray or oppress them, the penalty of official desecration and personal disgrace with in the party to whose name they have committed base acts.

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Northern Democracy.

Each successive movement made by the Democratic party at the North has been in the direction of trying to put itself in living sympathy with the people. Its leaders there have not only "accepted," but tacitly endorse the fundamental changes which have been made in the government, by the will of the people, through the agency of the Republican party. Avowed hostility and earnest opposition to the new political principles which have been made operative in the country will be abandoned by the Democracy of the North in their coming contests. Instead of denouncing and abusing the colored people; refusing to recognize their rights, and seeking and reclaiming the state men of State Sovereignty, they will henceforth make the best offensive fight possible against the Republican administration of public affairs.

That this will be their policy was indicated by the tone of the Democratic press and the actions of the Democratic legislature of New York preceding the recent political revolution in that State, although no platform was promulgated. It is put beyond doubt and in official form by the platform which the Ohio Democracy, in State Convention assembled, adopted on the 1st of the present month. The resolutions of this platform, which make strictly to political principle, might be uttered by a Republican convention. The talk about constitutional limitations and the relation of States to the general government are very mild, entirely indefinite and decidedly less bold than the sentiments endorsed, and explained to those who wished to hear, by Republican congressmen in their official character, upon the Lincoln and Johnson platforms. When one recalls that Ohio Democracy boasts a Pendleton and both Ex Vallandigham; and has been the standard bearer of opposition to measures which those men supported, the present tone retrospect is remarkable. Democracy has learned—left by vehement profession of regard—all sense of justice and fair play. Sophistry, simulation and all the cunning arts of the demagogue, are used to create a delusion at times, and fiction cunningly upon individual passion and prejudice to divert public attention from the actual issue. Timid men are scared into silence; venal papers are bought up into collusion and parasitical cowards actively and noisily seek the public favor with fulsome praise of their direliction in duty. Wrong cannot succeed, but it may triumphant only in seeming.

The hour of its accountability is sure to come, and a calm judgment is passed by the very measures that promised most for its escape. Truth and justice, once ascertained and resolved upon, remain for ever available for the exposure and overthrow of iniquity, while falsehood constantly has need of new lies to prop itself, and tyranny must meet instant destruction, make prompt surrender, or push its high handed, self-sustaining outrage to an extent that will compel it to confession of outlawry. When it comes to this, a free people, who care everything for law and honest transaction of the public business, will exact a thought for the interests of individual officers, will exact from those who deceive, plunder, betray or oppress them, the penalty of official desecration and personal disgrace with in the party to whose name they have committed base acts.

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Josh Billings, advising parents, tells them to spare the rod and spile the child. high-spirited, noble boy, but to the back of a sullen one. Advice to the same vein is given to Democracy by almost every local paties. They should address the reason and rely upon the patriotism of the people. Avowed hostility and political hacks of rebuking factions, greedy adherents, the lash of discipline ought to be laid without stint.

Principle at the centre around which parties form, and votes are the great means of procuring success for the principles. A party is therefore mainly interested in determining what are the principles which will win popular majority favor. Much as the vanity of an individual, or the enmity of others, may lead him to suppose that he is indispensable, it is the original and sole function of a set of essential political characters, lest before the people will convince even its egotism of error. He will discover that he has a terrible of revolt against which leagues will laugh for a while, but which, when they stop falling, a bond satisfactory to the Auditor.

Nothing has since transpired in the case, except that this day I have been served with papers marked "B." and "C." I have not been called upon to approve any bond, nor do I know whether any bond has been filed.

The whole proceeding is of such anomalous character I am constrained to report the same to you, so that upon full examination of the papers referred to, you can, as Governor of the State, take such action, or issue such order as may be in your judgment just and proper.

I will say, for your information, that I am not, nor have I assumed to be, a collector of taxes; that I have not, nor do I propose to seize or distrain any property of the express company named in the suit of injunction. I have not, by instruction or ruling from this office, in any way interfered with the execution of the revenue laws in relation to express companies in the State. The several agents of the company having refused to make return, as required by law, the county assessor was compelled to proceed under paragraph 11 and 12, section 4, and add penalty for non-compliance with the law.

In no sense whatever is the Auditor responsible for the lapse of the company, and this office will not be responsible from your Excellency, which, it is hoped, will be direct and speedy, as the instructions you may be pleased to give will be complied with. In respect to which,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. REYNOLDS,
Auditor.

The following is the copy of the letter referred to in the foregoing communication:

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 16, 1869.

Hon. R. M. Reynolds, Auditor of the State of Alabama:

DEAR SIR: The Southern Express Company has applied to Hon. Richard Busteed, Judge of the United States District Court, Northern District of the Middle District of Alabama, at 11 A. M. of this day, at the court room of the District Court, for an injunction restraining you as Auditor of the State of Alabama, and to the sheriffs, assessors and collectors in this State, to restrain you and them from assessing and collecting a tax for the year 1869, on the gross receipts of said company within the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Said motion is predicated on a bill filed in equity in said District Court, which is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

In the District Court of the United States—Middle District of Alabama; The Southern Express Company vs. R. M. Reynolds and others.

In this cause a petition has been filed by the complainant, supported by affidavits alleging that R. M. Reynolds, a defendant in said cause, has violated the injunction heretofore issued by this court in this cause, and praying that a rule issue to said R. M. Reynolds to show cause, and show cause why he should not be attached as for a contempt, in accordance with the rules of this court, and the practice in the courts of equity, and why he should not be punished as for a contempt, and for other and further relief in the premises, as the nature of the case may require, and it appearing to the court that a rule should issue as prayed for, it is ordered that a rule issue as prayed for, returnable before the court on the 20th day of December, 1869, and that a copy of said petition, affidavits and this order be served on the said R. M. Reynolds at least ten days before the return day hereof.

Done this 6th day of December, A. D. 1869.

JOHN C. BRAMAN,
Solicitor for complainant.

In answer to the foregoing rule of the Auditor the following letter was received from the Governor December 20, 1869:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Dec. 20th, 1869.

Hon. R. M. Reynolds, Auditor:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that in receipt of your favor of this date, accompanied by papers marked respectively "A," "B," and "C," relative to proceedings in the U. S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama. The questions presented are of such grave importance, and of such a purely judicial character, that I do not think it proper for me to act at all, except in obedience of, falling in that event to comply with the mandate of the court. I will say, however, that I do not understand that the proceedings which will be taken in this case, against you or the people as possible, although the bondholder may get a lower rate of interest on an already excessively low rate of assessment. While yielding nothing to the claims of hostile associations, nor doing anything for mere dangerous, the national representatives of the Republican party, having faith in the good sense and fair mindedness of the people, should do everything which is the strongest of life, to the little mindedness and mean heartedness of those who have tried to injure him need no testimony besides what they have furnished themselves.

Northern Democracy.

Each successive movement made by the Democratic party at the North has been in the direction of trying to put itself in living sympathy with the people. Its leaders there have not only "accepted," but tacitly endorse the fundamental changes which have been made in the government, by the will of the people, through the agency of the Republican party. Avowed hostility and earnest opposition to the new political principles which have been made operative in the country will be abandoned by the Democracy of the North in their coming contests. Instead of denouncing and abusing the colored people; refusing to recognize their rights, and seeking and reclaiming the state men of State Sovereignty, they will henceforth make the best offensive fight possible against the Republican administration of public affairs.

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Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

SUBSCRIBERS, and others, leaving the city during the summer season, can have the Daily or Weekly STATE JOURNAL regularly mailed to them by leaving their address at the counting room of this office.

The friends of Judge John D. Cunningham will be glad to learn that he has safely arrived in New York from Europe, and will be home at an early day.

AT THIS time we can scarcely estimate the benefit of the rain on Wednesday evening to the crops in this county and the surrounding section. The ground is now thoroughly wet, and vegetation of all kinds immensely beautiful.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Alabama State Agricultural Society, have acted wisely in selecting their fair grounds near the city. The spot chosen is convenient and suitable, and we shall expect a most encouraging fair next fall.

THE CURRIE CASE.—Hon. James Q. Smith presiding, is now in session. The civil docket is now being disposed of, but we understand that a motion to remove John G. Stokes, Esq., from the solicitorship of Montgomery county, will be argued next Monday.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We regret to learn that Mr. A. P. Johnson, living about 9 miles south of the city on the old Greenville road, was killed by lightning, while sitting in his house during the storm on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Johnson was a highly respectable citizen and his sudd-n death will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

RESIGNED COUNTY.—During the sitting of the Legislature, the map of Russell county was submitted to a committee, and afterwards changed hands and is supposed to be lost. Any person having, or knowing anything of its whereabouts, will confer a great favor on the Commissioners Court by procuring and forwarding the same to the Judge of Probate at Seal's Station, Ala.

RELEASED.—About 12 o'clock yesterday, Hon. Jas. M. Reynolds was released from jail, having remained there for five days, the time for which he was condemned to jail. He also paid $1,000 to the clerk of the United States District Court and nearly $1,500 to the Southern Express Company.

During the imprisonment of Col. Reynolds he was visited by large numbers of our most influential citizens, and everything done to render his position as pleasant as possible. He will leave to-day for Marion to address the meeting on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the 37th Amendment, which takes place to-morrow. He received the invitation to deliver this address some ten days ago.

An Olive Branch

Every Saturday, published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, has in its issue of June 11th a full page illustration entitled "Decoration Day," designed by Thomas Nast. Under a grand forest tree, are two graves, one of a Union soldier, with sabbs at their heads, the one inscribed C. S. A., and the other U. S. A. On the latter lies a large cross. On the former kneels a female, with her head resting upon the slab, and in the act of placing laurel crowns on both tombs Bank of the grave may have placed a Confederate and Federal soldier with hands clasped. This is a beautiful design, embodying a sentiment full of peace and reconciliation. It is conceived in the right-minded and righteous spirit which we hope to see illustrated in the conduct of every American citizen of the nation which survives the war. We recommend every family to get a copy of this picture, and learn the lesson of charity it teaches. Nine may serve to illustrate this State regardless of the color of the dead.

To my special personal friends, who claimed the privilege of paying the fine imposed upon me, one of whom wished to pay it himself, I insist to express publicly my thanks for the manifestation of disinterested friendship. Their names will remain in a sacred niche of memory, to be treasured up by me.

While I believe that the fine was not imposed to vindicate the dignity of the United States Court, yet in order to procure an early release from jail, I paid the amount, to-wit: $1,000 to the clerk of the United States District Court, and $1,500 to the Southern Express Company.

I regret exceedingly that congressman, made some very false ags. on a loud meeting at some distance from the capital, requires me to leave the city this evening, about being able to arrange matters to gratify the desire and perform the sacred duty of calling upon and thanking in person those who have given the highest evidence of being "friends indeed."

Respectfully,

B. M. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Stanton says he will have his road running from Chattanooga to Meridian within seven months, and that he is now progressing at the rate of one mile per day. The principal cause of delay will be getting through with the immense cut in Lookout mountain, which will require the excavation of 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth.

New Advertisements.

NEW BOOK.—Agents wanted. Sales guaranteed. Address, A. J. SPENCER, Hartford, Ct.

$25 A DAY!—2 new articles for Agents. Sample free. H. B. BLAW, Alfred, Me.

WANTED.—Agents for a complete and reliable business and already employment. Address B. F. HOWE, 37 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

WASHING MACHINE.—The "Married Ladies' Own Private Companion," outsells the entire list of Washers. Sample sent for $2. Address MRS. MAJOR, Rockford, Ill.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS a salary of $35 per week, or allow a large commission to sell our new Illustrated Family Bibles. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS—$20 Week free, given away to any Live man who will act as our Agent. Address at once, SHERMAN & CO., Biddeford, Me.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—"Ladies of the White House," or Lives of the Presidents' Wives. Address, for circulars, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN Wanted in a paying business. Address, with stamp, H. S. Kennedy, 43 Chestnut st., Phila.

BUCHANAN'S Fascination or Soul-charming Lozenges. Sent free by mail for 25 cts. Buchanan co. to enable the reader to fascinate at sight. Address, with stamp, BUCHANAN & CO., Box 5,000, Philadelphia.

PATENT Rights and Territory for Corn Coupler, Lever Gate, Sidewalk Lamp, Lamp Lighter, Lamp Extinguisher, Fruit Jar Wrench, Fruit Jar Filler, Fruit Jar Opener, Fruit Jar Sealer, Fruit Jar Cement, Fruit Jar Rubber, Fruit Jar Cover, Fruit Jar Lifter, Fruit Jar Clamp, Fruit Jar Holder, Fruit Jar Stopper, Fruit Jar Fastener, Fruit Jar Protector, Fruit Jar Tightener, Fruit Jar Screw, Fruit Jar Nipper, Fruit Jar Handle, Fruit Jar Tongs, Fruit Jar Cover Lifter, Fruit Jar Cover Holder, Fruit Jar Cover Opener, Fruit Jar Cover Sealer, Fruit Jar Cover Cement, Fruit Jar Cover Rubber, Fruit Jar Cover Clamp, Fruit Jar Cover Holder, Fruit Jar Cover Stopper, Fruit Jar Cover Fastener, Fruit Jar Cover Protector, Fruit Jar Cover Tightener, Fruit Jar Cover Screw, Fruit Jar Cover Nipper, Fruit Jar Cover Handle, Fruit Jar Cover

Weekly State Journal

Communicated.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Judge Bistoed publishes a false and malicious libel of a prisoner incarcerated by his order in the common jail.

Admitting that an honest judge might have considered it his duty to punish R. M. Reynolds, the State Auditor, for a contempt of the United States District Court, in the disregard of its injunction, yet the severity of the punishment imposed, the harshness of the language used by the judge in announcing his opinion, and the atmosphere of glee which seemed to surround the judge and his satellites after the unhappy man had been committed to jail, together with the Judge's known hostility to the Reynolds, under whose advice Reynolds acted, were calculated to inspire the belief that the Judge acted from other motives than a sense of duty in punishing the alleged contempt.

If this is really the case, the position of the prisoner Reynolds, though painful, will be regarded by all right minded men as far more honorable than that of the judge who sentenced him.

The Judge, in his opinion, read by him in court, said in substance that the two counsel of the respondent differed in the ground of his defence, and that "this court is obliged, amid this conflict, critically to examine" the answer of the respondent. The most striking thing about this paper is, that it is not tendered to the court under the sanctity and solemnity of an oath, and while no formal objection was made to this by complaint to it on this ground, the omission under the circumstances is of more than once significant and suggestive."

After reading his opinion (prepared before the counsel of complainant had consulted his address to the court), the counsel of respondent Reynolds stated that he, the judge, was under a misapprehension. What he answer did file was under oath, taken before a United States commissioner, Mr. Tafrick, who was then in court, and that the paper to which he had not sworn was not a paper, but only a copy for the use of counsel.

The Judge then said, he would assume that it was a paper, and directed the clerk to mark as filed the copy he had referred to. The clerk marked it "filed, June 4, 1870" and the Judge directed that it be marked as filed the 31 of June, 1870, which was done.

The answer of the respondent was sworn to, as filed on the 31d June, 1870, and was in the file of the papers when they were handed to the Judge, and was found among them on examination.

After all this, the Judge published in a city newspaper the opinion, an extract from which is above, containing substantially the false statement that the answer "is not to be referred to the court under the sanctity of solemnity of an oath." Now this statement as published is not only false, but at the time of publication, the Judge knew it to be false.

Was it intended to injure? Let us examine the opinion and see. The Judge goes on to say: "The answer, as well as all the circumstances, is at once significant and suggestive." Significant and suggestive of what? Did he not mean that the statements of the answer were false? and that the answer was not sworn to because the swearing to it would be perjury, and that respondent was fearful of its penalties, though ready enough to answer falsely? What other interpretation can be given to the words as used?

In cases the most charitable credulity to credit the Judge with an honest belief that the answer was not sworn to, when he wrote and read his opinion, but when it is considered that the answer was sworn to, although falsely that the answer was not sworn to, after he knew that it was sworn to, and after closing the case, and desisting to insult and injure the prisoner, is not the charge established that "Judge BISTOED is PUBLISHED A FALSE AND MALICIOUS LIBEL OF A PRISONER, R. M. REYNOLDS, A PRISONER INCARCERATED BY HIS ORDER IN THE COMMON JAIL."

Text of the President's Message on the Dominican Treaty.

The following is the text of the message of the President, transmitting to the Senate an additional article to the treaty between the United States and the Dominican Republic, signed on the 29th November, 1869, for the annexation of that Republic to the United States:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit to the Senate for its consideration, with a view to its ratification, an additional article signed on the 29th of November last for the annexation of the Dominican republic to the United States, stipulating for an extension of the time for exchanging the ratifications thereof, agreed upon in the year last past, by the plenipotentiaries of the parties. In connection with the above, I also negotiated with the plenipotentiary of San Domingo amendments to the articles of exchange to obviate objections which may be urged against the treaty as it is now worded; but, on reflection, I deem it better to submit to the Senate the propriety of their assenting the treaty as follows: First, to specify that the obligations of the United States shall not exceed the $1,500,000 stipulated in the treaty—secondly, to change the manner of appointing the agents to receive and disburse the same; thirdly, to strengthen clause of revenue which shall take precedence in the settlement of their claims; and, fourthly, to insert such amendments as may suggest themselves to the minds of Senators in order to put in good faith the conditions of the treaty submitted to the Senate of the United States in January last, according to the spirit and intent of that treaty. From the most reliable information I can obtain, the sum specified in the treaty will pay every just claim against the republic of San Domingo, and leave a balance sufficient to carry on a territorial government until such time as new laws for providing a territorial revenue can be enacted and put in force.

I feel an annual anxiety for the ratification of this treaty, because I believe it will redound greatly to the glory of the two countries interested, to civilization, and to the extirpation of the institution of slavery. The doctrine promulgated by President Monroe has been adhered to by all political parties, and I have deemed it my duty to make this most important premise that hereafter no territory on this continent shall be regarded as subject to transfer to a European power. The government of San Domingo has voluntarily sought this annexation. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than 150,000 souls, and, yet possessing one of the richest territories under the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves in their present condition, and must abandon it, or seek protection. Long years for the protection of our free institutions, and progress, and civilization. Shall we refuse them? I believe unhesitatingly, which I believe to be, that a European power stands ready now to offer $2,000,000 for the possession of those bay and harbor privileges to us. With what grace can we prevent a foreign power from attempting to secure the prize?

The acquisition of San Domingo is desirable because of its geographical position. It commands the entrance to the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus transit of commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most valuable products of the forest, mine, and soil of any of the West India islands. Its possession by us will, in a few years, build up a coastwise commerce of immense magnitude, which will go far toward relieving to our lost merchant marine. It will give to us those articles which we consume so largely and do not produce, thus equalizing our exports and imports. In case of foreign war it will give us command of all the islands referred to, and thus prevent an enemy from ever again possessing himself of a rendezvous upon our very coast. At present our coast trade between the States bordering on the Atlantic and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico is cut in two by the Bahamas and the Antilles. Since we must, as it were, pass through foreign countries to get by sea from Georgia to the west coast of Florida, San Domingo, with a stable government under which her immense resources can be developed, will give numerative wages to tens of thousands of laborers not now upon the island. The island will take one million of every available means of transportation for connecting the various islands and soon the blessings of freedom and its sequence, each inhabitant receiving the reward of his own labor. Porto Rico and Cuba will have to abolish slavery as a measure of self-preservation, or risk the total loss of property in their laborers. San Domingo will become a large consumer of the products of our farms and manufactures. The cheap coal of which her cliffs seem to be furnished with food, tools and machinery will make it necessary that we should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruits, &c. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. As the production of our own supply of these articles increases, so will the demand for those of manufactures. The cheap labor of which her citizens can be furnished with food, tools and machinery will make it necessary that we should have the same advantages in order to compete in the production of sugar, coffee, tobacco, and fruits, &c. This will open to us a still wider market for our products. As the production of our own supply of these articles increases, so will the demand for those of manufactures. The cheap labor of which her citizens can be furnished

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FRIDAY, JUNE 17.

CONGRESS spent $1,141,817 for its public schools the past year, $695,539 for teachers' salaries, $300,632 for new school houses. There are 127,000 children in the 827 schools, and 13,476 children do not attend any school. There are only 217 graded schools in the State, and there are 2762 school houses unfit for use.

THE State canvass in Oregon, which was hotly contested, has resulted in cutting down the Democratic majority to one-third its former proportions. The Democrats carried the State in the last election, by 1209 majority. With the greatest effort on their part, they have been able to get only 600 majority in the present elections. One more determined contest will give the State to Republicanism.

ON JUNE 8th, a sale of a celebrated herd of short-horn cattle was made at Xenia, Ohio, by its proprietor, Mr. Daniel McMillan. Gentlemen were present from the New England, Middle, Western and some from the Southern States. There was lively competition among the bidders, as the animals sold were considered the best of their kind in the country. One cow, Lorain 21st, was purchased by a Wisconsin man for the handsome sum of $2,000. The sales of cattle brought over $2000. The bulls sold at much lower figures. Royal Lad, the highest on the list, was bought by an Ohio man for $525. Other cattle sales exceeds of the sale reached $65,000, rather a nice sum for one man to have invested in hang stock.

THE number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York this year, exceeds all former years. The arrivals for the two weeks ending May 28th, were twenty-nine thousand five hundred, and for the twenty-twelve thousand for the week ending June 4th. It is estimated that the average amounts of gold brought for each emigrant is seven hundred dollars, which would make about one million dollars per day, in coin, now flowing into this country. All the sturdy people who are coming to cast their lot in free America. This continual flow of population is the life of the work vast results, the extent of which we can hardly conceive. In the history of the world there is no parallel to the wonderful tide of immigration from all peoples, pouring into the life of one nation the vigor and wealth of the earth.

WE UNDERSTAND, through one of our correspondents, that a Steamboat Passenger Agents' Convention will shortly be called, to meet at Memphis, Tenn., probably this month. This convention has been called for the purpose of forming some general plan for the lic, and for their comfort and convenience while traveling on the steamboats running on the Western and Southern waters. The delegates to this convention will be composed of steamboat and steamship passenger agents from the North, South, East and West.

The gentlemen who compose the fraternity of passenger agents for steamboats and steamships throughout the United States and Canadas are thoroughgoing business men, whose aim and ambition are, to please the public, travel for their passenger, and at the same time give them all the comforts they can under the circumstances; and we fully believe that this proposed convention will frame some plan by which the desired ends may be answered. They are all practical business men, and in this instance we have no hesitation in saying they mean business.

Mental Labor.

Few persons have a proper appreciation of the power of thought. The potency of the human intellect is little understood. We daily witness the astonishing mastery of mind over matter; but we are less observant of the positive influence which men of superior intellect maintain over their fellows. Men who are endowed with large powers of understanding naturally sway those who are less gifted. In every department of life in which mind exerts its influence in a direct clash of intellect. A trained intellect will dominate over one of equal native vitality, but uncultured. Two minds of equal natural capacities become unequal in proportion to their respective culture. A well trained mind is a tremendous power. Systematic and profound thought accomplishes wonders.

Montesquieu's "Spirit of Laws" is a memorial of sustained labor. Although it forms a volume about as large as an ordinary novel of the present day, and yet to that particular work the author devoted twenty years of uninterrupted labor. In fact, it embodies the fruit of all his studies, from his youth upward. Its production it has been a conceded oracle in legal philosophy, in legislation, in constitutional law, and in social science. Statesmen, jurists and political economists quote from it, and every appropriate citation is accepted as indisputable authority. Of a work of its kind, it is, perhaps, as nearly perfect as any that could be furnished by human intellect and human industry.

After its study and composition, it may be pronounced faultless. Not a word could be subtracted, or added, or changed without materially injuring it. Every sentence contains a profound truth; each of its short chapters is a philosophical essay.

Many authors of good repute, both before and since the time of Montesquieu, have, within a period of twenty years written and published twenty times as much as *L'esprit des Lois*. Much of what was thus written and published, no doubt possessed temporary interest, and wielded some influence in its day; but it is now almost forgotten. Voltaire, for instance, was a voluminous writer; he wrote much, and, (except upon the subject of religion) wrote well. The age in which he lived felt the influence of his productions, indeed, are read with interest in our day. But who now ever looks for the "Essay upon the Manners and Spirit of Nations" (*Essai sur les Moeurs et L'Esprit des Nations*); for "An Essay for "Morope," for "Discourse upon Man," or even for his more ambitious work on "Newton's Philosophy," Those and many other works of his are now little more than literary curiosities in the antiquarian's library. The same may be said of many other productions of genius, which have run their course and passed away. Thousands of volumes, of more or less value, have been published, and forgotten—but the "Spirit of Laws" still lives in undiminished vigor. It not only possesses an active vitality, but its inestimable worth and healthful influence are constantly extending, contributing to the cause of philosophic truth, and substantially adding to the happiness of our race.

Intellectual fruit should be estimated, not so much by the quantity as by the quality with which it is furnished. The speaker or writer who devotes most labor to the preparation of his address or his book, is the best friend of his hearers or readers. He has the strongest claim upon their attention and kind regard, and will reap the richest rewards. They enjoy the fruits of his toil.

It is said of Macaulay that he never attempted to review a book until he had read it more than half a dozen careful readings. Being, therefore, thoroughly familiar with his subject, he never failed to write upon it in such a manner as to know of what he was writing about. In his essay he would furnish the reader with all the requisite means for making them known is greater than the expositions of an authoritative and complete canvas.

Work Ahead.

The active parties to the approaching contest in Alabama will be the Republican and the organization which goes by the name of Democratic. The issue between two parties will, by the result of the November elections, obtain control of the State for four years without disturbance. The destiny of this State for some time to come is, in a republicanism proposes to conduct the government in the spirit of Union and political equality. It acknowledges the supremacy of the national over the State government. It desires to have the national honor and honesty maintained by the payment in full, and in the spirit in which they were contracted, of the national obligations. It is the unwavering champion of uniform citizenship, believing that all men should enjoy equality of opportunity to develop whatever there is of value in their manhood, so far as laws may or can give such opportunity. Holding the doctrine of the fathers, which time has approved, that individual obligation is the great safeguard of free government, the Republican party will make the system of common school education for every child of the State one of its chief cares, and the object of most liberal provision. By tedious and constant efforts, the Republican party has written these principles upon the American statute books. They comprise, so far as human wisdom can discern, the ultimation of the process in regard to Christian free government. No new principle is to be added. No enlargement in the application of any principle already decided will be attempted. Just as many and just as great changes, reforms and advances of old governmental theories, full in accord with the spirit of new political ideas, have been made as this age is prepared to permit. What, then, will be the work of the Republican party in the future in Alabama? If it proposes no advance, no novelty, what is its use?

It has a grand work, and its usefulness is not bounded. Devoted to it, stands an immoral organization, unembarrassed by obligation to a single principle, vast in numbers and wealth, and powerful for evil by reason of its unscrupulousness in prejudice and powerful in its concentrated devotion to the one full purpose of defeating it. Its success means tempests of evil quarrels, endless blood and grave. Its defeat will not, but the death of every true patriot to buy those elections and defeat, and has never failed to do so. Its success will be a victory for the government that same noble spirit which strews flowers over the graves of the dead, and makes mourners who may feel, and remembering only, will not be able to see the blood of a common mother's sacrifice! What sister State has ever been in such a fearful reach this genuine non-sectarian spirit of the Union, than to make the entire people of the State the better; to give to the nation a better people, and to the State better citizens? Let the Southern the East to day shapes legislation for the West to-morrow. Let the people of this country really understand most every question of importance, and the honest people of the great valley will be controlled by the greatest, the sooner it will be settled right.

Very respectfully,

H. GRANGERFORD.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, formerly a Congressman from West Virginia, and brother of Hon. Jere Clemens, of this place, died. He said he would reply to a speech delivered in the United States Senate from the District of Columbia. Hon. Clemens is the author of "Bertram, or the Castle of St. Aldobrand," a novel in which the Senator said he was opposed to the Democratic party on account of the law of Mississippi on account of the Democratic party on account of the repeal of the Federal city. He said Mr. Drake need be a Democrat because he was born in Kentucky, because he endured the climate of St. Louis. He preferred to be a Democrat than to be a Republican, and draw his salary of $5000 a year. The Senator from Missouri was the first Senator from the District of Columbia. Hon. Charles D. Drake, Senator from Missouri, in which the Senator said he was opposed to the Democratic party on account of the law of Mississippi

Currently State Journal.

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

Chief Justice.
T. M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
B. F. SAFFOLD, }

Order of Division and number of cases in each:

5th Division..... 20 cases.
4th " ..... 35 "
3rd " ..... 36 "
2d " ..... 12 "
1st " ..... 56 "

DAILY PROCEEDINGS,

TUESDAY, June 9th, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

5th Division. No. 102—*Price, Williams & Son* vs. *C. F. McConnor et al.*; guardian; appeal from Coosada Circuit Court. Martin & Sayre for appellants; S. J. Cumming for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. The citation to the garnishee in an attachment suit varied erroneously from the declaration, and the judgment in describing the plaintiffs as guardians of two persons instead of one of them only. The error of one is amendable and could be objected to for the first time in this court.

2. A commission merchant is liable for interest on a balance in his hands, in favor of his principal in the absence of proof of some contract, or usage of trade to the contrary. Affirmed.

6th Div. No. 5—*Lutterop, Lochington & Co.* vs. *Bowers & Co.*; in bankruptcy; from Mobile Chancery Court. Darby Perry for appellants; Dillon Bros. and Walker for appellees.

PETERS, C.—1. A bill in chancery filed to have a deed of trust for the security of the debts of certain creditors therein named, declared a mortgage instead, cannot be sustained upon the proof that the trustee sold the property conveyed and placed a stock of goods in this State valued above $25,000, and conveyed a part of this stock of goods worth $35,669 26, in bad debt of trust, leaving a residue of the said of goods, worth about $20,000 and other property worth $2,000, unconveyed in said deed of trust, which was subject to the claims of the other creditors not named in said deed of trust.

2. If such bill is amended by adding that said deed of trust was also executed and "as a permanent conveyance, but was in truth a mere device to prevent any further levy" on the goods and that the said goods conveyed until an assignment could be prepared for the benefit of all the creditors" of the makers of the deed, "after consulting with them, and said deed was accepted by the trustee, on the express condition that it should be relinquished and abandoned as soon as such a general assignment could be prepared," this does not help the original bill, but shows that the conveyance itself is void for fraud, and might have been executed to hinder and delay creditors of the makers. Affirmed.

6th Division. No. 33—Innes Rives, J. Hunt Adams, *et al*—Appeal from Mobile Chancery Court. Sayre and Gibbons, for appellants; Wm. Boyles, for appellees.

Submitted on brief, by consent.

6th Div. No. 51.—The Mayor and Aldermen and Chancery Court of Mobile, vs. The Royal Street R. R. Co. Appeal from Mobile Chancery Court. McKinstry for appellants and Dargan for appellee. Submitted on brief, by consent.

6th Div. No. 52.—The Mayor and Common Council of Mobile, and others vs. E. G. Dargan, executor. Appeal from Mobile Chancery Court.

McKinstry for appellants and Dargan for appellee. Submitted on brief, by consent.

6th Div. No. 38.—Daniel Kelly vs. George Stacy. Appeal from Mobile Chancery Court.

Lubman for appellants, and J. Little Smith for appellee. Submitted on brief, by consent.

6th Div. No. 45.—The Citizen's Mutual Insurance Company vs. E. E. Lott, tax collector. Appeal from Mobile Circuit Court.

Argued by W. G. Jones for appellants, and C. W. Bapier for appellee, and submitted.

6th Division No. 60.—Griffin *et al*, vs. Leland and Bennett; Mobile Chancery Court. Stewart for appellants, Dargan for appellee. Submitted on brief.

6th Division. No. 61—Hinson vs. Lott; appeal from Mobile Chancery Court. See 44 Ala. p. 129.

In this case Wm. Boyles, R. H. Smith and Herndon proceeded to this court on a mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the decision rendered by this court at the June term, 1866, in this case.

6th Division. No. 62—Woodruff & Parker vs. Parham; Noble Circuit Court. (41 Ala., p. 334.

In this case Wm. Boyles and Thos. H. Herndon produced to this court a mandate from the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the decision of this court rendered in this case at the June term, 1867.

6th Division. No. 23.—Smylie, administrator vs. Granger, *et al*; Mobile Circuit Court. Little Smith for appellant; Boyle for appellees. Submitted on brief.

6th Division. No. 30.—Sneider vs. Heidberger; Mobile Chancery Court. Boyle for appellant, Bayliss for appellee. Bond for appellee. Submitted on brief.

Henry C. Speake of Lawrence county, was admitted to the Bar.

FRIDAY, June 10th, 1870.

6th Div. No. 2—Augustus Stikes, administrator, *vs.* Martin Stevenson *et al*; appeal from Mobile Probate Court. Bowles and Overall for appellees; Lubman for appellant.

PETERS, J.—1. The marriage of slaves and of freedmen of color with slaves was none, during the existence of slavery in this State, were not illicit connections but they were legal quasi marriages, such as the laws allowed and the church approved.

2. The children of such marriages were not bastards; nor their issue. Such there is no law of this State which made them bastards.

3. Upon the emancipation of the children of such marriages by the results of the war of the rebellion, and the ratification of these persons to citizenship of the State, the disabilities of bastardy were removed by removal of the impediment of slavery which disturbed it before.

4. Such children are entitled to inherit the estate of their father, who died intestate in this State in the year 1866, which estate remained in the hands of his administrator at the date of their emancipation, and which was unclaimed by the heirs.

Judgment, and decree of the probate court affirmed.

6th Div. No. 63—Patrick Toole vs. Norman Verchot; Appeal from the circuit court of Lowndes. Semmes and Walker for appellants; Palmer and Watts for appellees.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. A complaint in the form prescribed by the revised code of Alabama, is sufficient to support a judgment by default.

2. When an award was made and agreed to by the plaintiff, and defendant, in a controversy about a horse, whereby the defendant was to deliver the horse to the plaintiff, it is no defence to him in an action on the agreement, that a confederate quartermaster took the horse from him on information derived from the plaintiff, which was communicated to the defendant by the plaintiff, before he agreed to the arbitration.

Judgment of the City Court affirmed.

6th Div. No. 64.—Geo. A. B. Stanger, *pro suo*, *vs.* Margaret M. Singer; Mobile Chancery Court.

Percy Walker for appellant, Peter Hamilton for appellee.

Submitted on briefs, by consent.

6th Div. No. 47.—County Commissioners of Mobile county *vs.* Harrington, and others. Argued by Bogles for appellant, McKinstry and Manning for appellee.

Judge Rapier, attorney for appellant to conclude the argument to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 11th, 1870.

5th Div. No. 75.—Edward Bowen, guardian, *vs.* Thomas B. Carter, *et al*; appeal from Montgomery circuit court. Watts and Troy for appellant, Samuel F. Rice for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. The statute of limitations was suspended in this State from January 11th, 1861, to September 21st, 1865.

2. A promissory note, given for the purchase of a slave in this State, in 1859, is supported by a sufficient consideration, and may be recovered upon in the courts of this State.

Judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

6th Div., No. 10—R. H. Osborne, agent, *vs.* Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Mobile; appeal from Mobile Circuit Court. Little Smith, for appellant; C. W. Bapier, for appellees.

PETERS, C. J.—The corporate government of the city of Mobile has authority to require express companies to pay a license tax for the privilege of carrying on its business in the limits of that city, whether their line of transportation be beyond the limits of the city and of the State, or not.

2. Such a license tax is not an import or export duty, nor is it a regulation of commerce between this State and foreign nations.

3. The power of the State to levy taxes upon persons and business within it, and upon species of property and to all occupations, within the State, except when this power is limited by the constitution of the United States, or constitution of the State itself.

4. This power to levy taxes and impose liens upon property cannot be suspended in the town where the institution was situated, who belonged to the council board, by the council board, and the same was signed and sealed by the mayor and the clerk of the council, and was duly attested by the clerk of the council, and was recorded in the minutes of the council, and was duly published in the city of Mobile, and was duly published in the city of Mobile, and was duly published in the city of Mobile

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FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

Who Was He.

During the late rebellion there was a Confederate officer who, "under the excitement of the moment," ordered his command to fire into a body of men, whom the "excited officer" supposed to be "boys in blue." The men fired into were "rebs," and the commander of the "rebels" shot at gave the "excited officer" some very plain talk. The result of the affair was not a duel.

The convention of Madison county, which met at Huntsville on the 18th, selected the following delegates to the Selma convention:

Nich Davis, J. D. Sibley, William Gaston, Walter Read, T. W. Townsend.

Alternates—W. B. Figures, Justin Reynsyo, Geo. W. Womack, George R. Williams, Wilmer Cottrell.

The various breeds of Democrats in Mobile are giving each other splendid certificates of character. The *Register*, "white man's party" organ, says the Democratic party, Rocker in the cradle and a fraud. The "Southern Rocker" comes back at the "white man" with the charge that he is a "perpetual sausage machine and wholly guiltless of conviction." The richest part of the fun is that each swears that the other one is leaning towards social equality with the publicans. That's too funny. Mobile with the terribly bad characters that those editors furnish each other ought not to be in the Republican party.

The *Mail* calls the Chinese, "the pauper laborers of Asia." What paper last year advocated the introduction into the State of "this pauper labor?" for the purpose of driving out or starving into submission the colored men. Who advised the planters of this section that "this pauper labor" was exactly what they needed, to take the place of "insolent negro barbarians," who would be Republicans any way? Who said, and all the time knew it was false in fact and agreed with a preacher as authority, that "this pauper labor" was good, honest, reliable, docile labor? The *Mail*. It would have been "pauper labor" indeed, if the poor Chinese could have been fooled here on the *Mail's* terms. It would have been inimical to the interests of the colored people. As Mr. Stanton, once a laborer himself, pays and treats laborers, the small number of Asiatics he brings will be self-supporting, and will be in the way of no other workingmen. There is more work than workers here, except to the business of printing Democratic misrepresentations. This art is overdone.

Which is Switch?

The gentlemen who issued the "Address" style themselves the "Executive Committee of the Democratic *and Conservative* Party." In common parlance the Conservative, or the Conservative attached to excuse the Democratic appellation? Which ranks, and if so, how much? There is no Conservatism in Democracy, and certainly not a particle of Democracy in Conservatism. How will the "Northern friends" view this hampering with the "glorious old name?" Talk about the "disintegration of the Republican party" sounds well from Democrats who have to cry "disintegrate" the very name of their organization, to make the thing presentable at "all." Let the spirit of devotion to principle, and the determination to have no dodge about the name and the "carpet-bag wretches." Take "persecution" and "class distinctions" and "obsolete prejudices" out of Alabama Democracy, and there would be no weakly-a shadow as a plantation mule, with corn at $3 a bushel.

The Democratic Address

After an inordinate long enough to have produced an eagle, the "Executive Committee of the Democratic *and Conservative party*," has hatched out a specimen of the silly gosling of political invocation.

By the confession of the leading opponents of Republican principles themselves, the contest next to be fought between parties in this State is important, and its results tremendous, not only to the white race or ill upon the welfare of the whole people. Time and again these Solons have told us that the issues to be traversed by party policy to be determined are not mere questions of interpretation of fixed principle, or difference in regard to methods of administration. They have pointed out that the struggle was the higher one, to settle which of antagonistic and essential principles should be made the fundamental of government, and to define what should be the character and scope of administration. They have tried to keep the public mind and passions in the highest state of frenzied hostility to every *post bellum* act and principle of establist ed government, by creating the impression that personal liberty was imperiled and property interests injured by their dominance. Change, sweeping and radical, has been declared necessary to save the country from ruin.

If such and so great evils actually threaten the commonwealth, it would only be reasonable to expect that the Democracy of Alabama would, with one accord, and the heroic virtue which desired to avert them, would be composed at least to state, specifically and intelligibly, what is wrong in the present government, and to offer, as a substitute for that which is connected to destruction, a scheme of civic policy at once clearly defined to the common understanding and worthy the support of genuine patriotism. Democracy will certainly not do this in some sort, and when those Democratic magnificos pronounce for the annihilation of the existing form and administration, they ought to have one of their own to replace it. Even if the present government is the worst conceivable, is it better than anarchy or no government.

Yet all the genius and wisdom and patriotism of the "Executive Committee of the Democratic *and Conservative* Party," has, on the one hand, been unable to specify a single abuse of power or unsoundness of principle and, on the other hand, has utterly failed to commend to the consideration of Alabama suffrage a single institution or law which it proposes shall be established for the future good of our people. Their "Address," so far as it extends beyond a not very definite arraignment of details for getting a political mob to this city on the 1st of September, exhausts itself in a series of denunciatory generalisms. In second paragraph, which begins with a slander, wiggles through a dozen lines of abuse which is wholly without meaning unless applied to the administrations to passion and folly found so often in the conduct and speech of Radical Democrats.

Those terms—Reign of Radicals, added together, constitute an insignificance in number, when compared with the entire body of our people. But their significance in number, as well as in merit, is in striking contrast with their significance of mischief and evil. Although such theoretically hates the other with no such bitterness, yet each is the practical slider and comforter of the other. Although each of them supposes that the organization to which it *professes* to belong is the only one entitled in any sense enough to make its war upon the other, operate to keep each alive and active, and to bring organizations to which they respectively *profess* to belong, into practical power, controlling the political rule of the *actual majority of both* in the political arena.

Radicalism is not confined to either party organization. It exists in both. It is the wonderful "Committee" has failed to see only in its own words the best men can do towards assailing Republicanism by assailing Democracy.

"The gross frauds and felonies perpetrated by the party now in power; its avaricious legislation; its open disregard under constitutional forms; its re-stated efforts to destroy freedom of speech as well as of the press by martial law; its imposition of the most odious burdens upon the labor and capital of the country; its unceasing efforts to create strife between the races;—in a word, its enmity to all we love in government and claim in manhood;" is such as to *demand* a full representation in the Convention of the Democracy of the Sovereign and Virtues of the State, as a grand inquest, to frame an intelligent indictment and arraign them before an indignant and outraged people.

This is first rate buncombe, but devilish poor politics. Read "the party *now* in power," instead of "the party *now* in power," and we cannot imagine a finer model for the "head by" in a Republican colored school to select, as a holiday speech against Alabama Democracy. It is be gentlemanly well, and knew how to use the English language and the "r's," he could produce a splendid effect by the declamation. Will not the teachers of Radicalism in the public schools look to the selection of the colored people and freely use the colored vote as a tool. They will know they could never gain the ear of the people in any other form, nor upon any calm inquiry into their qualities, qualifications or motives. They will know that the only mode in which they could achieve success, was to keep up the old inflame distrust, if not hate of party, on the part of the colored people toward the white people, and that amongst whom the colored people had been raised. And they have not been disappointed. They have had no difficulty to pursue that mode, and to add to it the iniquity of the false pretense that they have all the while been animated by devoted friendship to the colored people.

Unfortunately for the people of this State, white and colored, there were other Radicals similar to themselves Democrats, whose resentments have blinded them to their actual condition, and to the folly and injury of an indulgence of their impulsed rage. There has been, unmasked nor statesmanship, in the meanness of these Radical Democrats. Their conduct and words have been just such as the Radical Republicans most needed and most desired; for those Radical Republicans well know, how short their rule would be, how soon their overthrow would come, if they could not be continually supplied with these contributions so essential to them. Just so long as the administrations to passion and folly found so often in the conduct and speech of Radical Democrats.

Those terms—Reign of Radicals, added together, constitute an insignificance in number, when compared with the entire body of our people. But their significance in number, as well as in merit, is in striking contrast with their significance of mischief and evil. Although such theoretically hates the other with no such bitterness, yet each is the practical slider and comforter of the other. Although each of them supposes that the organization to which it *professes* to belong is the only one entitled in any sense enough to make its war upon the other, operate to keep each alive and active, and to bring organizations to which they respectively *profess* to belong, into practical power, controlling the political rule of the *actual majority of both* in the political arena.

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If Horace Greeley is a Republican; if he understands and correctly describes Republicanism; if it is a Republican of his kind, though not of the vindictive, selfish, and corruptive order of Ben Butler, Like him, I am for the constitution of the United States as it was before and including the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments and for the removal of all political disabilities. Like him, I am for the Union as "an indissoluble union composed of indestructible States." Like him, I am for universal suffrage and universal amnesty, by act of Congress. Like him, I am for "a government of the people, by the people, for the people," and for the determinent are not mere questions of interpretation of fixed principle, or difference in regard to methods of administration. They have pointed out that the struggle was the higher one, to settle which of antagonistic and essential principles should be made the fundamental of government, and to define what should be the character and scope of administration. They have tried to keep the public mind and passions in the highest state of frenzied hostility to every *post bellum* act and principle of establist ed government, by creating the impression that personal liberty was imperiled and property interests injured by their dominance. Change, sweeping and radical, has been declared necessary to save the country from ruin.

If such and so great evils actually threaten the commonwealth, it would only be reasonable to expect that the Democracy of Alabama would, with one accord, and the heroic virtue which desired to avert them, would be composed at least to state, specifically and intelligibly, what is wrong in the present government, and to offer, as a substitute for that which is connected to destruction, a scheme of civic policy at once clearly defined to the common understanding and worthy the support of genuine patriotism. Democracy will certainly not do this in some sort, and when those Democratic magnificos pronounce for the annihilation of the existing form and administration, they ought to have one of their own to replace it. Even if the present government is the worst conceivable, is it better than anarchy or no government.

Yet all the genius and wisdom and patriotism of the "Executive Committee of the Democratic *and Conservative* Party,"

Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

SUBSCRIBERS, and others, leaving the city during the summer season, can have the Daily or Weekly STATE JOURNAL regularly mailed to them by leaving their address at the counting-room of the office.

Col. D. L. DALTON, Secretary to Gov. Smith, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Alabama yesterday.

We understand that two still finished boys were drowned in one of the ponds beyond the West Point Railroad depot yesterday afternoon. We did not learn the particulars.

JAMES TURNER, the successful pugilist, was arrested in Mobile Tuesday afternoon, but afterwards released. The charge against him was for committing an assault and battery on Donelly.

Our friends, one and all, who have been energetic in raising clubs for the CAMPAIGN JOURNAL will accept our thanks. The proprietors are making no money by the issue of this cheap paper, but are grateful for the appreciation of their labors to promote the success of Republicanism, shown by these efforts to extend its circulation and influence. Keep the ball in motion. Send forward the subscriptions as early as possible, that the people may be kept posted in political affairs and educated in the principles of justice and freedom.

SOCIAL REUNION.—One of the most pleasant affairs of the season was the impromptu entertainment, gotten up yesterday by several of our most prominent business men, in honor of the returned townsmen, John W. Durr, Esq. Good wine and good humor served to make the occasion extremely pleasant. Many of the toasts were rich, rare and racy, causing even the stately merchant princes of Commerce street to unbend, and indulge for once in a hearty, healthy laugh. Mr. DURR received the congratulations of his friends in a quiet, modest manner, though it was evident that his heart felt more than his lips could speak. Long life and continued success to him was the universal sentiment.

The Green Line Convention met in Atlanta recently, and a line of rates was adopted to be put in force on the 15th of July. There will be 200 additional cars added to the line which will make the total number 350. A special commissioner was appointed for the adjustment of claims of which A. Pope, Esq., general freight agent of the Georgia road, is chairman. A variety of claims that have been standing for some time were promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. An executive committee of the Line was also appointed to transact all business pertaining to the line. The metropolis of cotton, the commercial men in the Democratic party are in favor of the fusion movement on these terms, because they hold its promises to be faithful. The Green Line, we suppose, has not the influence among the Democracy of the Louisville and Nashville, or of course the Governor would demand a

Communicated.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I learn that a number of prominent Republicans have been suggested as suitable candidates for Governor at the November election. Without saying anything whatever disparaging to the claims of any gentleman whose name has been mentioned in connection with that responsible position, allow me to say that no Republican in the State would reflect more credit on the party, and give more universal satisfaction to the people of Alabama, than Col. Thos. M. Mathews of Dallas; a firm and staunch Republican during the rebellion, a "tried and true" Republican since the organization of the party in the State, a patriot who stood without flinching on the side of his country during the dark and stormy days of 1867 and '68, when it was dangerous for a man to say anything but Davis Democrat. I certainly think Col. Mathews' claims should be favorably looked by the Selma Convention. Should Col. Mathews receive the nomination, he will be elected, in this case, by a handsome majority, and will give full and complete satisfaction to the Republican party in all portions of the State.

MOBILE.

The Party of Repudiation.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Democracy of Ohio are now divided upon the question, upon the point *whether any portion of the debt Should be paid in gold*. A large and powerful wing, *trailing sedition of the party*, here and in the West, are *for repudiation*. Another division adheres to the old views, and favors the payment of the bonds in gold. It is said that the greenbacks worth what they were when the law was taken. The honest sentiment was such that it was not thought advisable to make any platform upon at this time. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is the leading organ of the Democratic party in the West, and it speaks by authority, as well as with power. Judge Hall in the same paragraph is part of its answer to the pretence of the New York *World* that the Democracy of the West are becoming financially honest, and that its love is to be precisely the reverse. The Oregon election was carried by the Democratic party upon the issue of repudiation. West of Buffalo, there is not a Democratic organ or paper that does not express maintenance of national honor, fidelity to the payment of the national debt. South of N w York there is not a Democratic journal which does not ratify off the repudiation platform. The movement of its press. The south is not opposed to the payment of the debt, but is in favor of the payment of it in the State of New York exactly marks the limit beyond which honest Democrats will not go. Above are flowers on the plains in midwinter. And the case is not better or worse in Ohio. The Democrats in Eastern States to render the payment of the bonds impossible by practicable views of any consequence. Thus we have drawn the lines all around New York city, and the Democracy of the State of New York, in convention assembled, refuse to pledge themselves to the payment of the bonds in gold. It is necessary to the stability and value of the security. The Government enters the market to buy or sell gold, to keep the paper at par. If the bonds are subject to taxation, it will have to pay the assessment. If they are subject to taxation, it will have to pay money to loan, is willing that the Government should take it, provided he will derive sufficient interest to render the investment as remunerative as any other permanent security he might obtain. If the investor taxes the bonds, of course the investor would demand a higher rate of interest than if it does not. And if, in addition to liability to taxation by the United States, local authorities and State governments can likewise tax the bonds, the interest paid by the government must be still greater. So that taxation of bonds either means, really, the payment by the people to the bondholders of a sufficient rate of interest to enable these to meet all imposts, and still derive sufficient return for the capital invested; or, if the interest is lower than that ridden at a lack, I met Sheriff Barber, who told me to halt the company near the railroad, just by Janney & Foundry. I started back to execute the sheriff's order, but before reaching the company I saw that Gen. Clanton was standing in front of it, with a pistol in his hand. The company had halted. I turned back to the sheriff, and told him that Gen. Clanton seemed to have halted the company, and asked him to go with me to it, "to see what is the matter, as I don't wish to get myself, or my company either, into trouble." He said he would not. The Governor came up, when General Clanton asked him a question in regard to the law of the defendant's possession.

5. An order for years interposes no impediment to a title or dower, and if the husband of a party to a bill dies, his widow is entitled upon endowment to a proportionate part of such real.

Decree affirmed.

5th Div. No. 150—North & South Railroad vs. Dickens; appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Elmore & Gunter for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellee.

Submitted.

5th Div. No. 151—Ware vs. Willis; appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Watts & Troy for appellant; Walker for appellee.

Submitted.

5th Div. No. 145—W. J. Bibb vs Janney; appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Sharpe for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellee.

Col. D. L. Dalton was admitted to the bar.

The business of the 5th division having been disposed of, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Monday next.

Postponement of the Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, May 3, 1870.

After general consultation, the State Committee has decided to postpone the Republican State Convention from the 15th of Semus, from 28th of June, to Tuesday, August 16th. The postponement is made in accordance with the almost universal desire of the Republicans of the State, that at the proper time a call will be issued, signed by the committee, announcing the number of delegates to which each county will be entitled.

It is recommended that, to save confusion and prevent the choice, in any county or county, of double delegations, that no county conventions for the selection of delegates to the State Convention shall be held, but the call issued by the State Convention shall appear; and it is also suggested that the middle of August will be sufficiently early for holding county conventions for the election of delegates, so as that time the masses of laboring men will be more at leisure than at any period prior to that time. No select delegates before the number is known to which any county may be entitled, may result in much confusion, and it is earnestly recommended that these suggestions be adopted by our friends throughout the State.

T. O. GLASSCOCK,
Chairman Rep. State Com.

THE CAMPAIGN JOURNAL.

CHEAPEST PAPER EVER ISSUED IN ALABAMA.

Six Months for Only Fifty Cents!!!

A Good Chance for Poor Men to Get the News.

From the first day of June to the first day of December following, a period of six months, the Alabama Weekly STATE JOURNAL will be sent to single subscribers for the unprecedented low price of FIFTY CENTS!

This is, in mercantile language, "selling below cost," and the proprietors make this offer that no Alabamian, be he ever so poor, may be without the means of keeping himself posted upon current events, and that the political make up be correctly informed in regard to the issues which enter into the most important political struggle which has ever occurred in Alabama.

It is not thought necessary to urge the liberality of this proposal upon Republicans of every shade, but especially those who occupy prominence in the party. They will see at a glance that a weekly paper, furnished at fifty cents for six months, is the most effective agency that could be devised, for preserving the organization and keeping alive the spirit of Alabama Republicanism.

To all the thinking men of Alabama—to the tolling thousands who until now were driven like dumb cattle to vote as they were ordered—to the small farmers of North Alabama whose influence has never been permitted to assert itself in the State government or its many worth to every man who desires a government of law and order which shall give protection to individual rights and peace to society—to all who desire to see this glorious commonwealth move steadily forward to prosperity more splendid than the imagination to-day can conceive—to the friends of truth and right in every quarter of the State, we commend the campaign JOURNAL.

We would deceive no one, proselyte no one, ask no one to adopt our views without examination and conviction of their correctness. We do, however, ask, we urge and demand, that the opponents of Republicanism hear us in our own behalf. We ask that intelligent men refuse to be longer led blindly by men whose business is to misrepresent the principles of Republicanism, and whose hope is to elevate themselves to power at the cost of the public welfare. We believe in the ultimate justice of the popular judgment, and to that judgment we are ever willing to submit the claims of the Republican party, if the people will inform themselves thoroughly in regard to its principles and the facts of its history.

Send in orders at once, that the first issue of the campaign JOURNAL may reach every Republican and thinking patriot of Alabama.

Apportionment of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following is a list of the number of delegates which each county in the State is entitled to in the Republican State Convention, which convenes at Selma on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870. The basis of apportionment is: Every county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for Congress, at the election held in August, 1869, and also one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes over 500; provided, that any county not having cast 250 votes for the Republican candidates for Congress, shall be entitled to two delegates. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 24 delegates, to the 2d district 24, to the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 21, and the 6th district 21, making a total of 173 delegates composing the convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.		
Baldwin	2	Escambia
Clarke	2	Mobile
Conecuh	2	Monroe
Washington	2	Montgomery
Dallas	13	Wilcox
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Coffee	2	Bullock
Dale	2	Geneva
Henry	2	Houston
Pike	2	Crenshaw
Montgomery	12	Lowndes
Barbour	2	
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Talladega	5	Randolph
Elmore	3	Tallapoosa
Chambers	3	Tuscaloosa
Macon	3	Russell
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Choctaw	2	Perry
Sumter	5	Autauga
Greene	2	Bibb
Fayette	2	Marengo
Hale	2	Marion
Shelby	2	Sanford
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Madison	5	Jackson
Marshall	2	Limestone
Morgan	3	St. Clair
Calhoun	2	Etowah
Cherokee	2	
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Jefferson	2	Lauderdale
Walker	2	Limestone
Winston	2	Franklin
Marion	2	Blount
Morgan	2	

B. F. SAFFOLD,		J. J. MARTIN,
Att'y Gen'l.		Asst. Att'y Gen'l.
C. C. COSTON,		A. W. McBRAYER,
P. G. BROCKINS,		W. V. TURNER,
T. O. GLASCOCK,		WM. MILLER,
PERRIN KING,		C. S. DRAKE,
JAMES DARBY,		J. A. FARRIS,
S. S. GARDNER,		CHARLES WORLEY,
W. B. FISHER,		H. F. JENKINS,
T. D. PIERCE,		
JOHN S. MOSELY,		
S. P. FOWLER,		
T. O. GLASCOCK,		
Chairman Rep. State Executive Committee.		
J. A. FARRIS,		
Sec'y Rep. State Ex. Com.		

Southern Pacific Railway.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1870.

It is now generally understood and believed that, unless a bill providing for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad is passed during the present session of Congress, the enterprise must remain for many years in abeyance. There is a growing feeling in opposition to further grants of public domain in aid of railway enterprises. It is not worth while to inquire in what way this feeling has been fostered and strengthened. The fact remains. The present Pacific Railroad received not only large land grants but government bonds to an amount more than sufficient to build and equip the road. The Northern Pacific Railway has just been most liberally endowed with exceedingly valuable land grants. To inaugurate a reform, right here, to refuse to the South her share of the public domain, would be unjust, to say the least. A central and a southern route to the Pacific have received government aid. Why should not a southern road, which asks for merely the usual land grant, and right of way be added to this extent. After this has been done, Congress may, with some show of justice, positively refuse to give any more. And the last grant in this line will be the largest ever made by them.

The tenants of the administrators will be liable to be ousted, and the rents and also one additional delegate for and interest on the bonds be made by them.

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7.

Weekly State Journal.

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

Chief Justice.
T. M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
B. F. SAFFOLD, }

Order of Divisions and number of cases in each:

5th Division	100	cases.
4th "	59	"
2nd "	36	"
3d "	12	"
1st "	36	"

DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, June 17th, 1870.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

6th Div. No. 3.—George Shumake *vs.* Christian Schmidt; appeal from the Chancery Court of Mobile. Smith and Herndon for appellant; Labuzan and Taylor for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. A writing purporting to be a will, executed by two persons, making a posthumous disposition of the property of the one who was survivable, in favor of the other, and requiring the survivor to pay the expenses of the last sickness and burial of the decedent, and such debts as may be proved against his estate, is the separate will of the first decedent, and is revocable as other wills are.

2. Two or more persons may execute a joint will, which will operate as a mutual act separately by each, and will be entitled to, and require a separate probate upon the death of each as his will. But if the will so provides, and the disposition made of the property requires it, the probate should be delayed until the death of both, or all of the testators.

3. Mutual will duly executed, may, after the death of either party in some cases, be enforced in equity as a compact. Affirmed.

34 Div. No. 7.—Lewis Laws *v.* Wm G. Miller; appeal from Hale Circuit Court. Diskin and Wilkie for appellant, J. E. Webb for appellee.

PETERS, J.—1. A promissory note made in this State, to be paid in this State for the loan of Confederate treasury notes, during the late insurrection, is illegal and void. Ordinance No. 38, of Con. 1867; pamph. act 1868-9, 185.

2. A promissory note made in this State in renewal of such a note, since the suppression of the late rebellion, is also illegal and void, and no action can be maintained upon it in the courts of this State.

Judgment of circuit court reversed and cause remanded.

6th Div. No. 36.—Jones, Judge of Probate, *vs.* Page and Strickland, attorneys at law; appeal from Conecuh Circuit Court. Attorney General and J. J. Walker, for appellant; Page and Cumming, for appellees.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. The State has the right to tax occupations.

2. The revenue act, approved December 31, 1868, requires each lawyer composing a firm to pay the prescribed for lawyers for a license, which entitles him to practice his profession in any county of the State.

A section 129 of the act does not confer upon the Auditor any judicial authority. It only makes him to the extent therein expressed, chief of the revenue department, to insure uniformity in the execution of the law throughout the State.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

5th Div. No. 122.—Motley et al. *vs.* Motley. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Autauga county.

Arg. of by Rice and Watts for appellants; Wm. H. Northington for appellee.

Stb added on briefs of the parties.

5th D'v. No. 142—Waldman *vs.* Commissioners' administrators; appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Goldthwaite and Randolph, for appellant; Watts & Troy, for appellees.

Stb added on briefs.

SATURDAY, June 18, 1870.

1st D v. No. 64—Wm. Cox *vs.* Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Macon. Watts & Troy for appellant; Crenshaw and Lane for appellee.

PETERS, J.—1. On motion to dismiss a bill for want of equity the allegations whether of the bill or exhibits, what reports of the bill must be taken absolutely true, unless they contradict each other or are so made as to impair the own force.

2. The extension of the time for the payment of a promissory note, by agreement upon sufficient consideration, between the payor and the principal maker of the note, without the consent or ratification of the surety, discharges the surety from all liability on such note. And the actual payment of usurious interest as a consideration for such agreement, is sufficient.

3. A bill for new trial after a judgment at law, is not without equity, when it is alleged that there is newly discovered evidence, which is set out in the bill, which shows that the complainant was discharged from all liability, at the date of the trial at law, but which could not then be made to appear by proof, though it did it existed, but of which complainant then had no knowledge or opportunity of knowledge, and which was discovered after the trial at law.

4. When the bill shows that the complainant used such diligence to discover the new evidence as was in his power before the trial at law, and failed, this is diligence enough.

5. The admission by demurrer to the bill for want of equity, of the truth of facts, which show that after the trial at law the complainant discovered new evidence which completely established his discharge, is an admission of the fact of the discharge. Such admission is not merely accumulative evidence of the existence of the discharge, but is an admission of the fact of the discharge itself.

6. The transferee of a promissory note after it is due, takes it just as the payee, before laid it. *Nemo plus juris ad alium transferre potest quam ipse habet.* 2 Kent 324 marg.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

6th Div. No. 55.—A. J. McKinley, Sheriff, &c., *vs.* R. M. Reynolds, Administrator, &c.; appeal from the Limestone Circuit Court. Arrington for appellant; Attorney General for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. The third clause of section 4340 Revised Code provides for the payment by the estate of the sheriff, fees in criminal cases against the defendant has been convicted, or a *nolle prosequi* has been entered, where the costs have been taxed, against the prosecutor of the foreman of the grand jury, there must be a return of executors, "No property found."

The judgment is reversed.

5th Div. No. 133.—Montgomery county *vs.* Barbee; appeal from the City Court of Montgomery. McIntyre for appellant; Graves and Hay for appellee.

Submitted on briefs of the parties by consent.

MONDAY, June 20, 1870.

5th Div. No. 17.—John M. Sutherlin *vs.* A. G. McGehee; appeal from Montgomery Chancery Court. Elmore & Gunter for the appellant; Rice, Semple & Goldthwaite and Stone for appellees.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. W. & S. who were the administrators of an estate, agreed with J. B. to sell him the lands of their intestate and make him a perfect title in consideration of a certain sum in money, the greater portion of which to be paid at the date of the agreement. The sale was made under order of the probate court, and J. B. became the purchaser at the price stipulated. With the money paid by him, the administrators, in pursuance of the agreement, purchased a note with which a mortgage on the land could have been removed. The consideration, the other having died, married, and her husband received payment of the note, from one of the makers, who had knowledge of the above facts. Held that the agreement was void because against public policy and gave no right of action to the purchaser against the maker, though if it had been valid, the facts stated would, in equity, have constituted the latter a trustee for the purchaser.

2. Courts are at liberty to declare restraints of personal action, on the ground of contravention of public policy, only when the act in question violates some exp. ss law, or has such manifest tendency to do so as cannot be reasonably doubted.

Judgment and decree of chancery court affirmed.

6th Div. No. ——Fore *vs.* Fore; appeal from Monroe Circuit Court. Chunning for appellant; Posey for appellee.

PETERS, J.—In the proceedings of inquiry the service of the writ of summons is the only notice that the lunatic, idiot, or non compos mentis is entitled to, in order to bring him into court. When the record shows that this has been properly served, it is a sufficient compliance with the statute on this subject.

2. This proceeding is statutory in this State, and it is sufficiently regular if the requirements of the statute are substantially complied with.

Contempt, unless otherwise ordered by statute, brings on the record of proceedings in the court below, and the appellate court must give judgment on this record. It must affirm or quash the judgment of the inferior tribunal. Such a case cannot be reversed and remanded for a new trial in the court below.

4. *Quare*, does not an appeal lie from a decree of the judge of probate upon a proceeding of lunacy as in any other case of the final of a cause?

5th Div. No. 124—The Alabama & Florida Railroad Company *vs.* Buckett; appeal from the Circuit Court of Butler county. Herbert, Powell and Jones for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellees.

Submitted on briefs, by consent of the parties.

5th Div. No. 125—Thornton *vs.* Perryman, administrator, &c.; appeal from the Probate Court of Butler. Herbert, Powell and Buell for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellee.

Submitted on briefs of the parties by consent.

5th Div. No. 128—Merritt *et al. vs.* Pilcox. Walker and Murphy for appellants; and Martin and Sayre for appellee.

Submitted.

5th Div. No. 129—Wilkinson *et al. vs.* Cheatham, *pro con*; appeal from the Chancery Court of Montgomery. Chilton & Thorington for appellants; Watts & Troy for appellee.

Submitted.

5th Div. No. 132—Gervis *vs.* Mosley, executor, &c.; appeal from the Circuit Court of Lowndes county. Elmore & Gunter for appellant; Fitzpatrick & Williamson for appellee.

Continued.

5th Div. No. 135—Farley, Smith & Co. *vs.* D. R. McDonald. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county. Martin & Sayre for appellants; Graves & Ray for appellee.

Submitted.

5th Div. No. 140—Knight, admr., *vs.* Clements *et al.*; appeal from the Circuit Court of Lowndes county. Watts & Troy for appellant; Clements and Williams for appellees.

Submitted on briefs of the parties by consent.

5th Div. No. 141—Robinson *vs.* Robinson; appeal from the Circuit Court of Lowndes county. Elmore & Gunter, Clements and Williamson for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellees.

Submitted on briefs of the parties by consent.

5th Div. No. 177—Harper *vs.* Butler et al., &c.; appeal from the Chancery Court of Montgomery county. White

be the first to commit. President Grant has acted with great wisdom and discretion, and his course will meet with the approval of the American people. Any public clamor is likely to affect a government that rests only on public opinion; but the American people always sustain a President who dares to do right. We hope the time may soon come when the Cuban Republic may be recognized, but until it can be recognized without detriment to the honor of American people, the patriots must fight their battle alone. President Grant would be the first to proclaim their independence if by any means they are able to win it, but he will not violate the law of nations and the laws he was sworn to execute, even by doing a generous action.

There is a wide difference between the policy advocated by Gen. Banks and that pursued by the administration. Banks is a partisan, advocating his cause in a partisan spirit. The President is the executive of a great nation, administering the laws, not according to his private feelings, but as his duty requires. The people recognize in this fully, and Banks' taunts fall to the earth as meaningless gibes. The Cuban revolution has not, we regret to say, been so intrinsically humane or so far above suspicion as to provoke the generosity of the American people beyond bounds, and to overwhelm international law and propriety. The American people would have gladly seized upon a pretext in its favor, but we should have been the laughing stock of the world had we recognized as a nation the band of mere feeble to sustain the weight of our rec gnition.—*New York Standard*

Democratic Contempt of the Fathers.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

In the last issue of "Radical Contempt of the Fathers," the Montgomery *Mail* of Friday, publishes the following:

Alexander Hamilton, in No. 59 of the *Federalist*, says:

"Suppose an article had been introduced in the constitution, empowering the United States to regulate the elections for the particular States, would any man have hesitated to condemn it, both for the unnecessary transposition of power and as a premeditated engine for the destruction of State governments?"

And yet in the recently enacted Enforcement Act, the Radical Congress have seized the power to abridge, prescribe and regulate the rights of voters, with pains and penalties, which have the only merit of being unconstitutional, to give good ground for believing that no jury or judge would ever be found bad enough to convict under them. Surely, in all this it takes away all safeguards against executive usurpation, and tends to endow the party of elections created by the States.

What a pity our Democratic fathers had not foreseen and met upon the beginnings of the "Fathers," as found in the *Federalist*, in this very same No. 59, in which Mr. Hamilton is commenting upon and advocating the 4th clause, 4th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, he says: "If an improper combination of the States, or if there be any article in the whole plan of the convention exceptionable from this its prosperity rests upon the evidence of *the simple question fair errors, accidents, some ought to contain in itself the means of its own preservation.* Every just view of the subject will, upon due consideration, lead to this rule in the work of the convention."

Now, we ask any reasonable man if the passage of any man of the Republican party, ever treated any of the writings or any of the "Fathers" with as much contempt or as old and does the Mail, and all its sympathizers, display in the persecution of Mr. Hans Blows, Trumbull, and all those similarly situated, and in calling, had last proper respect for the teachings of the fathers of the republic have seen saved the question made by the Senate in relation to the right of Congress to abridge the right of suffrage.

Whilst the Saviour was on earth He rebuked the unrighteousness of the Pharisees in the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, but they are they that testify of me." We say to the Democratic party, search the Scriptures, and all the writings of the fathers, and all the Republicans in them you may think you will be sustained—but you will find no comfort to sustain you, and assail the principles of the Republican party.

X.

Just and Learned Judges.

From the N. O. Picayune.]

A judge was resotto to the tricks of the profession, to assume his place, or when, in the exercise of his great functions, he stoops to party or popular opinions or prejudices, is a very contemptible being, and altogether unworthy of the honors and emoluments of place as a jewel in an Ethiop's ear. But when the right to the chair is won by the distinction of learning, conscientious ideas of duty and their practical performance in daily professional and social life, the man who wraps himself in it is always entitled, upon no political considerations worthy of peculiar regard and consideration from his fellow men. No nobler task can be found than that of examining and enforcing the laws which in all civilized nations the public or contest individual actions, if it be discharged in the spirit of right and justice and impartiality. Hence the names of great and learned judges, upon whose memories no stain or misconduct or judicial error has ever come down to us through generations, remaining fresh and green and honored as in the days when they lived. So too the recollection of those judges who have prostituted their high places, by sinking to be the tools of power or party, shine in history by their evil conspicuity, and each era adds but to the contempt and disgust felt for such loathsome creatures by those which preceded it.

In the midst of all her political woes, all of her sufferings under Congressional or State legislation, as it has been formed by the wise and fatherly called the Reconstruction Acts, the South has, in the hour of her agonizing travail, prayed for at least one thing might be spared to her in her desolation and distress, and that was an upright, capable and incorruptible judiciary. Need we say that that prayer has been answered, so far as the local judges under the new regime are concerned?

But it is with pleasure that a favorable response has come from an unexpected quarter, and in the Federal judges we clearly seat to us our people recognize men who are worthy indeed, imbued with a high sense of uprightness, and a stern purpose to administer law impartially.

It is not to be denied that the nominations of Associate Justice Bradley and District Judge Wood were not acceptable to the people of Louisiana, or their neighbors, for they were regarded as sectional, and intended to continue in their positions Northern aggression; and also because the gentlemen were unfamiliar with our local system of law. The second was, it is but fair to say, under gone great changes since those gentlemen came among us, in the discharge of their duties, for they have won universal respect from their learning, intelligence, courteous official manners, and regard for law in their decisions. It is more than doubtful whether the President could have found among the professional men of his own party, resident in the circuit any two gentlemen, more qualified by bearing and manners to win popular confidence than Judges Bradley and Wood, and we but speak the feeling of the bar of this community in saying that their presence here will always be agreeable.

Present Day Advantages and Temptations of Young Men.

From the N. Y. Times, 13th.

Rev. J. P. Swift discoursed last evening at the Attorney street M. P. Church on "The Present Day Advantages and Temptations of Young Men," taking for his text the words, "Come now therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharoah, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt." Exodus, iii., 10.

The reverend gentleman said it could not be too strongly impressed on the minds of young men that they had a great duty to perform, and that society and the circumstances of the times demanded that they should enter into its interests and concerns and nerve themselves for the struggle. In the fulfillment of that duty cautious, fearing, yet venturing perseverance should be call to his aid, ignoring altogether the dignity of some foolish persons whose faith is "I myself," and who suppose themselves superior to all others. There was something truly noble in the exercising of our powers for the benefit of the world, and even though pecuniary results may not reward the toil, the consciousness of having done right is sufficient reward, and all sensible and good men regard him more than ten thousand dollar lovers. At the present moment their were thousands of faculties presented to young men for their advancement and elevation, and in whatever direction they may employ their talents they should remember that to God and to man, no matter what it was, was ennobling when performed dishonestly. There were thousands of fields open for the labor of energetic laborers, and it was indeed lamentable to find that tens of thousands of young men were running themselves, squandering their means and time, and unnerving forward to a premature grave. It was a singular fact that with the thousands of intelligent persons in the city of such a kind there was corresponding efforts for their moral degradation. In this city what temptations were presented for the allurement of young men from virtue. They were walking the streets, they were around us in every way and every form, they were invited with pleasure and friendship, and it required stern resolve and virtue to surmount them. But with manhood and Christian resolve, which were almost impossible from a determination to succeed honestly failure was an impossibility and the accomplishment of noble purposes a certainty. The reverend gentleman, in conclusion, counseled young men to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by their country for their personal and national benefit, and they would thus secure the smile of God and society.

Mr Ruskin on a Probable Millennium.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

Mr. Ruskin, at the close of a recent lecture on war, addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, made the following remarks on the Franco-German war:

You may wonder perhaps, that I have spoken of this war as if it were a new calamity, it might be, I, for one, would join John the evidence of immorality strokes that every form of nature into blockhouses and that this cannot be, is not the fault of the men. It is your fault, Woolly yours. Only by your counsel, or your permission, can any cannot take place among us. Whether you like reason for the poverty, misery, and disease of the throughout England is simply that you women, lawyers and rulers, will not have lower will sacrificing for those in your power. Having the means and the thoughtless to take pains for any creature that you see miserable. You cannot say that you are answerable for the others. Now, I pretend you rule, that if the usual course of war, instead of uprooting peasant, houses and ravaging fields, the peasants of the whole plain upon your own drawing room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more, that whatever argument you choose to put a period to war, you will do it with more certainty than you take any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know, if you would think, and care to take the trouble, that the misery of the world is not necessary. It is wholly your own creation. Your fathers have sown the wind, and you are reaping the whirlwind. Nay, you have not even sown the wind, you have simply let loose the idle and foolish creatures to whose work it belonged to sow it. You have sown no seed, but blown the chaff of your own passions into the eyes of the blind.

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PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over twenty years. Their charges are moderate. Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet, containing full directions, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

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The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The first of G. P. Rowell & Co.'s list of issues for interesting and valuable book, is the 'Book for Advertisers.' Any one in the United States, and we can observe, in Canada, if it is the intention of those who desire to advertise to do so *systematically* and *economically* to procure such a way that, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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Administrator's Sale of CITY PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and rendered on the 3d day of May, 1870, I will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, on

On Wednesday the 13th day of July, 1870,

at the property of the estate of Edwin Lavelle, dec'd, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 56, lorth side of Adams street, 50x118 feet. Lot No. 57, south side of Adams street, 50x118 feet.

Lot No. 58, south side of Adams street, 50x118 feet.

Said lots lying and being situate in the city of Montgomery aforesaid.

HARRIET H. LEWIS, Adm'x
of the estate of Edwin Lavelle, deceased.

j6-td

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration with the will annexed, were granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of May, 1870, by the Honorable George Ely, Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of E. Vanhe Waller, deceased.

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 immediate payment to me.

WILLIAM A. GILLOT,
Adm'r with the will annexed
of E. Vanhe Waller, deceased.

m12-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of May, 1870, by the Honorable George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Virginia Hall, 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 me.

D. D. T. MOORE, Adm'r.

m12-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 3d day of May, 1870, by the Honorable George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Virginia Hall, 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 me.

HENRY L. STONE, Adm'r
of the estate of Warren H. Brown, deceased.

j6-6w

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From A. W. MILES, a prominent and well known merchant of Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK, VA., Sept. 7, 1869.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: My wife has received so much benefit from your wonderful Koskoo that I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude. I had tried almost everything that was recommended, but to no purpose, but your Koskoo is an infallible remedy for the disease from which she has suffered, and so far as I can learn, has never failed. If you only knew the immense amount of suffering that he has undergone, then you could conceive the value of such a remedy as Koskoo. I have recommended a large amount of good it is now doing among us in this city.

With much gratitude,

I am respectfully yours, &c.,

Rev. R. E. A. NELSON.

Read the following from Mr. Womble, a prominent Hardware merchant of this city:

No. 13 Market Square, Norfolk, Va., October 12, 1869.

DR. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: Our wife has been so much relieved by the use of your Koskoo, the efficacy of your Koskoo, I take pleasure in saying my own. I suffered greatly with Nervous Debility, Headache, Loss of Appetite, &c. Two bottles of Koskoo restored me to health.

Yours Truly,

J. C. WOMBLE.

From Rev. W. H. Christian. Pastor of Dinwiddie Street Methodist Church:

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 25, 1869.

This is to certify that I know Dr. Lawrence well. He is a gentleman of unstained and worthy of the fullest confidence. I have used his Koskoo with advantage to myself, and have adopted its use in my family in cases of nervous debility and dyspepsia.

W. H. CHRISTIAN

FROM Dr. LLOYD, A PHYSICIAN OF LARGE PRACTICE:

GOOD HOPE, Va., Oct. 8, 1869.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I cheerfully add my testimony to the many already in favor of your Koskoo as being a most valuable preparation. Upon examination of the ingredients, I find each ingredient highly extolled by our best and most progressive clinical investigators. I have tested its effects in my own practice, and have no hesitation in recommending it to the public, it is the best compound of its class ever presented before the public—exceeding by far all the vaunted nostrums of secret parties, &c., now being presented. It is a decided Nerve Tonic, and Invigorator of the system, and, acting directly on the assimilations, thereby producing healthy blood, which should be the basis of treatment in all chronic diseases. Hoping you will reap the reward you deserve from the public as a benefactor,

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Administrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of May, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Samuel Lewis, 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 are desired to make immediate payment to me.

NANCY LEWIS, Adm'x.

m27-6w Estate of Samuel Lewis, dec'd.

Administrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of May, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Elizabeth Mitchell, deceased.

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

ROCKNEY H. MITCHELL,
Adm'r of the estate
m27-6w of Elizabeth Mitchell, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration with the will annexed, were granted to the undersigned on the 11th day of May, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of E. Vanhe Waller, deceased.

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. Those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

WILLIAM A. GILLOT,
Adm'r with the will annexed
m12-6w of E. Vanhe Waller, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned on the 9th day of May, 1870, by the Honorable George Ely, Judge of Probate for Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Virginia Hall, 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 me.

D. D. T. MOORE, Adm'r.

m12-6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to the undersigned June 6, '70, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery County, Alabama, on all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Virginia H. Stone, deceased. 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 me.

HENRY L. STONE, Adm'r
of the estate of Warren H. Brown, deceased.

j6-6w

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 27, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day James Wilkie J. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Wilkins H. Coghlan, dec'd, now presented to the court his account of administration and settlement of said estate, and makes application for a final settlement of said estate, which are examined and passed on and the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 27th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application, settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and application and the day set for the hearing thereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in 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 the court on the 27th day of June, 1870, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be passed and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
j27-3w Montgomery county

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 27, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Phillip H. Bowers, guardian of the estate of Phillip H. Bowers, minor, and presented to the court for consideration and settlement his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of his said ward's 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 27th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for the hearing thereof, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in Alabama State Journal, a new paper 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 27th day of June, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.
j27-3w Montgomery county

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued,
June 8, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came William H. Nobles, administrator of the estate of Wm. L. Sayre, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and settlement his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the said estate, which are examined, approved and passed on and for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 8th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of the application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for 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 8th day of June, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Jud. of Probate.
j8-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Frances C. Wasuh, administratrix, and Phillip H. Bulkley, guardian of Mary A. Waugh, administratrix, in right of her ward of the estate of John Beasley, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance their accounts 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 and decreed by the court that the 14th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of the 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 consecutive weeks in 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 14th day of June, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.
m31-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County,
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 27, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Phillip H. Baldwin, guardian of Laura C. Wa, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of said ward's 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 27th day of June, 1870, be set for the hearing of the petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition and the day set for 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 27th day of June, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted and the prayer thereof granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.
m27-3w Montgomery county

State of Alabama, Montgomery County,
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came William H. Wilson, administrator of the estate of James Parish, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and settlement his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, which are examined and passed on and for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 31st day of May, 1870, be set for the hearing of the application and settlement, and that notice of the filing and the day set for the hearing thereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspa

JULY

Alabama State Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1870. NO. 25.

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Mail vs. Mail.

Mr. Stanton, of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad, has arranged for the employment of fifteen hundred Chinese railroad hands. He is to give each hand sixteen dollars per month wages and board, besides furnishing all free transportation back to California when he has no longer employment for them. The wages are good. All who know Mr. Stanton's manner of treating laborers will testify that the food and living accommodations furnished by him to his hands are better and more genteel than are customary. So far, therefore, as the Chinese laborers are themselves concerned, everything supports the prediction that their condition upon Mr. Stanton's road will be pleasant, profitable and improving.

We have next to see, whether the introduction of these Asiatics will injure other laborers, black or white, already in the State. If home labor is to be cheapened or driven into idleness, by Asiatic competition, all sensible and humane men would unite to oppose Chinese immigration. Neither result is to be apprehended, if the standard established by Mr. Stanton is maintained in all like cases.

Sixteen dollars a month, board and transportation, is an aggregate remuneration for unskilled labor far beyond its average price in Alabama. Planters growl at paying ten to twelve dollars per month, with board, to first class cotton hands, while the wages of inferior hands, boys and women, are much lower. Mr. Stanton does not, therefore, cheapen the price of labor. but actually stimulates the cotton hands, whose employment deserves to rank above unskilled labor, to demand an increase of pay, by giving to his unskilled manual laborers a higher price than farm hands get.

The employment of Chinese as railroad hands does not drive any labor into idleness. Every industry of importance in this State feels greater embarrassment from a scarcity of laborers than from any other cause. Railroads and planters especially suffer a need of hands. There is certainly not a sufficient number of colored laborers to supply the demand of these two industries alone, and, so far, it has been utterly impossible to procure white laborers from abroad. Between these two industries alone, it is not an exaggeration to say that fifty thousand laborers for wages, in addition to those at present here, could be immediately given employment, to the benefit of our general prosperity and the laborers themselves.

Mr. Stanton has brought fifteen hundred Chinese, and it is reasonable to suppose that a man of his sagacity satisfied himself beforehand that the laborers are good. It is clear, therefore, that no laboring man, previously here, has been hurt by a decrease of wages or loss of work, and that the general interests of society are not threatened with injury or demoralization by the advent of John upon the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad.

The *Mail*, however, is terribly opposed to this introduction of Chinese, and predicts all sorts of disaster from their coming. It abuses Mr. Stanton, the whole Radical party and the poor Chinamen themselves. Witness the following extract, from its yesterday's issue, in relation to this matter:

"In other words, in order to aid an unscrupulous and unconscionable monopoly the *Times* is willing to contend that the Chinese are a superior race and that the cheap labor they bring us will not prove detrimental to the State. The truth is the Chinese who settled in the Hispano-American countries have intermarried with negro women and produced a mongrel hybrid race, known as Chinois, the most debased of the human species, not excepting the dog-eating Esquimaux and the hairy bodied Australians. It is this race which Radicalism and the XVth Amendment proposes to plant in the hills of North Alabama. It is these decrepit creasures whose bodies are below the stature which God has given to the white race, whose intelligence is mere imitation, and whose religion is a cross between negro Voodooism and pagan Brahminism, that the Radicals of Alabama propose to bring as laborers upon our public works and finally as settlers upon the railroad lands. Will our friends of North Alabama endure this thing? The *Mail* maintains that this is a white man's government."

Now, if the statements and inferences of the above paragraph be correct, what is to be thought of the *Mail's* reliability, as a political guide and public instructor, when it is a matter of record that the editor of that paper, less than one year ago, devoted himself body and brain and pen and type, to get the planters of Alabama to bring Chinese laborers here, not only to increase the home supply, but absolutely to substitute and expel domestic labor. Further, he has put himself on record as a witness, that every statement above made is untrue. Yesterday, he asserts that the Chinese are degraded, base, horribly pagan, and cannot be brought to Alabama without serious detriment to its people and their prosperity. We now propose to put the editor on the stand against himself. If these Chinese are not what he yesterday represented them to be, he has slandered Mr. Stanton and Mr. Stanton's laborers. If they are what he yesterday represented them to be, he is guilty of a deliberate, premeditated attempt to deluge the State of Alabama with a horde of debased and debasing barbarians. In either case, he shows himself wholly devoid of that careful regard for correctness which is the first essential in the conductor of a public print.

He now says that the Chinese are inclined to hybridize, or mongrelize, citing their experience in the island of Mauritius. In an editorial letter, published June 19th, dated Cincinnati, June 14th, speaking of the effect of their introduction into this very island, he asserts—"It was only when the British Government consented to the importation of Coolie labor that the island became *even more flourishing* than before emancipation. It is true that the *native population dwindled away*, and its Coolie laborers needed constant replenishing to offset the mortality, but as the supply was unlimited, the white planters *redeemed their island from degradation, and made it once more blossom with harvests.*"

In regard to the moral character of the Chinese, the editor of the *Mail* bore this testimony, June 15th, 1869, in commenting upon the work of Rev. Dr. Nevins:

"We believe that there is not so much crime in that (the Chinese) empire, in proportion to the number of population, as in the United States. This may be a startling admission, certainly it is an humiliating one."

To bring our article within proper bounds, we shall simply add, without comment, further extracts from the series of editorial letters to the *Mail*, touching upon the subject of Chinese importation. Argument is wholly needless to prove that the *Mail* stands condemned "out of its own mouth," either of misrepresentation or want of information. The following paragraphs, if true, make the race, which is now held up as so contemptible, a very paragon for skill, virtue, intelligence and energy:

"After all, it may be, as our Kentucky friends here say, that the introduction of Chinese laborers upon our cotton plantations will be the solution of this frightful problem. * * The Chinese never become naturalized. *They never vote.* * * * Their population will never increase beyond the *demand for laborers.* They give us *cheap, tractable labor.*"

"The question of introducing Chinese laborers to our fields and houses is no new one. It has been tested successfully in other countries. * * * It is evident that henceforth we are to look westward, as well as eastward, for laborers. We are accustomed to think of the Chinese as belonging to a degraded race, ignorant of civilized life, and unable to compete with the skilled labor of Europe. But we have this fact before us, that China as a nation *makes the whole world her debtor.*"

"If India cannot compete with American cotton at 25 cents per pound, the whole world must drop out of competition whenever *cheap labor* enables us to sell cotton for 20 cents. Where is that labor to be found? * * It appears that *the Chinaman* is just the thing we want. * * Wherever they go, and are allowed a fair field, they turn their attention to the discovery and development of the resources of the land in every direction known to their experience, *and with fully as much good judgment, energy and success as shown by the European.* Indeed, they possess, in an *eminent degree,* the qualities that are essential *in colonizers.* * * * But even if the Chinaman should turn politician, he would in all probability *vote the Democratic ticket.—Every Chinaman is educated. He represents the oldest civilization in the world.—What we call progress is antiquity to him.* * * * From what I have said, in this and preceding letters, *there can be no doubt* that the Chinaman will make a docile, honest, *cheap* and industrious laborer in our cotton fields."

After all this, how could the *Mail* indulge in its diatribe of yesterday. One year has made a wondrous change, either in the Chinese or—in the *Mail.*

"Hon. P. L. Slider, M. C."

Taking this fictitious name as a text, the New York *Nation* gets off a good humored sketch of the rise and progress of an imaginary Congressman.

"The questions which afflict us with doubts are, What sufficient reason was there for sending him to Congress? and What good has he done there? Like some other distinguished, and a vastly greater number of undistinguished, persons, he passed his early years in poverty; and, but for a laudable hankering after knowledge and a singular perseverance in striving to acquire it, he would have passed them in ignorance. So much has been said concerning this part of the Hon. Publius Slider's career, that we feel driven to strew a little of our own diction upon it.

It is not positive what species of light was shed upon his lonely childish studies. Some of his eulogists have contended for pine knots; it is quite certain that he had no gas nor kerosene; let us compromise on tallow dips. The point is important; witness the enthusiasm of sound Lincoln Republican for lightwood; witness the moral glow which old Democrats find in coals of history. But Mr. Slider himself, never having claimed the halo of ignited turpentine in the natural stick, we will not insist for him upon that flaring distinction. One thing is sure: he was second clerk in a country grocery store; calumny cannot rob him of that title to the people's confidence. A further demonstration of his early promise exists in the fact that he slept on the counter, with no extra covering in cold weather but a horse blanket. What would not his standard bearers have given for that square of scarlet woolen during the late election? Carried at the head of a procession, it would have doubled his majority. A man who, at the age of twelve, slept under a horse blanket, must surely be capable, at forty-eight, of presiding over the finance committee and giving sage counsel as to our foreign relations, however many proofs he may have furnished to the contrary. No one would question this inference except those equally cunning and imbecile miscreants, unquestionably copperheads at heart, who in 1863 asserted that the fact that Andrew Johnson had been taught to read by his wife did not entitle him to "every office within the gift of the American people." Draped in his horse-blanket and illuminated by his tallow dip, young Slider studied English grammar and practised "writing compositions." There is no doubt that he possessed linguistic and other faculties which would have made him an excellent schoolmaster; for, amid the intellectual leanness of an average country town, he collected a small library of foreign books, and, as rumor phrases it, "mastered various languages." Indeed, his fame as a polyglot scholar is high, except among the peoples who speak the tongues which he is reputed to know. Barring the succulence derivable from these tales of romantic research, the record of Mr. Slider's earlier manhood is as dry as sawdust can make it. Quitting his clerkship, he became a journeyman carpenter, then a master carpenter, then a builder. Here—at a point which we now see to have been critical—his business promotion was checked by his good angel, in the guise of the Know Nothing agitation. Had he once called himself an architect, he would have remained in merited oblivion; but being still a carpenter, still a worker with his hands, he was fit to represent the masses; that is, he was capable of guiding the nation in morals and finance, in peace and war.

We must not forget another petard which helped to hoist him. He had acquired a vehement knack at public speaking, unless, indeed, the faculty must be classed among his intuitions. This gift prospered; at first he was described as a "tonguey man;" then as "that promising stump orator, the Skokorat carpenter;" then as "that truly eloquent champion of the right, Mr. Publius Lyman Slider." For the matter of his "efforts" he drew upon the newspapers, which up to that time had been his only political reading. For the manner, he formed himself upon collections of Irish oratory and reminiscences of once notorious Whig and Locofoco stumpers. Matter and manner suited his auditors; they had read the first, and knew it was sound; they could hear the last, and it made them "holler."

A carpenter who could spout a college man out of sight, and who had in his youth slept under the reddest of horse-blankets, must of course be sent to Congress, or monarchists might repeat their sneer about the ingratitude of republics. Notwithstanding the murmurs of a few old fogies, who deemed that some knowledge of tariffs and international law was necessary to a legislator, Mr. Slider received a regular nomination and triumphantly led his ticket into the House of Representatives. What might well confound and alarm the despots of Europe is that the Republic survived the shock. What is more, the miracle continues; Mr. Slider is still there, and we still exist. He entered public life with three guiding ideas: first, to stand by his party; second, to do something for working-men; third, to advance his own interests. Not another notion, not a theory with regard to trade or finance, not a trustworthy hypothesis as to the difference between a national bank and a sub-treasury, not a suspicion that there could be such things as natural laws of commerce and exchange, trammelled the infantile grace and simplicity of this aboriginal statesman. To see him lying down in the Capitol among these pythonian questions, reminds one of the cradled Hercules among the serpents, although we are obliged to admit that the parallel is more flattering to our countryman than to the demigod. This concession, however, is not made by the admirers of "the learned carpenter," who assert that, if he could have had his way, he would have strangled his serpents as well as another; from which we may infer that trade, finance, etc., were lucky in coming off as well as they did. It may be added that no radical change has taken place in Mr. Slider's views, except that his third guiding idea (to look out for himself) has become his first. Even his enemies must concede that, although like necessity he knows no law, he still puts an unwavering trust in statutes of Congress, at least in regard to their action upon other people. He maintains that the Legal-Tender Act makes a seventy-cent greenback worth one hundred cents, while at the same time he votes to increase his own salary on the ground of a depreciated currency. He holds that a bill fixing eight hours as a days' work will cause eight hours to pass for ten hours with capitalists and employers, providing it is not a question of sawing at his own woodpile. It has not pet occurred to him to propose a law to the effect that forty minutes shall constitute an hour, and twenty days a month. When he comes to this, what alterations will be required in the calendar, not to mention confusions in the national industry. Perhaps we should have had fewer measures from him had he known that his discoveries, in truth, are the exploded bubbles of a hoary antiquity. A study into the decline of the Turkish piastre from a dollar to five cents, might have taught him that legal-tender firmans cannot make a nominal value pass for a real one. * * * * He rarely mentioned Washington without making it clear that he had read Camillus and Fabius Maximus. Debating a bygone tariff, he exhumed the fact that "the mariners of Tyre traded for tin with the tattooed savages of Albion." Denouncing the invasion of Kansas by Missourians, he tore an entire branch from the tree of classic eloquence, and described that much suffering territory as "deflowered." Eulogizing the memory of "murdered Lovejoy" and "martyred John Brown," he parodied the outburst of Demosthenes concerning the dead of Salamis and Marathon. "By those who fell on Bunker Hill and those who conquered at Saratoga!" cried the deeply affected orator.

We must not forget his style. He has a fine ear, of extraordinary length, for the music of periods. A friend of his, well known as "a scholarly man," assures us that some of Slider's sentences, sound exactly as if they were translated from Isocrates. We will not quote the famous essay which he read this session on the Fenian imbroglio, lest we should weary readers who do not enjoy Melmoth's version of Cicero. We admit the factious charge that he is a copyist, without feeling bound to alter our estimate of his merits. His plagiarism is statuesque; in two points it rivals the antique: it is nude and it is cold. The resemblance only fails when we come to the classic characteristic of simplicity. Mr. Slider is ornate; you could not fairly demand so much metaphor from a carpenter; you would be tempted at first hearing to set him down for a college man; you would add that he must have graduated a sophomore. Now and then our representative is surprised that he makes so little sensation. He observes the dusts of fame which follow the party war horses, and resolves to out-prance them on their own prairies. We listen; we rush for shelter; at last the stampede passes. We hear of a proposition to imprison a Dutchman in America every time that a Dutchman, who has crossed the Atlantic twice, is conscripted in Germany. We hear of this on Monday, and on Tuesday we have ceased to hear of it. Perhaps it is Mr. Slider's culture which disables him from out-prancing and out-snorting the war horses; if so, we wish that the same harness, tag and tinsel as it is, might be buckled upon those hitherto unbroken and terrifying stallions. Incited by his familiarity with the most martial nations of ancient times, our hero threw himself personally into the late war, volunteering as a major-general. His fortune reminds us of Terentius Varro; he was soundly beaten, and returned home in safety. Moreover, he did not despair of the Republic, believing probably that, if it could withstand intuitive statesmanship, it would not be ruined by intuitive generalship. The main difference between the Roman and the American lies in the fact that no admiring Senate went out to greet the latter. The responsibility of this oversight must not be laid upon General Slider, who would have been charmed to receive and address the conscript fathers."

The new Cabinet Appointment.

The acts of President Grant, for which the people of the United States have cause to be and are grateful, are numerous, but we regard the appointment of Mr. Ackerman to a seat in the Cabinet particularly deserving of thanks and praise. We do not think this appointment commendable only because Mr. Ackerman is morally and mentally well qualified for the exalted position of Attorney General or for the reason that he is a staunch Republican patriot. These qualifications are not lacking to many other gentlemen who were available for the appointment.—Many others, fine lawyers, good men, true Republicans and devoted patriots, would have rejoiced to receive the honor and would have reflected credit upon their selection by the President. The fitness of the man chosen for the place he is to fill is the least essential merit of the choice.

That which ought to fill every noble soul with rejoicing—which should rouse a furor of enthusiasm in this section in favor of our sensible Executive—is the fact that the South enters the Cabinet of the nation in the person of Mr. Ackerman. His entrance upon the duties of his office will be an evidence of national unity, a pledge of national reconciliation, the evangel of national reconstruction tangible and complete. It is a covenant of confidence and a bond for peace. The Southron little deserves the blessings of free government, who fails now to forget the sectional dissensions of the past and to sink the partisan hates of the present, in the gratifying consciousness that he is again the recognized and represented citizen of a nation whose united grandeur is greater than pride of section, and whose claims upon personal allegiance transcend the behests of party.

In Mr. Ackerman's person, the South is not only forgiven, but trusted, and greatly trusted. As there is no doubt that he individually will justify this tender of confidence, so let every true man of the South henceforth labor to show that the day has come when anxious loyalty has nothing to fear from sullen submission or lurking discontent. As it will be Mr. Ackerman's privilege to take part in the discussion of all great measures of executive policy, it ought to be the pride of every citizen of the section which he represents to feel a lively interest and to exert a hearty support for every step taken to insure the national safety and to promote the national welfare. As it will also be his duty to advise the President upon matters of law, so should it be the sincere desire of his fellow citizens of the South to add weight and influence to his counsel by yielding ready obedience to the laws.

While President Grant has, by this selection of a southern citizen, pointedly demonstrated the sincerity of his wish for peace and reconciliation, the Senate has exhibited a nearly unanimous sympathy with the Executive temper by confirming the appointment "without objection or debate." It is presumable that the House is not less liberal and kindly disposed than the Senate, for although it has nothing practically to do in determining cabinet appointments, its influence would be felt and its wishes consulted in such matters. Hence we may conclude that Mr. Ackerman's appointment is an act popularly approved at the North and it certainly indicates a most earnest disposition there for the restoration of really fraternal relations with the south, and the re-establishment in fact of a national community without discrimination of section or harsh remembrance of past errors. We hope the act will be received by the South in the same generous and peace-bringing spirit.

John.

In a vain attempt to wriggle out of its last year's opinions in favor of the introduction of Chinese labor into the South, the *Mail* says that it "published articles on both sides of the question." That is exactly the truth, not only in this case, but in many others. The *Mail* has a habit of publishing articles on "both sides of the question," and for that reason the paper is the laughing stock of all thinking men. A year ago, the *Mail* made Chinese importation a hobby. It studied the subject as a speciality, for a week or two, to the exclusion of everything else then stirring the public mind. Record evidence was cumulated upon oral, and the deliberate, apparently carefully found conclusion, frequently expressed in the "editorial correspondence" of the *Mail*, signed "H," was that the Chinaman was the very boy that Alabama needed to effect her material recuperation and political disenthralment from "negro and carpet bag rule." John was honest, intelligent, ahead of the European in civilization, skilled, docile, cheap, opposed to mixing his breed, and, above all, if he took stock in politics at all, he was sure to vote the Democratic ticket Such a combination of moral, industrial, educational and political merits, as the *Mail* discovered in Mr. John, is not recorded of any other race extant. That was the *Mail's* opinion of Chinamen one year ago. That was one "side of the question." Now, the *Mail* says John is lazy, lousy, hybridized and no good as a voter. That is the other "side of the question." The only difference in the Chinaman of June, 1869, and the Chinaman of June, 1870, which is perceptible to our optics, is that then the *Mail* wanted to boss his importation "by the million" for the purpose of destroying Alabama black people, while now Mr. Stanton brings fifteen hundred only, to do work which he cannot get other hands to do. Oh! wondrous *Mail*, we at last know thy forte, by thy own confession. Keep on writing "articles on both sides of the question."

The St. Gothard Railway—A Locomotive Butting Down the Alps.

On the 15th of September, 1869, a commission made up of delegates from the North German Confederation, the Kingdom of Italy, the Swiss Republic and the Grand Duchy of Baden, met at the city of Berne, the capital of Switzerland, to discuss the project of a railroad direct from Southern Germany through the famous St. Gothard Alpine pass, to Northern Italy.

A glance at an accurate map will acquaint the reader with the peculiar advantages of this route, which have long made it the especial favorite of tourists passing to the westward from the main expanse of the continent to the Italian peninsular. The St. Gothard group of mountains clusters between four of the Swiss cantons—Uri, Valais, the Grisons, and Ticino—and binds them together in its grasp. Near the summit, over which the main road climbs, and on whose lofty crest stands the hospitable monastery of St. Gothard proper, four celebrated rivers—the Rhine, the Rhone, the Reuss and the Ticino—take their source among the eternal snows. This central and commanding position did not escape the eagle eye of the First Napoleon, who suggested the plans on which admirable engineering has since constructed the celebrated St. Gothard high road. The arguments that favored the latter in the days of ordinary horse power travel hold good in this age of steam, and hence the proposition to make the same route serve for railway transportation.

The animating design of this new and noble enterprise is to concentrate the two great streams of traffic—the one from the Rhenish and North German provinces by way of Basle, and the other from South Germany by way of Schaffhausen—upon Lucerne, in Switzerland, whence they would find their way through the grand Alpine tunnel into Lombardy, and thus link togther the commerce of Germany, of the Swiss Confederation of Italy. It may be remembered that the Mount Cenis Tunnel route reduces the distance from London to Brindisi, far south in Italy, to 1577 miles, and the time of transit to seventy-five hours. Brindisi is but 830 nautical miles from Alexandria in Egypt, and consequently the sea passage is made 648 miles shorter than at present pursued from Marseilles, in France, and there is an actual saving in the whole distance of 122 miles, the stretch from London to Alexandria by the old French route being 2,551, and by the Italian route no more than 2,429 miles.

Thus it will be perceived that the St. Gothard Railway is to be but another grand link in that chain of enlightened enterprises which the steam engine catches up at London and darts away with the southern promontories of England. Thence it skims the channel and dashes on the quivering ties of the locomotive down through France and Germany, until the engine, plunging headlong into the rocky bosom of the Alps, emerges, glittering and unhurt, on the Lombard plain and careers ahead, rejoicing athwart Italy, spurning the Apenine, flouting the domes of Milan, Florence, Rome and Naples, on the right hand and the left, and leaping at last with a shout of modern triumph among the slumbering ruins of the ancient Brundusium, soon to be a busy, lively seaport, teeming with the wealth of both Eastern and Western trade. Swift keels bear the bright burden over the Adriatic and through the Suez Canal, descend with it the length of the Red Sea, and thence, vexing the waters of the Indian Ocean and the broad Pacific, never rest until, transferring it again at San Francisco to the iron racer, it is whirled over the ridges of the Rocky Mountains and many intervening States, and, re-embarking at New York, completes its splendid circuit in the harbor and, at last, in the grand centre whence it started.

The St. Gothard Railway, in this point of view, becomes interesting far beyond the limits of its own immediate region. But even there it is of paramount importance, since it apparently opens Switzerland to outside German influences for both peace and war, and affords, if firmly held, quick access for Northern armies into Italy. Therefore the debate upon it was long and agitated, but at last it was reported favorably to the Federal Council and the work was planned. Opposition to it sprang from the wealthy canton of Zurich, which is somewhat jealous of Lucerne and chiefly interested in the United Swiss Railway, which runs along the Valley of the Rhine to Chur. Moreover, the Rothschilds, who are heavy shareholders in the United Railway, strove earnestly to carry this new line over the Splugen Pass, lying farther to the eastward, and were sustained in their design by the Italian municipalities of Bergamo and Venice, which would be benefited more by it than by the St. Gothard scheme. But it is now felt that the Splugen also can have its railroad, and the obstacles in the way of the one we now discuss are dying out. The North German Parliament has voted the required subsidies, the amount of capital called for in Switzerland is nearly all collected and the Italian Chambers are taking favorable action. Some apprehension was entertained that France might object to arrangement that cuts her off, as it were, from the direct line of Oriental trade. But France has had no opposition to offer until the very last moment, when, as our cable telegrams inform us, an inquiry was on Tuesday made in the French Corps Legislatif and answered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that no French interests were menaced by the St. Gothard Railway, but that, according to promise made by the Swiss government in 1866, the road would be destroyed in case of certain contingencies, the inference clearly being that, should anything arise menacing to France or French policy in that quarter, it would be sacrificed.

There is every prospect, then, that the will work be carried through, and speedily. Emulation will cause the French to build another road over the Simplon, and not ten years, probably, will have elapsed ere every practicable pass of the Swiss and Italian mountains will echo to the clang of the locomotive. The Alps and the Appenines will have ceased to exist as barriers to progress, the sound of whose swift footsteps will ere long have replaced with cheery, because peaceful, cadence the harsh drum-beat of boasted empire once heard around the world, and move onward in continual day-dawn, because outspreading the pinions of the night.

Chinese and American Labor.

The Pacific coast is no longer to monopolize the agitation of the Chinese labor question. A party of seventy-five Celestials arrived at North Adams, Massachusetts, on Monday, brought thither by one Calvin T. Sampson, an extensive shoe manufacturer. Their arrival was the signal for a general storm of disapprobation upon the part of the white journeymen shoemakers, who assembled at the depot and greeted the strangers by hooting, throwing stones, and threatenings of extreme violence, during all of which it appears the Chinamen preserved their accustomed coolness. Apprehending serious trouble, the local authorities placed an extra force of policemen on duty, and the obnoxious strangers were conducted in safety to the quarters prepared for them.

American workingmen have rarely proven themselves unkind, unfair, tyrannical, or mean. While of late years they have boldly declared and maintained their rights, no man whose record is not one of fair and honorable treatment of his fellow workmen has ever attained power or wielded any considerable influence among them. They fully understand that if they wish to receive justice from employers they must be just to each other, and as a rule are so. Therefore, the lawless action of the Massachusetts workingmen, was the more surprising. But although inexcusable, it was not without a seeming foundation of cause. These seventy five Chinamen were imported by Mr. Sampson under a contract to work for him at twenty-three dollars per month, with lodging and fuel, they boarding themselves in their own fashion. Being naturally quick and apt, with a little training they will perform the same labor in the same time as skilled white shoemakers, and what then will be the position of the latter? They will be compelled to either work for the same wages or resort to another mode of obtaining a livelihood. And were they so disposed, can they possibly maintain themselves and families upon such a pittance? Certainly not. Their protest, therefore, though illy carried out, was founded upon an apparent reason.

The Chinaman, as well as the Irishman and the German, is entitled to a home in this free land, if he desire it. But in their coming here American labor is not to be degraded to the pauper level of the Old World. If they were a class of people inferior in skill and manual ability to any other race, there would be some excuse for their being engaged in minor callings at reduced wages. This, however, is not the case. They are unusually quick to learn, and will perform as much labor in the same time as any other workmen. The reason they can afford to render such service is due to their degraded habits of living. For instance, those just arrived in North Adams have taken up their abode in rude quarters, and sleep in bunks. Manifestly, if the American mechanic is to compete with them, he must dispense with his comfortable home, take up his quarters in a bunk, and subsist on the same amount of cheap food upon which the Chinaman manages to keep up an existence.

No true American can desire to see such a state of things exist here. As a people we possess other advantages besides mere personal liberty, among which are social and moral elevation. We cannot permit one class of our population to be degraded without endangering the whole. If we had no other motive to actuate us than that of self-interest, those indirectly concerned should frown down every attempt to degrade the workingman. They have been aptly termed the strong right arm of the nation, and have been proven to be such, and their social and physical rights should be prudently guarded.

Let John Chinaman come; let him go to whatever part of the land he pleases; work for whomsoever he chooses, in any department of labor he may select; but the best interests of the nation require that he come just as the Irishman and the German have come, as an emigrant seeking free and personal wages, and not as a coolie whose labor is sold out and trafficked in by middlemen.

This whole question, although seemingly very complex and involved now, is one that will settle itself by the laws of supply and demand. This country is new, and no influx of labor as yet but has raised wages and benefited the laboring man. And the laboring man is not the only one interested in this great question. China is the land where money is more abundant and cheaper than anywhere in the world. Open once its flood-gates and we can borrow money at two or three per cent. If we can do this there is no end to the development of industry which will set in, and to the demand for increased labor which will follow as a consequence.

It is with much regret that we have seen a disposition on the part of Massachusetts workmen to follow the example of the foreign mobs of California. If these Chinese workmen come here as slaves, or in any way under the guise of slavery, there is a prompt remedy at hand in the courts. If they come as oppressed people, seeking a home and protection under our laws and free government, certainly Republican workingmen cannot repudiate that noble plank of the Chicago platform which offered a home and a welcome to the oppressed people of all struggling nationalities.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Death of Col. C. C. Crowe.

From the Marion Commonwealth.]

Died at his residence in Marion, Ala., at 2 p. m., Saturday, June 18th, of consumption, Charles Campbell Crowe, aged 38 years 10 months and 6 days.

[illegible]
Hath passed from day to darkness."

In the presence of the King of Terror, how vain are all the externals of human power; how poor and how pitiful the hopes, the fears—the joys and sorrows—the loves and resentments that clustered around the animate clay? "The good that men do lives after them; the evil should be buried with their bones." Col. Crowe was, by nature, a man of noble and generous impulses, and if his heart was ever "warped to wrong" it was because his natural prejudices first prevailed over, and warped his judgment. Politically we have perhaps been his severest—most unsparing critic. But long before his wasted frame reached its final, narrow home in the charnel house of all flesh, we felt that the crucible of human suffering in which he had been so severely tried, had consumed the dross and purified the gold that was native to his soul—that all resentment against his political errors had been forgotten—and that nothing was remembered in connection with his name but the friendship of purer and better days. It was therefore with feelings of genuine sorrow for himself and of tender compassion and pity for his bereaved family that we received the sad information of his untimely death. In the meridian of his life—in the spring time of his intellectual progress—in the zenith of his hopes and anticipations.

"the spoiler came and all his promise fair
Has sought the grove to sleep forever there."

Gifted with a mind of extraordinary capacity and endowed with an eloquence which might have rendered his name historic, he was a man of rare ability and of more than ordinary promise. But notwithstanding all his gifts, his melancholy fate reminds us that

"The boast of heraldry—the pomp of power,
And all that wealth or genius ever gave,
Awaits alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

May we solemnly and reverently cherish the lesson, and grow both wiser and better from its teachings.

The Chinese Shoemakers.

A letter in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the contract under which the Celestials go to work at North Adams, Mass.:

I have thought your readers might be interested in knowing something about these John Crispins. Mr. Chase, on arriving in San Francisco, tried the firm of Kwong Chong Wing Co., a modest Chinese house on Commercial street, the senior member of which is Ah Young. The bargain was immediately closed at $23 a month for each man the first year, and $26 a month for the second and third years, and $60 a month to Ah Sing as foreman, who speaks and writes English fluently—Mr. Chase agreeing to furnish passage to North Adams, and "quarters" for the men after they get there, with also wood for cooking purposes. They also stipulate these, but find everything else and board themselves, of course. In case any man turns out "no good," Ah Young is to forfeit $25 and furnish another man. If any man dies on Mr. Sampson's hands, his bones are to be carefully boxed and returned to Kwong Chong Wing Co., who will see that they are properly labeled and returned to China, so that the family line may not be broken. This is the most sacred part of John's religion, and he will go to the ends of the earth with you, if you will but promise that, dead or alive, his bones shall be returned.

The advent of John Chinaman in Massachusetts will doubtless create a sensation. I understand Mr. Sampson has had much difficulty with his workmen, by the arbitrary rulings of the "Crispins," who are continually on the strike. He may be assured of no trouble from John on that score. Moreover, he will be at liberty to employ whomsoever he pleases, and open and close his shop when he likes. John will look with the most serene indifference upon all side issues, and will confine himself entirely to "makee shoe."

Weekly State Journal,
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the State.
Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

Out of Work.

The New York *Tribune* has a very excellent chapter on the subject of employment, which will apply in other localities as well as in New York. To classes of those who are out of work under four heads:

1. Those who know how to do nothing;

2. Those who can do something, but nothing that any one wants to pay them for doing;

3. Those who are willing to do what they can do and might mind to do, but will only work at something lighter, more genteel and better pay;

4. Those who insist on staying where they can be at work for themselves instead of seeking it where it might be found.

If any person who reads this article is unable to find employment, let him determine to which class he belongs, and he will know what the difficulty is, and how to remedy it. The *Tribune* truly says "there is not a man or woman too many in the world, and not one more than might have work if he or she would see it aright."

We never knew a person who was really determined to find employment who did not succeed. The will has more to do with it than most persons suppose. There is not an able bodied person in the country who cannot find employment than one kind of labor, if he only sets himself about it. If the most desirable kind of labor is not required, there is some other employment, even if it is less desirable. This would be better than to beg or starve, and those who follow this plan will never want employment. If work will not come to them, they will go where it is wanted, in some form.

Honesty—Selfishness.

It is a familiar saying that "history is constantly repeating itself." This, like many other popular conceptions, is true in a certain sense. Like causes produce like effects under a similar state of circumstances. There are certain characteristics of human nature that are the same the world over. Men have like passions, feelings and sympathies everywhere. Some men are unselfish, generous and disinterestedly patriotic. Others are selfish to a proportionate degree that their chief object is to advance themselves. Ambition for prominence in life is not, of itself, reprehensible. So far from it, it is perfectly consistent with the highest dictates of Christianity. It is indeed, laudable for a good man to desire the confidence of his fellows, and to ask them to elevate him to positions of public trust. People always do well to trust such a man.

But there is another class of men whose motive does not arise from a desire to promote the people's interest. It results from selfishness, vanity and other similar qualities, which lead persons who possess them to seek public positions for self gratification merely, without any reference to the general good. Men of this class, actuated as they are by unworthy motives, seek to impose upon good natured, unsuspecting men, by whom their confidence by plausible but insincere promises.

In all ages of the world there have been such selfish and unselfish men. They are not confined to any pursuit in life. But there is always a certain degree of misunderstanding that is not palpable consistent with propriety and justice as to origin high and controlling influence at the hands of the masses of their fellow citizens. This is especially true in political affairs. There is no such thing as perfection in human affairs. There are now whose selfish motive for place is allied with an honest desire to promote the public good. Herein is much patriotism.

We are not be too careful to distinguish between selfish and unselfish men in any condition and pursuit in life.

"When, therefore, the JOURNAL attempts to correct us of incompetency in being willing to admit the Chinese suffrage of political power, and not being willing to admit them with power, it exhibits its moral stupidity."—*Mail*, 30th.

But that the *Mail* please to tell us what it meant when it gave the oracular opinion that if they, the Chinese, voted they would vote the Democratic ticket. Surely the *Mail* must then have had some idea that those ignorant barbarians would likely become citizens with the right of suffrage, or why give them such an opinion? The arguments in favor of Chinese over the negroes. But suppose we take the *Mail's* present position, or rotten opposition of his position, and it is this—first, the negro, although in name free, must be kept in an inferior condition civilly and politically, as laborers, they shall have no right of suffrage to protect other rights of person or property; and that labor, from the negro as a race, shall have the right or power to protect themselves by demanding a fair compensation for their labor, from the agricultural staple which they might acquire some means by which to elevate themselves and acquire some sort of independence. The *Mail* says that by flooding the country with a cheap Chinese labor to compete with the colored labor of the State, thereby degrade the labor of the white race, the colored and Chinese labor, and thereby greatly reducing the price of the product of this labor, especially the great staple product of cotton. The large land holders, however, would still grow richer from the large quantities raised by this cheap labor; the Chinese and negroes would be kept in an inferior, degraded condition, begging their lords and masters to "leave to toil" for the mere pittance of saving life, and in a condition worse than slavery itself; poor white men without land, would be forced to labor at the same price, and directly follows the proposition now advocated by many Democrats for limited suffrage, and this poor white man, in the language of some, would soon be but little better off than the Chinese and negroes. White men with small farms, unable to employ this cheap labor, would be forced to sell the products of their own labor, in competition with the products of this cheap labor, although their labor would produce no more than it does now at the present prices. Large manufacturers would of course adopt the same policy, and hence all mechanical labor would proportionally come down. Then we would have the great laboring masses kept in an inferior, degraded condition, governed, ruled and controlled by the more fortunate and wealthy few. This is *Democracy* with a vengeance! Now, we never have been, and are not now, the advocates of the immigration into this State of cheap, inferior, degraded labor; but in this we differ from the *Mail* and the great body of the Democratic party, at least its leaders. Whilst they advocate it if it can be kept cheap and degraded, we think it much less objectionable when it has the power to protect and elevate itself.

Representation for New Counties.

It is a matter of some importance to know what is the condition of newly established counties in regard to their representation in the General Assembly. This question depends upon the construction to be placed upon section one and two, article VIII, of the State Constitution. The first section of that article contains three plain distinctions. One is, that the House of Representatives shall consist of not less than one hundred members. Another is, that there shall be a new apportionment after first session of the Legislature after each decennial enumeration. The remaining declaration is, that, when an apportionment is made, it shall not be changed until after another census is taken. After these declarations comes a proviso "that each county shall be entitled to at least one representative."

This proviso is plain and positive; and of course it qualifies all the preceding part or parts of the section to which it relates. But the question is what portion or portion of the section does it refer to? By the recognized rules of interpreting constitutions and statutes, it might be reasonably insisted that this proviso, standing alone, modifies any or all of the preceding declarations which are inconsistent with it. If so it qualifies the first declaration, which provides that the House of Representatives shall consist of not more than one hundred members, so that, when new counties are created, each one of them should be entitled to at least one representative, even if, by that means, the number should exceed one hundred. This would be, at least, a plausible construction, and we feel that the first section is also materially modified by what is contained in the second section.

In the second section an apportionment of representatives is made, each being one hundred, which is to continue until after the census is taken in 1870. This section makes no disposition to cut off the increase of representation as fixed by the first section. Under the first section, as we understood to be from the pen of the reverend brother of the editor of the *Mail*, who is now abroad. We desire to call the attention of the Jewish citizens of Montgomery to this matter of error from the letter in question. The Indies are our own:

"But the season is now not more than just begun at Houburgh. In the month of its height until midsummer, when the English and Americans begin to arrive in force. For some time the buoy of the Royal Yacht Club, which has left their tropical clime and have been importing their Fayres in time. The Islands, too, are rich enough to leave home, have been there for some weeks, while now and then a favorite man, who has found place too hot, has left for Europe or rotten egg."

But parliament has not yet subpœned, at the London season is not yet over, so the English are few and far between. However, here and there you see a blue eyed boy, light flaxen hair, and a well doubtful looking characters whose nationality it would be hard to fix, as they are in all sorts of ways, do all sorts of things, and seem to speak all languages. There are Jews, Turks, Infidels, and in all kinds at Hornburg already, to give you an excellent idea of what the height of the season might be. Every morning is spent in sleeping until twelve o'clock. After which hour breakfast the harsher propose and make excursions to the Hills if necessary, so they are climbing the Tanus, drinking the life giving atmosphere of the higher regions, while lazy and lazier portion of the visitors to lounge about the little town, and the invalids to drink mineral waters.

About two o'clock the rooms of the Kurhaus begin to have a few visitors. Some are looking over the papers and magazines, while in the other rooms the clack of the roulette ball and the slap of shuffling cards begin to amuse and excite *a few of the French demi monde and some dirty Jewesses.*

The watering place of Homburg, which is given as Houshurg and Hornburg through typographical errors, probably, is the favorite summer resort of the Jews of Frankfort, capitalists whose financial operations embrace the affairs of the whole world. Thither the heads of the United States alone probably exceed the total amount held by all other foreigners. More than a score of them can be readily named who are each worth more than twenty millions of our coin money. They dress themselves, their wives and their daughters as befits their financial position. Going to the most fashionable public resort, known to the world as one of the most expensive places in Europe, they naturally conform to the customs that are there prevalent. Their ladies are clothed in the most costly apparel, and blaze with jewels which an Empress might envy.

But this notable correspondent sees fit to characterize these gentlemen and ladies as "dirty German Jews and Jewesses," and further on he classes the "dirty Jewesses" with "a few of the French demi-monde." This wanton insult to people whose shoe latchets this correspondent might be honored if permitted to unloose, is enforced by admission to the columns of the *Mail*. It breathes the same spirit of caste with its prejudice and injustice that ever appears conspicuously in that delectable sheet. It expresses forcibly the feeling of pride and arrogance which makes a man say to his fellow creatures, "Stand off from me—I am holier and better than thou."

But what do our Jewish f llow citizens think of the correspondent and editor of the *Mail*, they naturally insult them in the persons of their honored representatives in Germany.

Also for the nasty
Or Christian charity
Under the Sun!"

Cotton Bagging.

The people of Alabama are deeply interested in a subject of legislation which is now before Congress. We allude to the duty on gunny cloth, which is imported from India for bagging cotton, and on jute butts, from which cotton bagging is made in this country. When the House of Representatives was considering the tariff, Mr. Buckley moved an amendment reducing the rate of duty on jute butts from ten dollars a ton to five dollars a ton. A discussion ensued, and the proposition was finally carried by a majority of two votes just before the adjournment of the House.

During the evening session, when the article of gunny cloth was reached, Mr. Buckley moved an amendment reducing the rate of duty on that article from three cents a pound to two cents, on cloth valued at ten cents or less per square yard, and from four cents a pound to three cents a pound on cloth of greater value than ten cents a square yard. The proposition of Mr. Buckley was fiercely opposed and as warmly contested, but it has since commenced to accumulate in the hands of foreign capitalists. It is for this reason I desire that the attention of my constituents be the enormously high duty on gunny cloth. They can show that the revenue will not be decreased or diminished manufactures impaired by accepting the amendment I suggest.

Consumption of India cloth for crop—

	Bales.
1866-67	27,433
1867-68	20,086
1868-69	29,007
Consumption of domestic cloth for crop of corresponding year is as follows:	
CONSUMPTION FOR CROP.	Bales.
1866-67	5,300
1867-68	9,709
1868-69	11,721
1869	16,005

The total amount of foreign and domestic going used for crop of 1869-70 will be 45,012 bales, which covers 2,505,720 bales cotton.

The consumption of 1869-70 is now estimated at 3,000,000 bales, so the amount of cotton that will be consumerably increased over and above the amount I have estimated.

It is now estimated that preparations are made to grow 15 per cent. more cotton in 1870 than was grown in 1869. Out of 1870-71 will require 51,763 bales of cloth, or seven thousand and five bales of this will be made at home, showing an increase in home manufacture of 3,000 bales over 1868 and 1869. But the average yearly increase for the last four years.

The crop of the present year, then, will require an importation of India cloth of 32,758 bales, or 1,702,889 yards. This cloth will average in weight 24 to the yard, giving us 25,069,870 pounds. This, at the present oppressive duty of 3 cents per pound, will give us a revenue of $752,096 10 from gunny cloth alone, $24,552 30 more than was collected in 1869 from gunny cloth and gunny bags, and all other manufactures wholly or in part of hemp, jute, or like material.

A duty of 2 cents per pound, as I propose, will yield a revenue from gunny cloth alone of $501,397 40, only $229,-698 90 less than was collected in 1869 from gunny cloth, gunny bags, and all other manufactures of like material.

I ask the attention of the committee to the following statements:

	Bales.
Stock of India cloth in the United States January 1, 1868	47,800
Imported from June 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869	11,153
	58,953
Deduct destroyed by fire and re exported	2,060
Deduct stock in the United States June 1, 1869	31,000
Actual consumption of India cloth	25,953
Manufacture of domestic cloth in 1868, used on cotton crop of 1868 and 1869.	Bales.
East's States, 1,559,880 yds 4.33	360,138
West's States, 2,660,400 yds 7.390	360,000
Actual consumption of domestic cloth	11,723
Total consumption of cloth on crop of 1868-69	37,676

Thirty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-six bales of cloth cover 2,-260,567 bales of cotton, which was the crop of 1868-69.

All cotton is baled with one material, gunny cloth, foreign or domestic.

Cloth to cover a crop is taken by planters from June to June.

One bale of cloth contains 360 yards, and covers 60 bales of cotton.

1869 AND 1870.

	Bales.
Stock of India cloth in the United States June 1, 1869	31,000
MANUFACTURE OF DOMESTIC CLOTH USED ON CROP.	Bales.
East's States, 2,761,875 yds. 7,672	
West's States, 3,000,000 yds. 8,333	
Consumption of domestic cloth	16,005
Total consumption to January 1, 1870	42,012
Add estimated consumption to June 1, 1870	3,000
Total consumption for crop of 1869 and 1870	45,012

Forty-five thousand and twelve bales cloth give crop for 1869 and 1870, 2,700, 721 bales cotton.

Cloth for 2,520,720 bales cotton has been taken to January 1, 1870. The estimate of 3000 bales for the balance of crop will probably not vary materially, as the cloth taken from June 1 to June, 1868, was 7231 bales, and from January to June, 1869, 2958 bales. There was no increased manufacture of cloth in the West in 1868 over 1868 until after July, since when several new factories have been started, which will add to the production of the present crop.

	Bales.
Stock of India cloth in the United States, January 1, 1870	10,005
Deduct amount to be used on crop of 1869 and 1870 to June 1	3,000
	7,005
Manufacture of domestic cloth in 1870, to be used on crop.	Yards.
Eastern States	4,845,000
Western States	4,000,000
	8,845,000
Equal to	24,569
	31,574

Thirty-one thousand five hundred and seventy-four bales cloth will cover 1,898,-440 bales cotton. Thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty-six bales cloth remain to be provided for should the crop of cotton prove as large as present crop, say 2,700,000 bales. Ten thousand four hundred and twenty-six bales cloth of this extra amount will require to be required up to January 1, 1871. It is estimated that preparations are made for growing 15 per cent. more cotton this year than last. There was no stock of domestic cloth on hand January 1, 1870, but it has since commenced to accumulate. The domestic factories must increase their weekly outturn of 1869 20 per cent in order to make the amount of cloth above estimated as their probable production in 1870.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

	Bales.
January 1, 1870, surplus India cloth in stock, towards crop of 1870-71	7,005
January 1, 1869, surplus India cloth in stock towards crop of 1869-70	25,945
January 1, 1868, surplus India cloth in stock towards crop of 1868-69	39,249

In this article of cotton bagging is stopped up and sent abroad 54 per cent. of what it was in 1868-69. During the present cotton year we shall export 2,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, far more than one-half of which is covered by cotton bagging. This article of export gives our cotton planters the choice between two markets, and they increase our exports of cotton bagging. It is for this reason I desire that the attention of my constituents be called to the enormously high duty on gunny cloth. I can show that the revenue will not be decreased or domestic manufactures impaired by accepting the amendment I suggest.

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Thirty-seven thousand six hundred

Weekly State Journal,
BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.
Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

SUBSCRIBERS, and others, leaving the city during the summer season, can have the Daily or Weekly STATE JOURNAL regularly mailed to them by leaving their address at the counting-room of this office. tf

THE STOKES CASE.—The argument in this case was concluded yesterday. Judge Elliott will render a decision this morning.

A LITTLE boy came near drowning while bathing in the river yesterday. A gentleman standing by jumped in and pulled him out after he had sunk twice.

THE PRIZE FIGHTERS.—Donelly, is training at Connoly's Mill; Turner at Pickett Springs Park. The fight may be expected shortly, and great interest is manifested by friends of both parties.

THE FAIR GROUNDS.—As yet nothing has ben done toward erecting buildings or improving the grounds. The situation is admirable, being only a mile and a half from the city, and directly on the M. & E. Railroad. We hope the proper authorities will commence work at an early day. No time should be lost.

HAMNER HALL.—The examinations of the various schools in this institution having been finished, the closing exercises will be held this [Friday] evening at 8½ o'clock, at the Opera House. Several of the clergy of the diocese are expected, and will assist in distributing the prizes and certificates of proficiency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hon. George Ey, Judge of Probate, has a notice in another column regarding the estate of Sophia Hellonquist, deceased.

Joseph A. Boothe has been granted letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca Boothe, dec'd. See his advertisement.

Judge Ely is another column gives a full statement of State and county licenses issued for the quarter ending yesterday.

A NEW YORK paper consoles its male readers with the reflection that though the women may crowd men aside and monopolize all other occupations, that of professional base-ball players is likely to remain an exclusively masculine pursuit. Women, it attinuates, could never make a graceful appearance or achieve any degree of practical success in either batting or fielding.

THE MAINE Republican State Convention, recently held, was one of the largest ever assembled in that State, containing over thirteen hundred delegates. The various districts, a copy of this letter is now publication in the national reserve record,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

A gusta, Me., makes a new illustration of the inflating benefits of advertising. A year ago a mule was also advertised it in the *Journal*. It turned up near the advertisement, and it was so impressed upon the public mind by what about it, and in her dream the place where it was found, that the owner of it was plainly recognized to her; the next day the mule was found in the house on the owner, carefully and way.

Important Ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, June 14, 1870.

George P. Rice, Esq., Assessor Second District, Selma, Ala.:

SIR: Messrs. Lehman, Durr & Co., of Montgomery, Ala., write under date of the 9th instant, inclosing what purports to be a copy of the letter of this office to Assessor J. Crockett Sayers, of Covington, Ky., dated April 27, 1869, published on page 10, Volume IV of the Internal Revenue Record, stating that they have been appointed by the resident manager at New York city of the "Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London," as the sub-agents, but yet are called upon by the Collector for a special tax of fifty dollars. They then ask whether they, as sub-agents, are thus liable as foreign insurance agents.

They have been referred to you for information, and you are accordingly instructed that the said letter to Assessor Sayers contains the present ruling of the office on the subject; but inasmuch as it appears to have been misconstrued to some considerable extent, and modified or imperfect copies published in circular letters, you are further advised that the mere fact that any person may be a subagent for a foreign insurance company, and even that he acts as such for different insurance companies, or through a general agent, would not, under the plain terms of the letter referred to, relieve him from liability as agent for the foreign insurance agent, and it may here be remarked that from the fact that the Fire Insurance Company of London does business in the United States, and has established an office and appointed a general agent in New York or some other large city, there are no subagents or persons liable to the tax of foreign insurance agents are those who claim to be such.

In some cases which have been submitted to this office, and more particularly with respect to the agents of the "Imperial Insurance Company, of London," it appears that commissions or certificates of appointment are issued to the agents signed by the general agents, and countersigned by the assistant secretary of the company, which are duplicates, in express words, agents of the companies, with full power to receive proposals, fix rates of premium, to receive moneys, to countersign, issue receipts, and exercise all the powers of the general agent in the name of the company, &c., &c. Any of these acts done in pursuance of the power is the act of the principal the foreign company, and he manifestly incompatible with any exemption from liability as a foreign insurance agent, under the ruling contained in the letter aforesaid to Assessor Sayers. In case where, to use the language of the letter, "the agency is in the name of, or in the agents of a foreign, drum up business, and account to the principal company for the said sums, which is examined and passed on by the officers of the company."

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court that the said Bullock be and he is hereby enjoined from selling the said property, and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day and hour of the hearing thereof, be given by publication for four successive weeks in the Alabama Beacon, a newspaper published in the town of Selma, in the county of Dallas, in the State of Alabama, to Laurent D. Hollingsworth, Jr., full age, of Montgomery county, Alabama, Mary Ann Hollingsworth, of full age, of Kaufman county, Texas, and Phillip E. Hollingsworth, a minor, of the age of twenty-one years, Sarah Caroline Hollingsworth and Harriet Hollingsworth, minors of the age of fourteen years, Mary Hollingsworth, a minor of the age of twelve years, and Lucy Hollingsworth, a minor of the age of ten years, the defendants to this bill, and that a copy of this order be published in the Alabama Beacon, a newspaper published in the town of Selma, in the county of Dallas, in the State of Alabama, for four successive weeks, and that a copy of this order be served on the defendants to this bill, Laurent D. Hollingsworth, Jr., Mary Ann Hollingsworth, Phillip E. Hollingsworth, Sarah Caroline Hollingsworth and Harriet Hollingsworth, at least twenty days before the next term of this Court, to be held in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in August, 1870, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be rendered in this cause.

Done at office in the city of Montgomery this 27th day of June, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

jy28-td pc7t50

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS vs. ROBERT H. S. GAYLE et al.

ADD'L BILL.

It is stated in this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavits of Franklin G. Smith, Jr., one of the solicitors of complainant, and of Hannah M. Hallman, Hannah N. Marple, wife of Albert Hawk, Hannah Hawk, wife of Albert Hawk, Albert Hawk, Jr., Wilson Hallman, and Daniel Hallman, that the defendants Hannah M. Hallman, Hannah N. Marple, Hannah Hawk, wife of Albert Hawk, Albert Hawk, Jr., Wilson Hallman, and Daniel Hallman, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that Albert Hawk, Jr., resides in the county of Delaware, in the State aforesaid, and that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said Laurent D. Hollingsworth, Phillip E. Hollingsworth, Sarah Caroline Hollingsworth, Harriet Hollingsworth, Mary Hollingsworth, Lucy Hollingsworth, Hannah M. Hallman, Hannah N. Marple, Hannah Hawk, wife of Albert Hawk, Albert Hawk, Jr., Wilson Hallman, and Daniel Hallman, to be and appear before me on the first Monday in August, 1870, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be rendered in this cause.

Done at office in the city of Montgomery this 27th day of June, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

jy28-td pc7t50

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

BOSSEY S. WILLIAMS vs. ROBERT H. S. GAYLE et al.

ADD'L BILL.

It is stated in this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavits of Franklin G. Smith, Jr., one of the solicitors of complainant, and of Hannah M. Hallman, Hannah N. Marple, wife of Albert Hawk, Hannah Hawk, wife of Albert Hawk, Albert Hawk, Jr., Wilson Hallman, and Daniel Hallman, that the defendants Hannah M. Hallman, Hannah N. Marple, Hannah Hawk, wife of Albert Hawk, Albert Hawk, Jr., Wilson Hallman, and Daniel Hallman, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and reside in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that Albert Hawk, Jr., resides in the county of Delaware, in the State aforesaid, and that the said defendants are over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said Laurent D. Hollingsworth, Phillip E. Hollingsworth, Sarah Caroline Hollingsworth, Harriet Hollingsworth, Mary Hollingsworth, Lucy Hollingsworth, Hannah M. Hallman, Hannah N. Marple, Hannah Hawk, wife of Albert Hawk, Albert Hawk, Jr., Wilson Hallman, and Daniel Hallman, to be and appear before me on the first Monday in August, 1870, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be rendered in this cause.

Done at office in the city of Montgomery this 27th day of June, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

jy28-td pc7t50

The Greatest Work
—OF—
THE AGE!!
A BOOK INVALUABLE
—TO—
EVERY GROCER,
EVERY PRODUCE DEALER,
EVERY DAIRYMAN,
EVERY FARMER,
EVERY HOUSEKEEPER,
And Everybody
You Cannot Afford to be Without It!

IT CONTAINS. The newest and only certain teeth out to keep eggs Fresh and Sweet for at least one year. Also, the only way to keep Butter sweet and by the use of which it can be kept sweet and sound from June to October. Also, the only way to keep Milk sweet and pure for forty to fifty weeks. When once known this method will save the lives of all cows.

It does not tarnish the Egg or give it the appearance of age. What is offered for sale it cannot be told either by appearance of quality from a fresh laid egg.

IT CONTAINS. The best receipt ever published of rendering sour and rancid butter perfectly sweet, and also how to give a mixture and natural color to white and streaked butter and the best manner of mixing and repacking butter for market.

These two receipts alone are worth hundreds of dollars each.

IT TELLS. The greatest and best modes of manufacturing Washing Compounds. How to make Hard and Soft Soap, Inks, Candles, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Glues, Pastes, &c., &c.

IT TELLS. How to Clarify Sugar so as to sell for nearly twice the common sort.

IT TELLS. How to Refine Sugar, made of sirup and cane. Brown and all kinds of sugar.

IT TELLS. How to Clarify Sugar so as to sell without cost.

IT TELLS. The best Receipts for curing hams, pickling pork, bacon, beef, mutton, or making hooks in lard, rendering worse, with hundreds of other valuable receipts, and a work that every family in the land, or any one can use them.

IT TELLS. How to Refine Lard, Fluid stains, ink spots, Iron rust, Grease spots, Paint, Pitch, Tar, Grease and silk dresses.

IT TELLS. How to counteract Foul Gases from a sewer, Foul Air from a tan Pure, either with ventilation or Chemicals, and how to make those of superior grades.

IT TELLS. How to Make Hundred rare and valuable receipts, and a complete guide to the manufacture of hundreds of other articles, including patent medicines, perfumery, Hair Dyes, Cosmetics, Tooth Powders, Pomades, Hair Oils, and all the toilet articles used by the fair sex, with many manufacturers' secrets, &c.

IT IS VALUABLE TO EVERY ONE—BE SURE TO GET IT.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address for any book, Publishers,
H. S. HILDRUP, St. Louis, Mo.,
Agent for the Publishers.
jy1-1m84 ♥

The following notice has been sent to all bankers and brokers in the country:

United States Notes,
SERIES OF 1869.
TWO THOUSAND DOTS OF TEN DOLLARS EACH.

From No. 8 3,500,001*, to No. 10,-3,12,000*.

being the number of notes issued under Act No. 410 notes, of a number higher than H 3,500,000 have been issued.

Lookout for the Stolen Notes!

A liberal reward will be paid to any one, if suppression of the notes, or the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves who stole the notes.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

A gusta, Me., makes a new illustration of the inflating benefits of advertising. A year ago a mule was also advertised it in the *Journal*. It turned up near the advertisement, and it was so impressed upon the public mind by what about it, and in her dream the place where it was found, that the owner of it was plainly recognized to her; the next day the mule was found in the house on the owner, carefully and way.

State and County Licenses.

The following is a full statement of State and County licenses issued in Montgomery, Alabama, for the quarter ending June 30, A. D. 1870.

Attorneys.

Morrissett, E P
Hall, Hamilton
Blakey, Dan'l T
Harding, Tyler
Clopton, David
Ellis, Lucas
Bradley, Brown
Clifton, John M
Bradley, Frank S
Elmore, John A
Sayre, Francis W
Sayre, F T
Sayre, Geo C
Sanford, Jno W A
Sanford, Jno A
Tyler, Peter
Tyler, Robert H
Walker, A J
Walthall, John Gano
Williamson, Robert
Wilson, Richard H

Cotton Brokers.

Gilmer, Brooder & Co
Smith & Smith

Dentists.

Jones, A M
Furgur, William C

Druggists.

Hale, Jones & W
Ware, James A

Insurance Agents.

Bowers, Jas A—Mutual Life of Washington.
Bacon, E H—International Life of New Jersey.
Cullen, Jno—Life of Virginia.
Gilbert, Jno—Home Life of London.
Hatch, Chas—City Life of St. Louis.
Hall, Jno—Mutual Life of Washington.
Pickens, Cyrus—Orr Gun Life of Memphis.
Wilson, Jno—Mutual Life of Washington.
Northcut, Carter H—St. Louis Mutual Life.

Hackney & Mather—Wholesale in City.

Liquors—Wholesale in City.

Bibb, Jones & W
Randolph, B F

Liquors—Retail in County.

Allred, Levin E
Bell, Thomas

Tarbrough & Sims

Newspapers.

Hodgson, Joseph A—Montgomery Mail.
Thweatt, C T & Co—Alabama State Journal.

Livery Stables.

Hall, Jones & Ware, James A

Merchants and Surgeons.

Albright, Gustavus — Moore, R — Surgeon
Bell, Thomas — Mitchell, Jno C
Bailie, Lee W—country — McQueen, A A
Bell, J M — Mitchell, John C
Cannon, J B — Pinkston, G L
Cannon, Wm — Pinkston, G L
Cannon, Wm — Patton, George B
Holt, W J — Smith, Jno A
Hill, B J — Smith, Jno A
Hill, B J — Vandeveer, A P—country
Hall, Jno — Vandeveer, A P—country
Hall, Jno — Real Estate Agents.
Moore, A H & M.

PROBATE COURT, MONTGOMERY COUNTY,
July 1, 1870.

I hereby certify that the foregoing list is full and correct, of all persons who have received licenses in this county for the business in which the parties are respectively engaged, for the quarter ending on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1870, as appears of record.

GEORGE ELY,
Judge Probate Court, Montgomery county.
jy1-td&wtd

CLARK & MIMS'
Commercial College,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
COURT SQUARE, (J. P. Sloss's Building.)

OPEN day and evening, the entire year. For Circulars or further information, call at the College office, or address H. HENRY MIMS, Secy.

☞ Merchants and others having business men wanted, can be accommodated by calling at the College.
ap19-6m&wtn

Chancery Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE!

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of John W. Dickinson, Adm'r D. B. Cleveland, dec'd, vs. Mary A. Cleveland et al., the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Montgomery, on

On the 1st Monday in August, 1870,

the following described real estate situated in the county of Montgomery, and the city of Montgomery, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 or square of land in the southwest quarter of section eight, township seventeen and range twenty-one, between Lapsley street and Hull street, and fronting on Monroe street 200 feet, and extending back on Hull street 200 feet, and fronting on Mosely street to Mount Meigs on said county, measuring 200 feet, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 2, Lots Nos 3 and 4, and measuring on Mosely street 200 feet, and bounded on the south by Lot No. 1, and measuring on Hull street 200 feet, and bounded on the east by Lot No. 5, and measuring on Lapsley street 200 feet, and bounded on the west by Lot No. 1, and measuring on Monroe street 200 feet, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 2

Weekly State Journal.

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

Chief Justice.

T. M. PETERS, B. F. SAFFOLD, } Associate Justices.

Order of Divisions and number of cases in each:

6th Division..... 59 cases.
31 " ..... 36 "
24 " ..... 12 "
14 " ..... 56 "

DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, June 27, 1870.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The following attorneys were present: John G. Starke, W. C. Oates, F. M. Woods, J. L. Pugh, S. H. Dent, W. D. Roberts, R. E. Wood, D. M. Seals, J. A. Corbitt, J. a. Clendennin, J. A. Arrington, W. B. Wellborn, G. W. Stone, Thos. H. Watts, J. F. Hubbard, B. M. Williamson, D. Clopton and J. M. Williams.

No. 16—Daniel M. James *et al.* vs. Howell Johnson; appeal from the Circuit Court of Bibb county. Submitted for appellants; Watts & Troy for appellees.

No. 17—Daniel M. James *et al.* vs. Howell Johnson; appeal from the Circuit Court of Bibb county. Submitted for appellants; Watts & Troy for appellees.

No. 1—Daniel M. James *et al.* vs. Howell Johnson; appeal from the Circuit Court of Bibb county. Submitted for appellants; Watts & Troy for appellees.

No. 2—Daniel M. James *et al.* vs. Howell Johnson; appeal from the Circuit Court of Bibb county. Submitted for appellants; Watts & Troy for appellees.

No. 3—Daniel M. James *et al.* vs. Howell Johnson; appeal from the Circuit Court of Bibb county. Submitted for appellants; Watts & Troy for appellees.

No.

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Alabama's Credit.

Judge John D. Cunningham, special financial agent of the State of Alabama to London, in his special report uses the following language in reference to our credit: "In common with every other citizen of the State, our agent is proud of the fact that the credit of Alabama, both at home and abroad ranks equal with that of any other Southern State. The fact should be a source of great personal gratification to your Excellency, since it is too well known to admit of doubt, that the wise and careful management which your Excellency's administration has bestowed upon the financial affairs of Alabama, has undoubtedly very largely to bring about this desirable result."

Under a wise administration, with Vice Admiral at the head of our Republican State Government, order has been brought out of disorder; our bonds from 30 per cent discount to a figure above par, while the prospects for future prosperity of the people of Alabama were never better than to-day.

The "Dirty Jews" Once More.

The editor of the JOURNAL was not in the city last week, and failed to see the publication in the *Mail* abusing Jews as a class, and the comments made by the JOURNAL thereon. Since his return, he has not had time to read the articles. What is known in regard to the articles which have hitherto appeared on both sides, is derived from conversation. It would not, therefore, be fair to the *Mail* for him to transfer the charges offered without examining the record. In Wednesday's issue of that paper, an article appears, however, which taken by itself, affords ample subject for comment. We extract:

"There are one or two Jews in Montgomery who have forgotten the outrages and insults offered to their race by the Radical party, and have allied themselves with the negroes, turning their backs against the people who have given them patronage and built up their fortunes."

First informing the *Mail* that the German Jew who wrote the communication, which appeared in the JOURNAL, is a Democrat, we would call the attention of all of that class to the unfair and proscriptive standard for determining Jewish decency and cleanliness, set up in the above paragraph. If Jews will, as they generally do, manifest more liberality and enterprise in merchandizing, than most unclean neighbors, they may expect Democratic trade, not for the purpose of "thanking no more fortunes," but for the simple reason that the purchaser of their goods secures money by dealing with them. They would know that they get no trade from the *Mail's* party for love's sake. If they sell cheaply, keep quiet, suffer a Democratic insult, or vote the Democratic ticket against their honest convictions, they may stay here. Let "one or two" of them "ally themselves with the negroes," profess free Republican principles and insist upon receiving the respect due gentlemen, and they are to be treated as public enemies who have turned their hands against "our white people." The *Mail* has read the Old Testament and modern history to little profit, if it has failed to learn that the Jewish race is above all other civilized people in tenacious, persistent maintenance of free opinion—that they yield to dictation—shrink less under persecution than any race or nation. What they are and what they have are the rewards of their own resolute energy, thrift, wisdom, adherence to principle, and the mysterious providence of the Lord God of Israel, which has followed them in all their wanderings. They have outlived and lived out proscription and oppression, and are even here in the South, where prejudice as fervent and lasts longest, the day is passed to sneer at them as despised "Jews" or "galvanigs," or to intimidate them from the exercise of political freedom.

The Labor Question.

Meetings of mechanics have been held in New York, Boston, and other Northern cities, to devise measures to prevent injury to intelligent domestic labor, by the introduction of cheap coolie workmen, under the deceptive contract system. The immediate occasion of these meetings was the throwing into idleness, by manufacturers, of a number of Massachusetts shoemakers, and the employment in their stead of Chinese apprentices. The men thrown out of work are American citizens mainly of European birth. They are skilled in their trade. They are enlightened voters and happy men. The Asiatics who replace them are dark skinned workmen. They are of a race, intelligent enough naturally, and well educated according to the modes of Chinese civilization, but not only are they wholly ignorant of American labor, but the training they have received is radically antagonistic to the principles and aspirations which are essential to the man who can beneficially become an American citizen. To prepare them for citizenship would be a very difficult task. At present, so far from adding to the strength or virtue or happiness of the nation, they have been purposely introduced to weaken, injure, and consequently to demoralize, a large class of valuable citizens. Plainly, the Massachusetts manufacturer of shoes have brought these Chinese apprentices to aid them in a war upon Massachusetts shoemakers, the object of which is to reduce wages to a starvation standard.

It is not, therefore, surprising that American mechanics, who feel that they are before this unjustly cast by trend out the corn of masters, should be indignant at this attempt to reduce them to equal slavery, to an era that has given birth to the idea that any form of slavery is accursed. It is not to be wondered at that the more impulsive among them, wronged and insulted, threatened with undeserved vagabondage, should utter violent and censurable denunciation of the men and measures that menace American labor with ruin. Above all, was it to be expected, in free Massachusetts, with its Pilgrim's Rock, Faneuil Hall, Bunker's Hill and Wendell Phillips—with its long and brilliant record of struggle for human freedom, which caused not until the emancipated black stood armed with suffrage citizenship—that its toiling sons, acting upon the lessons they had taught others, would be prompt to resist a scheme which, carried extensively into operation, would restore every workingman, black, white and Mongolian, in the United States. We only trust that American mechanics will carefully keep within the bounds of law in all they do to secure and protect their welfare. It is hard, however, to see more money power used to destroy manly independence; to see efforts made to establish slavery where so much has been said in denunciation of slavery; to live in approbrium of ragged and hungry wait, but the crisis cannot be successfully prevented by violence, either to the manufacturing tyrant or to the poor, harmless Asiatics who are the ignorant tools of his tyranny. Not will any good come to American labor from installing upon the absolute prohibition of Asiatic immigration into the United States.

Now is a time for American laborers, of all trades, colors and classes, to protect both their power and their intelligence. They are intelligent enough not only to stand the competition of any foreign labor that comes to this country voluntarily, but they are able to instruct in their opinions and politico-social practices those who come

Weekly State Journal.

Supreme Court of Alabama
June Term, 1870.

R. M. Peters, } Associate Justices.
B. F. Saffold, }

Chief Justice.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

Friday, July 1, 1870.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

1st Div. No. 39.—John W. Rowles et. al. appeal from Bullock Circuit Court. Heflin for appellant; Hudson for appellee.

Parsons, J.—In a claim suit, or in an action of trespass against the constables and the securities, or other persons aiding him in making a levy of an execution, the indorsement entry of the levy made by the constable thereon, may be made by another person, by the constable's direction, in his name for him, when he cannot read or write.

2. Such an execution, and all the papers in the suit, in which such execution had been issued, and the papers in the claim suit, are competent evidence for the constable, or proof of their genuineness in such claim, suit, or action of trespass, upon a trial at the justice's circuit court, upon an appeal from the justice court.

3. Unless all the evidence given on the trial in the court below is set out in the bill of exceptions, it will be presumed on appeal that the court below has erred in a refusal to set aside a verdict and to grant a new trial, in the cause of the constable and by his direction, and the other papers in the case, and the record of trespass, growing out of the levy of such execution.

The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

4th Div. No. 86.—Mobile & Girard Railroad vs. S. T. Pruitt; appeal from the Bullock Circuit Court. Rice for appellant; Arrington, Stone, Clopton and Clanton for appellee.

Submitted on briefs.

4th Div. No. 87.—Bethune, et al., vs. Hay, appellee. Appeal from the Bullock Circuit Court. Cunningham and Arrington for appellant; McIver for appellee.

Argued and submitted.

4th Div. No. 88.—Jackson et al., vs. Wright, administrator; appeal from Coffee Circuit Court. W. Oates for appellant; Roberts for appellee.

Continued until next term.

4th Div. No. 100.—Cashel vs. McCall; appeal from Bullock Circuit Court. Stone, Clopton & Clanton, and Norman and Wilson for appellant; Arrington and Rice for appellee.

Continued until next term.

4th Div. No. 81—Hendricks, ex'r, vs. Thornton; appeal from the Bullock Circuit Court. Stone, Clopton & Clanton for appellant; Seals, Watts & Dyer for appellee.

Submitted on briefs.

4th Div. No. 82—Rivers & Lewis, et al.; appeal from Bullock Circuit Court. Stone, Clopton & Clanton for appellant; Rice for appellees.

Submitted by consent.

4th Div. No. 83—Murphy et al. vs. Stanley; appeal from Bullock Circuit Court. Seals, Wood, Hogue and Rice for appellant; Stone, Clopton & Clanton, Norman and Wilson, for appellee.

Submitted by consent.

4th Div. No. 84—Murphy et al. vs. Stanley; appeal from Bullock Circuit Court. Seals, Wood, Hogue and Rice for appellant; Stone, Clopton & Clanton, Norman and Wilson, for appellee.

Submitted by consent.

4th Div. No. 85—Murphy et al. vs. Stanley; appeal from Bullock Circuit Court. Seals, Wood, Hogue and Rice for appellant; Stone, Clopton & Clanton, Norman and Wilson, for appellee.

Submitted by consent.

Parsons, J.—1. An indictment which charges that the defendant "did distill vinous or spirituous liquors, without license and contrary to law," charges a violation of the revenue act of 1868, requiring a license for engaging in or carrying on certain occupations.

2. To constitute engaging in or vocation, some time is a necessary ingredient. It need not be protracted, but must not be momentary. It must be a question to govern, and must be ascertained by the jury.

3. When two persons are jointly indicted for the same offence, if the proof shows that one committed the offence personally, by each, there can be no conviction of either, or both.

The judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded.

4th Div. No. 86.—A. Crawford ex. The State; appeal from the Criminal Court of Henry county. W. Oates for appellee; Attorney General for appellant.

Parsons, J.—1. An indictment for burglary under section 3653 of the Revised Code, for breaking into, and entering a shop, should show that the shop is one "in which any goods, merchandize, or other valuable thing is kept for use, sale or deposit." To charge that the shop was broken into, and entered, "with intent to steal, &c.," is insufficient.

2. A charge which instructs the jury, in referring to a part of the testimony for the defence in a criminal case, that "yet you are not bound to believe one word of this testimony, unless you are satisfied it is true, and of this you are the judges," is not good, because the jury cannot rightfully reject any evidence delivered on the trial before them, unless it is in some way impeached or contradicted, in a manner allowed by law.

3. The written statement of the fact, as absent witness will prove, when accepted in lieu of the witness, should have the same force, so far as its credibility is concerned, as the oral statement of the witness should have. Rule 16 Revised Code, p. 1001.

The judgment is reversed and cause remanded.

The business of the Supreme Court having been completed, the court adjourned until the first Monday next, when the cases on the 3d Division will be taken up for completion.

Appointment of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following is a list of the number of delegates to each county in the State is entitled to in the Republican State Convention, which convenes at Selma on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870. The basis of apportionment is that each county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the election in August, 1870, and also one additional delegate for any fraction of 200 votes over 500; provided, that any county not having cast 500 votes for the Republican Congressional candidate shall be entitled to two delegates. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 42 delegates, the 2d district 45, the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 33, and the 6th district 18, making a total of 213 delegates comprising the convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.			
Baldwin	2	Escambia	2
Clarke	2	Mobile	9
Conecuh	2	Monroe	2
Covington	2	Washington	2
Dallas	4	Wilcox	3
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Coffee	2	Pollock	5
Dale	2	Geneva	1
Henry	2	Barbour	7
Pike	2	Crenshaw	2
Montgomery	12	Lowndes	4
Butler	2		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Talladega	8	Clay	2
Randolph	3	Cleburne	2
Blount	3	Tallapoosa	4
Chambers	3	Lee	4
Macon	3	Russell	3
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Choctaw	2	Perry	1
Sumter	6	Marengo	6
Pickens	3	Greene	6
Fayette	3	Marengo	6
Tuskaloosa	2	Hale	2
Bibb	2	Sanford	2
Shelby	2	Baker	2
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Madison	12	Jackson	4
Marshall	2	DeKalb	2
Cherokee	2	St. Clair	3
Calhoun	3	Talladega	3
Cleburne	2		
SIXTH DISTRICT.			
Jefferson	2	Lauderdale	2
Walker	2	Limestone	2
Franklin	2	Morgan	2
Marion	2	Lawrence	2
Winston	2	Morgan	2
B. F. Saffold,		J. J. Martin,	
R. B. Bass,		D. H. Smith,	
W. H. Smith,		A. W. Whatley,	
F. G. Bromberg,		W. V. Turner,	
J. J. Gleason,		S. Beck,	
Phillip Kiog,		C. S. Drake,	
Jacob Black,		John Smith,	
S. S. Gaylord,		A. J. Fannin,	
W. B. Figures,		Charles Womble,	
D. D. Pettis,		David Humphrey,	
John S Morgan,		E. F. Jennings,	
		S. P. Fowler,	
		T. O. Glascock,	

Chairman Rep. State Ex. Com.

J. A. Parker,
Sec'y Rep. State Ex. Com.

Communicated.

OFFICE STATE PEN INSPECTION,
Montgomery, Saturday, July 2.

GENTS—I herewith send you for publication a continued statement of the school money, certified from this office and transferred from the Treasury of the State, up to the close of this week.

June	T. T. Edmunds, Co. Sup't Barbour	$ 50 00
	J. M. Culpepper, Co. Sup't Baker	63 00
23	J. A. McCutchen, Co. Sup't Escambia	2,000 00
	J. H. Howard, Co. Sup't Crenshaw	50 00
24	G. W. Seely, Co. Sup't Lowndes	1,501 00
	W. F. Miley, Co. Sup't Conecuh	289 85
25	T. B. Nesmith, Co. Sup't Macon	1,000 00
	J. M. Culpepper, Co. Sup't Baker	1,000 00
	J. A. McCutchen, Co. Sup't Escambia	707 45
27	J. H. Howard, Co. Sup't Crenshaw	707 25
28	G. W. Seely, Co. Sup't Lowndes	1,501 00
	W. F. Miley, Co. Sup't Conecuh	289 85
29	T. B. Nesmith, Co. Sup't Macon	1,000 00
	Total	$ 10,179 30

Appointment of Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

MONTGOMERY, May 3, 1870.

After general consultation, the State Committee has decided to postpone the Republican State Convention to be held at Selma, from 28th of June, to Tuesday, August 30th. This action has been taken in accordance with the almost universal wish of the Republicans of the State. At the proper time a call will be issued, signed by the committee, announcing the number of delegates which each county will be entitled.

It is recommended that, to save confusion and prevent the choice, in any county or district, of delegates to conventions, that no county conventions for the selection of delegates to the State Convention be held, but that the State Convention shall appear; and it is recommended that the delegates to that august will be sufficiently curip for holding a convention of their own, and that the delegates, as at that time the masses of laboring men will be more at leisure than at present, and that the basis for the select delegates before the number is fixed by the call, any county may be entitled, may result in much confusion, and it is earnestly recommended that these suggestions be adopted by our friends throughout the State.

T. O. GLASCOCK,
Chairman Rep. State Com.

Progress of Abolition in Brazil.

The New York *Sun* says:

We are in receipt of dates from Rio Janeiro to the twenty-fifth of June. The Emperor, in his speech at the opening of the Brazilian Parliament, announced the latest the country on the termination of the Paraguyan war. The era of peace and peace, he said, would lead to reduce taxation and further development of the resources of the country. One of the measures his mission also to promote education and enlightenment among the people, which latter most ultimately lead to that great political, economical, moral and social want of Brazil, free labor.

The Count d'Eu had returned to Rio after a year's service on the battle fields. His entry into the capital was the most complete and magnificent ovation scene of rejoicing for four days and nights. One great result of the victory of the allies over the forces of Lopez is the abolition of slavery in Paraguay, and a pertinent mark of appreciation of the Brazilians for this action of Count d'Eu, was the presentation to him by the association of printers in Rio of two small children bought of their slave parents

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

Impartiality.

In this land of ballots, a majority of the people has the right to fix the general principles of government and to choose the officers to carry out the principles. No majority has the right to make partisan laws, or to execute them with partisan bias for partisan ends. Government is for the whole people, and that government whose blessings are felt only by the partisan supporters of its officials, leaving all its burthens to be borne by its partisan opponents, deserves only reprobation and overthrow.

The gravest charge Republicanism has to urge against Democracy, the most telling objection it makes to permitting its restoration to power, is that it has been and would again be the champion of class government. It would rule and oppress the many for the benefit of the few. It would peddle the port and the lowly to protect and aggrandize the wealthy and powerful. Its leading idea is that government ought to be used to increase the authority of those to whom accidents of birth and wealth have already given too much power, and to prevent the acquisition of political power by the people. It is nothing except what nature has bestowed for the purpose. Partisan bias would manifest itself, under Democratic rule, in every relation of life, social, business, and political. The land would be miserable with hate and proscription. In every walk of life envy and jealousy, except for the favored rulers, be no more.

This bitter partisanship, carried into the administration of government, would be no less a crime, should the Republican party allow the insults and outrages of Democrats to provoke it to forget in public principles of even manly justice, in a resort to dangerous measures which would necessarily be tinged with partisan bias. Buoyed by the conviction that right and justice must at last triumph, and that law will be obeyed in the hearts as well as the acts of the people, Republicans can confidently adhere to the peaceful methods, which they have themselves established, to secure the dignity of the State and the peace of society. A policy of revenge and cruelty would destroy the glory of their past record and leave them, like the Democrats, under popular condemnation. The old weapons of the Republican victory, justice and equal rights, are as powerful to-day as ever. We do not propose to exchange them for the arms and blood wherewith treason and slavery sought conquest, but met defeat.

Caution.

Republicans are in danger of allowing the State nominations to center upon the State nominations, to the neglect of a still more important matter. Remember that a new Legislature is to be chosen in November, and the action of that the election of members depends upon the counties separately. The Republican majority in the aggregate in State vote is not so distributed as to give a proportionate legislative majority. The party must not allow its certainty of electing a State ticket to cause it to overlook the fact that, voting by counties the Democrats may come very near carrying the Legislature; so near that they could in any event largely influence its action.

It is not probable that a desire to discard Republican attachment from this danger, is at the bottom of Democratic attempts to keep the contest narrowed at present to discussion of State nominations? Satisfied that they will lose the State anyhow, Democrats would like to foment quarrels in our party and make a row of opposition by theirs, over the State offices, while they quietly push their schemes in the counties to secure members of the Legislature. If they could succeed even in getting a large majority, they would gain a greater advantage than they could secure to them from the election of Democratic Governor, with a strong Republican House, and the Senate already safe. We must use every honorable means to make the House safe also. This will require the assistance of every State officers at Selma of Republicans whose influence will increase, at least not diminish, the strength of the party in doubtful or already Democratic counties. It will also require the nomination in all the counties of the best and ablest men of the party for legislative positions. Let every Republican, in every county, seriously reflect what effect any proposed policy is going to have upon the local vote—that vote which determines the character of the law-making body. Whatever bids fair to strengthen or maintain the legislative power and influence of the party is the thing to be done. Do that in every county nomination, whether of State or district delegates, or of legislative nominees, which promises to increase the local vote of the party. Above all things, do not insist upon having this or that particular individual put on the State ticket, because you feel secure of a majority of the aggregate vote, if you ignore the least reason to suspect that such a course will risk the transfer of legislative power, either negative or positive, to the Democrats. A Republican State officers, with a Democratic Legislature, would be a very large elephant.

Comments on the Governor's Letter.

Both the Democratic papers of the city notice the letter of Gov. Smith. Each takes a widely different view of the document, but the object of both is evidently identical.

The *Mail* affects to side with the Republicans who are dissatisfied with the present administration in some respects, and, with true Democratic love for dictatorship, joins in finding fault with Gov. Smith, because he has not made himself a despot, snatching men with at wersit and punishing without trial, regardless of constitutional guarantees and legislative enactments alike. The *Mail*, that speaks so loudly every time there is the least likelihood that one of its Ku-Klux brethren will suffer the legal penalt of his infamy—that can be so outrageously against the steps taken to make Greene county outlaws behave—now pretends to attribute unlimited and despotic power to the Executive under the general provision that he is charged to see "the law faithfully executed." If the Governor could only be constituted the judge in all cases arc our enemies." This would all be very kind and liberal, if it were not deceitful and ridiculous. It is either the stray cat purring to be taken in out of master's house, or the anaconda's attempt to beslime its victim. Either the 12th day of June, or the 4th day of July, a contemplated alliance with the Republican party, in the event of Governor Smith's nomination at Selma, or if Governor only hope, by magnifying a personal quarrel into factious antagonism, to provoke such opposition from the Republican ranks. To the first come on we say, Democrats, we do not suspect, to con demn you, but we do suspect, and openly declare our disapprobation of, your factious opposition to the words of warning. Failure would be the result to all parties engaged. There is no single man in the Republican party who could, if he would, carry any political strength, except his one vote, to the opponents of that party. On the other hand, there is no man or no paper that can retain the confidence of the Democracy of this State, and at the same time dally with Republicanism. The differences between the two parties are too many, their feelings too earnest, their opposition too sharply defined, to permit any man, who sincerely holds the principles of the one to act with the other. He who is in a state of isolation now as to which organization he belongs to, will not be found among those who control either.

Governor Smith will pardon us for understanding the *Advertiser* to mean what it says. We know that he is not and could not become a party to a betrayal of Republican interests, but his enemies have tried to create that impression. We hold that he would must, however, be met to silence them, although he needs not the vindication. We are friendly to the nomination of Wm. H. Smith by the Selma Convention, but if we supposed that he had ever allowed the idea of independent candidacy to enter his head, we would heartily labor to defeat him. He has made a good executive, but he is by no means the only man in his party whose personal qualifications and political services afford all the essentials requisite in a Republican standard bearer. In the Republican party, and by the aid of that party, he has position and influence. Outside of it, without its endorsement, he would be politically perhaps the most powerless prominent man in Alabama. He could not help its opponents; he could not hurt its own strength; least of all could he rally to himself an independent organization. We dislike to traverse the hypothetical apostasy of one in whose personal and political integrity we have all confidence, but, as we said before, his enemies, few in his own party and numerous among mere Democrats, are trying to create distrust of him. We take what seems to us to be the best way to defeat their attempt. We show that refusal to support to the decree of his party would only bring upon him defeat and shame. It is preposterous to dream that a man of his sense would run such a risk.

Now, as to the object of both the *Mail* and *Advertiser*. They both know that Democracy has no chance against united, harmonious Republicanism. They want to encourage schism, the *Mail* hoping thereby to win the day for Ku-Klux Democracy—the *Advertiser* expecting to conquer with the "and Conservative" policy. Both will fail.

The Colored West Pointer.

It will not be without benefit to certain white men, and it will convey a lesson to our colored people, to read the letter of Cadet J. W. Smith, colored appointee to the West Point Military Academy. Young Smith was academically educated at Hartford, Connecticut, but was appointed from South Carolina. His letter proves both that his education is very good and that the boy's disposition is unobjectionable. According to the regulations of the Academy, his personal habits are obliged to combine cleanliness and neatness. All accounts agree with his own statement, that the physical and educational examination to which he was subjected, and successfully endured, was unprecedentedly severe. The further fact is that young Smith is one of thirty-seven successful appointees, out of the large number of ninety-one candidates. The sole difference between him and those who passed the examination with success is neither moral nor mental, but that of color. He is a black boy. The rest of the West Pointers are white. Among the whites, there are probably not less than a dozen Southern boys proper, and all, rising from the political affiliatio s of the Congressmen who make the appointments, in the strong presumption that candidates of all the cadets are members of Republican families in good Northern society.

Now there can be not a doubt that young Smith is as loyally and rightfully in the national military school as is the son of President Grant. He is a citizen, with the same rights and privileges, so far as government defines and confers them, which any other citizen possesses. We do not remember in this matter either the prudence of appointing him, or the advantage to him of accepting the appointment. We speak only of the legal aspects of the case and, so doing, find that legally he has complied with every requirement and has fulfilled every condition imposed upon the procurement of cadetship. Let the boys already at the United States Military Academy, South Carolina, treat him shamefully—because he is black. There is no other reason. Let them ostracize him, or one or more of his white associates, if such there be, and that law is utterly powerless, under the present legislative conditions, to regulate associations. Not only do the Northern white cadets refuse to associate with smith privately, which they have a perfect right to do, but they unite and impose upon him in carrying out the discipline of the academy, which they have in charge. We feel sure, from what is said, that there is no way to remedy this—not even dreaming of "calling out the militia of several States," but says he will be compelled to resign his cadetship unless his white comrades voluntarily cease their ill treatment of him.

We far from encouraging or apologizing for the unjust cruelty practiced upon Smith by the white cadets, we deem it the duty of every governmental who placed him there impartially to protect him in the enjoyment of every right pertaining to his position, and does his whole duty. If that duty is not performed, the appointment is made for insincere, and as a pander for South Carolina colored votes, as it most probably was, the appointment is a fraud upon the appointee and every Republican Congressman to see that this poor black boy is not driven from the Academy by the cruelty that reflects not Peter B. Mastin, deceased, by Christian Harrington, Receiver of Confederate Treasury, their respective attorneys, and on the same term the appellees, William O. Baldwin, Thomas Hall, Thomas Seyre, and Emile Calliou & Co., by their attorneys, the cause was submitted in the errors thus assigned. And there upon the court now proceeds to render its opinion quasi Democratic affiliation, we think, of the words of warning. Failure would be the result to all parties engaged. There is no single man in the Republican party who could, if he would, carry any political strength, except his one vote, to the opponents of that party. On the other hand, there is no man or no paper that can retain the confidence of the Democracy of this State, and at the same time dally with Republicanism. The differences between the two parties are too many, their feelings too earnest, their opposition too sharply defined, to permit any man, who sincerely holds the principles of the one to act with the other. He who is in a state of isolation now as to which organization he belongs to, will not be found among those who control either.

Governor Smith will pardon us for understanding the *Advertiser* to mean what it says. We know that he is not and could not become a party to a betrayal of Republican interests, but his enemies have tried to create that impression. We hold that he would must, however, be met to silence them, although he needs not the vindication. We are friendly to the nomination of Wm. H. Smith by the Selma Convention, but if we supposed that he had ever allowed the idea of independent candidacy to enter his head, we would heartily labor to defeat him. He has made a good executive, but he is by no means the only man in his party whose personal qualifications and political services afford all the essentials requisite in a Republican standard bearer. In the Republican party, and by the aid of that party, he has position and influence. Outside of it, without

Important Supreme Court Decision.

Validity of Confederate Judgments.

Noble & Brother *et al.* vs. Smith Collum & Co. *et al.*, from Lowndes.

2. After assignment and joinder in error, and the submission of a cause in the court below, the case cannot be again called and set aside for the purpose of allowing a motion to dismiss or new pleas to be made.

3. On a motion to distribute a sum of money collected by the sheriff on *fi fas* in several judgments, some of which judgments were rendered in the circuit court of this State before the 11th day of January, 1861, and some of which judgments were rendered in the courts of the rebel States, the judgments of the courts of the rebel States are void, and the motion must be postponed in payment to the judgments of the courts of the State rendered before the 11th day of January, 1861.

3. *Quære*—Are not the judgments of the rebel courts void, even if rendered in the courts during the supremacy of the rebellion, mere nullities?

PETERS, J.—In this suit a motion was made to set aside the submission of the cause for the consideration and judgment of this court, which seems to have been granted at the same term that the transcript was filed.

The ground of this motion was that the cause has been irregularly brought into this court; that it has been brought here by appeal, and that the time for taking such appeal was prescribed by the statute. No doubt that time could be extended by consent, and as a pander for South Carolina colored votes, as it most probably was, the appointment is a fraud upon the appointee and every Republican Congressman to see that this poor black boy is not driven from the Academy by the cruelty that reflects not upon him as an individual, but upon the whole party. If the white cadets do not like the appointment made for insincere, and as a pander for South Carolina colored votes, as it most probably was, the appointee

Weekly State Journal.

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

E. WOODSTT PECK, Chief Justice.
T. M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
B. F. SAFFOLD, }

DAILY PROCEEDINGS.
FRIDAY, July 8, 1870.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

5th Div. No. 18.—Weill & Co. vs. Hanson; appeal from the City Court of Montgomery. Rice, Semple & Goldthwaite for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellant.

SAFFOLD, J.—In a suit for damages for breach of contract to deliver a lot of cotton, an agreement to sell the bale for the plaintiff during the detention, but which was not executed because of the failure to deliver it, does not effect the plaintiff's right of recovery.

2. Nor does the fact that the plaintiff accepted the cotton after the breach, and did it without notice to the defendants, that it was intended to claim damages of them.

3. A charge to the jury that the measure of damages for the breach of a contract to deliver cotton at a future time, which was paid for in advance, and which was tendered to, and accepted by the plaintiffs afterwards, and sold by them, was the difference between the amount paid by the plaintiffs and the price received by them, is not injurious to the defendants, when the evidence shows that it was sold as soon after delivery as was practicable and at the full market value.

The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

4th Div. No. 83.—*Ex parte* Fielding Vaughn; motion for *mandamus* to the Criminal Court of Dallas county to compel said court to admit to bail Fielding Vaughn to bail. John Whitte for petitioner; Attorney General *contra*.

5th Div. No. 82.—Hogan vs. The State; appeal from the Hale Circuit Court. Coleman & Seay for defendant; Attorney General for the State.

Submitted on briefs.

6th Div. No. 84.—Bell vs. The State; appeal from the Perry Circuit Court. Reid & Bragg for defendant; Attorney General for the State.

Submitted on briefs.

7th Div. No. 18.—Lockhart vs. The State; appeal from the Perry Circuit Court. Moore & Lockhart for defendant. Attorney General for the State.

Submitted.

8th Div. No. 76—White vs. The State; appeal from Dallas Circuit Court. John White for defendant; Attorney General for the State.

Submitted on briefs.

9th Div. No. 69—Williams vs. The State; appeal from Dallas Circuit Court. Peter D. Bowen and P. D. Wood for defendant; Attorney General for the State.

Submitted.

10th Div. No. 66—Hawkins vs. Hudson; appeal from Jefferson Circuit Court. Cobb & Lewis and A. J. Walker for appellant; G. W. Hewitt for appellee.

Submitted on briefs.

11th Div. No. 67—Thacker *vs.* Cardoni; appeal from Henry Circuit Court; Oates for appellant.

SAFFOLD, J.—The appeal in this case is dismissed. *Broyles vs. Maddox*, 213 Ala. 577.

12th Div. No. 9.—Tarleton, administratrix, *&c.*, *vs.* Richardson, administrator; appeal from Limestone Chancery Court. Hansten and Prager for appellant; Walker and Brickell for appellee.

Judgment here rendered for want of equity.

5th Div. No. 40—Mattin *vs.* Hewitt; appeal from the Chancery Court of Montgomery county. Chilton & Thorington for appellant; Watts & Troy for appellee.

PECK, C. J.—1. The omission of a notice the foot of a bill of complaint, required by the 10th rule of practice, is a good cause of demurrer, but it is an amendable error, and does not go to the merits of the cause, and on sustaining a demurrer for that cause the bill ought not to be dismissed; but the plaintiff should be permitted to amend on terms.

2. If a defendant, notwithstanding such an omission, files a full answer, with a demurrer for that cause, and then goes to a final hearing on the bill and answer, and an agreed statement of facts, he will be held to have waived the error, and will not be permitted to take advantage of the defective character of the bill, either on the hearing or on an appeal.

3. Judgments rendered by the courts of the rebel government of this State during the rebellion, created no liens upon the property of defendants to such judgments that in the absence of legislation can be recognized and enforced by the courts of this State after the settlement.

4. Such judgments can stand upon no higher grounds than foreign judgments, and constitute mere causes of action, and can only be enforced by the law of the county, and to actions brought for that purpose. The effect of such judgments may be impeached, and it may be shown that they were irregularly or unlawfully obtained.

5. The act of the rebel legislature entitled "An act to regulate judicial proceedings," approved the 16th December, 1863, is void, because it was in violation of public policy, and 21. Because it was retroactive, and divested vested rights.

6. Said act being unconstitutional and void, the liens created by it could not be preserved or continued by subsequent legislation for that purpose.

7. The act entitled "An act for the protection of citizens and soldiers against double construction," approved October 9th, 1865, is not in conflict with section 2, art. iv of the constitution of this State, which declares that "Such acts of confiscation but one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title;" nor with section 6, art. iv, which says that art. I of the constitution of the United States, which forbids that any State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

8. Said act being but a mere act of legislation has none of the elements or properties of a judicial character, and can be destroyed by an act of legislation.

9. The governor is empowered by law and enjoin a sale under an execution, in behalf of a bona fide purchase or real owner, where the execution issued upon the purchase was made after the rendition of the judgment on which the execution is issued, but before the delivery of the execution to the proper officer of the county where the property is situated.

10. Such a sale, if permitted to be made, would be a cloud upon such purchaser's title, and as there is no remedy at law to prevent such a sale, or to remove the cloud that would thereby be brought upon his title, a court of chancery will, on his application, exercise its sovereign jurisdiction, and by injunction a sale under an execution, in such a case, is properly upheld by it.

Decree of chancery court affirmed.

5th Div. No. 70—Perkins, Treasurer, *ex rel.*, *vs.* Cooper; appeal from the Circuit Court. Compton for appellant; Morgan & Lapsley for appellee.

Argued and submitted.

6th Div. No. 87.—Cotton *vs.* Ford; appeal from the Chancery Court of Pickens. Petties & Dawson for appellant; Morgan & Lapsley for appellee.

Submitted.

7th Div. No. 88.—Hall and Carre *vs.* Lindsey; appeal from Perry Circuit Court. Heflin and White for appellant. Rose for appellee.

Argued and submitted.

8th Div. No. 3.—Winemeyer vs. Mathews; appeal from the Dallas Circuit Court. Pettus & Dawson for appellant.

Submitted.

MONDAY, July 11, 1870.

The following lawyers were present: Messrs. Hanson, Blake, Lapsley, H. H. Walker, W. P. Chilton, A. J. Walker, Smith, Wyatt, and John J. Walker.

21st Div. No. 15.—R. Hine *ex* E. M. Hussey, administrator, *&c.*, *vs.* appeal from the Perinde Court of Jefferson county. Hanson, Pryor and Richardson for appellant; Walker and Brickell for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. Section 635 of the Revised Code was construed. The proceeding in a cause before a judge who is interested, or related to either party, after he has been counsel without consent of the parties, is not void, but voidable only; and a court of last resort will not, of record, or put in writing if the court is not one of record, are voidable only and not void.

2. The jurisdiction of the probate court to order the sale of a decedent's real estate attaches on the filing of a petition showing the facts which are required by law, and when acquired the order of sale is not void.

3. Proceedings to declare an estate insolvent are *in rem*, and the jurisdiction of the court attaches on the report of the commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the claims presented against the estate, and when the decedent is not exempted from the income tax, imposed by said section 635, and when the property applied to the payment of real estates, purchased on a credit by the administrator, has been assessed and paid by the purchaser, for the same year and within which such income accrued.

The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

4th Div., No. 84—Gunter *vs.* Dale county; appeal from the Circuit Court of Dale county. Clopton, Goode and Carmichael, and Seals and Wood for appellant; Semmes for appellee (Kirk case).

PECK, J.—1. Mailed free is not assigned, is exempted from taxation, and which suppress murder, lynching, and assassination and batteries," approved December 28, 1868, to allege therein that the murder or assassination was on account of past or present party affiliations, or political opinion. A count which conforms to the requirements of the above recited section of said act, is sufficient without such allegation. *Vaughn vs. Vaughn*, Ala 1868, p. 434.

2. Said act is a valid law at this State, and it is not obnoxious to the second section of article 6 of the constitution of this State. It is upon but one subject matter, though a double with several branches thereof. *Martin vs. Hewitt*, June Term, 1870.

The judgment of the court below is reversed, and the cause remanded.

5th Div. No. 35.—Southern Express Co. vs. Persons; appeal from Dallas Circuit Court. Watts & Troy for appellant; Heflin & Peters for appellee.

This case was affirmed. Head notes prepared by counsel.

5th Div. No. 115.—E. A. Hughes, *per cons.*, *vs.* Hughes; appeal from the Montgomery Chancery Court. Walker, Murphey & Winter for appellant; Fillmore & Motton for appellee.

Decree of Chancery Court affirmed.

Head notes prepared by counsel.

5th Div. No. 6.—E. B. Lott, tax collector, *vs.* Daily Hubbard; appeal from Mobile Circuit Court. Attorney General and McKinstry for appellant; Gunn and Semmes for appellee.

PECK, J.—Under section 435 of the Revised Code, all persons residing in the State were liable to pay the tax imposed by said section, upon their income *from whatever source derived*, unless such incomes were derived from the gross receipts, gross commissions, or gross profits of such persons upon whose gross receipts, commissions or profits, taxes were assessed, under the provisions of said section 434.

2. The appellees' income derived from the profits of the mercantile firm, of which he was a member, as stated in the agreement of facts made between the parties, and upon which this case was tried, was liable to taxation, and therefore the court below erred in rendering judgment, in his favor, for the amount of the tax, so paid by the him on the same.

3. As the appellee refused to give in his said income to the assessor, it thereby became the duty of the assessor to ascertain the amount from inquiry, or otherwise, to the best of his information and judgment; and if, in discharging this duty, acting in good faith, he fixed the amount of said income at a sum larger than it was in fact, and assessed the same at the sum so ascertained, the assessment so made was legal, notwithstanding said mistake; and the right of the appellant as tax collector of the tax so assessed was also legal, notwithstanding the appellee was not entitled to recover in this action, under said agreement, the difference between the amount so assessed and collected, and the sum he would have been assessed at, if his income, if it had been given in by him to the assessor.

4. The appellant, as tax collector, had no authority to alter or change the assessment delivered to him to be collected; and the appellee now has no claim for the tax of any individual. His duty was to pay the taxes of all persons, so he found them therein stated; and for doing so he is fully protected himself to be his duty to the appellee or to any other person who may appear in the mass of assessments, or have large investments in them will vote to continue the existence of the Board of Education, as now constituted. Look at exchange organizations and Boards of Trade, and see how many of the most active and efficient members of these associations now exclude from suffrage. In this and other city, how will Radical merchants vote to tax their customers? Will not Radical men with whom they daily meet in trade longer stand out from the Radical movements they know to be most desirable? Will not Radical societies, and tell us how many members of them are the most useful, active, influential, respect-d, and best-to-be-relied-on men? Bring them into the closest relations with Radicals, bound together by ties that bind men in the world, meeting together in the sacred privacy of their own mutual lodges, and bringing them in public view, as the war proved, do not lose their manhood in the presence of civil strife and bloodshed, will these men long longer stand out from Radicalism? Will their families serve them in discount? And how will they vote? It is proposed to deny still longer to the Radical and friend the privilege which the servant or waiter possesses.

How many men are there in Masonry who have become counted by marriage with disfranchised families? How many wives in Masonic lodges? How many husbands next fall to vote for the enfranchisement of a father or brother? How many Wives will ask a father or brother to vote for the enfranchisement of a husband? And will those required be a few only days regarded? Just look around among your own acquaintances, Radical friends, and judge how many Radical voters will be drawn by the marriage tie to vote down a system which puts below the negro servant the relatives and friends of our wife is fixed?

How many Radicals are there whose daily business relations with men disfranchised will influence their votes? How many have partners in business who are excluded? How many deal nearly no most friendly and mutually-advantageous terms, with men individually convicted? How many are clerks in establishments owned wholly or in part by such men? Look over the list of your acquaintances, Radical friends! Then tell us how many Radicals will vote to have extend suffrage to men with whom their relations in business are most intimate!

Go next to the church, and tell us how many there are, sitting on the Sabbath in the same church with disfranchised men, and knowing them to be upright and pure in life, faithful to the vows of the church, devoted to works of piety or benevolence, and who will yet vote next fall to prolong the disfranchisement of these same brothers in the church? In yonder congregation, for example, scarcely a man except the pastor has so much of the esteem and affection of the whole church as the grey-headed deacon. How many of the members of that church will vote to refuse to him the ballot which the grant of the next session will enjoy? Think over instances of this kind in your own knowledge, Radical friends, and tell us how many voters will be held by religious fellowship to sweep away disfranchisement from men who meet at the same house of worship and over the same communion table?

Or look at public associations and enterprises all over Missouri there are railroad projects, and how many of these different companies take a deep interest. In these companies men from all parts of Missouri are engaged, with all their real estate and personal wealth. How many have been assisted, or who have to do with such companies, to get on to their feet so long as they or their friends have a fluence in local and county matters is supplied, and the taxes of all persons, so be found them therein stated; and for doing so he is fully protected himself to be his duty to the appellee or to any other person who may appear in the mass of assessments, or have large investments in them will vote to continue the existence of the Board of Education, as now constituted. Look at exchange organizations and Boards of Trade, and see how many of the most active and efficient members of these associations now exclude from suffrage. In this and other city, how will Radical merchants vote to tax their customers? Will not Radical men with whom they daily meet in trade longer stand out from the Radical movements they know to be most desirable? Will not Radical societies, and tell us how many members of them are the most useful, active, influential, respect-d, and best-to-be-relied-on men? Bring them into the closest relations with Radicals, bound together by ties that bind men in the world, meeting together in the sacred privacy of their own mutual lodges, and bringing them in public view, as the war proved, do not lose their manhood in the presence of civil strife and bloodshed, will these men long longer stand out from Radicalism? Will their families serve them in discount? And how will they vote? It is proposed to deny still longer to the Radical and friend the privilege which the servant or waiter possesses.

How many men are there in Masonry who have become counted by marriage with disfranchised families? How many wives in Masonic lodges? How many husbands next fall to vote for the enfranchisement of a father or brother? How many Wives will ask a father or brother to vote for the enfranchisement of a husband? And will those required be a few only days regarded? Just look around among your own acquaintances, Radical friends, and judge how many Radical voters will be drawn by the marriage tie to vote down a system which puts below the negro servant the relatives and friends of our wife is fixed?

How many Radicals are there whose daily business relations with men disfranchised will influence their votes? How many have partners in business who are excluded? How many deal nearly

New Advertisements.

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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.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

The JOURNAL informs us that Gov. Smith has secured two United States companies for the seat of war at Patona. He has not yet sent any to St. Clair, to aid in arresting the parties who were engaged in assaulting young Robinson. "Protect the negro, and let the white man take care of himself is the rule."—[*Mail.*

In the above paragraph there are two specific and unqualified declarations. One is that, according to a statement by the JOURNAL, two companies of United States troops had been sent to Patona. The JOURNAL said nothing of the kind. It stated that the Governor had made official application for one company to be sent to *Cross Plains*. Nothing was said about Patona. It is true, Cross Plains and Patona are not very far apart, and so there need be no quibble about that. We know that the *Mail* is wonderfully given to "joking." One company only was mentioned by the JOURNAL, but the *Mail* represents the JOURNAL as saying that there were two. Strange kind of "joking" this. Nobody, unless it be the bright genius that presides over the *Mail*, can see the point of the "joke." Certain it is the reading public "can't see it."

Another statement made by the *Mail* is that the Governor has sent no troops to St. Clair. This is literally positive statement; and the reading public believe that the *Mail* was in earnest when it made it. And yet it is all a "joke." Upon learning of the St. Clair troubles the Governor made application for United States troops to be sent there, and was so "timid" by the military authorities that the request would be complied with. The data upon which we make this statement are as accessible to the *Mail* as to the JOURNAL.

A few days ago the *Mail* charged that Gov. Smith had approved an act of the Legislature under which grand juries were prohibited from inquiring into the solvency of official bonds. Hereupon the *Mail's* attention was called to the fact that there was no such law. But the correction has not been spread before the readers of the *Mail*. What is an editor makes a mistake he ought to correct it. Failing to do so when he learns the truth, the public will—will they not?—regard it as a "joke." Now the *Mail* complains of the Governor for not doing a particular thing, when the Governor has done that very thing! In this case the error may or may not be corrected. By that as it may, the *Mail* has made so many groundless charges against Gov. Smith that the reading public now pay no attention to its accusations.

Funny.

J. H. Clanton offered the following, which was adopted and signed by all the members present:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the county of Montgomery, impelled by love our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor are to cease our efforts until our State has been rescued from the rule of the fools and thieves in power, who now with bold, open and flagrant defiance

We clip the above resolution from the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention held in this city on Monday, which were published in the Democratic journals of this city yesterday morning. The resolution is in perfect keeping with the avowed policy of those men who are now seeking so earnestly to control the Democratic party in this State. They are mad and hungry for office and time to stir up the people by trying to bind them with such outrageous pledges as the above. Relying on the good sense of the people, however, we can afford to laugh at all such twaddle. These men can not think that the people have forgotten the "good old time" when the Democracy ruled the State, and corruption and dishonesty were very common among officials. Many people in this good county of Montgomery we dare say, remember the losses which their pockets sustained in those "good old days," and if they now dared to speak out their sentiments, would cry, "down with such honesty." We repeat, then, that we are ready to go before the people, and entrust the Republican administration of affairs in this State with the Democratic administration, and abide their condemnation or approval. "Fools and thieves" are weak terms to apply to men who can point to the general prosperity of a great State, the unparalleled growth of internal improvements, and the rapid progress in commercial and industrial pursuits of all kinds, as the result of their administration of power. The men who call them fools and thieves are weak in their judgment and ignorant of the true feeling of the people. They should remember the great "indignation" meeting which they called last winter for the purpose of denouncing the Legislature for its appropriations to railroads, and the terrible rebuke which they received from the solid business men of the community. Their "indignation" was a failure then, and it will be a worse failure now. The business men were right then, and to-day occupy the true State pride to the results of their judgment. A perfect network of rail roads is being woven through the State; new towns are springing up like magic at every point, and the hum of industry is heard on every hand, while the bright sun of prosperity shines on all. In the great money marts of the world our credit is sustained, notwithstanding the efforts of three reckless Democratic leaders to ruin it. This is the result of republicanism, under the administration of men who thus wise county secretly to form "fools and thieves."

They have manufactured a cap, and now let us see who it will best fit. We charge it, and appeal to the people to sustain us, that during the entire Democratic administration of affairs in this State, corruption was common among the officials. It was so before and during the war, and the first Democratic Legislature which met after the surrender, was the occasion of the deepest corruption that has ever been developed in this State. On Monday, July 11th, just one week from the date of these fair-seeming words, the Democracy of "glorious old Calhoun" met in practical interpretation of their understanding of what constitutes a "faithful and strict administration of the criminal laws of the State." A drunken white man had kicked a black boy on Sunday evening. The black boy, imitating Democratic example, struck back in self defence by violence. He raises his crowd and proceeds to hunt the rowdy who had committed assault and battery upon him. One of his party fires a pistol to let the rest of the crowd know that the boy's blood is up. Bedlam is let loose. The crimes against the law are not as yet applied. The intelligent and virtuous Democrats of "glorious old Calhoun," who so earnestly favor a strict administration of the criminal law," go to work at once to set law in defiance, and make every preparation for unbridled and butchery.

They are and make a general attack upon the jail in equal of black men who contemplated doing Democratic justice by Democratic methods, to the single individual who had ceaselessly injured one of their fellows. They send couriers through the country to summon armed forces to Patona, to take part in the bloody work which the leaders propose to inaugurate. Last of all, when everything had been done to prevent the free course of law, it comes to the surprise of "glorious old Calhoun" that there is a sheriff in that county, and that it would be a good idea to have him present to see that his duties are done. Having tried more than once recently, that it was a *pose comitatus*. After doing as much as possible to thwart the ends of justice, and gallantly did their duty as soldiers during the war, whilst many of these *patriotic* individuals did not, they now proceed to whoop up the Democracy of Montgomery county to the same moment. Yet the Democrats of "glorious old Calhoun," who bleat to the world that they desire "a strict administration of the criminal law," and who, in fact, in some few instances, have done so, are "fools and thieves" and who should be trusted. We would also suggest to some gentlemen who are exercising the duties of inquisitive offices under the administration of these "fools and thieves," the propriety of withdrawing their names from said offices, for fear they might write themselves down as "fools and thieves" before they know it.

Democratic Gospel and its Fulfillment.

On July 4th, the Democrats of Calhoun county held a mass meeting at Jacksonville. That meeting was opened up a platform, which was so apt, so sensitive and eloquent expression of simon pure Democracy, as to call forth the commendations of the press and people of every shade, from unadulterated Ku-Klux to mild-and-water "and conservative." In the words of the Democracy, wrong, "glorious old Calhoun" was Democratically infallible.

The sixth section of the Calhoun manifesto reads: "A faithful and strict administration of the civil *and criminal* laws of the State." On Monday, July 11th, just one week from the date of these fair-seeming words, the Democracy of "glorious old Calhoun" give a

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

Chief Justice.

T. M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
B. F. SAFFOLD, }

DAILY PROGRESSION.

THURSDAY, July 18, 1870.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The following attorneys were in attendance: L. E. Parsons, G. W. Hooper, Bradford, John T. Morgan, W. H. Barnes, B. B. Lewis, Hedin, A. C. Walker, John W. A. Sanford, D. Clopton, W. P. Chilton, John A. Elmore, N. Smith Graham, G. W. Gunn, McCoy, Thos. H. Watts, James M. Russell, Milton Jenkins, R. M. Williamson, R. G. Richards, J. T. May.

In Div. No. 62.—Hobson vs. The State; appeal from the Halo Circuit Court. Coleman & Seay for appellant; Attorney General for the State.

SAFFOLD J.—1. Malice towards the crime or our essential ingredient of the offense of malicious injury to animals. Revised Code 3133.

2. When the injury is unlawfully committed, the requisite malice may be inferred from the circumstances, and the wantonness of the deed, and any attendant circumstances which would justify the inference in other crimes where malice is a necessary constituent. The jury judgment is reversed, and the cause remand ed.

3d Div. No. 48—Brazier vs. The State; Sanford Circuit Court. Terry & Wilkins and Walker for appellant; Attorney General for the State.

PETERS, J.—If the word *charged* is used in an indictment instead of the word *charge*, and the indictment in other wise formal, this is not such a defect as will justify a reversal, after verdict in the court below, and the objection is made for the first time in this court upon appeal.

2. On appeal the whole record is to be looked to, in order to make the court to wake up its judgment; and if the whole record so explains itself as to make it that the punishment, a cause will not be reversed, because it appears that the accused is indicted by the name of Henderson Brazier, but applies for and obtains a removal of the trial, in the name of Jno. H. Brazier, when the judgment shows that Henderson Brazier and Jno. H. Brazier are the same person, and no exception was taken to the discrepancy in the court below.

3. A jury not drawn in strict accordance with the requirements of the statute, should be quashed on motion of the accused. The failure to have the names of such juror written on a separate piece of paper, and drawn as a requisite by the statute, is a fatal irregularity, for which the jury should be quashed.

Reversed and remanded.

Jno. W. Bishop of Talladega, Ala., and Jas. M. Russell of Columbus, Ga., were admitted to the bar.

Lewis vs. Lawson, appellant, Wm. G. Miller, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court of Hale county.

PETERS, J.—This was an action of debt, founded on a promissory note, in the words and figures following:

"GREENSBORO, Ala., Aug. 1, 1865. $447 50.

One day after date I promise to pay W. G. Miller the sum of four hundred and forty-seven 50 100 dollars, borrowed money. with date.

Witness my hand and seal.

Revenue stamp 25 cents.

(Signed) R. LAWSON."

The suit was instituted by Miller against Lawson in the circuit court of the county of Hale, in this State, on the 3d day of August, 1869, and was first tried on the 30th day of March, 1869. In cause was submitted to a jury, who found for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at one hundred and forty-seven 50 100 dollars, the amount of the court rendered a judgment, and for the same. From this judgment Lawson appeals to this court.

From a bill of exceptions taken at the trial, it appears that the note in question, in this case, on which the suit was founded was given in renewal of another promissory note which had been made between the same parties during the late war of rebellion, for a loan of Confederate Treasury notes. It had no other consideration. It was, by mutual intention to give circulation to what was called "Confederate money." That is, the treasury notes, issued by the so-called Confederate government of that name for the purpose of supplying the means to that organization to pay its expenses and to carry on the war which it had levied against the United States.

There was different in principle from any other case that has yet been before this court, or, so far as I am informed, before any judicial tribunal of a more general jurisdiction in the Union. This is a transaction simply to give circulation to currency, to Confederate treasury notes, of the character of those which is grown out of a sale or purchase of valuable legal property, above or in the parties had the fullest right to contract, and the controversy has been, as to how or have been able to comprehend it, one in reference to the medium of payment, whether this should be enforced, as the securities had agreed, in Confederate treasury notes, or not. Interestingly, I believe, as far, the decisions have been that, so far as the stipulation to pay in Confederate treasury notes was concerned, the same has been disregarded; and no payment has been compelled to be made in the legal currency of the nation. The principle that underlies these decisions must be, that the agreement to pay in Confederate treasury notes was wholly void, and, therefore, might be disregarded. Otherwise, the party who sought to enforce it, undoubtedly had the right to stand upon it, and to require the money to be paid. It is the essence of a contract that a party can only be required to perform what he agreed to do, neither more nor less. And as the promise received a benefit, he ought, in good conscience and law, to be compelled to pay the reasonable value of the benefit thus obtained, if he held on to it or enjoyed it. *Rice vs. Stanton, Sinse & Co.*, 1 January term, 1870, head notes, p. 30; *Kitchell, Sawyer vs.*, 1 head notes, January term, 1870, head notes, p. 13; *Turner vs. Smith*, 1 Wall. 1; *Hitchcock vs. Lukens*, 8 Peters' 49; *Cook vs. Hall of Alabama*, 1 Wall. 168, 175, 206, at bottom.

The Confederate government, so-called, was an illegal and insurrectionary one. Its design was treasonable against the United States. It levied war, so to speak, against them. The currency called Confederate treasury notes was issued to a rapid made, issued and circulated to aid and strengthen this illegal organization. They were issued for an illegal purpose to an illegal end, and to support and strengthen, and carry on war, levied by citizens of the United States against the government of the United States. This war was actually levied and being vigorously prosecuted when these treasury notes were made and issued, and put in circulation to furnish the means to carry on the war. Their issuance and circulation for this purpose was against the policy and policy of the nation. They were issued for a treasonable purpose, and a treasonable war against the Union. They were void in their inception, and absolutely void from the beginning, and all who contributed to circulate them and procure currency or money, but contributed to repel the invasion, and to participate in the aid and success to an illegal attack. The citizen was bound to know that the authority that issued those notes was illegal and traitorous, and that they were issued and circulated to give aid and comfort to this illegal authority. Being illegal and traitorous in their origin and design they could not be the basis of a lawful contract. To affirm such contracts would be to validity and carry out so much of the purposes and policy of the late Confederate treasure and rebellion as they constituted a part of them. It would *pro tanto*, have the effect to enforce the orders of Gen. Van Dorn and Gen. Bate, issued in the time of the late rebellion for the same end. During the late war their issuance was to aid the war which was an act of treason, and knowingly to circulate them was a participation in that act. Such paper cannot be regarded as legal money, nor the foundation of a legal and valid contract. And the renewal of the note did not take away the illegality of the original transaction. Chase, C. J., in *Sheffridge vs. Mason*, 16th of June, 1867; Pas chall's Ann. Const. 718 n. p. 211 and note 215; 2 Burr's Trial, pp. 439, 401, 465, of *Burgess; U. S. vs. Fries*, Whart. St. Tr. 458; Bollman's case, 4 Cr. 75; 1 Burr's Trial 16; *U. S. vs. Mitchell*, 2 Dall. 348; *U. S. vs. Hoxton*, 2 Cranch. Jr. C. C. 140 1 Kent 157 to 143 and cases cited; *Ex parte Vallandigham*, 1 Wall. 243; *Green Ins. Co. vs. Polley's*, 13 Pet. 157; *Armstrong vs. Chambers*, 14 Howard 308; *Davidson vs. Lanier*, 2 Wall. 417; *Bronson vs. Turkington*, 3 Wall. 337; *Nottlinger vs. Fielding*, 2 id. 4. See, also, *Dodd vs. Adm'r. vs. Cocke*, 6 Ala. 548; *Adams' Equity*, 2d Am. Ed. 233, *n. etc.*; *Hall vs. Texas* 235; 3 Green 343. Then the in in this case was void, and could not avoid as a defense to the accused in this prosecution.

The statute certainly did not intend to exclude minors from such employment, or to exclude them from the right of suffrage throughout this nation, by the ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution.

Resolved, That as we believe the strength and glory of the people of the monwealth justly depend upon the enlightened condition of the people, we welcome the growth of education, and hail with pleasure the liberal spirit in the principles which give *free* public education.

Resolved, That we recognize but two great political parties struggling for the control of the State, and important issues are at stake in this State. It must happen in frequent cases that one class of children, who are taught in the public schools, are members of the free institutions of the country.

Resolved, That we hold it to be an important duty, required by the highest dictates of patriotism, not only to oppose the schemes of the bad men and combinations with Democrats, as being the best interests of the country, but also every and all attempts to form a party on our own party, who, to promote their own interests, have shown a desire to sacrifice our principles, to imperil the ultimate success of Republicanism in Alabama.

Resolved, That we regard the distrust with which the majority of the intelligence of this city and county have treated the late Democratic nominees, and the prominent opposition they have met with from the members of their party in the general canvass of the business depression which has prevailed throughout the South. The principles of *freedom* and *free labor* govern the Republican party, make it the party of law and order, and encourage immigration to our section, which is the natural right of citizens of the Union; and as Republicans and Democrats, we claim for our friendship and protection to all newcomers, of any race or foreign, rich or poor, no matter what their race or country may be.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. Edward E. Bush, our Representative in Congress, an honorable, upright and faithful public servant, and that the earnest and efficient services rendered by him to his district meet our worthy approval.

Resolved, That we shall give to the progress of the Republican party in Selma, and to those made by the Republican District Convention, our cordial, earnest and unconditional support.

Resolved, That we shall not appeal to the passions of the people in the approaching election, nor to the prejudices of race, but will address ourselves to the intelligence of the people, and to their sense of justice, and if these facts remain unaffected they are sufficient to sustain a conviction, and the first and second charges asked by the defendant were properly refused, upon the evidence in this case.

The third charge, though it may be under the same circumstances correct as an abstract principle of law, it is not the law applicable to this case. Infancy is a privilege personal to the infant himself alone for his protection, and he never allowed his contracts of a certain character to be avoided by infancy, but the appellant in this case cannot avail himself of this privilege, for the contract of an infant in general, is voidable only, and not absolutely void, and it must be avoided before the majority of the infant. *Kelly vs. Admr. vs. Ragsdale*, &c., 6 Ala. 340; 24 Alabama 233, *n. etc.*; 2 Green 343; Texas 235; 3 Green 343. Then the in in this case was void, and could not avoid as a defense to the accused in this prosecution.

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Principal.

Proceedings of Mobile County Republican Committee.

U. S. COURT ROOM,
Mobile, July 13, 1870.

Pursuant to a call of the President of the Mobile County Central Republican Committee, the following regularly elected delegates to the County Convention assembled as above, as follows:

Ward 1.—Jacob Tyror and Nicholas Ward.

Ward 2.—F. G. Brownlee, Jos. Nicholas, and E. W. Brownlee.

Ward 3.—A. W. McCormack, S. J. Gilchrist.

Ward 4.—Philip Joseph, A. N. Hane, Adolph Hanna.

Ward 5.—John W. Younman, Matthews Freeman, and Henry Peck.

Ward 6.—Geo. Harris, James Mazike, Noah Mitchell, Charles Ball, C. H. Stevenson, Geo. Peters, Jr., and Gregory Bragg.

Ward 7.—Jacob Anderson, Felix Andry, jr., Robert McLarin, Philip Gambino, Richard Bradley, R. W. Coale, Wm. Saxon, Charles Hunter, Jr., Wm. Sewell Austin, Benj. Berry, Peter Deland, and Geo. Fearn.

Ward 8.—C. F. Mouton, M. D. Wickersham, George Hill, James Wright and Nat Kelly.

Ward 9.—Alexander Coates, John Treadwell and George Wilson.

Ward 2.—Israel Jones and George Smith.

Ward 3.—Burton Jones, Robert Simp son and Wm. Jones.

Ward 5.—Charles Booth and Joseph Ward 6.—Ed. Elmore, Jacob Marshall and John Harrison.

Ward 7.—Marshall York, Richard Carter and Henry McInnis.

Ward 8.—C. F. Mouton was chosen President and M. D. Wickersham and Peter Joseph Secretaries.

The delegates to the State and District Conventions were chosen as follows:

To the State Convention—F. G. Brownlee, Wm. Hurter, G. Horton, M. D. Wickersham, James Bragg, Philip Joseph, G. F. Harrington, Charles Booth, and Burton James.

Alternates to State Convention—S. J. Chastang, Jacob Anderson, C. F. Mouton, A. W. McCormack, John Tremier, John Carraway, Jacob Marshall and J. W. Younman.

Delegates to the District Convention—Wm. Hurter, F. G. Bromberg, G. Horton, Joseph Garner, James Bragg, Philip Joseph, A. N. Hane, C. F. Mouton, M. D. Wickersham, Henry Feili, James Mazike, Wm. Daniels, J. W. Younman.

Alternate—John Carraway.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in every Republican paper throughout the State.

The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President of the Central Executive Committee.

(Signed,) C. F. MOUTON, President.

A. N. HANE, Secretary.

Communicated.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The recent murderous affair at Patons, constituting as it does one of the most aggravated of that series of barbarous outrages which have so long disgraced our State, and especially the last few years, to arouse the minds of all good citizens to an earnest inquiry into the cause of so frequent and terrible outbreaks of passion and the means for its removal.

The following facts, well known to all characterize nearly if not all these murders. If this is not a clerical error, it is a gross injustice to negroes, to say that the men, women and children of the Calhoun county Democracy are in mourning and sorrow over the lynching of Luke and four negroes, that they were raising funds for the wives and children of the slaughtered, that an order had been received by Mr. Nix for a first-class monument, to be erected at Calhoun, to the token of their grief and indignation over "the deep damnation of the taking off" of five citizens in cold blood, by disguised villains. It might possibly be a rampant, straight-cut breed to join one of the organs in saying that the murderous mob "acted from the highest motives of right." We prefer to do nother. "Reckless audacity" suits the case better, especially when the "reckless audacity" is of a sort approved by the masses of Alabama and accords with the holy utterances of the Word of God.

No man's person or property are truthfully safe while we have ever attempted to palliate the violation of law committed by the gang of black men, who joined together for the purpose of burning one another's houses and murdering a minor, or [illegible] Democrat. Only those who have been [illegible] to the outrages of these midnight assassins, can realize the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of

Weekly State Journal.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.
FRIDAY, JULY 29.

Suppose

Suppose a negro man should lay violent hold upon the collar of a peaceable white man, and grossly order him to do, against his will, some act, would this be an outrage by a "black fiend" upon a "member of a proud and haughty race," which would render the killing of said "black fiend" justifiable homicide?

Suppose a white man should lay violent hold upon the collar of a peaceable black man, and grossly order him to do some act, which the white man had no right to command and which it was no part of the black man's duty to do, what would be the correct designation of said act and what ought to be its punishment?

Will any Democratic paper, Ku-Klux or horsethief, answer the above questions plainly? The State "suppose" it occurred. The former didn't.

This way, Mr. Merryman

When the *Mail* is venemous, the good graces, but the odor of its hide is enough to board in the shrick of assassinated school teachers or defenseless blacks. When it sputters in political agonies, all its friends blush and its foes rejoice. When it attempts constitutional law, it receives from the kind hearted pity for its ignorance, ignorance, and from the cynical the contempt that rarely fails to meet ignorant egotism. When, in stripped tights and ballet, sup, it tumbles into the ring, in all the glory of its funniness, it is irresistible. We positively love it, in its natural and highly successful character of changing Democratic crown. Wit has latitude, and humor has need neither of consistency, truth or logic. Only something to make the sudience laugh is asked from the knight in motley, and our clown has perfect license to move the risible muscles either by the titillating merit of his wit or by making an unmitigated donkey of his own particular self. It is a question, indeed, whether "Wa Jamup" be not quite as good in the way of a laughter-mover as Dan Rice; only we laugh at the clown's wit, while we laugh at the author's self. It is hard to decide to which class of fun-makers the *Mail* belongs, but that it can make fun no one will doubt who remembers the "double-barrelled wriggle," or who reads the following:

"And now that we find him running around Montgomery trying to get up a meeting of indignation in behalf of the negro, and urge said negroes who were present to mobbing a congregation in Calhoun, we are absolutely certain that our fair estimate as to the political duplicity and the low condition of his moral sense is entirely correct."

This extract is from a tremendously funny effort, in yesterday's *Mail*, to prove that it is all sorry. The same writer, a terribly small-headed man, and was coupled with the assertion that the prophetic infallibility of that paper had first discovered, and now maintained the fact, that said Parsons was an "unmitigated humbug." The *Mail* has a facility of self-contradiction, we know, but in this matter it insists its record on Chinese impartiality. It refers most contemptuously, in yesterday's article, to a speech delivered by Gov. Parsons, March 24, 1868. Will any one credit that the *Mail*, March 24, 1868, spoke as follows of this same speech, made by this now "unmitigated humbug:"

The address of Gov. Lewis E. Parsons last night before the Conservative mass meeting was one of the ablest efforts of his life. It was logical, eloquent and conservative. I hose of his audience who may not have agreed with Gov. Parsons in the past, after hearing him last night must have been satisfied that no man has been looking at still darker sorrow. There can be in defense of the liberties of our people.

The State of Alabama owes him much for the good service he has done her at this juncture, and for the suggestions advice which he gave.

The "Thieves" of Old.

An old Whig proposes to contribute to the Democratic *Republican* a series of articles, "to ventilate the scandalous record of the Democratic party." The leaders of that organization have challenged the severest scrutiny into their official conduct, by the grossly boasting accusations they have made against Republican administration. It can be shown to the people that the party, which now cries thief and loud we loudly, was in its day of untrammeled power guilty of shameless corruption and extravagance, the like of which cannot be traced to any Republican official of to-day, how can it escape the penalty due falsehood and hypocrisy? The old saw runs—that "stolen goods in glass houses should not throw stones, and a ventilation of the record of the present bitter assailants of Republicanism will demonstrate that their house is of the thinnest glass. We hope that this old Whig will continue the good work he has begun, giving at some future time the details in regard to the swindling bank project alluded to below in general terms:

"Have those pure and virtuous patriots any recollection of that period of State history sometimes called "The Flush Times of Alabama?" Do they remember the time when the whole State was flooded with the currency of the State Bank and its score of branches, created at such places as party interest or party fraud had selected? Do they remember the injudicious, unreasonable, and expansion of this currency? And, finally, have they any remembrance of the final and grand crash in which the mother bank and all her branches went down, to the hopeless bankruptcy, swallowing up hundreds of the available funds of the State, and involving her in a debt amounting to some fifty millions? Yet this was all done in Alabama long before the advent of carpet-baggers, or the accession to power of "the fools and thieves."

"If and has become of the sixteenth sections, given by Congress for school purposes? Where is the school fund arising from such sixteenth sections? All gone, lost, swallowed up in the wild and reckless extravagance of Democratic rule."

The wicked system of fraud, by which the poor children of this State have been cheated out of the educational benefits of the magnificent sixteenth section donation of Congress, is painfully known to every parent who was not fortunate enough to belong to the slaveocracy who ruled and robbed Alabama only in the interest of their pampered class. That splendid gift which, with honest management, would have to-day yielded a fund sufficient to educate well every indigent child in the State has passed without compensation into the hands of those who had no need of public school for their own children, and who scout the idea of allowing the unfortunate offspring of toiling poverty an opportunity to acquire knowledge. The Partisans of Democracy have provoked investigation, by their pretensions of extreme virtue and wisdom. Let them look to the contrast between their past and the present of Republicanism will redound to the glory of the latter. "Fools and knaves" will yet prove an investigation will plague its authors to destruction.

The Mail and The Board of Education.

In the *Mail* of the 24th inst., it was stated that the Board of Education refused to classify themselves, as required by the constitution, so that half of their number would be elected next November. This was a mistake on the part of the *Mail*, and the error was copied into the JOURNAL of the 26th. Instead of profiting by the correction, the *Mail* publishes an editorial headed "Unconscious Hypocrisy." After quoting the JOURNAL's statement that the Board has classified, the *Mail* vauntingly exclaims: "Behold how a plain statement will muzzle the trickery of the enemy!"

Now, what is the plain statement which the *Mail* here announced? Why, really, it is no statement at all. It is a mere effort to show, by argument, that if the Board ever went through the form of classifying, they did so at a time and under circumstances which rendered their action a nullity; and that the Board were well aware of that fact. The *Mail* says that the Board, at their first session, took no action to vacate half of their seats at the end of two years; and that, if they did so at any subsequent session, it was after the Legislature had passed a general election law in which were enumerated the various officers to be elected in November, 1870. As some members of the Board of Education are not mentioned, the *Mail* tries to make it appear that they cannot be legally elected this fall. We think that what is here stated will afford a correct understanding of the *Mail's* position.

A very plain and simple statement will show the incorrectness of this position. The *Mail* seems to attach some importance to its declaration that the Board took no action, on the subject under consideration, at their first session. It is not contested that they did. Nor was it at all necessary. The constitution did not require it. In section 2 of that instrument, it is stated that such classification shall take place "after the first election under the constitution;" and further that "the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years from and after said election, so that one-half may be chosen biennially." These provisions of the constitution are perfectly plain. The members were not required to classify at the first session, or the second, or the third. They were vested with discretion to choose their own time, provided, of course, that the division was made in time for the second election under the constitution. This was done.

But the *Mail* says that the general election law says nothing about electing members of the Board of Education this fall. That is wholly immaterial. As soon as the Board classified, there was instantly a state of things which put in operation a constitutional mandate under which one member of the Board of Education for each Congressional District was elected next November. It is an elaborate admission of the fact that the Democrats are "not zealous for the enlightenment as they stand," the public learning that the aforesaid Democrats still oppose the education of negroes from the fact that it is no news. We knew right well that the election of negro sufferage would render the amendment inoperable to Democrats, and now beg the *Republican* to understand that we neither want nor expect the support of Democrats. We are not willing to accept the amendment as a final settlement of both of the vexed questions left by the war.

Look at it, Mr. *Gazette*. You have no right to ask for more. The Radicals have all power. As long as they choose they can disfranchise the Democracy, and by terrorism, but it is entirely too much to demand that Democracy shall enjoy an unmanacled and unchained license in speaking of Republicans, while "the rope and dagger" are to be freely used to prevent the exercise of the right of free speech and slandered. Whatever the reason the fact is not to be denied, that the Republican press and Republican speakers of Alabama have been almost universally just and decent in their treatment of Democrats. On the contrary, it is almost humorous to run for a Democratic paper or public man to dare tell the truth in kindness about Republicans. Yet, both live in the same commonwealth and have common interests, and are subject to the same laws.

The truth is that the Democracy of Alabama will persist in acting upon the principle, which the war ought to have knocked out of their stupid leaders' heads, that they have a right to prescribe the only law people are to shall act politically, but actually how they shall think and speak politically. They do not intend that there shall be any room for them to be about or kill Republicans if that be necessary to help them on in their mad struggle for power. They never have believed that the battle was for peace. Their principle, freely expressed at the ballot box, to determine the character of government, was that the question had been decided in favor of the "conquered" in the field, and they can get an apparent ballot majority in their favor, all right; but, should the people, as they evidently will if left free, decide against Democracy, then it is all wrong—a swindle and an usurpation, and the lovely boys, who feel that Divine Providence has been thwarted by their defeat, go to work lying, slandering and slaying the vile herd whom the votes will not let upon having in power.

This is universally wrong. We do not want Republicans to kill Democrats, or to lie about them, yet this is but the natural result of the general and deliberate principle confessedly adopted by the Democracy against Republicans. Would it not be much better to agree that the battle is to be fought out and finally told by both parties; that their respective principles shall be frankly discussed, and that each shall be treated according to their individual virtues or demerits; that every man who has ideas of his own will use that influence to propagate them and defend and to suppress error. Then let the people each man for himself, in the fear of God, and in the love of his country, vote conscientiously for those men and that set of principles which he deems most likely to promote good government. Alander, violence and forever, the idea that any man or set of men has a reserved right to do or leave undone any act in violation of law. At least, give over the idea that a good Democrat has the unstarted right to murder Republicans, because the will of their words does not fit Democratic principles.

Democrats and their Troubles.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Rad.]

The Joseph *Gazette* presents to us an elaborate explanation of the fact that the Democrats are "not zealous for the enlightenment as they stand," the public learning that the aforesaid Democrats still oppose the education of negroes from the fact that it is no news. We knew right well that the amendment to the Constitution of negro sufferage would render the amendment inoperable to Democrats, and now beg the *Republican* to understand that we neither want nor expect the support of Democrats. We are not willing to accept the amendment as a final settlement of both of the vexed questions left by the war.

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The Liberty of Labor.

From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The sentence which like the Rhenish *Dispatch*) persistently assert that the *Tribune* has favored and recommended the importation of large numbers of Chinese laborers to compete, at low wages, with those now employed at home, is a milky expulsion which need offend no sensitive ear. But the thing which is not." That this kind of labor is desirable to say great extent employed in the States, we have repeatedly affirmed, on good reason to doubt. How far it can profitably with the labor of the people at the South and Southwest, is one problem which we have not undertaken to solve; but; while still another is, to what extent it may be relied upon for subjugating the mountainous territory of China, parts of which we have made scarcely a beginning to explore, and for solving the political questions which must receive their solution through the lapse of time and through circumstances. For this reason we put them aside.

But what the *Tribune* has insisted upon, and, while it is published, will continue to insist upon, is, that the true method of solution of these problems on the part of the race which we have to deal with don't know why) there shall be no room, no injustice, no violation of the fundamental principles of liberty. That is to say, the world to come to no harm by the declared the United States to be the country in which the largest liberty is given to the people, and where the largest opportunities for all are afforded. Every man who especially at the mercy of Spain. A more shrewd campaign than that proposed by Gov. Hoffman, a little longer to imagine. We should make no expansive war for an indemnity, but, on the contrary, a strict adherence to the Republican doctrine, that the right of self-government is founded. That is to say, that every people is entitled to all

Weekly State Journal.

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

CHILTON, Chief Justice.
T. M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
R. W. WALKER, }

DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

Nobb's Bex., *et al.* vs. Smith Collum & Son, *et al.*; appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court. Application for rehearing by appellant.

PETERS, J.—All persons holding office in this State, after the overthrow of the rightful government thereof by the rebellion, and after the passage of ordinances numbered 3 and 10 of the convention of January 1st, 1861, are to be regarded as persons holding office under the insurrectionary organization then being existed in this State.

2. This insurrectionary organization in all its departments was erected in defiance of the public policy and Constitution of the United States, and the judgments of its judicial tribunals are not such as this court has authority to recognize and enforce, except perhaps as the judgments of foreign courts. *Chief Justice originally in Martin vs. Heath, Minn* Term, 1870.

Application denied.

Garrett *et al.* vs. Lynch, adm'r, *et al*; Appeal from Limestone Chancery Court.

PETERS, J.—1. When the allegations of a bill show that there was a well ascertained and sufficient remedy at law it is without equity, unless it also appears that the defence at law was unknown to the complainant at the time of the rendition of the judgment at law. This rule cases in injunctions staying the collection of such judgment at law will be dissolved, on motion, in vacation, under authority of section 3438 of the Revised Code.

2. An injunction will be dissolved upon the denial of one of the defendants when there are several, and all have answered, where such denials are full and complete.

The decree is affirmed.

Hall vs. The State; appeal from the Perry Circuit Court.

SHARPLES, J.—1. A witness is not on that account an incompetent juror in a cause.

2. When the jury has been impannelled and sworn, and a sufficient indictment is read and pleaded to by the defendant, the discharge of the jury for any cause legally insufficient, is equivalent to an acquittal.

3. A verdict in a criminal case, rendered by eleven jurors, is invalid, notwithstanding the consent of the defendant. The prosecuting office has no authority to consent to such a change in the tribunal, nor has the defendant.

4. When a witness disobeys the order excluding him from the court room, during the examination of witnesses, the better practice, when there has been no misconduct of the party calling him, is to admit his testimony and punish him for the contempt.

Judgment reversed.

Toole *et* Urquhart; appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court.

Application for rehearing by appellant denied.

Rushing, adm'r, vs. Bourdoin; appeal from the Coffee Circuit Court.

This cause is reversed upon the authority of *Buford* vs. *Tucker*, at the January term, 1870; and remanded for a new trial.

Chilton vs. Barclay; appeal from the Talladega Circuit Court.

The cause is reversed and remanded upon the authority of *Coleman* vs. *Holmes*, June term, 1870.

Hopkins vs. The State; appeal from the Lauderdale Circuit Court.

This cause will be stricken from the docket. The appellant has been pardoned since conviction.

Eidson, Treasurer, &c., *ex* rel. Van Hoose & Powell, appeal from the Tuskaloosa Circuit Court.

Reversed and remanded on authority of *Price and Stallworth* vs. *Jones, Judge of Probate*; June term, 1870.

Jackson, administrator, &c., vs. McClintock, administrator, &c.; appeal from Clay Circuit Court.

Reversed and remanded on authority of *Coleman* vs. *Holmes*; January term, 1870.

D. B. Booth of Prattville, Ala., was admitted to the bar.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.

Hill *et al.* vs. The State; appeal from Perry Circuit Court.

PETERS, J.—1. No objection can be taken to an indictment by reason of misjoinder for irregularities in the formation of the grand jury, by whom such indictment has been found, except one single exception, which is, "that the jurors were not drawn in the presence of the officer designated by law." Rev. Code § 4187.

2. A charge which invades the province of the jury is erroneous.

Ex parte Dr. No. 6—Box *et al*, administrator, &c., *ex* Dek.

The motion made to dismiss the appeal in this cause was overruled at appellees' costs.

Court adjourned *sine die*.

Cynthia M. Gunter *vs* Dale County. W. C. Oats for appellant; F. M. Wood for appellee.

1. It is not necessary in a complaint founded under the act "to suppress murder, &c.," passed December 4, 1868, to allege therein that "the murder or assassination was on account of past or present political affiliations, or political opinion."

2. A count which conforms to the requirements of the second section of said act is sufficient without such allegation.

3. Said act is a valid law of this State, and it is not obnoxious to the second section of article 4 of the Constitution of Alabama. It is but upon one subject matter, though it deals with several branches thereof.

PETERS, J.—This is an action founded upon a statute of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "an act to suppress murder, lynching and assaults and batteries," approved Dec. 28th, 1868.

The first section of this act is in the following words: "That whenever, in any county of this State, any person shall be assassinated or murdered by any outlaw or person or persons in disguise, or mob, or *for* past or present party affiliation or political opinion, the widow or husband of such person so murdered or assassinated, or the next of kin of such person, shall be entitled to recover of the county in which such murder or assassination occurred, the sum of five thousand dollars as damages for such murder or assassination, to be distributed among them according to the laws of Alabama regulating the distribution of the estates of intestate decedents." (Code 3 2029; *Revised's ex. Osborn* 42 Ala. 265; *Letombi* vs. *Hayneon*, 26 Ala. 532. This section of the act which prescribes the form of the action does not require that it shall be alleged that the murder or assassination "was on account of past or present party affiliation or political opinion. It was then error for court to fail to make this averment in the complaint. This appears also from the language of the first section itself. The evil clearly shows that the assassination decreed by the law is such as has been committed. 1-4, "by any outlaw," 2d, or by any "person or persons in disguise," 3d, or by any "mob;" 4th, "or *for* past or present party affiliation or political opinion." It is itself such a violation of law, as subjects the county to liability for the damage given by this section.

These can scarcely be a well entertained doubt, in any sane mind, as to the protection of the life and liberty of the citizen as one of the exist objects of all civil governments. Dord. of Ind. Rev. Code, p. 1. Protection and allegiance are reciprocal. This principle formed the basis upon which all loyalty is founded, by which the citizen yields up not only his property, but his life, for the public good. *Reeds* vs. *The State*, Quart. Law Jour. 122; *U. S.* vs. *Aiore*, 3 Cr. 160; 1 Bla. Com. 365, (marg.); 2 Kent, 59 *et seq.* The power of the government to devise means for the accomplishment of this important end, are without any limitation. All the criminal law of the State rests upon this basis. Even life is taken to protect life. And this is the reason which finally underlies the justification of all capital punishments and all fines and imprisonments. *Oliver* vs. *The State*, 17 Ala. 587. The law does not take a man's life in mere revenge or retribution, but to prevent a repetition of his crime. Rev. Code, § 3654.

The weight of the most recent decisions of this State is to the effect that the exercise of the person who did the killing, or in the manner of the killing, so as to conform to the precise language of the statute, in these particulars.

There was a demurrer to the whole complaint. The grounds of the demurrer were as follows: 1. The complaint fails to show a meritorious or any cause of action. 2. The complaint fails to aver that the alleged murder or assassination was on account of past or present party affiliation or political opinion. 3. The complaint fails to state that Mr. T. Gunter, the alleged husband of the plaintiff, was murdered or assassinated on account of past or present party affiliation or political opinion.

Upon the hearing of the demurrer the same was sustained by the court, whereupon the plaintiff took a nonsuit and appealed to this court. And here the sustaining of the demurrer in the court below is assigned for error. Rev. Code, sec. 2759.

The second section of the act above quoted directs the manner of proceeding to recover the damages given in the first section of the same act. It is in these words:

"That said damages allowed in section one of this act, shall be recoverable in the following manner: The claimant shall, after the expiration of six months from the murder or assassination aforesaid, bring an action in the circuit court of the proper county, by summons and complaint against the county; *alleging the murder or assassination of such person in said county, by an outlaw, or persons or persons in disguise, riot or mob, and that no one has been convicted for the same at the commencement of the suit.* The subsequent proceedings shall be according to the laws of the State and the rules of practice in such between individuals." Penal Code Acts 1868, p. 452.

A very slight examination of this section of the act in question will show, that the complaint is framed in strict conformity to its requirements. This is enough to make the complaint sufficient in law. Code § 2029; *Randolph* vs. *Osborn* 42 Ala. 265; *Letombi* vs. *Haywood*, 26 Ala. 532. This section of the act which prescribes the form of the action does not require that it shall be alleged that the murder or assassination "was on account of past or present party affiliation or political opinion. It was then error for court to fail to make this averment in the complaint. This appears also from the language of the first section itself. The evil clearly shows that the assassination decreed by the law is such as has been committed. 1-4, "by any outlaw," 2d, or by any "person or persons in disguise," 3d, or by any "mob;" 4th, "or *for* past or present party affiliation or political opinion"

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"Nativism."

In our Sunday's issue, we called the especial attention of our readers to an editorial of the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 30th. This editorial of the *Advertiser* had two leading objects in view: to show the superior advantage in the enjoyment of immunities by the people of Alabama over other Southern reconstructed States, and to show that the enjoyment of these immunities by the people of Alabama was owing to the "*nativism*" of Gov Smith, whose administration, this editorial assumes, is in antagonism to the Republican party. In our editorial in Sunday's issue we undertook to show, and which we think we did beyond all question, that so far from there being any antagonism of Governor Smith's administration to the Republican party, his administration had been strictly up-on the principles upon which he was elected by the Republican party, and that there is and has been throughout, the most perfect accord with Governor Smith's administration, as the Chief Executive of the State, and the legislative and judicial departments of the State, both of which are overwhelming Republican. Then, whilst we are ready to accord to Gov. Smith our highest meed of praise for the "immunities" enjoyed by the people of Alabama—whilst we say, as the Chief Executive of a big, wise people, he has exhibited ability and patriotism equal to say man who ever before occupied the position in Alabama, and that under the most trying circumstances; yet we know that Gov. Smith is not perfect, and that he has unquestionably committed some errors. Who ever lived that did not? We do say that the legislative and judicial departments of the government, acting in perfect accord with the Executive, are equally entitled to credit, and our fullest meed of praise. We say that whatever there is to praise in our present situation, it is equally due to all the departments of our government, and to the Republican party that created and still sustains the government, and that whatever there is to blame, such blame should justly be equally shared.

But we at present commenced to draw attention to "nativism," to which the editor of the *Advertiser* ascribes all our immunities and the good qualities of Governor Smith. Alabama is a great State; great in soil, in climate, in natural resources, and great in her people that is there is nothing in this, that there should be any peculiar virtue in being a native, that it should secure to the fortunate native peculiar gifts and parts; it gets over all others? If so, what a pity the editor of the *Advertiser* has not been so fortunate as to be a native. And how unfortunate that our "carpet bag" immigrators drove out the original and true natives of the State. Had they been permitted to remain and shape the administration and develop its resources, what a glorious and magnificent State we now would have.

We are surprised that one entertaining the liberal views of the editor of the *Advertiser*—for we do recognize him as a gentleman of ability, entertaining views far more liberal, supporting his opinions with arguments infinitely more fair and just than most of his party—should still be found advocating, or acting upon, opinions and feelings so contracted and illiberal, as that in ascribing to Gov. Smith that high preference from an enlightened mind and pure heart, no higher feelings than "nativism." Gov. Smith, we assert without the fear of successful contradiction, never by word, act or deed, has said or done anything that can in the least be extorted to show that he in opinion or feeling is actuated by any such motive, or claims any peculiar right or privilege on account of being a native, or that he is willing in the least to proscribe say man on account of the place of his birth, raising or education We know that he as heartily as say man repudiates all such notions.

We know that all nations, and in all ages of the world, have been more or less actuated by this feeling of "nativism," but we believe all history will show that in proportion as nations advanced in knowledge and civilization, they became less effected with it, and more liberal to foreigners, and that nations which added to the exclusion of foreigners instead of advancing, retrograded and finally sunk into barbarism, or at least into a state of semi-barbarism. We believe that now in this enlightened age all civilized nations are becoming more liberal on this subject, and now whilst nations professing a different religion, speaking different language, are all becoming more liberalized, how ridiculous for people of different States, constituting one common government, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, having one common destiny, to be talking about proscribing one another on account of State "nativism." We know that at one period in our own history, we had what was known as a Native American party, and which was opposed by none so vehemently as by the Democratic party of that day. But the extreme folly of attempting to engraft into any party the principle of State "nativism," has been left to the *so called Democratic* party of Alabama.

We call the especial attention of the *Advertiser* to this question: What is there in the climate, soil, customs, mode of thinking or civilization, of the original free States, (for remember all men from the original slave States are treated, however recent their emigration, as natives,) that disqualifies any man from being worthy of the confidence of the people of the free State of Alabama. The only difference that ever did exist, that could have any material effect, was that the one was raised and educated in a free State, the other in a slave State. Now can the having been raised and educated in a free State, of itself, render a man suspicious or unworthy of confidence in the free State of Alabama. In the days of slavery such might reasonably be the case, especially where such raising and education had produced strong predilections in favor of universal freedom. But we assert all such feelings and opinions now are but the fossil remains of slavery prejudice, and the sooner it is discarded the better for all concerned.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the leading editorial of the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 30th, under the head of "Warning to the Rightous Work." And whilst we say we have never seen in print, in the same space, the same amount of contradictions and inconsistencies, yet there are some wholesome truths which the people of Alabama, and especially Republicans, would do well to bear in mind. Such as an allusion to what might have been the condition of the State but for the brave interposition of the shield and buckler of Gov. Smith's stern official protection, the editor says: "The denomination of a party must be in despite of *occasional eccentricities* at different times in the councils of the Democratic and Conservative party on the one hand, and the prudent, and honorable and unexpected frames of the State Executive on the other, in his opposition to martial law and militia bills, have secured Alabama immunities from insult and oppression which would otherwise never have been enjoyed by her." "*Occasional eccentricities* at points in the councils of the Democratic and Conservative party." Think, reader, of the bitter hostility of this party to the present government of Alabama; that by all means fair and foul,this party labored to defeat the organization of this government. That it has been denounced as a usurpation, and its friends as usurpers, knaves, thieves and fools; and persecutions more bitterly than Gov. Smith, the early, firm, constant and unwavering friend of this government. Think of the outrages and murders committed, the indignities, insults and injuries heaped upon those who sustained this government; and now we are told all this was the mere *occasional eccentricities* of the Democratic and Conservative party. If this is their occasional eccentricities, what has the State to expect if they were in power, and were to go to work in dead earnest. Let every Republican, every lover of law and order, every friend of peace and harmony in the State, every man who desires the prosperity and happiness of the people, by all legitimate means in their power, work to prevent the consummation of such a disastrous result. Again, in this same editorial we are told that from this wise administration, "there is no room for the intervention of the central Government in our affairs" Then, of course the government of Alabama, notwithstanding Democratic opposition, Democratic denunciation, and Democratic prophecy, is a success.

And now we ask who is entitled to the credit of this success? We answer, the Republican party, and every member of that party from the humblest member to the man holding the highest official position, without regard to race, color or previous condition; and we say the credit is greatly increased in view of the opposition met from its enemies, and the dangers and risk met, and sacrifices made by its friends. And now we are told, in fact this editorial is published for the purpose of inducing the people by their votes to turn out the party who have done so much for Alabama, and to put into power the very party who tried so hard and used such means to prevent the good from being done. Did the world ever hear of such folly? We seriously ask every sensible reader if this *so called* Democratic and Conservative party had succeeded in carrying out their eccentricities, where would the State of Alabama have been to-day?

But this editorial is intended to give all the credit to Governor Smith, "a native Alabamian, whose innate affection for fellow citizens, and sentiments of kindred nativism, could not be exchanged by unfortunate and unnatural party complication," and assume, that instead of being aided by his party in this good work, he has effected it not only without its aid, but in opposition to and defiance of its wishes.

And in this same editorial it is said, "To-day the citizens of the State of Alabama have no proper lodgment in what should be their own State government." We say Gov. Smith was elected and has been sustained by the Republican party, against the most bitter opposition of the so-called Democratic party; that he has carried into his administration the views known by the Republican party to be entertained by him when they elected him. We say and defy contradiction, that, whatever views may be entertained by some few, Gov. Smith is in as perfect accord with the legislative and judicial departments of the government (both overwhelmingly Republican) as ever was any executive of the State of Alabama, or any other State.

As to Gov. Smith's unfortunate and unnatural party complications, we utterly repudiate and defy say such complications. We know that so far as this is intended to apply to men who have but recently, comparatively, come to the State, whatever may be the differences of some of them and Gov. Smith, with the great body of them there is the most perfect harmony. We say that we have no more patriotic citizens in the State than these new comers among us, and that to them we, and the editor of the *Advertiser*, in common with all the people of the State, are greatly indebted for the present happy condition of the State, as admitted by the *Advertiser*. To them we are indebted, with Gov. Smith, that to-day we can have a free ballot in the State; to them and such natives of the State as Gov. Smith, by fortunate and natural party association, "there is no pretense for the intervention of the central government in our affairs." Then to perpetuate this happy state of things, the people of Alabama have but to continue the same party in power which has been the means of so much good to the State; this we are sure they will do, by a greatly increased majority.

The Remedy.

The Huntsville *Independent*, commenting upon the Calhoun massacre, says, "the remedy will be found in electing good and true men to office—the substantial citizens of the country, who will execute the laws, seize the offenders and bring them to justice." We agree with the *Independent* entirely, but cannot understand what fit of frankness seized its Democratic conscience, to make it so terribly condemnatory of its Calhoun friends. Calhoun county is overwhelmingly Democratic. Every one of its officers are members of that party, elected to office by its votes. Yet five citizens have been murdered in cold blood, by a crowd of disguised wretches, who cannot, by any possibility, live very far from the scene of outrage. Still the law has not been executed by these Democratic officers in that Democratic county. The murdered men were snatched from the hands of the law. The offenders have not been seized. Instead, they have not been identified and not a single effort has been made by the local authorities to discover the villains. The whole work has devolved upon Governor Smith and he is trying as well as he can, without the aid and against the sympathy of the people of Calhoun, to ferret out the murderers. The offenders have not been dragged to justice." They have been screened from justice. The *Independent* is the first and only Democratic paper which we have seen, that has not apologized for and extenuated the horrid crime.

Whenever the Democracy, through its leaders, and papers, earnestly and honestly form and carry out the purpose of "seizing offenders and dragging them to justice," these midnight villainies will cease, and their dastardly perpetrators will either behave or fly the country. It is the certainty that they will not be seized and brought to justice, in any community where there is considerable Democratic influence, that gives them boldness to enact their badness.

The news reaches us that the miserable Radical, Grant, has appointed the drunken, cowardly villain, Y. H. Conyngham, Secretary of Utah Territory. This is in keeping with Grant's previous infamy. This act is a reward for the crime of attempted assassination. What a government is this that we chafe under! Here is a despicable creature, who deserves hanging, raised to a fat office by the (unclean) head of the nation! Cæsar had his Brutus, Lincoln had his Booth, and poor devil Grant had—better profit by their example.

Tuskaloosa Monitor.]

Is not the above a clear avowal that the man who wrote it wishes the President of the United States to be assassinated? If the words do not specifically convey this meaning, what do they mean? If they do mean this, is it not cause to make any good man or woman shudder to reflect that the editor who wrote these murderous words wields almost despotic influence in a large and wealthy county? He claims to speak in the true spirit of Alabama Democracy, and vehemently asserts that the man who refuses to endorse his violent course is either an arrant hypocrite or a false pretender. Yet he would have his party subscribe to the doctrine that it was right and commendable to kill Mr. Lincoln—that it would be right and commendable to kill President Grant. Why? Only because these gentlemen were not elected by the Ku-Klux Democracy, and could not be used in the interest of a party of oppression, treason and murder. For the love of human safety, let the true patriots of Alabama see to it that such apostles of assassination are kept out of power.

The Right Spirit.

Not long ago, a negro man and woman had a fight on a plantation in Bullock county. The man whaled the woman badly. The woman prosecuted. The gentleman who had the parties employed desiring to prevent as far as possible the loss of time by his hands, requested Hon. T. S. Speed to do what he could to effect a compromise. Knowing that the woman was disreputable and malicious, Speed made an effort to find out just what amount of injury had been done her in the affray, in order to make a fair recreantation to the authorities. By her own consent he examined her head and shoulders, both of which she asserted, had been badly wounded by blows from an axe. Seeing that she had greatly exaggerated her injuries, he tried to get her to withdraw the prosecution. This made her angry, and either of her own motion, or at the instigation of Speed's enemies, she brought a very serious criminal charge against him.

He was tried on this charge last week, and notwithstanding the strong efforts made by able counsel who had been hired to assist the prosecution, Speed was acquitted. Messrs. McCall and Arrington appeared on his behalf, and report says that "Jim" outdid himself. He is a Democrat, but he goes for justice, and we think he came very near the truth when he told the prosecution that their vigor was stimulated by their hatred of Speed's earnest and effective work for the Republican party. A pleasing incident of this trial was the volunteering of Col. R. H. Powell for the defense. This is the second time Speed has got into trouble by trying to settle other people's difficulties. He has got safely out, and our advice to him is to let folks attend to their own law scrapes hereafter.

Important Decision.

We publish to-day the opinion of the Supreme Court in the vexed case of *Noble & Brothers vs. Smith Colium & Co. et al.* The question in this case relates to the validity of judgments rendered by the courts of States adhering to the Confederacy during its rebellion. The decision declares them invalid *per se*, and further holds that such judgments have not been validated by restoration of the States to their original allegiance by force of the reconstruction acts. We are informed that counsel intend to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Communicated.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Through the medium of a stray newspaper I occasionally look out on the political world, just as one stands in his doorway and watches, sometimes with admiration, alas! often with terror, a gathering storm. I scan campaign papers for facts. As soon as an article begins to assume the tinge of partisan or personal coloring I pass on to a new option, as a caterpillar crawls from an obnoxious leaf.

This much prefatory, by way of saying that I have met nothing recently that I liked so much, as a late letter over the signature of "Henry C. Semple." I do not know what sort of a head that man carries on his shoulders, but I draw this "bow at a venture," that it sets "level." I will even risk the assertion that his record is on the side of his country's honor; yea, more, that his foot is now planted on the almost *terra incognita* of Fairness. What a pity it is that a campaign paper must be systematically conducted on the plan of presenting facts (and fancies) entirely to suit that party under whose banner-head its editor writes! A convention is held, our editor hurries from it to his tripod, and the next morning we have the "large, harmonious, enthusiastic rally." He knows, away down in the honest bottom of his heart, that the men who composed that meeting are no more immaculate than any other miscellaneous gathering; and yet, if you swallow whole his account, you must believe that they are free from guile as was Adam before the serpent entered Eden. (One can't keep wondering if he deals "wisely" with the sweet innocents in the business world.) Next comes an account of a like gathering of the hosts of the opposite party. It is lightly passed over as a grand fizzle made up of a few exploded politicians and gaping negroes. Again, if you are such a gum head as to allow a campaign editor to look through your eyes you find that the late assembly was composed of a set of Botany Bay convicts, Editors *know* that such accounts are not strictly truthful—why do they impose on uninformed country subscribers? I would pay no man to stuff me at $3 per annum with his gangrene in place of what I subscribe for. Out for the days of that court of ancient Greece, which would not allow its cases to be pleaded, but had them read out, that even the persuasive powers of eloquence might not affect the judgment of impartiality—that conducted its proceedings in the dark, that not even a ray of prejudice might tip the upright beam of "even justice to all." There is not an hour in the day, that you cannot hear the most "sweeping denunciations" made of the "men in power," without a saving clause, and yet in two minutes and a half you can make this wholesale denunciator admit that "there certainly are exceptions"—that *occasionally by accident a little* "good may come out of Nazareth." We hear at every tavern that law and right are dead and buried; and yet, if our neighbor's cow innocently pastures on our stock-law premises, we find that we have been robbed by that same defunct law and right. Then if justice is dead, she manages to keep up a thriving business in a galvanized state.

No; what we need is political truth, and fair representation of facts. Do you subscribe to any "truth and right" of a neutral paper?

"Speak of me as I am;
Nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice."

A LADY.

The Third District.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The way in which all the counties of the Third Congressional District are pronouncing in favor of the nomination of Hon. B. W. Norris as their candidate for Representative to Congress, is a source of profound gratification to every Republican who has an honest love for his party. It is really refreshing to find one section of the State in which a man is respected and rewarded by his party for the quality of old fashioned, straightforward devotion to principle; and the record of good work in the past makes ground for his return to his old sphere of usefulness. So long as the Republicans of the Third District carry into their political work the just and sound practical sense they have thus far displayed, they need not fear any sibling of Republicanism amongst them. I have known Maj. Norris well and have had opportunity to watch his course as a member of Congress, and can conscientiously say, that not only has he shown himself an active, practical and successful Representative of Alabama, more thoroughly Alabamian than many born within the limits of the State, but, what is more, whilst working with the power of a dozen ordinary Congressmen, he has compelled respect even from enemies, for his candor and uprightness, qualities too seldom united with political efficiency and by many considered incompatible.

If for nothing else, every honest Alabamian, whatever may be his politics, should rejoice at the nomination of a man like Major Norris, if only as an example to the world that trickery, dishonesty and meanness are not necessary to political preferment, as many teach in justification of doubtful practice.

The Boston *Advertiser*, than which there is no safer or sounder Republican organ, has these weighty words in reference to the retirement of Gen. Schenck from Congress: "The country will lose the services of an able, watchful and judicious representative because of our wretched systems of rotation in office, of caucusing and party management, by the least respectable elem, of insisting that the representative shall live in the district from which he is nominated, and of underpaying those in responsible positions. A reform will be made sometime, we suppose; and we hope that it will come before all our best men have retired to private life and learned how much more charming and attractive is the peace of home than the turmoil of politics."

Our friends in the Third District clearly do not mean to subject themselves to such reproof. B.

Supreme Court of Alabama—June Term, 1870.

2d Div., No. 5074 (Old Series—Noble & Brother *et al.*, *vs.* Smith Colium & Co. and Wm. O. Baldwin. Chilton & Thornton and Rice, Goldthwaite & Semple for appellants; Martin & Sayre for appellees.

1. All persons holding office in this State after the overthrow of the rightful government thereof by the late rebellion, and after the passage of ordinances No. 3 and 10 of the Convention of January 7, 1861, are to be regarded as persons holding office under the insurrectionary organization then in military possession of the territory of the State.

2. This insurrectionary organization in all its departments was erected in defiance of the public policy and Constitution of the United States, and the judgments of its judicial tribunals are not such as this court has authority to recognize and enforce, except perhaps as the decrees of foreign courts. Chief Justice *argues*do in *Martin vs. Hewit*, June Term, 1870.

3. The judgments of the courts of the so called Confederate Government, rendered in this State during the supremacy of the late rebellion, were not ratified and made valid by operation of the Reconstruction law of the Congress of the United States, passed over the veto of the President, in 1867.

PETERS J.—The appellants make an application, in this case, for a rehearing. This application is based mainly on the grounds that the validity of the judgments rendered, after the eleventh day of January, 1861, in the judicial tribunals sitting in this State, were not necessarily void; that this was not a question of law, but a question of proof, which the court could not judicially know; and that such judgments have been made good by the effect of the Reconstruction acts of the Congress of the United States, passed over the President's veto in 1867.

The former of these questions is so fully discussed in the opinion delivered in this cause upon the hearing in ehief, that the repetition of the arguments on this application is deemed needless.

It is true that errors not insisted on in the court below, generally, will not be considered for the first time on appeal to this court. 42 Ala. 146; 9 Ala. 19; 17 Ala. 696. But this court in seeking reasons for its judgments is not bound to confine itself to the reasons upon which the inferior tribunal acted. If the court below decided rightly but gave a wrong reason for its judgment, this court is under no obligation to pursue a line of argument, or to restate the reasons of the court below.

The courts of a State make a part of the government of a State. Const. Ala., 1868, art. iii, sec. 1. And if the government of the State is overthrown, its judicial tribunals are overthrown with it. This court takes judicial notice of the legal government of the State, and as a part of this government, it also takes notice of the legal courts of this legal government. It takes notice also of the jurisdiction and the incidents, which, by law, belong to these courts. It must, then, necessarily take notice of their changes, suspensions or suppressions, or when they cease to exist. These are the positive facts and are alike the subjects of judicial cognition without proof. 1 Greenlf. Ev., chap ii, §§ 4, 6.

It is too patent to allow of any serious controversy, that there was a suspension, if not a suppression of the rightful legal government of the State of Alabama during the late rebellion. And it is equally well known that, in this State, a part of this government, it also took possession

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organs of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.

"Outrages and Martial Law.

We still hear of continuous outrages being perpetrated in North Carolina. The law is no protection to the people. It is just such a state of affairs as this that brings forth a thoroughly organized Ku-Klux Klan, if any thing will. The people intend to protect themselves in some way, from all such outrages.—*Mail of the 4th.*

We have had no militia in Alabama, yet we have had "Ku-Klux Klans" with a vengeance. Did the *Mail* ever think, and will the Democrats who sympathize with the "Ku-Klux" in their outrages in Alabama, think of a fact equally true, that these continued outrages by Ku-Klux upon Republicans, would sooner or later bring upon them the militia and martial law as certain as cause produces effect? Now the editor of the *Mail* must know that continued outrages by armed masked mobs can only be met by armed mobs, or by regularly constituted armed force. There is not a man in the State but knows that the *Mail*, and its friends can, whenever they please, by a proper exertion of their influence, stop all these outrages in future. Now, instead of encouraging these things, we call upon them to use their influence to that end, and they will soon completely avert all danger of martial law in Alabama, for which they seem to have so great a horror, and about which they seem so much concerned.

"That the XVth Amendment is a fraud and a nullity, is clear to every man who has a sense of justice. That it ought to be thrown out of the constitution at the first moment most be admitted by every one who does not wish to see the government transcend from a Republic to an Empire."

"1. Democrats choose to recognize negro or Chinese suffrage, it is a matter which does not destroy the principle that this is a white man's government. *They have the right to grant suffrage, and they have the right to take it away.*"—*Mail of the 4th.*

We call especial attention to the two propositions distinctly announced in the above.

First, the XVth Amendment to the constitution of the United States is a *fraud and a nullity*, and therefore ought to be *thrown out or disregarded*, at the *first moment*. This simply means that if the Democratic party of Alabama should carry the State in the fall elections and get a majority in the legislature, they will be *duly* enlightened by the *Mail* as to their right to nullify the constitution of the United States. We assert a stronger ground. We assert a stronger ground. We assert the doctrine that the Republican party, now the majority party in the United States, has the right to declare the XVth Amendment to the constitution of the United States. We assert a stronger declaration of *nullification*, a stronger doctrine of revolution, was never stated or sustained by Calhoun, Rhett, Hayne, or Yancey or any other of the most notorious nullifiers or secessionists, from 1830 to 1860, than is here boldly announced in 1870. Think of it Alabama Democrats. How do you like it? Are you ready for another revolution; an other war with the United States?

The other proposition is, that Democrats have the right to grant suffrage, and they have the right to take it away." That simply is that suffrage is a right belonging to the so-called Democratic leaders, and which they have the right to confer on the people, and what power of the people they please, as to the local privileges, and at the same time withhold or take it from what portion they please. We assert a stronger antisocial doctrine was never held or advocated in any of the most aristocratic governments of ancient or modern times. Freemen of Alabama, how do you like it?

WE FIND the following extract in the *Advertiser* on the 3d: "The whole policy and sole hope of the plundering set in the South is to arrest and spread diabolical stories of massacres, shooting, rapes, masked batteries, etc., etc., and under cover of these lies to call out the militia, and keep the latter quiescent, by intimidation, from the polls. This is the game. This is the object. This is the policy universally vaipsed." To which the editor of the *Advertiser* says: "This is the game Spencer, Sibley, Coon, Hardy & Co. are trying in this State."

Now, for the present, we shall not say any thing as to either State. We concede to the editor of the *Advertiser* a good fairness, a liberality, an amiability and moderation which can scarcely concede to any editor or leader of his party. But with all this he commits the same error in politics that many very amiable physicians commit, in administering their medicines to the symptoms of disease instead of the disease itself. We candidly ask the editor of the *Advertiser*, appealing to his sense of justice, if the burning of negro school houses and churches, the whipping and hanging of negroes, with no accompanying outrages? To which the editor of the *Advertiser* says: "This is the game Spencer, Sibley, Coon, Hardy & Co. are trying in this State."

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Very Unfair.

The *Mail* of yesterday cites particular portions of the ordinance adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1867, relating to an organization of the State militia. From what the *Mail* thus publishes, it would appear to be the bounden duty of the Governor to organize the militia, and that he had no discretion whatever upon the subject. The *Mail's* quotations and comments, unexplained would induce any one to believe that Gov. Smith had failed to perform a plain duty that he was peremptorily required to organize the militia, and that he had culpably neglected to do so.

Having thus stated the *Mail's* position, we invite attention to the following:

An act relating to the militia:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the militia of this State, when in his opinion, he may deem proper, to organize the militia of this State, or any part thereof, by issuing general and special orders; and such orders shall have the force of law.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the commander-in-chief in such organization, shall adopt the regulations which govern the army of the United States.

Approved, August 11, 1868.

This act may be found on page twenty-five, of the acts of 1868. It will be seen that it so far modifies the ordinance from which the *Mail* quotes as to vest the Governor with full discretion upon the subject of organizing the militia. The act passed both branches of the General Assembly by a unanimous vote. We make this statement, because an ordinance of the Constitutional Convention can only be repealed or modified by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature.

The attempt to create the impression that the Governor had failed to do his legally prescribed duty, was not, however, the only unfairness and misrepresentation in the *Mail's* editorial. The further attempt is made to create the impression that the Republican convention, which passed the ordinance, and the Republican Legislature, which passed laws superceding the ordinance in relation to the militia, designed the organization of an armed government, and relied upon armed force to perpetuate the supremacy of Republicans.

This is more unfair, if it be possible, than the accusation of dereliction of duty, because Governor Smith, The militia law, now in force, which was passed by the unanimous vote of the Legislature, was framed by a committee of which the editor of the *Mail* was a member, and was carried into effect in this State and exists in every other State of the Union. The law was framed with the object of all like militia laws, to create, regenerate and discipline the citizen, of the State liable for military service, to be ready for the call for local or national protection and safety whenever necessity may require. Neither the Republican convention, nor the Republican party, nor any large portion of the members of that party, desired, intended or designed the militia statutes, as they exist, to establish a standing army or an accessory and support to the civil administration. The Republican party is opposed to military or semi-military government, except as a last resort, in localities where choice has to be made between anarchy and the rule of force. It has never resorted to arms, although seriously provoked. It does not propose to appeal to force of arms in the future, unless in extreme, or deeply intrenched in having peaceful civil government as are Republicans, refuse or, by their conduct, render impossible the ordinary measures of orderly and prosperous peace. Will the *Mail* correct itself? It owes this much to a Republican Legislature which has declined using the expensive and severe methods of bayonet rule to redress the slaughter and oppression even of its own members, which has exercised such courageously persisted in the hope that kindness and moderation upon their part and would surely, even though slowly, beget toleration and appreciation upon the part of their foes.

Governor Smith and the Republican Party.

We have seen for some time, a disposition in certain quarters to get up an antagonism between Gov. Smith and the Republican party; but whatever may be the feelings of some members of that party, we deny that such antagonism does or should exist. Gov. Smith was the early, warm, zealous, consistent and unswerving supporter of the reconstruction measures, and the Republican State government organized in Alabama under those measures. This government has likewise received his most warm, devoted and unswerving support. The great fundamental principles of that party engrafted into, and the chief corner stone of this government, is that all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition, were created equal in civil and political rights, and should be protected in them rights by the law. To this doctrine Gov. Smith and those with Republican party most cordially subscribe, and have maintained by every act.

That Governor Smith as the chief executive of the State, ever since the organization of the present State government, in his administration of the civil law of the State, has fully adhered to these great fundamental principles, we do not now remember that we have ever heard any denial; indeed, so far as his administration of the civil law, or so far as his acts in the civil department of the government is concerned, no Governor ever came nearer giving universal satisfaction, to political friends and foes, than Gov. Smith. We remember no charge seriously made against him, for disrection of duty, in his civil administrations.

The way had necessarily produced considerable demoralization. By its results a large number of persons before held in slavery had been set free. By the reconstruction acts they were given the right of participating in the organization of the government, and by the constitution framed by the Convention called under the reconstruction acts, this class were made voters and eligible to office, and in the election held in pursuance to this constitution several were elected to office. This government thus organized, met the most determined opposition from the greater portion of those who exclusively enjoyed these rights before the war, and up to the passage of the reconstruction acts. In this opposition much bitterness and hatred were engendered, which was constantly kept alive by a large number of influential newspapers in the State denouncing the government as a fraudulent usurpation, and its friends and supporters as *scoupers, Yahoos, thieves, knaves*, &c., who were oppressing the people, who ought to be hanged, treated to a coat of tar and feathers, run out of the country, &c. This resulted in almost continual outrages, such as burning negro school houses and churches, the lynching and beating of negroes and white men, and often in murders and assassinations. Many of these things were done by crowds of men in disguise, known to belong to a clan known as the *Ku-Klux Klan*. In most cases the guilty parties escaped just punishment; in many cases it has never been ascertained who the guilty parties were.

In view of these many and continued outrages, and in view of the fact that the civil power of the government was so often found unable to punish the guilty and thereby protect the innocent, and especially in view of the fact of so many of these things being done by crowds in disguise, and thereby defying detection and the power of civil government, many good Republicans, some who had come to the State before the war, and some who were old citizens, men who are as patriotic and as pure as Governor Smith or any other man, honestly and patriotically believed Governor Smith should call to the aid of that powerful arm of the government, the military, to act independent of and above the civil authority in suppressing these outrages, and especially so in view of the fact, that parties committing these outrages, too often had the sympathies of, and were shielded by, the communities in which they were committed. We know that Governor Smith felt these views to the fullest extent, and his patience and his firmness, under these circumstances, has been the admiration of his friends

Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Alabama are requested to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Selma, on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also candidates at large for one Congressman, or more if the Apportionment bill, now pending in Congress, shall have become a law, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of apportionment is: Every county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for Congress, at the election in August, 1869, and one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes over 500; provided that every county not having cast 500 votes for the Republican Congressmen shall be entitled to two delegates. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 44 delegates, the 2d district 46, the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 21, and the 6th district 23, making a total of 214 delegates comprising the convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Baldwin	2	Escambia 2
Barbour	3	Mobile 6
Conecuh	2	Monroe 2
Covington	2	Washington 2
Dallas	3	Wilcox 6

SECOND DISTRICT.

Coffee	2	Dallas 5
Dale	2	Geneva 2
Henry	2	Harbour 7
Hous	2	Pike 3
Montgomery	12	Lowndes 7
Butler	2	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bibb	3	Clay 2
Cherokee	3	Talladega 3
Elmore	3	Tallapoosa 3
Macon	3	Lee 3
	3	Russell 3

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Choctaw	2	Perry 3
Sumter	6	Autauga 4
Greene	6	Greene 6
Tuscaloosa	7	Marengo 6
Tuskaloosa	3	Hale 7
Bibb	3	Shelby 3
Shelby	2	Baker 2

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Madison	6	Limestone 3
Marshall	1	DeKalb 2
Jackson	3	St. Clair 2
Calhoun	2	Etowah 2
Cleburne	2	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson	2	Lauderdale 2
Walker	2	Limestone 2
Winston	2	Franklin 2
Marion	3	Lawrence 3
Fayette	3	Blount 3
Colbert	2	

The Republicans of Hale county will meet in convention at the Courthouse in Greensboro', on Saturday the 13th of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State and Congressional Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Republicans in each voting precinct should hold meetings, and send the number of delegates to which they are entitled, with the proper credentials.

Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred voters, and one at large. This will give to

Cahaba	4 New Prospect
Carrollton	4 Pleasant Ridge
Carthage	8 Hollow Square
Cedar Grove	4 Mason
Dickens' Mill	4 Warren's Store
Eutaw	8 Uniontown

By order of the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

JAMES CHURCH, Chairman.
JAMES N. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

The Republicans of Barbour county will hold a Convention at the Courthouse in Clayton, on Saturday the 20th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held at Selma on the 30th day of August, 1870, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

The following precincts will be entitled to the following representation in the Convention:

Clayton	1	Mount Andrew	1
Clio	1	Louisville	1
Dayton	1	Eufaula	1
Comet	1	Scroggins	1
Fort Browder	1	Spring Hill	1
Fort Gaines	1	Williamson	1

By order of the Republican County Committee.

H. C. BUSHEE, Chm.
JAMES BOSWELL, Sec'y.

Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District are requested to send delegates to a Convention, to be held at Opelika, Tuesday, August 30, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the 4th Congress to be held at Selma on the 30th day of August, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also candidates at large for one Congressman, or more if the Apportionment bill, now pending in Congress, shall have become a law, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of apportionment is: Every county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for Congress, at the election in August, 1869, and one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes over 500; provided that every county not having cast 500 votes for the Republican Congressmen shall be entitled to two delegates. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 44 delegates, the 2d district 46, the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 21, and the 6th district 23, making a total of 214 delegates comprising the convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Baldwin	2	Escambia	2
Barbour	3	Mobile	6
Conecuh	2	Monroe	2
Covington	2	Washington	2
Dallas	3	Wilcox	6

SECOND DISTRICT.

Coffee	2	Dallas	5
Dale	2	Geneva	2
Henry	2	Harbour	7
Hous	2	Pike	3
Montgomery	12	Lowndes	7
Butler	2		

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bibb	3	Clay	2
Cherokee	3	Talladega	3
Elmore	3	Tallapoosa	3
Macon	3	Lee	3
	3	Russell	3

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Choctaw	2	Perry	3
Sumter	6	Autauga	4
Greene	6	Greene	6
Tuscaloosa	7	Marengo	6
Tuskaloosa	3	Hale	7
Bibb	3	Shelby	3
Shelby	2	Baker	2

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Madison	6	Limestone	3
Marshall	1	DeKalb	2
Jackson	3	St. Clair	2
Calhoun	2	Etowah	2
Cleburne	2		

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson	2	Lauderdale	2
Walker	2	Limestone	2
Winston	2	Franklin	2
Marion	3	Lawrence	3
Fayette	3	Blount	3
Colbert	2		

The Republicans of Lauderdale, B. L. Sherrill, Jr., Wm. Blake, Jas. Com.

J. A. FARDEN,
Sec'y Rep. State Ex. Com.

Calls for County Conventions.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

The Republicans of Montgomery county are here by notified to meet in their several precincts on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1870, at 3 o'clock p. m., to choose delegates to a County Convention, which will be held in Montgomery at the Courthouse on Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1870, at 12 m., to nominate delegates to the State Convention to be held in Selma, delegates to the Congressional Convention, and candidates to the General Assembly, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

Notice of the apportionment of delegates to the several precincts will be hereafter published in the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

By order of the County Committee.

GEO. A. HARGROVE, Chairman.

HALE COUNTY.

The Republicans of Hale county will meet in convention at the Courthouse in Greensboro', on Saturday the 13th of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State and Congressional Convention, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

Republicans in each voting precinct should hold meetings, and send the number of delegates to which they are entitled, with the proper credentials.

Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred voters, and one at large. This will give to

Cahaba	4 New Prospect
Carrollton	4 Pleasant Ridge
Carthage	8 Hollow Square
Cedar Grove	4 Mason
Dickens' Mill	4 Warren's Store
Eutaw	8 Uniontown

By order of the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

JAMES CHURCH, Chairman.
JAMES N. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican County Convention will be held in Clayton on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held at Selma on the 30th day of August, 1870, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

The following precincts will be entitled to the following representation in the Convention:

Clayton	1	Mount Andrew	1
Clio	1	Louisville	1
Dayton	1	Eufaula	1
Comet	1	Scroggins	1
Fort Browder	1	Spring Hill	1
Fort Gaines	1	Williamson	1

By order of the Republican County Committee.

H. C. BUSHEE, Chm.
JAMES BOSWELL, Sec'y.

Republican Convention.

In the Montgomery County Convention to be held August 13, 1870, each precinct will be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred Republican votes cast for the Republican candidate for Congress in August, 1869, and also to one additional delegate for every fraction of one hundred votes exceeding fifty.

The apportionment stands:

Precinct No.	4	Court House	14
"	5	Exchange Hotel	4
"	8	Mount Meigs	6
"	9	Rives	2
"	7	Barnett	1
"	6	Robinson's x Roads	3
"	11	Porter's	1
"	11	Pine Level	5
"	12	Tucker's Store	1
"	13	Wilcox	6
"	14	Dublin	1

By order of the County Committee.

GEO. A. HARGROVE, Chairman.

A Terrific Storm in Mobile.

From the Tribune 31st.

One of the most terrific storms that ever visited our city came upon us yesterday morning, and before it subsided its course inflicted damage the amount of which can be scarcely estimated. It was the severest storm since September, 1866.

A stout breeze from the southeast commenced blowing early in the morning and gained intensity as the day advanced, and blowing signs hoister shifter, tearing trees up by the roots and breaking down telegraph posts in all parts of the city.

From 12 until 2 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane.

The tide rose very rapidly, reaching, it is estimated, fully four feet above high tide mark before it commenced to fall. Front, Commerce and Water streets were completely submerged, and the stores in all the lower parts of the city were under water, and immense losses were incurred among the goods that were in the cellars damage in stocks. The water on Dauphin street reached almost 30 feet above Water street.

Messrs. Fourchee & Lassabe, B. A. Weems & Co., Ulrich & Diard, and O. M. Parker were perhaps the heaviest losers by the flood, although nearly every merchant on Commerce and Water streets—where the stores are low—suffered more or less. It is a clear impossibility to make even a fair approximation of the damage from this cause.

All the down town dealers went to work with a will in the morning, and their energy was due the saving of a great deal of property.

The steamers Gertrude and Mist, lying at the wharves across the river, were torn from their fastenings and blown to the main land, but what went along up the river, clear, and finally, after doing her chimneys, was blown ashore in the marsh just above the mouth of Ono Mile creek.

The Gertrude, however, was less fortunate. After crossing over she struck the Texas and Pacific State; then the Hole, the Ella May and the Lamar, broke the steamer Arlington from he fastening and the wharf, nearly opposite Shipping press; liberated the three-masted schooner J. Rierdo Jorda from her moorings at the wharf near by the Arlington; ran into and carried off a large lying along side of the steamer J. F. Chisholm, and after losing her cabin overboard, sank nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

The schooner is aground nearly opposite Three Mile Creek, and she is still there, a little further up. The most serious damage done by the Dry Dock.

It had the steamer Ocean Wave alongside and bursted its fastenings (carrying the Ocean Wave, loft), struck the steamers Jewess, Osceola and Lee, the new schooner M. McCarthy and the New Orleans Railroad Company's barge, and damaged them. These were all at the wharves in the neighborhood of Hitchcock's press. The Ocean Wave broke away the Dry Dock and as one high and dry in Spanish alley's total loss. The Osceola, the M. McCarthy and the railroad barge were blown ashore near the Dry Dock, and will all probably be total. The Jewess was badly injured by collision and subsequently was blown ashore in the marsh, near Government street, whence she can hardly be got away.

Forming a steady course up the river, the Dry Dock next collided with the Annie and Sumter, at the foot of St. Francis street, and the Prairie State, at the foot of St. Louis street. Fortunately, as were only slightly damaged, the two first having the rear of their starboard wheel house stove in, and the Prairie State having one of her lower guards smashed. The Dry Dock finally brought near Meaher's Mill, where it now lies in the mud, and will have to save more than its lightest draught. It is thought the Dry Dock will prove a total loss also.

A flat boat named the Dargin was blown up the river from some point below, and with masts gone, cargo (of wood lying all around) and sides stove in, decks, caught and stopped astern of the Lamar. Another wood flat, name and owner not known, was blown past the city to some point above, but we could not learn what finally became of her.

Front, Commerce and Water streets, and all the streets perpendicular to the river, are filled with deposits of dirt, wood, timber, new piles and debris of every description, washed up by the incoming tide.

The storm drove several dozen of the vasty deep up into the streets, and we heard that parties in Church and other streets, caught salt water fish and other members of the finny tribe that were stranded by the force of the current and the violence of the gale.

Only a few alligators were also killed—one in St. Louis street, by a Dauphin street, and one in Conti street, the latter measuring nine feet and a half in length. We heard of two others in other parts, but did not think it of sufficient importance to inquire where. Rice and other foodstuffs found safe shelter under the wharves, abandoned their contrest, and some rare sport was enjoyed in the killing of their pursuers by the citizens upon dry ground.

We have no list spoken of as damage along the river front, but that it is upon large parts of the city we almost of equal extent.

The tin roofing of the Girard House on Water street was all peeled into Dauphin street, with a terrible crashing noise; a chimney on the south side of the Battle House, with several feet of the wall, on Water street, was blown over since the building, the upper story, being of wood, fell into the street, corner of Church and Royal streets, we learn, was blown off; H. Whitney's fine shipping establishment was blown down, and the sign, "Shipping & Commission," their fate is a sad one. In the first place they purpose not to read the Times any more, which will be a greater loss to themselves than to Times, and in the second place they are determined to make a revolution by which they alone will be the sufferers.

All this sounds very strange in this year of grace eighteen hundred and seventy. The fact is we had lost sight of the negro question in the more pressing topics of the hour. It has been taken out of our politics forever and can never again come into them. With a negro in the Senate of the United States, two or three in the lower House, as there will be in the next Congress; negroes at the head of foreign embassies, high in the church, distinguished in the army, directing colleges, teaching schools, editing newspapers, one would think that even the Democrats of Missouri would be content to put an end to prostitute discussion and bickering and hard leaning. We are satisfied to accept the situation, and our advice to our Democratic friends is to do the same and to renew their subscriptions to the Times.

General Trochu.

The Army and Navy Journal says:

"As Von Moltke has become known to readers out of Prussia anterior to the splendid campaign which ended at Sedan, the man to whom Count Palikao will look for the conduct of successful strategy shall be equally known to readers out of France before the State Convention, which will be held in Selma on the 30th inst., shall be a declaration of war upon the policy of his administration, which has been pursued by the General Assembly, and thus you not only strike down Smith, but you strike down leading, working, live men in every county in the State, whose leading opinions and advocating principles are common with the Governor, will feel that the war made on Smith is made on them, and will be moved, by equal force to them. And the result will be to paralyze and simmer them, and mostly men, too, whose energy and personal popularity have brought out the colored vote and rallied the white Republicans at all previous elections.

Will Col. J. E. Saffold, a gentleman as he is from Gov. Smith and the few Republicans who are trying to prevent his nomination for re-election; it is a question of life or death to the Republican party in Alabama. If the Selma convention shall ignore the administration of Governor Smith and put forward again before the people, it paralyzes the enemy and assures defeat, and that too by an immense majority. But defeat him, and there is confusion and demoralize his ranks, and the acts of the General Assembly that has subserved the general policy and the interests of the people, and destroy the party, and the chief of Republicanism sets to work to build it up again.

But, it is urged, the Governor has not been personally friendly to Northern men—that he has not recognized their claims as he ought to have done. I have yet to answer that the appointment of Mr. Turner, as Chancellor, Hon. Geo. Smith, Mayor of Mobile, Major Hunter, as Sheriff of Lowndes, many others to other positions, ought to satisfy the most inefficient guarantee of his recognition of the claims of Northern men. I myself have recommended the appointment of Northern men for my own instances, over native Republicans, and, under like circumstances, I do the same again. At all times, and in all places, I have befriended the Northern men who have settled in the State since the war, and mean to continue to do so. Let every Republican, whether native or Northern, who is willing to stand by the party, and by the policy pursued by him and a majority of the Legislature, that will be stricken down by his defeat at Selma. Were I to allow my own personal feelings to control my action, and I believe would, carry me to the Selma Convention with my own name before the State Convention, which would be living, his defeat there will

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

Party Names.

The Mobile *Tribune* discusses the subject of party names in a late issue. The effort of its argument is to prove that neither existing party name is representative either of any national organization or of any principle which has special and actual interest for the South. Both parties, it asserts, are sectional, caring only for the North, managed by the South and intrinsic to use the South.

This is true of Democracy. That party is not national even in name, and is in principle scarcely identical in any two States. In Massachusetts it is for centralization. Connecticut Democrats still talk, though they do not believe in, State sovereignty. In Virginia and North Carolina the party has surrendered to Republicanism. In Louisiana it proposes to rally for "reform without distinction of race, color or previous condition." In Alabama, on the contrary, it is still astride of the "white man" hobby that has to win by the blackguard and lying outcry against "fools and thieves." Only touching one thing are the Democratic brethren of different localities agreed. They want office. To get office they will make any profession, practice any deception, do any dirty and grotesque trick which will get votes for themselves or keep votes from their opponents. But in hand, they beg black votes like whipped puppies, where the vote is protected by the bayonet. Pistol in hand, they murder or scare away the black vote, where the ballot box is so fixed that it can be safely used. The only objections than they to the Republican ofend who has power to grant or deny a favor to bully more overbearing and defamatory towards those Republicans who have nothing to give. Violent in denunciation of all that the Republican party believes or does, they will not feel the country what principles, if any, they hold, or what use they intend to make of the power which they covet. Truly the name represents nothing except the meaning of principle—unless it be unholy and unreasonably greed and ambition.

That is not the case with Republicanism. From Maine to California the name represents, a well defined set of commonly received political principles, which organization carries on now with intelligently and enthusiastically vote for those principles. The Republican finds his great party over the same, travel where it may beneath the authority of the national government. Union, one and inseparable, indefeasible and over paramount, powerful as the ocean, gentle as welcoming gift of dew mild as the dews of heaven to bless and protect its friends, is the corner stone of the Republican faith. Liberty in freedom, in which all Republicans worship. Manhood freedom—freedom of opinion, of speech, of action within permit of law—is the answer and the unquestioned faith of every Republican upon the subject of personal rights. Education for all—the common school in every township, instead of the common jail in every county—culture for the mind and heart that right may be done, rather than assistance in the wake of ignorant vice—is the hope, prayer and neglect of zealous care of Republicanism wherever it has a locality. Equality of enlightened Massachusetts, amid the still rude society of the "black belt" or "cane" adventurous civilization is founding a new empire on the Pacific Slope. In every quarter of this vast land, while Republicanism shapes law, industrial policy, public improvements in the order of the day, and free labor finds abundant employment at remunerative wages. No Republican denies the sacredness of the national obligations, and only the Democratic opponents of Republicanism hint the infamy of repudiation. Every Republican is arrayed in opposition to sectionalism, proscription, class prejudice and partisan malice. In every locality the Republican pleads for liberty, justice and a fraternal charity. The glory of our great republic and the individual well being of every citizen are objects of the party's love and labor. The same principles with identity of aim, through similarity of means, are indicated by the term Republican throughout the land.

Such a party needs no change of name, and to that party ought to come all true patriots who have need for confidence and conviction that of Democracy there is naught left but a hollow, empty, decisive sound, indicative of no principle, but typical only of all that remains of the reckless demagoguery and mad ambition which brought this nation to the verge of ruin and would again sweep it in unexemplified work.

Work, but Work Right.

The Republican party has a canvass before it in this State which demands nothing for success except the full development of its vote. It has no great mistake to apologize for. It has the abundant prosperity of the whole people to point to, in proof that the rule of the party has been a rule, in the main, of wisdom and generosity. Injury and suffering have been inflicted upon no good man or woman in the State by any act or deed of the government. All disorder and crime of an at all heinous character, it has been done by the enemies of Republicanism, in defiance of the government. For every act of hate and vindictiveness which political marauders have committed, to the hurt and disturbance of society, the Republican makers and executors of law can show some deed of charity or enterprize done by them in behalf of peace, progress and prosperity.

After ridicule has had its last sneer, and malice has published its bitterest accusation, the fact remains, so plain and tangible that all must see it, that the condition of Alabama is a happy, prosperous and prospering condition. The sad fact that its condition was not happy, was not prosperous or prospering, in the long period from 1860 to 1868, needs no repetition. From 1860 to 1868 the Democracy controlled. They brought war, desolation, poverty, and then offered civil dissension, political revenge and class despotism as remedies for the already terrible results of their stupidity and ambition. Since 1868 Republicans have controlled. Two brief years of their administration, their ideas, their humanity, their justice, their enterprize and energy, have quieted the fears, relieved the apprehensions, renewed the industry, revived the hopes, and to a great extent pacified the angry passions of all good people. It is not to be claimed for the Republican party, as false and fulsomed Democrats claim for their party, that every one of its members is 'a high toned, chivalric, christian gentleman,' nor can the Republican party claim infallibility and perfection for each of its acts. It is, however, true to say that the Republican party is composed of good and useful citizens, and that it has given Alabama better and cheaper government than did the Democrats who immediately preceded it in power—better and cheaper government than any the Democrats of to-day would, by the facts of their record or their present professions, lead the people to expect from them in the future. The people are satisfied that this is true—that great mass who want good government, with its consequent peace, plenty and order, and care little for farthing for the ambitions of fuming, fretful politicians. The political hacks who pretend to lead the Democracy know and bitterly feel that the people are thus satisfied. They know that Republicanism has no need to vindicate itself, and that Democracy, or the party so called, can present no argument in its own favor or against successful Republicanism.

Hence the whole effort of the enemy in Alabama will be to prevent the development of the issues which must, in the end, be decided in a kind and fair spirit towards each other. We believe that the majority are desirous for the general prosperity and enlightenment. In a word, Republican principles has entered the hearts and taken possession of the minds of the people to an extent far beyond party lines and without the slightest relevance to party names. The great mass of all our citizens believe and practice upon the teachings of Republicanism. This is morally a good state of affairs. If the people prove true to their convictions, ourb their passions and suffer not their prejudices to be warped by the prevalence of a fair and kindly spirit will result in their political good. If they—the voting people—will talk out their sense at the ballot box as they do in private, and if a single connection was raised twaiye days would be required. Suspicion was aroused at the Department, and an investigation showed that the pension could not write her name, and, further, that she had not received the money. Before further proceedings were had Mr. Butler was called on for an explanation, and he admitted having signed the check, but claimed that he had the power of attorney to do so, will barl forever from power the party that deliberately resorted to gunpowder methods in violation of civil law. In either event, the triumph of barbarous Democracy or the success of vindictive Republicanism, the people would suffer and good government be lost. Republicanism, pure and simple, firm and just, humane and powerful, can save us from both.

Enthusiasm in France—Singing of the Marseillaise.

Mr. Clarence Cook writes from Paris: But, if Napoleon wished for an explosion ever so violently, he must have been astonished by the measure at the result of his manœuvres to bring it on. I have only seen one thing like it, and that was the excitement in New York at the news of the firing upon Sumter. Yet, even that was less than this. For, there, there were men who knew that evil not beat with ours, there were voices silent, there were feet that held back. But, here, the men who do not hate Prussia, the men who do not leap at the chance of fighting her, are few and far between. Almost the old havrais dies forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up at a more convenient time. There is a prodigious surface enthusiasm for the war, but, below this boiling, there is a deep, strong, resistless current sweeping all before it, bearing on the people to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing now can stop France in her bloodthirsty course, and that is the Emperor's death. If the gout in his thigh, which for the last two days has kept him at St. Cloud, should mount a little higher, the scene would undergo a mighty transformation; but that is not probable. He will be at the Tuileries again, and we are assured that he will go to Nancy to-morrow. All that can be said is that this is one of the times when events hang upon a hair.

The Emperor's boyhood declared a democratic opinion at the opera. It was rumored about during the day that Marie Sass was to sing the Marseillaise, the fine stirring song of the revolution, which he can confirm. The excellent old ticket seller, who has been longer at me as she handed me my prize, declaring that it was a *sprirdgie*, which looked likely, as I heard her assert to the people who kept poking good pieces through the ticket-hole that there were no places left. The Salle was crowded long before the curtain was to rise on the *Magic of Poetics*, and there was not even standing room at the beginning of the third act—the manager having come out and promised us the Marseillaise at the end of it. Those who know say that it is rare to see such a meeting of the high social world of Paris. In a stage box was M. de Granmont, with M. de la Cour Grandmaison, and a box next the Emperor's empty one the Duc and Duchesse de Mouchy. The house was lovely, and even now handsome. Anna Deslion, la belle Ferron, Emile de Girardin and Paul de Cassignac, having a seat in the same row with me. I had the pleasure at the beginning of the evening of being presented to Mme.

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Official Organ of the State.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

Party Names.

The Mobile *Tribune* discusses the subject of party names in a late issue. The effort of its argument is to prove that neither existing party name is representative either of any national organization or of any principle which has special and actual interest for the South. Both parties, it asserts, are sectional, serving only for the North, managed by the North and desirous to use the South.

This is true of Democracy. That party is not national even in name, and is in principle scarcely identical in any two States. In Massachusetts it is for centralization. Connecticut Democrats still talk, though they do not believe in, State sovereignty. In Virginia and North Carolina the party has surrendered to Republicanism. In Louisiana it proposes to rally for "reform without distinction of race, color or previous condition." In Alabama, on the contrary, it is still astride of the "white man" hobby and hopes to win by the blackguard and bully cry against "Radical and thieves." Only touching one thing are the Democratic brethren of different localities agreed. They want office. To get office they will make any profession, practice any deception, do any dirty and groveling trick which will get votes for themselves or keep votes from their opponents. Hat in hand, they beg black votes like whipped puppies, where the vote is protected in its independence. Pistol in hand, they murder or scare away the black vote, where the ballot box is as Kirkian mercy. No tendency more obsequious than they to the Republican official who has power to grant or deny a favor; no bully more overbearing and defiant towards those Republicans who have nothing to give. Violent in denunciation of all that the Republican party believes or does, they will not tell the country what principles, if any, they hold, or what use they intend to make of the power which they covet. Truly the name represents nothing national- nothing of principle—unless it be shallow and unreasonable greed and ambition.

This is not the case with Republicanism. From Maine to California the name represents, a well defined set of commonly received political principles, and its organization embraces men who unite in the defense of the government. For every act of hate and vindictiveness which political marauders have committed, in the hurt and disturbance of society, the Republican makers and executors of law can show some deed of charity or enterprise done by them in behalf of peace, progress and prosperity.

After ridicule has had its last sneer, and malice has published its bitterest accusation, the fact remains, so plain and tangible that all must see it, that the condition of Alabama is a happy, prosperous and prospering condition. The sad fact that its condition was not happy, was not prosperous or prospering, in the long period from 1860 to 1868, needs no repetition. From 1860 to 1868 the Democracy controlled. They brought war, desolation, poverty, and then offered civil dissension, political revenge and class despotism as remedies for the already terrible results of their stupidity and ambition. Since 1868 Republicans have controlled. Two brief years of their administration, their ideas, their humanity, their justice, their enterprise and energy, have quieted the fears, relieved the apprehensions, renewed the industry, revived the hopes, and to a great extent pacified the angry passions of all good people. It is not to be claimed for the Republican party, as false and fulsome Democrats claim for their party, that every one of its members is a high toned, chivalric, christian gentleman, nor can the Republican party claim infallibility and perfection for each of its acts. It is, however, true to say that the Republican party is composed of good and useful citizens, and that it has given Alabama better and cheaper government than did the Democrats who immediately preceded it in power—better and cheaper government than any the Democrats of to-day would, by the facts of their record or their present professions, lead the people to expect from them in the future. The people are satisfied that this is true—that great mass who want good government, with its consequent peace, plenty and order, and are not a farthing for the ambitions of fuming, fretful politicians. The political hacks who pretend to lead the Democracy know and bitterly feel that the people are thus satisfied. They know that Republicanism has no need to vindicate itself, and that Democracy, or this thing so called, can present no argument in its own favor or against successful Republicanism.

Hence the whole effort of the enemy in Alabama will be to prevent the development of the tremendous vote which is in advance pledged to Republicanism. To thwart this effort is the work before Republicans. Very little spoaking will be necessary either to expose the delusions and dangers of Democratic principle-no-principle, or to explain the common sense and righteousness of Republican principle, but great vigilance and activity will have to be used to counteract the various lies that will be manufactured and spread against men and measures of the Republican party. All measures of deceits will be practiced to keep men from voting the Republican ticket. Those deceits must be exposed, and the members of the party must be kept well drilled and informed as to time, place and manner of voting. Above all things, Republicans, give the rabid Democracy to understand by your actions that you understand the value of your suffrage, and that you will exercise it in spite of them, at any cost.

It is the legal right of citizens to hold their opinions, and to express and uphold them. It is the legal right of citizens freely to express their political opinions. If any Republican, having the gift of speech and feeling that he can do good by speaking, desires to make a public address, let him do so, whenever and wherever he feels like it, and there be no shrinking from the threats, nor pandering to the foolish, wicked prejudices of the enemy. If Democrats do not wish to hear Republican speeches let them keep their homes. If they go to hear they must be content to take the consequences of what is said. Denouncing orations of "Radical fanaticism" have lost their force, and if the vigorous utterances of political antagonism be necessary to excite insurrection, war of races," etc., which the law should punish, there is not a Democratic speaker or editor in the State who has not been guilty of it, and who would not be liable to indictment if the truth is a crime, or that even Democratic lying is a violation of statute law to be cured by courts. So we say, let the truth-speaking of Republicans go on without paying any attention to the tastes of Democrats. When their tastes take the shape of armed mobs, they to have as many folks on the ground as they have. Be polite, be lawful, be generous to all—but stick to the truth, and be brave as well. Do nothing and see nothing to aggravate good men, but neither hold your tongues or change your principles to conciliate the bad. Ignore entirely the loud-mouthed, malicious, overbearing demands of Ku-Kluxism. Keep up organization. Put out reports in the language of every man who attempts to interfere with your rights as freemen. Counsel one with another, as you have a right to do; be ready to protect one another against unlawful assaults upon your legal rights; obey the law strictly yourselves and help to make others obey it; study the movements of parties constantly and be certain on election day to get your ticket in the ballot-box, in spite of opposition by force or fraud.

The Situation.

Impartial justice to the individual man was the idea which gave birth to the Republican party. The propagation of that idea, until a majority accepted it, is its work. The gratitude of the people for putting that idea into practice through the law has been the source of the success of the party. This one just, kind and right principle—that every man and woman should have the same rights, to have the same legal rights—distinguished the Republican party from all other parties. Against this, its distinctive principle, all other parties have made war. While other parties made war upon, and the Republican party was the sole advocate of that principle, the latter had an appeal to the consciences of American voters—to the affections of American voters, which could not be gainsaid or broken by arguments against errors or abuses or weaknesses in the details of administration. The great masses who were deprived of the substance of rights which they possessed in name—the millions who were denied even the nominal possession of ordinary political rights—felt that it was of far more use and better to them to secure a court of equal personal influence in government, claim and recognition of the claims of their natural manhood, even at a risk of some irregularity and extravagance in the transaction of the public business, than to abandon that personal influence and manhood in exchange for the promised economy and prim dignity of class legislation. They felt that it was better for the people to cast their votes with a party and for men, who had ever manifested full faith in the broadest creed of personal liberty, rather than to vote for those who offered the full splendor and apparent integrity of aristocratic government, but utterly repudiated the doctrine that the people are capable of ruling themselves.

Republicanism and this use of the popular vote in its own behalf, are one and the same thing. The logic and political equality of men is the origin and its end. He who honestly holds the doctrine that equality in subjection to law involves equality of will in making the law—that whosoever is governed must also have the right to say how he will be governed in common with his fellow citizens—has upon that basis organized in prince who do not lap at the chance of fighting here, are few and far between. Almost the old hatreds are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up no more forever. Then there was a prodigious surface enthusiasm for the war, but, below that, there was in a deep, strong, resistless current sweeping all before it, bearing on the nation to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing was true of France in the bloody struggle course, and that is the Emperor's death. If the goat was in his throat, which for the last two days has kept him at St. Cloud, should muster a little bigger, the scene would undergo a mighty transformation; but that is a mere chance. To-day he is at the bedside of his son, and we suppose that he will go to Nancy to-morrow. All that can be said is that this is one of the times when events hang upon a hair.

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There seems to have been a charm over the days of his sojourn among the granite mountains that never is lost, and pleasant memories that never fade. He will tell you that he had a rich and well grounded faith in the channels of robbery and fraud, and that he had a full faith in the corruptions, sorrows and ruin of unsuccessful men. But one branch of the work in heaven is palpably set to be represented by the depreciation of values in the world—being hostile to American institutions—that Americans were quite the reverse. Therefore, the Democratic party of our country should not be identified with the Prussian party, which is the nation which, in the progress of destiny and amid the crumbling of dynasties, has absorbed the idea of Napoleon, and become the whose very names are hateful to the Democracy of America, and carried out the Democratic organs should, therefore, be in perfect accord with their efforts to pander to a just American prejudice they go a little too far and alienate from their cause the great mass of the American friends—the true Democratic Republican Germans of the period.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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Dr. Butler & Co. have published a book on the above diseases mentioned in this advertisement, which they will send by mail, free of charge, to any address.

jy13dawly

Preparing for the Southern Campaign.

The *World* is again endeavoring to beat new brass into the heads of the Southern wing of its party on the negro suffrage question. Here is the way it goes about it:

The South can be relieved only by Northern Democratic intervention, and Northern Democrats can only claim to understand the public sentiment of this section by the use of our imperishable Southern brethren. Our interference is only to act upon our better knowledge of the Northern and Western people, and to use the tender mercies of Radical dominion. We feel, then, remarkably only for the candor and plainness, that they out their chains by further opposition to negro suffrage. Let it be said by negro votes that they are oppressed, but by white votes. Let it be said that to inscribe on their political banners that they are for negro rule in the South so long as their tyrants consist of a Congress elected by white votes. Negro suffrage is the product of white bayonets. The negroes did not ask for suffrage. The white Radicals put it into their hands. The negroes would vote rightly enough, if the white Radicals did not mislead and deceive them. The infamous reconstruction laws were passed by a Congress in which the South was not represented at all; by a Congress, therefore, which was wholly exempt from the operation of the laws—by a Congress which legislated for the South as a conquered province. Every known fact up to the present indicates that this arrogant, impudent, false class of Democrats will control the Democratic organization. They will not suffer the temperate and wise men of the party to be heard or themselves to be elected. The people who want peace and good government cannot, therefore, support a party led by such will men, merely to gratify a silly prejudice against Northern partisan despots. The Republican party should unfortunately fall under the control of certain of its members it will be just as wild, unwise and intemperate, though in a different way.

Extremists among Republicans propose to add no new test to the party creed. They are not disposed to deny the enjoyment of any right, privilege or blessing of government to any class of citizens, but they do favor a peaceful method of dealing with the evils of society which, generally practiced, would be infinitely more and surer to the individual, and finally run the Republican party and the State together. They would kill to cure, a plan of treatment essentially as it would be pathological. From these, Republicanism has itself to guard. They have the misfortune to be Democrats in extremis in being sincere and honest, and in being also plead-prosecution, but they lack the patient wisdom which not only does the right thing, but does it in the right way. Let them but exercise the patriotism that made and has kept them Republicans, and fourteen to the counsel of the greater number of their brethren just this once, and the support of the people will be given to pacific Republicanism in so severe and fatal a disorder will decay, and violence die away in affright. If the practice of moderation fell to accomplish all that is expected from it, the resort to severity remains ever practicable. Should the severity of arms and martial law be prematurely invoked in the State, the probability is strong that the ballot, which is in this hand proved stronger than the bayonet, which he promised to produce, and after

Gen. Grant's Birthday.

The following is a list of the Democratic Congressional nominations, and the vote cast for Decrease for July last..... $ 17,034 123
Decrease for March, 1870..... 62,004,001
Decrease during Grant's administration 156,138,784
Monthly decrease for 1869 13,000,805
Monthly decrease for 18 70..... 13,800,805

One hundred and fifty-six millions reduction of the debt, on a greatly diminished taxation list, and over one hundred millions in a reserved fund for the country, is an excellent record for Gen. Grant's administration to stand upon, and to make the strongest platform for the party forms for the party in power. In short, the Democratic party, which can not find a new issue of power in the election of Gen. Grant, can only maintain its independency upon the safe, sound, honest and solid platform of Grant's administration—upon the record of Congress, the development of our resources, the reduction of the debt, and the reduction of the debt. While the ship of state is thus smoothly sailing before the wind the captain may be excused in a little rest and refreshment, which he has now taken. Let the people not disturb him.

Mr. Clarence Cook's Opinion.

Mr. Clarence Cook writes from Paris: But, if Napoleon wished for an explosion ever so ardently, he must have been astonished beyond measure at the result of his manœuvers to bring it on. I have only seen one thing like it, and that was the excitement in New York at the news of the firing upon Sumter. Yet, even that was less than this. For, there, there were men whose hearts did not beat with ours, there were voices silent, there were feet that held back. But, here, the men do not hate Prussia, the men who do not leap at the chance of fighting here, are few and far between. Almost the old hatreds are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up no more forever. There was also a prodigious surface enthusiasm for the war, but, below that, there was in a deep, strong, resistless current sweeping all before it, bearing on the nation to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing is true of France in the bloody struggle course, and that is the Emperor's death. If the goat was in his throat, which for the last two days has kept him at St. Cloud, should muster a little bigger, the scene would undergo a mighty transformation; but that is a mere chance. To-day he is at the bedside of his son, and we suppose that he will go to Nancy to-morrow. All that can be said is that this is one of the times when events hang upon a hair.

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Roofing Slate—Common, and first class quality. Locke's Patent Slate Nail. Slate Composition Roofing. Slate Roofing Agency. New York School, Lehigh and Delaware

Slate and Counting Room Furniture. Slate mills and Locke's New Slate.

Slate Blackboards—Cemetery Slabs; Bases for Monuments; Table Tops, planed or rough, of any size or pattern; Slate Desk, Table and Bureau Tops; Slate Shelving; Slate Hearths and Mantels; Slate and Lead Pencil; Tiling for floors, red, blue, and variegated.

Roofs Covered and Floors Laid with Slate.

Orders may be left with the undersigned, or can be made or gotten up out of Slate, as we wish to keep a full assortment in the Warehouse.

L. SNEDEKER,
General Agent for United States Slate Co.,
No. 14 Dey street, N. Y.

jy25-wtu

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married and those about to marry, on the physiology of generation, and the causes of sexual disorders, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing conception. Illustrated with numerous engravings.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and seventy-two pages, containing numerous engravings, valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage. It is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid on the table for children.

Sent by mail, free of postage, for 50 cents.

Address Dr. Butler & Co.,
No. 1 Ann St., New York City.

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious Quacks who advertise to cure Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., &c., be sure to consult the old established and reliable Physicians, who have made these diseases a study for many years, and who can be consulted on the most delicate diseases in, or have deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butler & Co. have published a book on the above diseases mentioned in this advertisement, which they will send by mail, free of charge, to any address.

jy13dawly

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a fi. fa. issued from the City Court of Montgomery against Elizabeth Crouch and to me directed, I will proceed to sell on the 2d Monday in September, 1870, during the legal hours of sale, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, the following described property, to-wit: Real known as the Dowdell Homestead of Mrs. Elizabeth Crouch.

ROBERT HARDEN,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

aug7-wds

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Bowden, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Persons indebted to said estate will make payment.

THOMAS E. HANSON, adm'r,
of the estate of Silas C. Bowden, dec'd.

jy14 6w

THE CAMPAIGN JOURNAL.

CHEAPEST PAPER EVER ISSUED IN ALABAMA.

Six Months for Only Fifty Cents!!!

A Good Chance for Poor Men to Get the News.

From the first day of June to the first day of December following, a period of six months, the Alabama Weekly STATE JOURNAL will be sent to single subscribers for the unprecedented low price of FIFTY CENTS!

This is, in mercantile language, "selling below cost," and the proprietors make this offer that no Alabamian, be he ever so poor, may be without the means of keeping himself posted upon current events, and that the public mind may be correctly informed in regard to the issues which enter into the most important political struggle which has ever occurred in Alabama.

It is not thought necessary to urge the liberality of this proposal upon Republicans of every class, but especially those who occupy prominence in the party. They will see at a glance that a weekly paper, furnished at fifty cents for six months, is the most effective agency that could be devised, for preserving the organization and keeping alive the spirit of Alabama Republicanism.

To all the thinking men of Alabama—to the toiling thousands who until now were driven like dumb cattle to vote as they were ordered—to the small farmers of North Alabama whose influence has never been permitted to assert itself in the State government at its many wrongs have furnished, and the Republican party has but to endorse this administration that it has done, to secure the endorsement of many thousands who have not as yet voted a Republican ticket.

OFFICE JOURNAL OF PROBATE,
CONECUH Co., Aug. 9, 1870.

By act of the Legislature, approved October 21, 1868, it is made the duty of the judges of probate of the several counties of the State to designate a newspaper as the official organ, for the publication of all legal notices required by law to be made for each county, which paper so designated shall advocate the maintenance of the government of the United States and of the State of Alabama, "which is recognized by the Congress of the United States as being the only government known to the Constitution of the United States."

I therefore designate the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, as the official organ for the county of Conecuh, in which all legal advertisements, notices, or publications of any and every character required by law to be published, in said county shall be published.

Given under my hand, this 9th day of August, 1870.

A. W. JONES,
Judge of Probate.

SUBSCRIBERS, and others, leaving the city during the summer season, can have the Daily or Weekly STATE JOURNAL regularly mailed to them by leaving their address at the counting-room of the office. tf

MR. LAMSON, the well known stage driver between this city and Prattville, was buried yesterday afternoon. He died Wednesday evening very suddenly. Mr. L. was very much respected by his acquaintances.

ONE OF our citizens bids defiance to the heat by spending the day in his well, having fitted up a large wash tub, with a cushioned seat, in which he sits and bathes about twenty-five feet, where he reads the JOURNAL and smokes his cigar—cool, comfortable and happy.

We regret to learn of an almost serious difficulty at the barbecue yesterday, between two boys, Taylor Davis and Ben Ware. Taylor discharged fire barrels of his pistol at Ben without striking him, and in return received a good sound beating.

NEARLY all of the counties comprising the Third Congressional District have held their conventions to select delegates to the State Convention and to the District Congressional Convention, to be held at Opelika, Aug. 23d. The prospect is that both conventions will be fully attended.

THE Boston *Post* says that a mechanic in that city has just completed a bed of rubber, which is made air tight at the opening and filled with yeast. It is intended for those who desire to rise early. On the first trial the inventor found himself rising through the skylight of an eight-story house, at 2½ o'clock in the morning. Sights—and also lofts—will soon be for sale.

HACKNEY'S BARBECUE.—Early yesterday morning a long line of hacks was formed on Bibb street, and marched through the principal streets, headed by the colored brass band, and afterwards in the grounds of the barbecue near the Line creek road, about one and a half miles from the city. The dinner was served in an elegant manner, and the best of order prevailed, there being no liquor allowed on the grounds. The music of the band was inspiring, and gave good evidence of the close application of the members to their studies.

THE CENSUS.—Housekeepers and others who have reason to believe they have been overlooked by the census takers, should apply to the marshal, and ascertain whether such is the case or not. The work of taking the census is a difficult one, and omissions will occur, but who admired my funeral wear no scarf, cloak, black veil, long hatband, or other such revolting absurdity. I direct that my name be inserted in a speech which commenced, "You sons of hell," and closed with "Farewell to the attack." With the war cry "*Vive le Mort*" instead of "*Vive l'Empereur*," they swept into battle, and the Russian bayonets like a whirlwind, and soon their yataghans had made such terrible havoc in the Russian lines that the most desperate exertions of the Russian officers were unable to avert defeat.

The Rewards of Public Life.

A private letter of M. Prevost Paradol, written just before his departure for America, has just been made public in France. The following is a translation:

"PARIS, June 11, 1870.

"*My dear friends*: I have received your letter and understand—do not doubt it—the very kind feeling which inspires you. To think of the regrets which you express makes my heart ache. I am the first reached its height.

In this new track I see in the distance full £39,000,000; that of British and Irish, £8,315,000; that of Irish bonds £8,315,000; that of United States loans £27,643,000; and the total value of value in the national securities sold in London was no less than £76,226,000; or not far from $400,000,000; and that total for the stocks of Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and some other countries, of which no sales are made in London.

Here you have a similar depression to that which took place; and in three months' English lines alone, there was a fall in value of £2,347,000. The loss of property to investors by the mere movement of the public mind was certainly far more than $500,000,000; a greater amount, perhaps, than it was ever before in the power of the world's crime to destroy, and which, as the *Economist* justly says, implies a degree of suffering difficult to over estimate. This is the language of figures or by figures of words that men will express the cost of such a war.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Zephyrs of the French Army.

From the New York World, July 27.]

Besides the *Zouaves*, the French army contains as a special corps, the Zephyrs. They recruit in the Zouaves in their uniforms, arms, and equipment, and their organization and drill are almost the same; but while the Zouaves are all Europeans and believe in military honor, since in by no means the case with the Zephyrs. They are simply a corps of criminals and thefs. If a soldier of the French army commits a vulgar and disgraceful crime, that is, if he robs, steals, cheats, or proves to be a coward, he is condemned to serve on the galleys; but if he only commits a crime of honor, or formed a genteel crime, that is, if he commits homicide, or robs a man's wife, or seduces his daughter, then he is condemned to serve in the corps of the Zephyrs. They are permanently stationed in Africa, and the discipline among them is very different from that which otherwise exists in terribly severe. Every officer has the right to kill a Zephyr. Any one may shoot him for the least sign of insubordination, and in the circumstance they vote their mates, which they are ashamed themselves, to express thereby of how little value their lives are, which at any time might be cut like a zephyr. Their full equipment is a Corps of Punishment, and they number several thousand men. They paint themselves with blue ink all over their bodies, and the most fantastical manner, and even the hardest punishment could not put a stop to their singular amusement, to which they seem to be addicted because they are not permitted to have cats, and get no pay. When Prince Polignac was offered the command in the Crimea he accepted it only under the condition that the Zephyrs would accompany him there, and that if they should behave well they were to be pardoned and permitted to return to their regiments. They were sent there and their success was complete.

In the battle near Tractin the Russians had formed a regiment to relieve the Russian army had vainly attacked, when Gen. Rosquet, who then commanded them, advanced the Zephyrs.

Some English officers requested him not to sacrifice his men uselessly, but Gen. Rosquet made them a speech which commenced, "You sons of hell," and closed with "Farewell to the attack." With the war cry "*Vive le Mort*" instead of "*Vive l'Empereur*," they swept into battle, and the Russian bayonets like a whirlwind, and soon their yataghans had made such terrible havoc in the Russian lines that the most desperate exertions of the Russian officers were unable to avert defeat.

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Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Alabama are requested to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at Selma, on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also candidates at large for one Congressman, or more if the Apportionment bill, now pending in Congress, shall have become a law, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

Republicans in each county should hold meetings, and send the number of delegates to which they are entitled, with the proper credentials.

Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred voters, and one at large. This will give to

Autauga	4	New Prospect	1
Harrison	2	Greensboro	3
Newberry	3	Hollow Square	2
Mason's Station	1	Marion	4
Pickens' Mill	1	Warrior's Store	2
Spring Hill	2	Selma	6

By order of the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

JEFF CHANDLER, Chairman.
JAMES K. GREER, Secretary.

BARBOUR COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican County Convention will be held in Clayton on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention to be held at Selma on the 30th day of August, 1870, and transact such other business as may come before it.

The following precincts will be entitled to the following representation in the Convention:

Alamo	1	Mount Andrew	1
Cox's Mill	1	Louisville	2
Clayton	4	Richards	1
Eufaula	7	Scroggins	1
Fort Browder	3	Spring Hill	1
Hughleys	1	Tallapoosa	2

By order of the Republican County Committee.

H. C. RUSSER, Chm.
JACOB BRACK, Sec'y.

Montgomery County Convention.

In the Montgomery County Convention to be held August 13, 1870, each precinct will be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred Republican votes cast for the Republican candidate for Congress in August, 1869, and also to one additional delegate for every fraction of one hundred votes exceeding fifty.

The apportionment stands:

Precinct No. 4, Court House		14	
" " 5, Exchange Hotel		17	
" " 6, Mount Meigs		2	
" " 6, Rives'		2	
" " 7, Hunter		2	
" " 8, Robinson's X Roads		3	
" " 9, Porter's		2	
" " 11, Pine Level		2	
" " 12, Tucker's Store		2	
" " 13, Union Academy		1	
" " 14, Dublin		2	

By order of the County Executive Committee.

GEO. A. HARMONT, Chairman.

Republican Congressional Convention for the Second District.

The Congressional Nominating Convention of the Republican party in the Second District of Alabama, will meet at the city of Montgomery, on Saturday, the 27th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The apportionment of delegates to this convention from the several counties will be the same as the apportionment of delegates from the same counties to the State Republican Convention, viz:

Coffee	2	Bullock	5
Barbour	5	Geneva	2
Henry	2	Barbour	7
Pike	2	Crenshaw	3
Montgomery	12	Lowndes	7
Butler	2		

John C. Keffer, chairman; Thomas O. Glascock, Sam'l S. Gardner, Wm. H. Black, Thos. H. Diggs, District Executive Committee.

Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District.

The Republicans of the Third Congressional District are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at Opelika, Tuesday, August 23, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the 42d Congress, to be supported in the approaching election.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each county, one delegate for every two hundred and fifty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Congress in August, 1869, and an additional delegate for a fraction of one hundred (100) votes.

Upon this basis the counties will be entitled to the following apportionment of delegates:

Chambers	5	Clay	2
Coosa	4	Elmore	6
Macon	5	Randolph	3
Russell	5	Tallapoosa	6

C. D. Hudson, Chairman; N. S. McAfee, W. V. Turner and C. T. Thwaett, District Executive Committee.

Notice to County Executive Committees.

The various Republican county Executive Committees are earnestly requested to report the names of the chairman and secretary of their committee to me immediately, as the appointment of delegates to the Republican State Convention is now being made, of which the delegates to the National Convention, except the officers are known to this committee.

By the Chairman. J. A. FARDEN,
Secretary Rep. State Ex. Com.

Republican papers of Alabama are requested to publish.

TIRED will be a Republican mass meeting held in Opelika, Lee county, on next Saturday. A number of able speakers will be present, among them Messrs. Minnis and Danner, of this city, Wm V. Turner, of Elmore, and Judge Bullock. The meeting will doubtless be a good one, and we advise all who can spare the time to enjoy a political refreshing to attend.

WE COMMEND to the attention of the unsavy souls, who pretend to believe that there is ill-feeling between Governor Smith's friends and "carpet-baggers," the resolutions which have been adopted recently in Coosa and Tallapoosa counties. In neither of these counties is there a Northern Republican, yet in both the scalawags have voluntarily offered their support to B. W. Norris, for Congress, against a native aspirant. They have not done this because Maj. Norris is a "carpet-bagger," but because he is known to be a good man, sound in his politics and faithful to his trusts. For the same reasons also they recommend the renomination of Gov. Smith.

Prussia and Russia.

In a letter from Berlin to the Hamburgischer correspondent we find the following observations on the recent visit of the Czar to the Prussian capital:

An intelligent observer might have assumed, without telling into the vulgar mistake of regarding every meeting of crowned heads as the harbinger of great political combinations, that the flattering reception given to the Emperor by the Prussian court, on his recent visit to Germany, had something more than a purely personal significance. On the warm welcome which he was greeted on the arrival at the railway terminus on the 26th of May, and all the homage paid him in Berlin, it is unnecessary to dwell. Soon afterwards (June 2) the Czar was visited by Prussian Major-General Count Bismarck in Ems, where the Federal Chancellor was so cordially received by the Emperor Alexander that the latter would not hear of his not following his couple, and overwhelmed the Prussian Minister with the most obliging attentions. Finally, on Sunday, the journey of the Crown Prince to Breslau to salute the Emperor when passing that town on his return from Ems to his own States, and the subsequent journey to Berlin and Potsdam of the Chancellor happened to be in Berlin on the 14th of May, when that town

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

A Few Facts.

It is a fact, that the Republican Governor of North Carolina, (Holden) by employment of Kirk's militia and other like unfashionable acts, brought defeat upon the Republican party of that State.

It is a fact, that the judgment of the Republican press of the North and West, as to Holden and his doings, is correctly expressed by the New York *Times*, in the following words: *"The Republican party cannot by soon or too emphatically repudiate both the man and his doings."*

It is a fact that the chief and active Republican enemies of Gov. Smith of Alabama, if they could have controlled him and his course, would have had him arraigned of Holden's "doings," and, consequently, would have had the Republican party of Alabama defeated at home and repudiated abroad.

It is a fact that Governor Smith's official acts prove him to be a wiser and better friend to the Republican party and to civil liberty, than his enemies can produce in their ranks.

Another Murder.

Dr. Waldrop, Democratic Representative of Washington county, in the last House, was recently assassinated. Some person concealed shot him. A committee of private gentlemen, has been investigated the case, but were unable to obtain any clue to the detection of the murderer. We hope the matter will not drop in this way. Whoever did this act, from whatever motive or for whatever purpose, has committed the foulest crime. It is the interest of law and peace, every effort should be made to hunt down and punish the villain. Murder, malicious, fiendish and political, is too frequent in Alabama. Too little sacredness is attached to human life. Men kill each other upon the slightest provocation, and a very trifling excuse is allowed to palliate and screen from punishment the murderer. This wild, reckless disregard of human life must be eradicated out of our people. Rigid administration of the law might deter the actual commission of murder; but in the class whose fears exceed their passions, the next most available basis of personal security must be laid upon the general diffusion among the people and their general acceptance of the principle that life and personal security are holy rights, sacred from the machinations of malice and the touch of violence. Let parents practice and teach their children to practice it clearly appears that their will has not been allowed untrammeled expression.

For their own sakes, we beg Democratic leaders how to caution their hotheaded followers to refrain from any and all violent or fraudulent practices against Republicans and Republican party movements, and to adopt a course of conduct that will promote good feeling and personal confidence between both races and both parties. Breaking up conventions has not this effect.

Horseholders Ahead.

The "scullions, camp followers and hostlers," just now appear to be the controlling element of the grand Democratic army, whose advance guard is but such an astounding battle call through its Montgomery trumpets. The *Mail* has behaved squarely out of its "white-man's-government" position, and the *Advertiser*, dressed in the flimsy habiliments of bogus Radicalism, is master of the situation. The *Mail* confesses its defeat, but begs some adroit rhetorician to furnish it a more sophonious and less shameful term to characterize its ingloious overthrow. It wants an euphuism.

The Jackson county Democrats not only submit to the recent additions to the constitution, but they express a willingness to let them remain. The *Mail* says, and truly, that this is not the genuine Radicalism. It don't scare what its fastitious stomach might stand a little crow, well cooked and artfully disguised, but it can't take the whole bird feathers and all. The Marshall county boys, too, have been notified in time that the cooks and butlers were hovering to wear the epaulets, planted themselves flatly and immovably upon the satisfactorily undistributed, straight-haired, short-heeled, sharp-nosed, white man's platform, which was the favorite stripe last week. The *Mail* swears that this is the only expression of the sincere rebellious feelings of its party to be talked out loud. It does not deny that the Marshall folks are right, and understand the purposes of Democracy better, but for fear that the horseholders might not only take command, but actually drive out the Caucasian wing, it thinks it better to conceal the real sentiments of the extremists until the spoils are obtained. Between the two extreme of Jackson county Democratic Republicanism and the Marshall county radical Democracy, the *Mail* wants to get an expression of "principles" which will say everything and mean nothing. Poor *Mail*! Beaten, routed, destroyed by those whom you ordered a brief month ago into silence and obscurity, Gal, lantly as Bayard, rode you forth, strike your thoroughbred Caucasian steed, pledged to do battle bravely and openly confessed Radicalism, and its covert supporters in the Democratic host. Filled with conscience and burning with ardent devotion to the old Caucasian motto of your future subordination, "Surrender to the horseholders." While you have fought for a white man's government by a white man's party, you have had at least logic on your side. Henceforth there is but one course for you. Having swallowed the "damned nigger," take him straight, and in the Republican party.

Mr. Stephens' Book.

The "National Publishing Company," of Atlanta, Georgia, has sent us the second and closing volume of Mr. Stephens' "History of the War Between the States." The work, so far as it deals with the recitation of facts, is correct and dispassionate, but is in no sense a history of the rebellion. As a political argument, which the work is chiefly, it is a clear presentation of the distinguished author's peculiar views upon the institution and issues which preceded and produced the war. The utility of these views to the present or future generations is doubtful. Slavery and all questions connected with or growing out of slavery in the political system of the United States are of the past, and like the past beyond the power or ability of practical revival. Discussion of that institution and of its concomitant political theories can neither possess the wisdom nor improve the temper of utterances of the new nation which arose out of their destruction. While we protest earnestly against the abuse and misrepresentation of the South on account of the more intimate and positive interest which they had in an institution for which, right or wrong, the whole country was legally and morally responsible, we would also discountenance and strive to prevent attempts by Southern men to parade offensively before a disapproving world sentiments with which there is no sympathy and opinions which have already suffered the harsh contradiction of armed defeat. Is it not better for our whole people, North and South, that the sectional theories of the past remain with the sectional institutions of the past, the latter are forever destroyed. Let the former be buried in the tomb.

There are, however, two good lessons to be learned from Mr. Stephens' book. He is at issue with the questions national in spirit. He is full of Americanism, though his Americanism may be essentially unsuited to the era. He is not ashamed of his country, nor would he support another against it. With all the faults he thinks he sees in its government, he loves it still. Though he may never hereafter make that change in his political views which will enable him to be made for the benefit of the existing Union, he will surely never be found again striking a blow for its destruction. Malcontent and irreconcilable Democrats would be glad to imbibe this spirit of *Americanism*. The Ku-Klux organization commended to learn the second lesson of the book. This is found in the peculiar forum adopted for its composition. The work is in dialogue, to which gentlemen representing all shades of political opinion before this war are parties. Each expresses himself freely and candidly, is courteously heard. Of course, the author, who is one of the talkers, gets the last say, and thinks he has vindicated his position on the various questions discussed, but still not one of the disputants seems to have dreamed of resorting during the discussion to knife, pistol, or bludgeon to reinforce his logic or impress his facts. Nor does one of them stop debate by choking his opponent's windpipe. Free speech in its largest and best sense, is exemplified. Slavery men and abolitionists, secessionists, unionist and consolidationist, speak their minds openly and candidly, yet where agreement is impossible, disagreement ceases neither hatred nor discourtesy. Let this example of courteous, manly, unrestricted liberty of discussion be imitated by all who read Mr. Stephens' book, and we shall be pleased to see a copy in the hands of every Alabama voter.

State Credit in the Contest.

Alabama Republicans can point with pride to the happy effect which their rule has had upon the credit of the State. The value of the State securities is practical, tangible evidence of the general honesty and economy of the party under whose administration of public affairs this value accrued, and it is a financial fact that the bonds of Alabama, which were sadly depreciated while the *past* Democracy held sway, have, under two years of Republican control, reached figures sometimes above and scarcely ever below par.

The improved condition of Alabama finances is not due to superiority over other Southern States in taxable wealth or natural resources. Some other States of the South are at least equal in resource to Alabama. Better *development* is not the only, but the main cause of our prosperous credit, is to be recognized in the public, systematic and harmonizing policy which the Republican party has pursued. Apprehensions of confusion and disorder, which, it was widely and deeply felt in the commercial interests of the State, would be the result of Republican triumph, were put at rest in the early days of the party's first administration. Where Democratic class legislation had only tended to intensify the passions of the people and augment the chances of hostility between labor and employer, Republican justice induced amicableness and promoted kindly agreement. Where only successful decay of Democratic oppression increased the fears of citizens that emancipation must necessarily result in race hostility, Republican administration constantly demonstrates that not only are the negro's freedom and the State's peace consistent, but that the stability and strength of both races are advanced by his liberation. We have had peace for white man and black man. We have had prosperity for white man and black. The promise of the future is bright, but bright only in the light of hope that the justice, liberality and conciliation of the past are to be continued through the future, in case the Republican party retains power.

Bullock County Republican Convention.

UNION SPRINGS, ALA., Aug. 13, 70.

Pursuant to notice, the Republicans of Bullock county met for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Selma on the 30th day of August, 1870.

On motion B. F. Royal was elected Chairman, and J. D. Goss was elected Secretary.

On motion the following delegates were appointed: W. H. Black, G. M. Rankin, B. F. Royal, J. D. Goss, and Wyatt Reed. Alternates—J. D. Goss, Granville White, Jack Dawson, C. L. Johnson and Charles Dockett.

The following resolutions were submitted, and on motion of Judge W. Black were unanimous ly adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Alabama, in good faith, (as we swore we would do when we took the registration oath,) and the laws made in pursuance thereof until repealed by competent authority, and will support no but honest and faithful administration of those laws by such honest and faithful civil machinery of the government, so long as that can be done consistently with the public safety.

Resolved, That being satisfied that his Excellency Wm. H. Smith, in his administration of the State government, has come as near carrying into effect, in letter and spirit the principles enunciated in the foregoing resolution, as any man in the present state of the times could do, and that his past record is the best guarantee of his future course, and he is entitled from this past record that he be honest, capable and faithful, and a true friend of the Union in time of war and peace, and further, that the interest, welfare and welfare of the State demand that he be continued in office for another term of two years.

Resolved, That we condemn the spirit of any class of people, who, for political effect, would array the colored against the white people, and thereby endanger the peace and good order and welfare of the State, and that we will stand in duty bound to use all honorable means to secure his nomination by the Selma Convention.

Resolved, That a majority of our delegation that may be present in the Selma Convention shall decide the vote of the State on all questions, and cast the same through their Chairman, subject to the foregoing instructions.

Resolved, That if any delegate appointed by this meeting, to the State or District Conventions, shall be unable to attend, he is hereby authorized to designate any alternate to act for him, and if no such designation is made then any alternate present may fill any such vacancy.

On motion the Union Springs *Times* and ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

B. F. ROYAL, Chairman.
J. D. GOSS, Secretary.

Hale County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to call, the Republicans of Hale county assembled in Greensboro for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

The Convention was called to order at 12 M. by Landy Davis, and Lewis stated the object for which the Convention was called, when Charles W. Hatch was called to the Chair, and Peter Leyden requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three on credentials was appointed, consisting of C. A. Greene, Lewis Dod and Tom Sadler, who reported all properly represented.

Report accepted, and all present were invited to participate.

A committee of five to select delegates was, on motion, appointed by the Chair, viz: W. W. Jones, J. M. Harris, Ned McFaddin, Philip Greene and W. L. Burroughs, who made the following selection, which was unanimously adopted:

Delegates to State Convention—James K. Greene, W. T. Blackford, Landy Davis, Peter Leyden, Clayton Patton, George W. Bryan.

Alternates—Ezekiel Reynolds, Burrel Johnson, Fred. Evans, Oliver Ward, Ned Smith, Abram Kennedy, Peter Leyden.

Delegates to Confressional Convention—W. T. Blackford, James K. Greene, Charles W. Hatch, Henry Silver, Paul Stoilenwerck, Moses Eaton, Adrian Huckabee.

Alternates—George Williams, Algernon Duvall, Phillip Greene, Wm. L. Burroughs, Edward Greene, Albert Cuff, Jeff. Emens.

Republican Executive Committee.—George M. Dusain, chairman; Wm. W. Jones, secretary; James K. Green, corresponding secretary and Treasurer; Phillips Green, Henry Prince, F. M. Harris, Landy Charles, Alex. M. Conn and C. L. Murphy, R. Rose, Peter Leyden, George Bryan, Clayton Patton, A. J. Russell, Henry Silver.

On motion a committee of three, on resolutions, was appointed, viz: W. T. Blackford, John Collins and A. R. Blackford, who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Hale in convention assembled, with "charity for all and malice toward none," reaffirm the true principles of our party as enunciated by the Chicago platform—viz: universal amnesty, universal education, universal peace and universal suffrage, and heartily endorse every citizen of this, now "land of the free," without regard to "race, color, or previous condition."

Resolved, That we thank President Grant and his able Cabinet and Congress for their faith in the maintenance of that healthy state of industry and legally obtained order which is the true basis of government credit. Viz: that which is now a history of the rebellion. As a political argument, which the work is chiefly, it is a clear presentation of the distinguished author's peculiar views upon the institution and issues which preceded and produced the war. The utility of these views to the present or future generations is doubtful. Slavery and all questions connected with or growing out of slavery in the political system of the United States are of the past, and like the past beyond the power or ability of practical revival. Discussion of that institution and of its concomitant political theories can neither possess the wisdom nor improve the temper of utterances of the new nation which arose out of their destruction. While we protest earnestly against the abuse and misrepresentation of the South on account of the more intimate and positive interest which they had in an institution for which, right or wrong, the whole country was legally and morally responsible, we would also discountenance and strive to prevent attempts by Southern men to parade offensively before a disapproving world sentiments with which there is no sympathy and opinions which have already suffered the harsh contradiction of armed defeat. Is it not better for our whole people, North and South, that the sectional theories of the past remain with the sectional institutions of the past, the latter are forever destroyed. Let the former be buried in the tomb.

There are, however, two good lessons to be learned from Mr. Stephens' book. He is at issue with the questions national in spirit. He is full of Americanism, though his Americanism may be essentially unsuited to the era. He is not ashamed of his country, nor would he support another against it. With all the faults he thinks he sees in its government, he loves it still. Though he may never hereafter make that change in his political views which will enable him to be made for the benefit of the existing Union, he will surely never be found again striking a blow for its destruction. Malcontent and irreconcilable Democrats would be glad to imbibe this spirit of *Americanism*. The Ku-Klux organization commended to learn the second lesson of the book. This is found in the peculiar forum adopted for its composition. The work is in dialogue, to which gentlemen representing all shades of political opinion before this war are parties. Each expresses himself freely and candidly, is courteously heard. Of course, the author, who is one of the talkers, gets

Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

THE CAMPAIGN JOURNAL.

CHEAPEST PAPER EVER ISSUED IN ALABAMA.

Six Months for Only Fifty Cents!!!

A Good Chance for Poor Men to Get the News.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

SUBSCRIBERS, and others, leaving the city during the summer season, can have the Daily or Weekly STATE JOURNAL regularly mailed to them by leaving their address at the counting-room of this office.

If

THE City Court has disposed of the criminal docket and is now engaged upon the motion docket.

THE Mobile & Montgomery Railroad has received a new freight locomotive. Its name is "M. Lehman."

WE HAD a delightful shower Wednesday, night, but yesterday is generally conceded to have been one of the hottest days of the season.

SPECIAL attention is directed to the notice, in another column, of the sale of valuable city property, by Edna F. Smith, administratrix.

THE Democrats intend running our young friend, Thos. B. Stubbs, for the Legislature from this county. Tom is a clever and deserving young man, and we are sorry to see him thus sacrificed.

THERE will be grand Republican meetings to-morrow at Greenville, and Autaugaville. Any Republican from this city will be present at each place, and a good time is anticipated generally.

We call the special attention of our readers to the notice of Col. Farden in reference to the sale of certain real estate, reducing their fare for the benefit of delegates attending the State and Congressional Conventions.

NEARLY every county in the Third District has selected delegates to its Congressional Convention. We hope that the others will follow their example. That convention was properly called in conformity with well established party usage in regard to the selection of a date prior to the holding of the State Convention, so dear it due to Major Norris to state, from personal knowledge, that this step was advised rather against his wish, by men who are neither carpet-baggers nor the sons of carpet-baggers. He is not responsible for the time chosen, and must not suffer on account of it.

THE canvas in this county for the Legislature is opening very early, and our Republican candidates will soon take the stump and make the dry bones of dead Democracy rattle. The prospect of a glorious victory is said to cheer faster, if the Republicans party will march square and solid to the front as in days past, and it affords us pleasure to state that the great masses of the people are determined to do this. We have heard some complaint against the Legislature now on last Saturday, but they are gradually dying out, and on the day of election the party will be as united and solid as ever, as they should. Republicans must learn that it is impossible to nominate men acceptable to all, and that party success demands that the Republican party of candidates must receive a general and hearty support. And why not now? We have Stubbs, Dargan and Williams, all who have served us well and faithfully during two sessions, and we certainly can afford to trust them again, when it is reasonable to suppose they will serve the people better with their experience in legislative matters. Messrs. Hargrave and Craig are well known to be intelligent, faithful and consistent Republicans. The city of Montgomery owes much to Mr. Strobach and his colleagues for the legislation made in the Legislature to preserve the corporate privileges from destruction, and to secure other beneficial legislation. The great Republican party of Montgomery county should not be sacrificed by a division of Republican votes. Mr. Strobach for his valuable services in the Presidential campaign, when he left his home to secure the election of Grant and Colfax among the Germans in the North, and other gentlemen on the ticket rendered no less valuable services in our own State, and we hope that the Republicans will present a strong front. The success of the party is of more importance than the success of any individual, and while we have a large majority in this county, it is of the greatest importance that the party should be united, or the State should be thoroughly united.

Archbishop Purcell.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—A large audience assembled this morning at the cathedral to witness the ordination of Bishop Purcell in relation to his other bishops and archbishops assembled. He, however, only alluded to the doctrines discussed briefly, but in general he upheld the faith of saints, bishops and priests, but he replied to them that the pope, simply remained the head of the faith than they. They never agitated this question, as we are assured, that God had made Hachurch infallible, and whenever she spoke through the voice of council she spoke the truth of God. He said it was a great deal better they increased and multiplied and contributed numbers they did not understand, but in the fundamentals of their having faith, feel assured that Jesus Christ would preserve them in the same way prosperous and as they were before. The ordination services will not be concluded before this court on the 9th day of Sept., 1870, and the ceremonies of the occasion would not be concluded before 10 a. m.

GEORGE ELY, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. Attest:
JAMES T. PERRY, Register.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

JAMES A. GRANT vs. EDWARD H. HARRIS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Register in this cause that the defendant is not a resident of this State, but that he resides in the State of Louisiana, that he is not a resident of Baldwin county, Alabama, and further, that he resides in parish, the defendant is 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, Ala., for four successive weeks, requiring him the said Edward H. Harris, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed in this cause on the 1st day of July, 1870, or in default thereof the decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, this 1st day of August, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES,
Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

TY sanday s. D. In my hands by the CITY Court, of Montgomery county, against WM. T. Charles and in favor of Thomas E. Taylor, I will proceed to sell

On the 3d Monday in September, 1870,

at the ATHENIA BRICK, in the city of Montgomery during the legal hours of sale the following described property, to-wit:

Twenty acres of land on east side of southeast ½ of section 2, township 17, range 19 east, and the west side of section 1, township 17, range 19 east, being the same belonging to Mrs. Lomax. The above described land is levied upon as the property of William T. Charles.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

some days thought he was with his corps near Strasburg, and his departure is an event. His war record is a glorious one, and the officers and men of the command will be sorry to part with him. Then the great Western Empire of the Napoleons dynasty will be complete, and the other half of the world, the Eastern Empire, is drawing against which, after she has been the gentleman dressed as civilians, but the group—the Marshal was accompanied by some of his staff—was, after all, thoroughly soldierly in appearance.

They were enjoying themselves with nine portions of being plain people, but their faces and bearing, every feature and movement, indicated their profession. McMahon wore a new silk hat, and its especial gloss was all that made him conspicuous in the crowd. His hair is white, a soft, brilliant white, and not coarse, and his mustache is also white—as white as Fernando Wood's, but not half so large. He is said not to be an Impressionist, and so small a circumstance as that he does not wear his beard in the fashion of the German nation," and while we remember that whereas "during our stay, his lower lip long since has been covered our course with their sympathy and material aid, while the armies of France were endeavoring to subvert a republic on this continent and establish a throne in its stead, the Emperor did not refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present American Empire." Of the Germans to establish, maintain and defend their national unity." In a word, nothing that is known of Napoleon the Republican party of Ohio takes the field next to its approaching October canvass with the dem-ocracy against the French and in favor of the latter.

This, too, from various developments in other States, is the posture of the Republican party throughout the Union. Senator Joel Schaver of Missouri, in a speech delivered in that State, and speaking for his party by authority, and Senator Conkling (that is Senator Springs, in emphatically taking the same stand in what they were doing. They know that the Germans of the United States are the strength of the Republican party, and that in the Central States and the East they hold the political balance of power. The Irish-American element *en masse* is for French success, and more it is with our Democratic party. Hence the question still recurs—will go the Democratic party, or the Republican party? This is a very nice question for the Germans to settle, and the present appearances they are inclined to the Republican policy of neutrality—a policy which, if it should prevail with the French, is denounced by the Germans. What say you, sachsen, you other Saxons?

Hurrah for the French! Hurrah for the Germans! May the best man win!

Will not this cover the ground?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Labor in Louisiana.

A gentleman, largely engaged in cotton raising in Louisiana, gives us some interesting facts about the comparative value of different kinds of labor employed on his plantation. He says force is negroes, about 150 in number, whom he hires on the following terms: The unless they will drive all of the bad men out of the State, and the rest of the product or themselves, reimburse him for the money for subsistence, etc. He was formerly a large employer of Irish, but now employs only negroes. These hands, as also those with the Chinese, are engaged with hands very liberal, and if the cotton crop turns out well, as expected, they will each make a handsome sum of money. The Chinese are Canadians, though not as skilful in the use of the hoe as the negroes, are in other respects the best hands. They cultivate thoroughly and neatly. They cultivate an acre and a half per day, and are content to agree with them perfectly. The supply of Swedes or other white laborers from the north could not be depended on, although many immigration in a good season would be ample. Next to the Chinese, he prefers the Canadians—and those employed in the case under Reading, and this result has been brought about by the violent course pursued by Gov. Holden, is morally certain; and it is now the duty of the party to adopt measures in Alabama would produce the same result.

If the men who blame Gov. Smith for not stepping such measures in Alabama are successful in postponing him and themselves or their extreme views for a year, the result will end in disaster. Our great coal and iron regions will be developed, and the State will end in millions of dollars of foreign capital will be invested, and a large people; life and security given to every branch of industry, and our State becoming one of the first in the Union.

Cannot any man of ordinary discernment see this? If not, we do not see how we can help it. We have no money to lend, no money plenty and farmers are scarce, and hard to labor, besides giving us the permanent citizens of the State for the last for ages.

The article which we publish to-day from the Memphis *Avalanche* in regard to the cost of roads which has been so much assailed since the Legislature which Alabama roads are held. The report is one of freight and passenger which will be caused by the Alabama & Chattanooga Road, will, in a few years, more than compensate for all the bonds issued by the State for the benefit of such roads. The question has not, and never will be the policy of the Republican party, and it the Democracy choose to make, Orleans, has just received one hundred and fifty Chinese and one hundred and fifty Canadians direct from Hong Kong. A large influx of the same race to this State would be doing good service. This is a very nice question for the Germans to settle, and the present appearances they are inclined to the Republican policy of neutrality—a policy which, if it should prevail with the French, is denounced by the Germans. What say you, sachsen, you other Saxons?

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Will not this cover the ground?—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Ohio Republicans in the Field—They Declare for the Germans.

The Republican party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, has nominated its State ticket and passed resolutions declaring for the coming October State elections, which will embrace the choice of a full delegation to the national House of Representatives for the next Congress. The platform thus adopted declares in favor of the continued ascendancy in the nation of the Republican party, endorsing General Grant's administration, as the model of purity, equal rights, reform, economy, law, order and progress, &c., especially it declares the Republican party of Ohio in favor of a revenue tariff with incidental discriminations in behalf of home industry; thirdly, that a change in our naturalization laws, so as to admit of the registration of vessels purchased abroad, is demanded by the best interests of the country; fourthly, that the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies is unqualifiedly condemned.

All this is a plain sailing and pretty sound doctrine, and especially in reference to the navigation laws and land subsidies to greedy corporations and monopolies. But while those Ohio Republicans have nothing to say about Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico, or "manifest destiny" in any shape, they do not hesitate to define their position in reference to this European war. They say upon this subject that while they care nothing for the dynastic interests involved, nevertheless, "while we remember that the great German uprising of 1848 failed of success for want of German unity," and while we remember that whereas "during our stay, his lower lip long since has been covered our course with their sympathy and material aid, while the armies of France were endeavoring to subvert a republic on this continent and establish a throne in its stead, the Emperor did not refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present American Empire." Of the Germans to establish, maintain and defend their national unity." In a word, nothing that is known of Napoleon the Republican party of Ohio takes the field next to its approaching October canvass with the dem-ocracy against the French and in favor of the latter.

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Will not this cover the ground?—*N. Y. Herald.*

An American Journalist's Pen Picture of McMahon.

Paris Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

I was not lion hunting, but accidentally was against one of the largest proportions—a lion just from Africa, too. I heard a man exclaim in the crowd: "Why, there is McMahon!" and was startled to see that the third war will be directed against England. The object of present will be to free the oppressed nationalities, the Irish and Scotch, as well as the colonies, from the yoke of England, and to dismember Great Britain. Whatever power can dispose of ships-of-war must help. Then the great Western Empire of the Napoleons dynasty will be complete, and the other half of the world, the Eastern Empire, is drawing against which, after she has been the lady and gentleman, the group—the Marshal was accompanied by some of his staff—was, after all, thoroughly soldierly in appearance.

They were enjoying themselves with nine portions of being plain people, but their faces and bearing, every feature and movement, indicated their profession. McMahon wore a new silk hat, and its especial gloss was all that made him conspicuous in the crowd. His hair is white, a soft, brilliant white, and not coarse, and his mustache is also white—as white as Fernando Wood's, but not half so large. He is said not to be an Impressionist, and so small a circumstance as that he does not wear his beard in the fashion of the German nation," and while we remember that whereas "during our stay, his lower lip long since has been covered our course with their sympathy and material aid, while the armies of France were endeavoring to subvert a republic on this continent and establish a throne in its stead, the Emperor did not refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present American Empire." Of the Germans to establish, maintain and defend their national unity." In a word, nothing that is known of Napoleon the Republican party of Ohio takes the field next to its approaching October canvass with the dem-ocracy against the French and in favor of the latter.

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Will not this cover the ground?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Victor Hugo on the War and Woman's Duty.

Victor Hugo has addressed the ladies of Guernsee as follows:

LADIES: Again some men have compelled France to fight for her life or death, and a desperate war has commenced. It will cost the life of a country or of duty but a war of caprice. Two peoples are about to destr.y each other. Two armies are about to meet. While thinkers are perfecting civilization, they are being driven back. This will be a frightful one. Some day of *never-ending remembrance* a gun that will kill 12 men's s cannon that will kill 1,000. It is no longer the pure and free combat of former days. It is a fight like it tank, with a sharp, intelligent beast in its mouth; and in its belly, wives, shall weep. You are all about to go to mourning, and there is no other work than to prepare your mourning. Alas! this earth there are bad angels, let you and I be good angels. If you can do so, and commence, in a short time you will be the consolers of the world. We shall then make two equal parts, and the west end to France and the other to Prussia.

Les Idees Napoleoniennes, published by Louis Napoleon in 1839, has often been referred to as the source of the Emperor's prophesy bearing upon France's future, exile in, at a time when the mere idea of his ever becoming Emperor of France would have been laughed at all over the world. It was written by Louis Napoleon, and is contained in the following abstract: "A Russian fleet, allied with that of France, and the one is employed to accomplish the subjection of the other. The French liberate the Italians from the yoke of Austria. Germany and England remain neutral. Germany and England remain neutral. Germany and England remain neutral

Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Convention.

The Republicans of Alabama are requested to send delegates to a State Convention to be held at Selma, on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also candidates at large for one Congressman, or more if the Apportionment bill, now pending in Congress, shall have become a law, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of apportionment is: Every county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for Congress, at the election in August, 1869, and also one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes over 500; provided, that any county not having cast 500 votes for the Republican Congressmen shall be entitled to but one delegate. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 42 delegates, the 2d district 45, the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 31, and the 6th district 23, making a total of 224 delegates comprising the convention.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Baldwin	2	Escambia 2
Clarke	2	Mobile 9
Clarke	2	Monroe 2
Covington..	1	Washington ... 2
Dallas	6	Wilcox 3

SECOND DISTRICT.

Coffee	2	Bullock 5
Dale	2	Barbour 7
Henry	2	Barbour 7
Pike	2	Crenshaw 2
Russell	5	Lowndes 4
Butler	2	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Talladega ...	9	Clay 2
Randolph	2	Coosa 2
Elmore	2	Tallapoosa ... 5
Chambers	3	Lee 4
Macon	3	Russell 5

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Chealaw	2	Perry 7
Sumter	4	Limestone ... 3
Pickens	3	Greene 6
Fayette	2	Marengo 6
Hankinson..	2	Marshall 2
Bibb	2	Sanford 2

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Madison	9	Jackson 2
Marshall	2	DeKalb 2
Cherokee	2	St. Clair 2
Cleburne	2	Etowah 2
Cleburne	2	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson	6	Lauderdale ... 2
Walker	2	Limestone ... 3
Winston	2	Morgan 3
Marion	2	Lawrence 3
Blount	2	Morgan 3
Colbert	3	

By order of the Republican County Committee.

H. C. BOARK, Chm.

JOHN BEARD, Sec'y.

Notice to Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

The following named railroads have agreed to take delegates to the Republican State and Congressional Conventions and return for one fare. Delegates will pay full fare going, and will receive from the secretaries of the conventions a certificate which will entitle them to return free:

Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, Montgomery & West Point Railroad, Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, Montgomery & Selma Railroad, Selma & Meridian Railroad, Memphis & Charleston Railroad, Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad.

The following Railroads have not yet been heard from:

Mobile & Ohio; Selma, Rome & Dalton; Selma, Marion & Memphis.

J. A. FARDEN,
Sec'y State Rep. Com.

Notice to County Executive Committees.

The various Republican county Executive Committees are earnestly requested to report the names of the chairman and secretary of their committee to me immediately, as the apportionment of delegates to the Republican State Convention is based upon the vote which the counties can have no official notice, except the officers are known to this committee.

By the Chairman. J. A. FARDEN,
Secretary Rep. State Ex. Com.

Republican papers of Alabama are requested to publish.

Mass Meeting in Butler County.

There will be a mass meeting of the Republicans of Butler county in Greenville on Saturday, the 20th inst.

His Excellency Gov. Smith, Hon. Sam. F. Rice, and other distinguished speakers will be present and address the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons to be present, who love the peace and prosperity of Alabama.

OFFICE JUDGE OF PROBATE,
CONECUH Co., Aug. 9, 1870.

By act of the Legislature, approved October 10, 1868, it is made the duty of the Judges of Probate in the several counties of the State to designate a newspaper as the official organ, for the publication of all legal notices required by law to be made for each county, which person so designated shall advocate the maintenance of the government of the United States and of the State of Alabama, "which is recognized by the Congress of the United States as the legal government of this State."

I therefore designate the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, as the official organ for the county of Conecuh, in which all legal advertisements, notices, or publications of any and every character required by law to be made, in said county shall be published.

Given under my hand, this 9th day of August, 1870. A. W. JONES,
Judge of Probate.

A New Harbor Defence.

From the New York Times:

Nothing like the *mitrailleuse*, the terrible new French artillery arm, of which we now hear so much, was used in the civil war, and it is generally supposed that no attempt to construct such a weapon has ever been made on this side the Atlantic. Nevertheless, there is now in course of construction at the navy yard in New York Bay a gun that will throw a projectile containing five hundred balls of two miles in one minute. This gun is a monster, and looks like two immense pieces of iron plate some four feet in diameter. On one side is a flanch which conveys the balls through to the proper position without cessation of firing or cumulation of speed. The motive power is that of the periphery of the circular machine, and can be obtained at any pressed at pleasure by the trunnion on the estate. The metal used is so constructed that it may be worked either by manual labor or steam power, and when finished the latter it will throw a ball or shell up to the weight of eight pounds, while only slightly diminishing the number thrown. In either case the balls will be hot or cold, as those who have devised and constructed this gun believe it will compete favorably for effectiveness with the mitrailleuse or any other similar artillery. It is often remarked that nothing seems to be invented in science or art the advent of which does not seem to throw a cloud shadowed by great poets or other imaginative writers, and the observation seems quite applicable to the machinery of war. The engines of modern strife appear to be constantly becoming more and more like those described by Milton as used by the rebellious angels in their contest in Paradise Lost; and if the progress—if such it can be called—of the next decade equals that of the decade just past, it would almost seem that the actual instruments of man's bloody encounters must equal, if not surpass, the frightful weapons placed by the poet in the hands of the archangels.

Death from Quackery.

The Board of Health, yesterday, notified Coroner Rollins to hold an investigation in the case of Mrs. Lena Fuller, aged 17, who died in No. 47 Bond street, under suspicious circumstances. Dr. Alex. Berg was called to the house and ascertained that she declared that she suffered only a few months, and had suffered from a school girl in the midsomm. She applied to Dr. Berg, of No. 145 Third street, and to Dr. Rafael, of No. 415 Sixth street, who both agreed that the patient was suffering from circumscribed inflammation of the appendages of the womb, and they prescribed accordingly. The pains did not cease as rapidly as Mrs. Fuller wished, so she dismissed the physicians and engaged the services of Dr. Wm. Hall, of No. 47 Bond street. Seventh street, who made a diagnosis, and deliberately made up his mind that the inflammation of the appendages of the womb did not exist, but that the woman had a malformed womb, and, being pregnant, the only chance of saving her life was by an operation, in order to remove the organ, as peonily as he believed that it had been displaced, and coming in contact with the right kidney had adhered or grown over it. Sufficient enough this extraordinary diagnosis satisfied the family of the patient, and Dr. Berg was permitted to essay the operation he alleged to be necessary. The physician accordingly proceeded to make a long and deep incision in the body of his victim, and having cut out the entire womb, the child was placed in a cigar box and buried in the yard. The operation was performed on Tuesday, and death ensued on Wednesday, the physicians making a certificate stating that death had resulted from ascension of the heart and aorta, and that the remote cause was organic degenerative system. This caused suspicion, and the board of health notified the coroner. Which questioned by Dr. Doane, while making the post mortem examination, Dr. Berg first stated that the patient had died of the heart, and then explained that the immediate cause of death was heart disease. Dr. Beach contended that the heart was perfectly healthy, and that the original theory of Drs. Virgin and Rafael was the correct one. The coroner will make a full investigation in the case, and arrest Dr. Berg pending the inquiry. Exactly what grade of homicidal crime this constitutes is now uncertain, but it is probably manslaughter, and punishable by imprisonment at hard labor.—*N. Y. Times, Aug. 6th.*

What Makes Paupers?

According to the report of the Commissioner of Charities and Correction of this city for 1869, there were maintained in that year in the prisons, asylums and charitable institutions under their charge, 92,272 persons, which is more than one ten of our population. During the year 1868, 51,477 persons received official out-door relief; and this does not include the multitude of beggars who prey on the streets.

In Philadelphia 9,214 persons were in 1868 supported in the almshouse alone, during part of the year, besides the prisons, hospitals, asylums, reformatories and other charitable institutions and 104,543 persons received out-door relief during the same year.

The *Westminster Review*, which quoted these figures, cites also a much more extraordinary case, the city of Ballarat, in Australia. This place has from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; it is one of the most healthful in the world; labor is scarce, and the common unskilled laborer receives $11½ per week wages, while board costs $3 per week, mutton 2½ cents, and bread 1½ cents per pound. Yet the alms house accommodated in 1869, 20 persons, and $9,000 were expended in the same year in the out-door relief of the poor.

Whence comes all this pauperism? asks the *Westminster*; and it is a question which deserves far more consideration than it has received. Briefly, it may be said that the pauper and criminal classes in this country are the fruit of bad parentage and the abuse of spirituous liquors, and the neglect to train children to useful trades. The last census is probably one of the most fruitful ones, as it is one of the least thought of. The paupers and crime. A boy or girl left illiterate, and unprovided with any kind of skilled labor, is so handicapped for the battle of life that it has extraordinary temptations to drunkenness, vagrancy and an irregular life; and the chances of such a person being able to provide for himself in later life are somewhat lessened that a very large proportion of such untrained, unprepared people is certain to become either criminal or pauper.—*New York Post.*

A Man Without an Identity.

A remarkable individual came to notice in this city yesterday, in a man who was inquiring about the streets for employment, and represented that he had eaten nothing for two days, except garbage that he had picked up. His conversation was such as to indicate that he was a foreigner, but on being questioned by a reporter of this paper, who called to see him, he claimed to be a native of this country, and related the following singular circumstances of his history.

He was apparently about forty years of age, and until about a year since had resided in the State of Indiana in the Rocky Mountain region, and believed that it was an Indian by nature; but having at various times been told that he belonged to other tribes, he was not certain of this. He was employed as a herder of cattle, and had a good plan to feed each one about three gallons of water, and what other stuff he got down 'em just before driving on the feeling.' If the buyer has ever interested much money on 'Change, he will know what 'rendered stock' means.

In holding the plow, I always prefer to hold it in the house, seated in a rocking chair, with my family crowded around me.

In planting hay, I always plant the longest I can find, as short hay beside a person's back has so much in cutting it.

In the matter of wheat, I always raise it by the barrel, at a mill not far away, as it saves buying seed, plowing, sowing, cradling and threshing. I generally take it on a cycle.

In traveling through the country I have often noticed that farmers do not sufficiently regard the health of their animals. My barn is arranged on a plan of my own. It is open on all sides, so that no creature may have to stand out in a stormy season. I am adding to my barn. This also saves lumber. All around the barn are benches on which any animal can sit down when tired of standing, or when waiting for something or other to turn up. Those who keep dry cattle always sell when my neighbors' don't; and the thrift is all owing to my economy, and I do not doubt it.

My hogs have a run of ground, I always "plant" a mortgage on it the winter previous. It raises the biggest kind of weeds and grass, which the animals feast on get behind. I hardly ever know a hog that didn't turn up his nose at sour as the holder expected.

In raising wool, I think that many farmers are altogether too slack for their own interests. Now suppose that I have a sheep dog, I go at it in a careful, scientific way. A good many farmers raise their dogs with a first child that comes handy, but this has a tendency to destroy the animal encouragement of the contented.

I have my own ideas about training horses. If ever I get hold of a horse inclined to run away, I always borrow a buggy of some of my neighbors, get him to it, turn him into a lot, and let him run. He generally gets sick of the fun by the time the buggy is gone, but if he don't, hitch him to any of the wheels that may be left, and after coming to, she can generally give me any little particulars which I failed to note before. Likewise, I drive up to one into the stable, draw her up with a window, until she is at last evenly balanced. Then I get a bag and fill it with bricks, hang it within easy kicking distance, and I stand off for developments. Every time she comes down she hits the bag, and when she finds it is not to be thrown up to the front, and she resides every time. Should she not, I put on another thing to apply in front, and after she has gone through with this oscillation two or three times, she never will forget it, and will ever after look around for bricks.—*M. Quad, Detroit Free.*

Josh Billings Discourseth Upon the Coon.

The raccoon is a resident uv the United States uv America. He emigrated to the dominions uv his present kinder, Mr. Columbus, without a cent, and nothing but his claws to get along with.

He iz one uv them kind uv persons whose hide is worth more than all the rest uv him.

He resides among the heavy timber, and cultivates a taste with the strange world for sustenance, and understands his business.

He can always be found at home during the day, ready to receive calls, but he thinks the best time to receive them is his own affairs.

His person is soft fur, and his tail, which is round, has rings on it.

These rings are the most material that the tail is, and are worn upon all occasions.

During the winter he ties himself up into a hard nut, and lays down by his tree and sleeps.

When the spring opens, he opens, and goes out to see how the world has been winterod.

His wife is so free from labor as a rule pearly, and if it wan't for the dogs and the rest uv mankind, the raccon would find what everybody else has lost—a heaven upon earth.

But the dogs tree him and the men skin him, and what there is left for him ain't worth much.

He is not a natural vagabond like the hedge hog and the alligator, but civilized life don't agree with him. He can survive that the smartest missionary on earth can't survive, and that is the art uv stealing.

He is second only to the crow in petit larceny, and will steal what he can't hull.

He will tip over a barrel uv apple sass just for the fun or mauling the ass with the barrel after he gets it over, and the molasses, not because he luvs sugar any better than he does apple sass, but just to see if the molasses has got a good dash to it.

I have studied animal devilry for 18 years, bekause the more devilry in an animal the more human he seems.

I kan't find by searching the paleontologer list, that Noah took a coon on board, but I am willing to bet ten pounds of mutton sausage that mister coon and his wife commanted by stealing a ride.

SALE
—OF—
Swamp Lands.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF LAND in the counties of Mobile, Baldwin and Mobile, which has been donated by the United States to the State of Alabama, as Swamp and Overflowed land, will be offered for sale at public auction, in the city of Mobile, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day. The land will be sold in tracts of forty acres each. No tract upon which any person resides will be offered for sale, and no tract will be offered at public sale without the consent of both parties. All persons residing upon any of the lands will be entitled to a preference right to purchase the same at the minimum price of the land, have the right to enter the same at private sale, at any time before the same is offered and sold upon the land by the State. Such persons are required to make their entries and pay for the same in cash on the receipt of which they will be furnished with certificates of purchase, and their patents will issue, however, being omitted to more than one hundred and sixty acres.

The lands will be offered in tracts of forty acres each, and none of the residue over one hundred and sixty acres, unless the same shall be offered in Parcels Dry. Some of the land, however, is in Mobile county, north, west, and south of the city of Mobile.

W. H. SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

aug6-td

Chancery Sale in Butler County.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term, 1870, of the Chancery Court at Greenville, in a cause wherein Thomas Stokes, Jr., is complainant and Elizabeth Stokes, Thomas Stokes, Jr., Robert Stokes, Jr., Sarah Stokes, Jr., Lucy Stokes, Jr., and Mary Stokes, Jr., are defendants, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in September, 1870, during the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, to wit: Seventy-seven acres of land, more or less, lying in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 31, township ten, range seven, in Butler county, and known as the Stokes place. Said land will be offered for sale as the property of the estate of Thomas Stokes, deceased.

JOHN W. HUGHES,
Register.

aug6-td

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor in Matters of Marriage, Love and Sexuality.

Containing a complete exposition of the Physiology of Sexual Life, and the Physiology of Sexual Intercourse, with Directions for Regulating Offspring, Sexual Diseases, Impotency, Sterility, Abortion, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Fits, Pregnancy, Parturition, Nursing, Diseases of Women, Diseases of Men, Diseases of Children, Etc., Etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and seventy-two pages, and contains numerous engravings, and contains valuable information which should be in the hands of every man and woman in the land. Persons indebted to the estate will make payment to

F. M. T. TANNERSLEY,
Administrator de bonis non.
MARY F. KIDDY.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary Kiddy, late of the Probate Court for Montgomery county, on the 2d day of Aug., 1870, on all and singular the persons indebted to said estate will make payment to

ABNER GRIFFITH,
Administrator of the estate of
MARY E. KIDDY, deceased.

aug6-w6w

Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Mary E. Kiddy, late of Montgomery county, Ala., and that letters testamentary on said estate have been granted to her by the Probate Court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

ANNA E. KIDDY,
Executrix.

aug6-w6w

Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed executrix of the last will and testament of Mary E. Kiddy, late of Montgomery county, Ala., and that letters testamentary on said estate have been granted to her by the Probate Court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me without delay, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

ANNA E. KIDDY,
Executrix.

aug6-w6w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered in the matter of the estate of Mary Kiddy, deceased, I will proceed to sell at public auction,

On Thursday the 25th August, 1870,

at the Alabama House, in the city of Montgomery, all the personal property belonging to the estate of Mary Kiddy, deceased, consisting of one Omnibus;
Two Horses of the Capital Stock of the Mon gomery & West Point Railroad Co.;
One Buggy and harness.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Administrator of the estate of
Joseph Faircloth, dec'd.

aug6-td

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, made and entered in the matter of the estate of Joseph Faircloth, late of the city of Montgomery, deceased, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the Alabama Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, on the 25th day of August, 1870, between the legal hours of sale, the following personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, late of said county, deceased, viz:

Crockery Ware, Books, &c.
Terms of sale, cash.

ABNER GRIFFITH,
Administrator of the estate of
John S. Aldredge, dec'd.

aug6-w6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John S. Aldredge, late of the county of Montgomery, Ala., as administrator, upon the following described property belonging to said estate, to wit: Lot No. 4 in square No. 4, in the city of Montgomery, Ala., and also all and singular the goods and chattels rights and credits of said deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate, and all persons indebted to said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN S. ALDREDGE,
Administrator.

aug6-w6w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mary Kiddy

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

Death of Lieut. Gov. A. J. Applegate.

Hon. A. J. Applegate, Lieutenant Governor elect of the State of Alabama, died in Mobile on the evening of the 22d inst, of consumption, from which disease he had been suffering for some time.

Gov. Applegate was a native of Ohio. At the commencement of the rebellion he enlisted in an Ohio regiment and served them with distinction and credit to himself until the cessation of hostilities, after which he settled in Huntsville. In February, 1866, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State on the Republican ticket, and as such was the presiding officer of the Senate during the past two years. Gov. Applegate was a man of no ordinary intellect. By the force of his own genius and a firmness and integrity of character, that he unquestionably possessed, he rose above the petty assaults of his enemies, and linked to himself a host of friends, who will not soon forget him and his noble, generous deeds. These are a sacred legacy bequeathed to his posterity, and one of which they may well be proud. Gov. Applegate leaves a wife and several children, to whom we make the tender of heartfelt sympathy. A more extended notice of the life and services of the deceased will appear in our columns in a few days.

WE ARE somewhat pained and greatly surprised at the editorial of the *Advertiser* of the 25th, under the head of "High Handed Proceedings." We say the outrages, intimidations, *murders* and assassinations in Alabama must stop. The lawless ones must cease, or no man in Alabama will know when he is safe. We have, with the *Advertiser*, fully sustained Gov. Smith in refusing to declare martial law, or in using the military in any part of the State, independent of or superior to the civil power.

But now that Governor Smith is thoroughly investigating some of these murders and assassinations before the civil tribunals of the State, and simply uses the military as a posse, and under the sheriff, this tribunal is to be denounced as an "inquisition;" and why, because some of the preliminary examinations are held in secret. Now, does not the editor of the *Advertiser* know that if all these preliminary examinations were held publicly that every party implicated would be notified by his friends, as would, in nine cases out of ten, it guilty, escape arrest. Is this, after all, what the *Advertiser* and party hope not. Why is it, we ask the *Advertiser*, that all the proceedings before the grand juries are, and always have been, secret? We say, in all candor, to the editor of the *Advertiser* that he has no sympathy for, and a desire to shield from all punishment the murderers and assassins of Loko and the four or five negroes, at Decatur.

Again, the *Advertiser* finds fault with Gov. Smith for having the doors of the court room at Pickens guarded with United States soldiers; and, indeed, the editor of the *Advertiser* does not believe troops necessary at all. Now we ask the *Advertiser* what has become of the crowd of disguised men that took Luke and the colored men out of the hands of the sheriff and his guard? And suppose one or two, or any number of these men were arrested, would not the balance release them, and more likely hang some persons connected with the proceedings, due to permit one of their own clan to go to prison. We hope this is not what the editor would like to see. We think better things of him than this. We really think all the editor intended was a little fault finding and to do a little scolding. He surely does not seriously mean what his article would seem to imply, that it, opposition to investigation by the civil tribunals of the country, into the murders and assassinations being committed in the country, and prosecution and punishment of the criminals, when these things are done by one party friends, prompted by party feelings and prejudices.

Important to Every Citizen.

Every voter ought to read carefully the bill to enforce the XVth Amendment, which is published in full in to-day's JOURNAL. He will learn from the bill what provisions have been made to protect his suffrage right from imposition or interference, the remedies for any wrong done against that right and the tribunals in which redress is to be sought. Especially ought all men, who aspire to be working and influential politicians, to be fully acquainted with this law. It is aimed at and intended to prevent every form of fraud, or trickery or violence, which would in any way to hurt the free and fair exercise of the ballot. No restraint whatever is imposed upon any legitimate means of political canvass. Argument, through the press and public oratory, is left untrammeled, and appeals to the human reason is without hindrance or limitation. There must, however, be no resort to the barbarous and iniquitous compacts of bribery, menace, deception or refusal to obey laws of registration and election. Intimidation of all kinds must be scrupulously eschewed, or severe penalties will be enforced against persons guilty of it in heinous enormity. The whole philosophy of the law is, that each voter is and must be allowed and left perfectly free to cast his vote according to his own political preferences.

The whole scope of the law is to see that his vote is thus freely cast, or that he or they who prevent its being thus cast shall be made to suffer. This is fair and just. Good men, who believe and practice on the belief, that purity of the ballot is the best safeguard of free institutions, will not feel the existence of this law. Voting independently and unrestrainedly themselves, they will be ever pleased to see all citizens vote in the same way. Bad men, who only look upon the ballot box as a gambler's trick to be manipulated in the interest of their schemes, and who protest and denounce its decisions against their selfish will and oppressive ambition, will no doubt rave at the wholesome restrictions which the law puts upon their corrupt and wicked crimes. Their dissatisfaction will have no effect to defeat the execution of this bill, and it is therefore to be hoped that its wise, badly needed and sweeping provisions will have a prevenative effect, rather than have to be meet punitively against crime actually committed.

We are about entering one of the severest political campaigns which the State has ever known. Both sides want to win, and both are determined to win, if possible. Talent and energy will be strained to the utmost capacity of each party. There is scarcely a doubt that election day will find every voter in the State well acquainted with the claims, promises and arguments of both Republicanism and Democracy, and it is just as certain that the feelings and determination of every partisan will be thus wrought to a high pitch. From now until the ballots are polled, let us all try to remember that this embraces most law demands, in the name of the nation, that our election shall turn upon the decision of a majority of votes fairly cast. If the vote has not been full and free, there will have been in no true meaning an election. If the vote has been full and fair, however partisans may feel disappointed at the failure of their principles, patriots will rejoice that the will of the people is known.

Still Worse and More of it.

A Republican convention for the county of Sumter, was called to assemble in the town of Livingston, on Saturday, August 13th. That convention was not held, because and solely because an armed mob of Democrats chose to declare that they would "regard as a menace," the presence in Livingston of colored Republicans, who desired to take part in the proceedings to secure and advance their political rights. This is the English of the whole affair. That the autocrats may have no excuse to complain of misrepresentation, we will translate the Englishinto Ku-Klux, sqfwe find it set forth in the organ of that set.

The Livingston *Journal* says that the bamblike, forbearing, merciful, cutthroat, bagdrop, peace loving and hating Democrats of Sumter were informed, on Friday, August 12th, that Chester Hays, a Congressman, had made arrangements to come to Livingston on the following day, at the head of two hundred cantankerous, cannabistic Africans to whom were going to eat the good folks, body and boots. The aforesaid Hays dispatch was only the beginning of a series. Dispatches became the order of the day, and of the night too. Armed "niggers" sprang from the earth by the regiment. Every railroad and hog-path in the region thereabouts was black with "nigger." "Nigger" was the watchword. The firmament was eclipsed, as by midnight darkness, by the arrival of "nigger" after "nigger" in the organizing camp of the Republican party will be secured in the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the statutes of the United States, by the decisions of the courts of the United States, by the supreme courts of the several States of the Union, and by the constitutions and laws of the several States of the Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, District, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under the authority of either, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by reason of inability or laws, persons or officers are or shall be prevented from the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of the persons and officers charged as aforesaid with such duties as are herein provided to give to all citizens the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisites, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons within any county or congressional district in the State of Alabama, but then comes the turn of the government. Republicans have begged for peace. Republicans have legislated for peace. Republicans have scrupulously administered the civil law in the interest of peace, hoping that time and the increase of moral influence would restore order and safety. Murder is the echo of their mercy, and domestic violence the defiance of their forbearance. In the name of peace, and in the name of the God of peace, we once more appeal to the Democratic leaders to practice towards Republicans the politic golden Rule—"Grant us the rights you ask for yourselves." We cannot and will not offer to accept peace upon the basis of a surrender of our rights. Shall we have peace in kindness and good will? If not, a nation is pledged for their vindication—the same grand power that restored and pardoned you as soldiers, but will hang you like dogs as murderers. Whether you or Republicans shall control the civil government is to be determined by a fair vote at the ballot box. Your bullets will not be counted. Know this in time and govern yourselves accordingly.

Barbour County Republican Convention.

The Barbour County Republican Convention met at Clayton, on Saturday, August 20th. Dr. Baines, of Eufaula, was chosen President, and A. E. Williams, Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were selected as delegates to both the State Convention, at Selma, and the Congressional District Convention, at Montgomery.

Delegates—E. M. Keils, A. E. Williams, Dallas P. Wheeler, T. J. Clark, N. H. De Nyse, Jacob Bird and T. H. Diggs.

Alternates—R. C. Steward, H. C. Russell, Ned Battle, B. L. Malloy, Fred Kelley, Alex. Daniels and W. A. Robinson.

A resolution was adopted that a convention be held in Eufaula on the third Saturday in September, for the purpose of, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate, any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by the statutes of the United States, by the decisions of the courts of the United States, by the supreme courts of the several States of the Union, and by the constitutions and laws of the several States of the United States, by force, bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons conspire to or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years—and shall moreover, be held responsible to, and disabled from holding, any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if in the act of violating any provision in the fifth section of this act, or in violating any other felony, crime, or misdemeanor set forth and described in this act, or in violation of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to such felonies, crimes, and misdemeanors by the laws of the State where such offence may be committed.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, 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 this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all cases, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all persons charged with crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or, in cases of crimes and offences not infamous, the prosecution may be either by indictment or information, as may be by the district attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, from time to time, to enforce, carry out, and execute all the provisions of this act, and to prevent and restrain violations thereof, and to that end and purpose they shall have the same powers as sheriffs and constables upon the execution of ordinary process in all criminal cases, or such powers as are conferred upon them by the aforesaid laws of the United States, or by the laws of the States within their respective districts, or such powers as may be conferred upon them by the laws of the United States; and it shall be the duty of all officers and other persons named in this section to execute all lawful precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive any such precept or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person aggrieved of the rights conferred by this act, and moreover be liable to pay to such person all damages by him sustained, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners, district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district, circuit, and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the same fees allowed for arrest for other offences against the laws of the State in which he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and furnishing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the district or county as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case a conviction is had.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all trials about the election of any member of Congress or of any officer whose appointment is vested in the President by the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States in the district in which such person shall hold office, or shall offer to hold office, to prosecute by writ of quo warranto, or otherwise in the circuit or district court of the United States, in the name of the United States, against the person who shall exercise the office or shall offer to exercise the same, in violation of the constitution of the United States, as aforesaid, and to prosecute the same to judgment and execution, with all reasonable diligence, to the end that the usurper may be ousted and the office vacated as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the marshal of the district to serve the said writ of quo warranto, and to execute the same by putting the relator in possession of the office, and the said marshal shall be entitled to the same fees for his services in the premises as he would be entitled to for services in the execution of any writ of ejectment issued by the said court for the recovery of the possession of any office; and in case the said marshal shall be resisted in the execution of his duties in the premises, or shall not have the power to execute the said writ, he shall report the case to the President of the United States, with full information in the premises, and the President may thereupon employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process hereunder, and to keep the peace during such execution.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be eligible to any office except as a member of Congress or of the State Legislature, who shall refuse to do any act or thing required by the provisions of the third section of the aforesaid article of amendment of the constitution of the United States; nor shall he the duty of the district attorney of the United States in the district in which such person shall hold office, or shall offer to hold office, to proceed against such person in the manner and form provided in the fifth section of said section, and the proceedings in such case shall be conducted in the same manner as proceedings against persons who refuse to accept or execute any other office created by the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be eligible to any office or place except as a member of Congress or of the State Legislature, who shall refuse to do any act or thing required by the provisions of the preceding sections, or who shall be guilty of any of the offences thereby created, to prove that the person charged is ineligible, voted, or attempted or offered to vote, or offered to take, or attempted either of the offences thereby made punishable, or to perform any act or thing required by the provisions of this act with reference to such ballot, vote, or attempt to register, or to vote, or offer to vote, or to perform any act required as aforesaid, or otherwise to show that such person has been guilty of any of the offences described in this act, shall be deemed sufficient evidence of such facts, unless it shall be established, by the testimony of a competent witness, that such person was induced by force, threats, or menaces to do the illegal act charged.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State or Territory, or is ineligible under the third section of the aforesaid amendment of the constitution of the United States, and shall exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and upon conviction thereof before the circuit or district court of the United States, shall be punished by a fine not more than one year, or fined not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly pays or makes any contribution to, or expends any money or other valuable property for the purpose of aiding, assisting, or promoting the election of any person to any office of Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, or that may hereafter be created by any act of Congress, whose appointment is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall not have been duly appointed to such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and upon conviction thereof before the circuit or district court of the United States, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any registration of voters for an election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate another, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register or fraudulently vote more than once at any such election, or fraudulently do any of the acts forbidden by this section for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register for any election, duly exercising such right; or compel or induce by any such means, or other means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote; or wilfully alter the list of voters of any registration, or the returns of any election, or attempt to commit any of the offences specified: *Provided*, That no evidence made under the laws of any State or Territory, or under the authority thereof, or any law of the United States, shall be received in any court of the United States to establish any fact of the commission of any offence against the provisions of this section, or to convict any person thereof, unless such evidence shall be given orally by a witness in the presence of the court, jury, and prisoner on trial for such offence, and subject to cross-examination by counsel for the prisoner.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the last preceding section of this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been a slave, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the act to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States, and for other purposes, approved March 4th, 1857, and the act supplemental thereto, approved March 2d, 1861, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be arrested, imprisoned, or held to answer to any charge or accusation of any crime or offence against the United States, or of any matter or thing done or omitted to be done under the constitution or laws of the United States, except by virtue of a warrant issued by some judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by law to issue warrants in such cases, upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the person to be arrested, and no person arrested shall be detained in custody or imprisonment for want of bail in a greater sum than is reasonable, to be determined according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the writ of habeas corpus may be issued by any justice or judge of the United States, or by any district judge, or by any commissioner appointed in any district or circuit court by the judges thereof, in order that the cause of commitment may be inquired into, and every person has the benefit, and relief of habeas corpus, in order to obtain his release, in cases of unlawful restraint, or confinement, in violation of the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall, by threats, menace, intimidation, or otherwise, prevent, hinder, control, or interfere with the due exercise of the rights conferred by this act, or who shall compel, induce, or prevail upon any officer to omit, neglect, or refuse to perform any duty required of him by any law of the United States, or to perform any such duty in a manner less favorable to any such citizen than the manner in which such officer performs duties in the same locality imposed upon him by the laws of the United States, or by the laws of the State or Territory thereof; or who shall, by any of the means aforesaid, knowingly do any act to the injury of any citizen in the exercise of any right or privilege conferred upon him by the laws of the United States, or to the injury of such citizen in consequence of the due exercise of such right or privilege, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the last preceding section of this act, or to the infliction of any different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been a slave, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the act to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States in their civil relations, passed April nine, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be, and is hereby re-enacted, and sections sixteen and seventeen thereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the act to provide for the admission of the State of Georgia to representation in the Congress of the United States, and to repeal certain parts of an act entitled an act to admit the State of Georgia to representation in the Congress of the United States, approved July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same is hereby, re-enacted, and all persons shall be held responsible to, and disabled from holding, any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That all the acts of Congress, or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, prosecutions, and proceedings commenced under any act hereby repealed, but which shall not have been reduced to judgment, may be continued and carried on to judgment and execution in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed; and all offences committed against the provisions of said acts may be punished in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed; and all penalties, forfeitures, and liabilities incurred by said acts may be enforced, and all rights of property, copyrights, patents, trade-marks, or other matters, may be asserted, enforced, and secured, in the manner provided by said acts.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners appointed to superintend the registration of voters and the election to be held in Eufaula on the third Monday in September, for the purpose of nominating county officers.

Mr. Jacob Black offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we adhere with renewed confidence and pride to the party of the Union and freedom, and which preserved the Union, and established liberty organic law of the land, and the amendments thereto, and the legislation of Congress, and the decisions of the courts, and the executive and administrative acts of the government, hereby reserving this right to ourselves, without impairing the national faith or honor.

Resolved, That the Republican and Barbour county in convention assembled, express our unqualified approbation of the able, patriotic and statesmanlike course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Charles W. Buckley; and he extend to him our thanks for his manly vindication of Republican principles, and his earnest efforts in behalf of the interests of our State.

Resolved, That the Republican party is the party of peace; and that, as an earnest of our intentions to keep it so, we favor universal amnesty and relief from all disabilities; and ever yet we are willing to be forgiven as we forgive others.

Resolved, That we favor a reduction of the salaries of all officers to keep it so, and that we favor a reduction of the salaries of all officers to keep it so, and that we favor a reduction of the salaries of all officers to keep it so, and that

SOUTHERN JOURNAL.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1870.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of Alabama are requested to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Selma, on Tuesday, August 30th, 1870, at 10 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and also candidates at large for one Congressman, or more if the Apportionment bill, now pending in Congress, shall have become a law, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

The basis of apportionment is: Every county is entitled to one delegate, and one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the Republican candidates for Congress, at the election in August, 1869, and also one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes over 500; provided, that any county not having cast 250 votes for the Republican Congressman shall be entitled to two delegates. This ratio gives to the 1st Congressional district 42 delegates, the 2d district 45, the 3d district 31, the 4th district 52, the 5th district 21, and the 6th district 23, making a total of 214 delegates comprising the convention.

FIRST DISTRICT.			
Baldwin	2	Escambia	3
Clarke	2	Mobile	7
Conecuh	2	Monroe	2
Covington	2	Washington	2
Dallas	13	Wilcox	6
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Coffee	2	Pulliat	3
Dale	2	Geneva	2
Henry	2	Barbour	3
Pike	2	Crenshaw	2
Montgomery	12	Lowndes	3
Butler	2		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Talladega	5	Clay	1
Randolph	3	Coosa	2
Elmore	2	Tallapoosa	3
Chambers	3	Lee	1
Macon	5	Russell	3
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Chcbee	2	Perry	4
Sumter	6	Autauga	2
St. Clair	3	Pickens	4
Fayette	2	Marengo	4
Tuscaloosa	2	Hale	2
Bibb	2	Sanford	2
Shelby	2	Baker	3
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Madison	5	Jackson	3
Marshall	2	DeKalb	2
Cherokee	3	Cleb	2
Calhoun	2	Etowah	2
Cleburne	2		
SIXTH DISTRICT.			
Jefferson	2	Lauderdale	3
Walker	2	Limestone	2
Winston	2	Franklin	2
Marion	2	Lawrence	3
Blount	2	Morgan	3
Colbert	2		

B. F. SAFFOLD, J. J. MARTIN,
R. N. BIBB, D. B. SMITH,
H. C. COLTON, A. W. MCBRAYER,
T. G. HERNDON, W. V. TURNER,
T. O. GLASCOCK, WM. MILLER,
THEODOR KING, C. S. DRAKE,
JACOB BLACK, JOHN SMITH,
S. S. TAYLOR, J. A. FARRIS,
W. H. FRIZZELL, CHARLES WORMER,
T. D. SISTER, DAVID HUMPHRIES,
JOSHUA MORGAN, E. F. JESSUP,
Committee.

Notice to County Executive Committees.

The various Republican county Executive Committees are earnestly requested to report the names of the chairman and secretary of their committee to me immediately, as the apportionment of delegates to the Republican State Convention is now being made, of which the counties can have no official notice, except the officers are known to this committee.

By the Chairman. J. A. FARRIS,
Secretary Rep. State Ex. Com.

Republican papers of Alabama are requested to publish.

Horace Greeley's Advice to Colored Citizens.

A State Convention of colored men is called to meet at Saratoga, on the 16th inst. In view of this fact, Hon. Horace Greeley gives some timely and sensible hints to the Convention and its constituents, which might be read and treasured with profit by the colored people in this latitude. He says:

I. Never resent nor depreciate applications to yourselves of the negroes. It means only that you are, in contradistinction to your fellow citizens, black; and that is the literal fact. It is in your power to make the designation one of honor and pride by simply behaving better than other men—which cannot be very difficult. He who will call you negroes be welcome, so that you prove yourselves true men.

II. Be far more anxious to give your sons good trades than to pass them into office. Office is unstable and fleeting, while trades are enduring.

III. Don't waste your scanty means in starting distinctive organs or getting up negro churches, where you are allowed equal privileges with others in existing journals and churches. If you are excluded from these, you must of course set and speak for yourselves.

IV. Warn your people against spending too large a share of their earnings on fine clothes, dancing, drinking, and other modes of sensual gratification. If they had saved half the money they have thus wasted, they need now ask favors of no man.

V. Turn your attention largely to the cultivation of the soil. It is your fatherr's calling, and you succeed in that if in anything. Earth, air and water are as free and as bounteous to you as to others; you might settle whole counties of your own, and thus choose your own neighbors and manage your own schools. Don't say you lack money; for nine-tenths of the pioneer settlers of all lands have been quite as needy as you are; but take hold and hew out for yourselves farms and homes from the public domain or elsewhere.

VI. Wait and serve, shave and black boots while you must, and never doubt that any kind of useful though humble industry is preferable to idleness and dependence; but do not accept this as your inevitable destiny. Plan and save while you are in it to get out as soon as possible, and never rest till you live in your own houses and till your own farms.

The Feast of the Assumption.

One of the special festivals of the Catholic Church, and to which also it ascribes the highest dignity, is the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin—the 15th of August. Throughout Southern Europe this feast is the most important in the calendar, if we may judge by the public display and august religious ceremonies with which the day is honored there. Salvos of artillery boom from the Piazza Reale in Naples, on the morning of the *Assunzione*. In Spain all young unmarried women approach the altar of the village church, dressed in white and each bearing a crown of roses, and receive the Holy Sacrament. In Switzerland and certain parts of Germany the country people gather at an early hour on the morning of the 15th, and make a short pilgrimage to the chapels and convents, and wherever there is any shrine of the Virgin Mother. On their way they are attended by music, and chant at intervals hymns appropriate to the occasion, such as "Ave Maria Stella," "Salve Regina," and the "Stabat Mater." At the close of the procession they collect a sum of money, which is given in charge to the Sisters of Charity, who dispose of it, to the most worthy objects. In Rome this festival is inaugurated when the bells of the Carmelite convents ring out the hour for matins. At two in the morning the escotti in cotta move into the cloisters, which is not as usual, dark and gloomy, but shines with the lights of many candelabras lit for the occasion. The Carmelites, vested in white surplices, sing the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, in the responses of which all the monks join. As the great basilica of St. Mary Majors the Pope attends, accompanied by the College of Cardinals, the attendee of the Vatican, and the Noble Guards. The religious community known as the poor clares, occupy the cells ranged over the high altar of the church, and continue to chant hymns to the Virgin Mary throughout the night.

In this city the 15th of August is held as a holiday of obligation, that is, one upon which all Catholics are bound to attend Mass if able to spare the time. At St. Stephen's Church the altar was covered with vases bearing dahlias, lilies, tuberoses and roses. The pall of the cloister was of white silk, and the officiating clergymen wore vestments of the same material. The lights surrounding the tabernacle were numerous and disposed with picturesque effect. The altar of the Blessed Virgin was profusely covered with roses of every hue, and filled with wax tapers. A solemn High Mass was celebrated by three of the clergymen attached to the church, and a sermon was preached explanatory of the ceremonies and importance of the festival of the Assumption. He said the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was celebrated though not a dogma of the Catholic Church. It means that the Mother of God was after death reunited, body and soul into Heaven, accompanied by angels. He dwelt on the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and that she was free from sin. The poor classes, he said, were especially devoted to the Virgin, and the rich were not. The sermon was listened to with profound attention.

Vote of Thanks to the Germans in America.

The North German Consul General at New York has received the following vote of thanks from Germany to the Germans in this country, for their sympathy and aid in the present struggle:

The Germans of the United States, on the loyal occasion of the Union Festival,

Inspired by the glorious victories of the German armies, and by the sympathy which the United States of America have shown for the German cause,

Express to the Germans in the United States their heartfelt thanks for the sympathy which they have shown for the German cause, and for the assistance which they have rendered to the sick and wounded.

Your cause is ours, and active help in the fraternal war with which an imperial enemy is invading us, has likely been offered to us from hands. Where you left your native home you have found the position of citizens, to your new country, Washington's deaths, hallowed by the martyr blood of the noble, inflexible Lincoln, you have not lost the feeling of communion with us, your German brethren on this side of the ocean. In glaring flames of enthusiasm, for your native land, you rise against the same Cæsarism which overspread both the land for Mexico, which protected the hydra of rebellion in your country, as much as it could do so, and which now intends to enrich the peaceful banks of the beautiful river Rhine with blood. Thanks to you for this love, this enthusiasm, dear compatriots. Across the ocean we reach to you, in German faithfulness, the broth-erly hand. Three cheers for the common mother! Three cheers for Germania! Three cheers for the daughter, bright with freedom! Three cheers for America! Thus received at Cologne, on the Rhine, the 26th of July, 1870, with unanimous, enthusiastic applause, by a mass meeting held at the Gertrudenhof-Baums, President.

HAUK, Secretary.

How the Dead Prussian Soldiers are to be Identified.

A Berlin letter in the London *Telegraph* says:

Half one instance of the German practical spirit in a proof of the fashion after which these Teutons prepare to fight. In recent wars popular feeling has demanded that rank and file, captains and generals, shall be equally and impartially mentioned in the lists of the killed; but difficulties have arisen, because the enemy cannot know the dead men's names, and, when the counter roll is called after battle, the missing may be only wounded or prisoners. Germany has, in her solid, calm manner, arranged, in view of this difficulty, that each wife and mother will speedily know the best or the worst about those who go to fight "with God, for King and Fatherland." Slips of parchment, like luggage labels, have been made, on which the name of each German soldier is plainly written, and one of these will be fastened inside his coat when he goes into action. After the day is decided, the enemy, if he be master of the field, will be requested to collect and return these labels, of which about a million have been provided, grim tickets for an unknown journey! Think of the German wife or mother sewing it on—the battle ticket of her stake in the quarrel—the address of her particular "immortal off," the awful inscribing label wherefrom no loving hand may write, "With care," seeing that its bearer goes into the Valley of the Shadow, to meet forth Jesus or not as heaven shall decree. Stories on with German thread, ripped off, perchance, with French knife, are pathetic and parcels of these little human memoranda will surely be returned; but yet every man who buttons his coat over the label of death has received his full share of the work, and made himself "ready for the burial."

The New Leader of Europe.

The natural results of the brilliant campaign of 1866 were to sweep away all the pretty barriers of government and constitution which had so long separated German communities, and to make Germany, from the Baltic to the Main, one nation, and the rival of France in European leadership. The campaign of 1870 will do more. It welds Germany into one compact mass from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, and places this vast community at the head of European civilization. No such grand and momentous event has happened since the overthrow of France 1814. A Teutonic, instead of a Latin race, leads Europe, militarism instead of Casarism, parliamentary institutions instead of personal government, peaceful development under constitutional forms, rather than military glory and Imperial rule, will now be the models presented to the world. Tentonic seriousness, Tentonic love of liberty in Church and State, and the Tentonic disposition for peace (unless he feels his life trampled on), will be the qualities of the ruling race. The Latin races have done their part—and not always an inglorious one—in the world's history. Now more earnest and more sad race races must guide the helm of progress. Priestcraftism and parliamentary government must lead European advancement. By a marked coincidence, the Pope ceases from his temporal power with the fall of Cæsarism. A new European era opens, with a vast Germanic State—controlled by parliaments and without standing armies—marching at the head of civilization and progress.—*N. Y. Times.*

Democracy in London.

Prince Arthur's return home does not seem so have excited the slightest interest in England, and the press appear to have deemed it sufficient to record the bare fact. There is a pleasant passage of Thackeray in which he contrasts the difference between the arrival of a royal personage at the railway station contingent to his country seat, when the station-master duly remembered by a dozen of pensioners now and then in the sporting season—greets him, has in hand, and the liveried servant watches the gentleman getting into his carriage, and the utter indifference displayed when the same person reaches the metropolitan end of the line. Perhaps a thought of the same kind may have crossed H. R. H. in London. "I know which I like best, says the great novelist, and no doubt the prince, too, has his choice in the matter. The late Lord H——, a great Yorkshire peer, used to assert that it did "a great deal of good to go to London." Here, he would say, it is all "my lord," and "no, your lordship pleases," and everybody must make me a bow, and curtsey, too, so soon as I'm in Oxford street the butcher's boy brushes against me, and wants to know why the d——l I don't get out of the way, and the cabmen utter such "Now, you old fool, where are you going to?" if I'm in my own carriage, and I'm stopping a crossing. London is a mighty leveler, and an admirable place for the abatement and dissolving of pompous gentlemen who imagine them selves to be "somebody in particular."

Important Judicial Decision.

Judge Blodgett of the United States District Court of the District of Columbia has rendered a decision which materially affects the importing interests. Within a year Hon. Nicholas Roosevelt obtained collection of customs, in determining the value of goods imported from Paris, at Paris. Did it should be in the power of the importer to select for himself the place of valuation in the countries where goods are produced, without making allowance for expenses of transportation, &c., from the place of production to the port of shipment? Judge Blodgett decided that it was not, and that the value of goods must be determined at the place where they were produced, and not at the port of shipment. The decision is very important to importers, and will be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be rendered in October next.

The Ice Extortion.

It appears that the great monopoly known as the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which is master of all it surveys in the domestic luxury, has issued an edict declaring that from to-morrow forth the price of ice to private consumers is to be skyrocketed from nine and a half cents to two cents a pound, and that the drivers of the same are not to deliver anything less than twenty-five cents worth to anybody. This portion of the whose will out off the use of ice from thousands of poor families who have been accustomed to purchase it in small quantities, and is in itself a cruel injustice. Is there no remedy for the extortions of this abominable monopoly? Hardly. But something may be done by families in economizing the use of ice to the lowest point of consumption absolutely necessary in the household, and something also by the authorities in opening pumps for the supply of cold spring water, as has been done to some extent in Brooklyn. The weather, too, is not far off when ice will cease to be a necessity. The public will rejoice doubly if it should arrive in time to leave a large surplus stock in the monopolists' ice houses. There is a remedy ahead, also, for this extortion, and that is to get up independent ice companies before next winter, and thus keep down the price to a fair and honest value. Monopolies do not live forever.—*N. Y. Herald.*

An English paper takes occasion to remark upon the paucity of the emigrants from France when compared with those of other nations, as affecting the strength of her population in the present struggle with Prussia. The fact is pointed out that Belgium, with her five millions of population, has recently sent out more than France with her thirty-eight millions, and that during the last twenty years the average of the emigration from France has not exceeded one-tenth of that from Great Britain. In 1853, when the unusually large number of 368,000 emigrants left the shores of Great Britain, less than 10,000 started from France, and where in 1858 the British outflow had reached a minimum of 120,000, that of France barely reached 13,000. It is from among the essentially German population of Alsace that the largest proportion of the French emigrants to this country is drawn; those leaving the Mediterranean provinces being commonly attracted to Algiers, and those from the south-west to La Plata. From the central and northern provinces there is no appreciable outflow at all. The chief causes to be assigned for this are the easy acquisition of landed property in small portions under the operation of the *Code Civil*, the immense number of small government posts open to middle class Frenchmen, and the want of a healthy development of family and domestic life among the purely French part of the population.

Mr. Childers has made a statement to the House of Commons, which, considering his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, must of course be accepted as correct. He says that England possesses forty iron clads, all of great and sense of tremendous power, and carrying 346 guns of seven tons weight and upward. The navy is manned by 43,000 men, and the coast guard and reserves are also available in case of necessity. There are sixteen iron clads exercising in the English Channel, and a strong Mediterranean fleet is ordered to join them. The supply of coal in the depots aboard is unusually large, and the stores are adequate for any service. The French ironclad fleet consists of thirty-one vessels, with 283 heavy guns. As one duty of the diplomatic service of all nations is to report upon the condition and changes of the military and naval forces of countries to which it is accredited, Mr. Childers is no doubt well informed as to the naval strength of France. The facts as he gives them leave no room for argument upon the relative strength of the two nations, in respect to what is now the most effective branch of naval service.

Missouri Democrats propose to spare themselves the mortification of defeat by not exerting themselves to secure victory. The State Central Committee have issued an address, in which they deprecate the nomination of a regular party ticket of whose success they can have no hope. The extent to which disfranchisement still exists is the assigned cause. Republicans, however, are divided in reference to the continuance of this proscriptive agency, many of the more influential leaders and journals demanding its abrogation, as well on the ground of expediency as of right. We are convinced that the longer the harsh measures which sprang out of the war excitement are continued, the more will the Republican party ultimately suffer. Meanwhile, the Democratic committee recommend their friends to constitute themselves a balance of power, and to use the votes at their command in marching at the head of civilization and progress.—*N. Y. Times.*

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS.—Prominent among the few leading Frenchmen who have not become the mere puppets of Louis Napoleon is Monsieur Thiers, but he is too old now to place himself at the head of any political movement, having been born on the 16th of April, 1797. He was at first a journalist, but attained his popularity by his history of the Revolution, followed by that of the Consulate and of the Empire. He was prominent in constituting Louis Philippe for Charles X in 1830, and was equally active in enthroning the present Emperor. Indeed he is evidently impressed with the belief that the revolution of 1789 is still in progress, and that the successive governments which have risen and fallen in France have been equally necessary to carry out its doctrines. In administrative ability and in the art of conciliating men and majorities, M. Thiers has shown himself dedicated, and he has permitted glorious opportunities for establishing a Republican government to pass unimproved.

We are happy to see that the members of the Georgia Legislature have come to their senses, and voted down the mischievous proposition to extend their official lives to 1872, by an evolution of their own motion. No doubt the members were misled in arriving at their sensible conclusion by the calm, candid, and searching exposition of the case by Attorney General Akerman, in a letter addressed to a prominent member of the Legislature. It is quite time to have done with this child's play. With a fair election and persistent, energetic work on the part of Georgia Republicans there is no good reason why they should not carry the State, but as Mr. Akerman remarks, "We may better lose the State than keep it wrongfully."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

We are pained to announce the death of Mr. John A. Doyle, an industrious, hard working printer, who has been in the employ of the Times office, at intervals, for a number of years. He died at his residence, in this city, yesterday afternoon at 5½ o'clock. He leaves a wife and several children, who have the sympathy of the printing fraternity in their bereavement. Mr. Doyle was born in Ireland, and was aged about 40 years. The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company will bury the deceased. The pall bearers will be selected from the printing office this afternoon.

SALE
OF
Swamp Lands.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., Aug. 4, 1870.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF LAND in the counties of Baldwin and Mobile, which has been donated by the United States to the State of Alabama, at the request of the Legislature, will be offered for sale at public auction, in the city of Montgomery, on the 26th day of September, 1870. The land will be sold in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each. No tract upon which any person resides or has a settlement and improvement will be sold to any person but himself, his agent or attorney, except on rambling or having valuable improvements upon land supposed to be State or swamp or overflowed land, have the right to enter the same at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre, and have the land upon the land, by the 26th day of September, 1870, and forward to the department the evidence of the said settlement or improvement, on the receipt of which they will be informed as to the manner in which they can purchase the land, however, being entitled to more than one hundred and sixty acres.

Most of the land to be offered for sale is situated on and near the various river from the line separating the States of Alabama and Florida, down to Portable Bay. Some of the land, however, is in Monroe county, north, west, and east of the city of Mobile.

E. M. SMITH,
Governor of Alabama.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, against Wm. D. Scrutch, and in favor of D. Ingram, Lainhart & Buchanich, I will proceed to sell

On the 1st Monday in Sept., 1870,

at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the regular hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The n½ of the n½ of the s½ of section 17, containing 4 1-4 of two 20 100 acres hereinbefore conveyed by J. W. Huggins to Wm. D. Scrutch, and also a lot in the s½ of the n½ of the n½ of section 20, in the town of the Dexter's Bluff, about, 15 acres of land, being the w½ of 20 acres, situated in the northwest corner of the n½ of section 20; said 20 acres being bounded by a line of fellows, viz: beginning at the northwest corner of said 20 acres and running east, southwest, and north to the beginning point, containing 20 acres, and also a lot of land bounded by a line as follows, viz: beginning at a point eight 50 100 chains west on the section line from the northwest corner of section 20 and running thence south 50 chains to the point of beginning—

SEPTEMBER

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1870. NO. 34.

Rates of Subscription:

ONE COPY, 1 YEAR.....$2
No subscription taken for a less time.
☞ Liberal deductions made to Clubs.
Subscriptions will come a force by informing us promptly of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers by mail.

Terms of Advertising:

$1.50 PER SQUARE—each square being one inch in length, or containing 12 solid nonpareil lines—for the first insertion.
75 CENTS for each subsequent insertion.
ONE SQUARE, THREE WEEKS.....$3
" " ONE MONTH.....4
" " THREE MONTHS.....8
" " SIX MONTHS.....16
" " ONE YEAR.....20
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS, 25 per cent additions.
No advertisement inserted for less than.....$1
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☞ All orders should be addressed to
C. T. TIWEATT & CO., Proprietors,
Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

"Conspicuously Inexact."

There is a fearful effort making to create a call for martial law by the faithful in Sumter county, because the Democrats at Livingston, hearing (as was the actual fact) that large bodies of armed negroes were marching to that place from all quarters of the county, made preparations for defense in case of any disturbance. The negroes, insanity and a mute of bad white advisers, disbanded—and there was no trouble. The people of Sumter, we venture to say, will not object to the Railroads holding meetings every hour in the day or night, but that is naturally fear the consequences when from one to two thousand armed men camp in a quiet, pea-eful town, filled with women and children.—*Advertiser.*

There is only one correct statement in the above. The colored people of Sumter county "disbanded"—more correctly, they preferred to forego the exercise of their political rights, rather than to shed the blood of the Sumter Ku Klux to enforce them. The "disbanding" is as highly powerful on to the humanity and good will of the poor, untaught blacks as it is damnably disgraceful to the "high tone chivalry" whose armed presence in Livingston was intended by its presence, and did actually prevent, by intimidation, the holding of the Republican convention.

If there was any fairness in Democratic judgments of Republicans and Republicanism, it would be unnecessary to specify the errors in the paragraph quoted, but the fact that the organ about which in that party enjoys the highest reputation for truthfulness and liberality, has voluntarily given publicity to those errors, makes it essential to refute them.

There is no effort making—there has been no effort made, fearful or otherwise, to have martial law declared. The *Advertiser* knows this. It knows that the best, truest, wisest and most influential Republicans, carpet-bag, scalawag and colored, have made a united and success ful effort to have the organization and efficiency of the civil laws maintained. They have done this in the face of out rages by Democratic outlaws upon the person and property of members of that party, which would have led any of the strong governments of Europe to resort to force-bullets and soldiery. With all power in their hands to inflict punishment by means of militia, Republicans have born their wrongs unavenged except where civil law gave sure and slight redress. With ample force to wreak private, sweeping and bloody retaliation upon their barbarous foes, Republicans have suffered, enjoyed and practiced forgiveness. They have done this not through fear. Democrats know that well. They have not done it in weak ness. Democrats know that well. They have done it bravely, believing that the peace, mercy, justice and humanity, which are the foundation of Republicanism, will finally triumph over the illiberality, savagery and demonism which inspire Ku Klux outrages and malevolent Democracy. Republican statesmen, like John Sherman, gets very worn at times, by the frequent tests to which it is put by Democratic violence, yet it has thus far suffered to keep the party steadfast to its devotion to civil law. Truly the past has not justified its forbearance. Time and again, the occasion seemed to suggest a necessity of surplanting courts by camps. Murder was done often, and murderers were elevated to the altar of Democratic worship. Either the civil powers failed to act, or acting failed to vindicate the law. When there was the least probability that villains were going to be punished, the opposition press, which had pretended to denounce their crime, had only abuse for the righteous ministers of justice and sympathy for the detected criminals. Yet still civil law reigns supreme in Alabama. It remains with the future of Democratic conduct to decide whether the Republican party, in maintaining that supremacy, has or not made a mistake.

The very first account of "the armed negroes marching to that place," given in the Sumter county Democratic paper, distinctly stated that not a single armed negro came or attempted to come into the town of Livingston. Not a gun was fired by a black man in the neighborhood of Livingston. Not a single crowd, not any alarming number, of blacks was seen together near the town. Not one item of evidence, such as would sustain a charge, is adduced to prove that a single armed negro, much less any crowds of negroes, ever started to Livingston, or had ever been advised to go. Anything and everything in this respect is a weak afterthought to excuse the criminal conduct of the Democrats who did arm and come in crowds to Livingston to intimidate the blacks. On the contrary, we have the confession of the Livingston Democratic paper that some of the Democratic mob did commit highway robbery upon one black man, who was peacefully going armed from the town. He had bought some shot there. These clival rous fellows had taken his money for it. They then followed him and stole from him his property. From other black men, whether in their homes or not the paper fails to state, these same noble fellows stole guns which they had probably sold to them at five times their value. Here we have confession that the two crimes of assault and robbery were committed by armed Democrats, and not one shadow of evidence to show that a single black man committed, or contemplated the commission of, any crime whatever. Even had blacks come armed to Livingston, which they did not, nothing yet developed tends to show that they designed riot. The confession of the Democrats and their every act prove beyond doubt that armed, they not only gathered in town, but that they gathered for fight and slaughter of defenceless negroes. The negroes did not come to town, and the chivalry, who were so terribly alarmed at the prospect of being destroyed, root and branch, by bellicose darkies, went out in the highways and byways to hunt up somebody to practice on. At last accounts, they had succeeded, after four days search, in killing one of the best and most peaceable old colored men in the State, Representative Borke.

Republicans do not ask Democratic permission to hold their meetings. They want to hold them upon the terms and by the permission of the law. Whatever the law permits them, or any one of them to do, they and he desire to do and will make the attempt to do. What law forbids they will refrain from doing. Democrats must agree to this, or prepare to be forced to submit. There are a great many Republican practices not much to Democratic tastes, yet these practices must continue. Democrats don't like, above all things, the punctuality and persistency with which colored men vote the Republican ticket. They don't like to see a "nigger" with a good suit of clothes on. They don't like to see an industrious "nigger" with hard earned money in his pocket, while loafing Democrats run the risk of vagrancy. They don't like Republican free speech, which gives a man the chance in the South to speak his honest and honorable sentiments without being mobbed. Many more things similar they don't like. But they must not take arms to fight them down, nevertheless. They must get used to them, or—go to Brazil

A Real "Madman."

Our editorial of Saturday last, among other things, contains the following statements:

"With ample force to wreak private, sweeping and bloody retaliation upon their *barbarous foes*, Republicans have suffered, enjoyed and practiced forgiveness. They have done this not through fear. Democrats know this well. They have not done it in weakness. Democrats know that well. They have done it bravely, believing that the *peace, mercy, justice, and humanity*, which are *the foundation of Republicanism*, will finally triumph over the illiberality, savagery and demonism which inspire Ku Klux outrages and *malevolent Democracy.*"

The editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, in its Sunday morning issue, utters expressions of horror at these plain statements, and takes upon himself to advise us to "retract," "explain," "apologize," to "do anything but leave such a record to stand as a recognized sentiment of the Radical organ or of the Radical party."

We pity that editor. He seems incapable of comprehending the manifest import of the words "*sentiment*" and *fact*. Our statement, over which he cries so loudly, is not a statement of "*sentiment*," but of *facts*. Instead of retracting, explaining, apologizing, we here deliberately reiterate this statement of facts. We know the truths thus recorded by us hurt those who are willing to profit by "*Ku-Klux* outrages and malevolent Democracy." And we do not wonder that all such should howl like a "madman."

We have heretofore approved and applauded, and still do approve and applaud the Republicans, who are undoubtedly strong for short work, when occasion "by their moderation." That is the sublimest exhibition of strength. It is all the grander when continuously adhered to amid the "Ku Klux outrage" and the unthankfulness of "*malevolent* Democracy." We are too proud of the past magnanimity and generosity of Republican administrations and Republican feeling in Alabama to counsel anything inconsistent therewith.

We leave it to "*malevolent* Democracy" to furnish the "newspaper suggestion," "*of indiscriminate midnight assassination and massacre.*" Every one must know that no such suggestion has been made by us in our newspaper or elsewhere; and that our unvarying counsel has been the very opposite of anything of the kind.

The Alternative.

All honest Democrats, all who are willing to accept the amendments to the constitution in good faith, must either forsake the Democratic ranks, or vote directly against their principles and in favor of another effort to establish the principles of the defunct Confederacy. We give a few extracts showing the programme of the advocates of "White Supremacy." The *Day Book*, the northern mouth-piece of the ex-slaveholder, says:

"If some times become weary of trying to keep before the public an antidote for the recklessness of a few Democratic papers which give up to negro equality and negro voting as a permanent and unalterable fact, which it is bold to be folly to oppose. * * * The Democratic politicians who could permit the State to be married with negroes, is a wretch to be abhorred of all good men.

The Mobile *Register* makes the following appeal to such as are inclined to follow the example of Gen. Longstreet and others who accept the decision of arms as final:

We of the South must not give up the struggle and float down with the tide of black demoralization, while men of our own race are just bracing themselves to the stem and turn it back in every section of the land. * * * We gather more facts to show what is actually taking place, and to encourage our people to hold fast, and yield never another inch of ground to the negro superstition and mania that has at last reached its highest point.

The Newark (N. J.) *Evening Journal* takes the Jersey City *American Standard* to task for its ap-ogy, because it "advocates the policy and sustains the principles involved in the fifteenth amendment, and goes over, body, boots and breeches to the Mongrel camp." The *Journal* adds:

Is course will have but little effect upon the shifting Democracy of Hudson county, whose national principles are not likely to be shaken by the radical sentiments of the *Standard*.

Commenting on the *Journal's* remarks, the *Day Book* truthfully says the spirit of them "is the spirit of eight-tenths of the democratic papers in the country."

It then gives this assurance and warning:

Resolved, That the great majority has been assumed, after serious and profound reflection, and they will not recede from it. The small minority, who are ready to accept negro equality, must come up in line with the rest, or remain behind as a breakwater for the black sea of the negro party.

The Brandon, Miss., *Republican* lays down its ultimatum as follows:

We are for a white man's party, a white man's government, and we don't care a continental what it is called. * * * Under no circumstances will we ever vote for a party that favors the election of ignorant negroes to make laws to govern white people.

Col. Waddell, a member elect of the North Carolina Legislature, expresses the hope that one of the first acts of the "conservatives" "will be a formal declaration of their intention not to disturb the black man in the enjoyment of his rights guaranteed to him by law." Upon this the *Day Book* says:

The white man's party will go to pieces the moment that it becomes evident that it has to be its future policy. There will be another and a bloodier fight than the one we have just passed through, before the white men of this country settle down, finally, peacefully into equal companionship with negroes. * * * The white man who consents to such a fatal mongrelizing of our institutions is a dog, who deserves to be kicked by all patriotic men. The honest, patriotic old rank and file of the Democratic party will of the government, thereby relieving the people of the burden of taxation to a large extent without impairing the national faith or honor.

Resolved, That the Republican party is the party of peace; and that, as an earnest of our intentions to keep it so, we favor universal amnesty and relief from all political disabilities; and ever yielding obedience to law and order ourselves, we demand from our opponents a like obedience to law, and the cessation of all intolerance, violence and outrage.

Resolved, That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home producers an unbalanced protection with foreign capital and labor.

On motion, the following gentlemen, one from each county, were appointed on the District Executive Committee:

Lowndes.....W. M. Buckley
Montgomery.....Jno. G. Keffer
Barbour.....R. M. Kelly
Bullock.....H. F. Royal
Dale.....Phillip King
Coffe.....John G. Jolly
Pike.....John Wiley
Geneva.....T. H. Yarborough
Henry.....A. J. Laird
Butler.....Wm. Miller, Jr.

R. H. Knox offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as the representative of the Republicans of the Second Congressional District, we pledge our united support to secure the election of our nominee, the Hon. C. W. Buckley, and fully endorse his course as our Representative in Congress.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the STATE JOURNAL for publication.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

W. H. BLACK,
President.

GEO. A. HARMONT, Sec'y.

Attention, Republicans.

Whatever doubts one may have in regard to Horace Greeley's skill as a party tactician, every well informed man in the United States recognizes his thorough appreciation of Republican principles, and his unwavering devotion thereto. He gives the following reminder to all of us in the South who desire genuine Republican success—success which will not only gratify the pride of partisans, but command the respect of patriots:

Our Southern friends should remember that, much as we at the North desire the success of Southern Republicanism, we do not seek for it at the cost of supporting men like White-more, or le-slalure like that which we lately had occasion to condemn in North Carolina, or Legislatures like that of Louisiana. If they are unwilling to credit us with any higher view of the case, we beg them to comprehend that we cannot afford to take such men or Legislatures or legislation on our shoulders in a campaign. We hope for the success of Southern Republicanism, but it must be purged of Republican scoundrels. Ex-Speaker Orr, in a letter which does him great credit, declares that in South Carolina reform can only be attained through the Republican organizati n. No man knows better, and we gladly accept his statement, merely adding that Republicans must attain this reform if they expect either support at the North or influence in the nation. The support of men like Judge Orr is encouraging—let our friends show that they are worthy of it.

We copy the following from the Autauga *Citizen*:

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., Aug. 8, 1870.

Mr. Editor:

Having seen the claims of Col. J. A. Farden strongly advocated in your paper by "Western Autauga," format me on behalf of a large number of colored voters, to say that we are determined to use all honorable means to secure his nomination to Congress from the 4th District, knowing that he will carry this District by a tremendous majority at the election.

The colored people endorse the views of "Western Autauga," in regard to his capacity and ability, and as to his policy, believing it to be truly conservative, but not of that treacherous nature which we often see in politicians. He is actuated by the spirit of that great statesman, President Lincoln, "charity for all—malice to none." He has always been the faithful, firm and tried friend of the colored race. The writer of this has heard him often and at all times in the Senate of the State advocating the just claims of the colored race. He has never wavered in the cause, like many others.

This district has about 7,000 colored majority, and the colored people think that a man who drew his sword for their liberation and settled among them, instead of electing them to live labor and their political rights, as Col. Farden has done, is entitled to the nomination, and especially so as I understand that he magnanimously withdrew in favor of Hon Charles Hays, at the convention last year, with the understanding that Hays would not be a candidate against him this year, but would use his influence for him. We attend to see that there shall be a fair, open fight in the convention, and no chicanery or packing.

COLORED VOTER.

Important Correction.

The following certificate from the sheriff of Calhoun county is a complete refutation of very grave errors which have been published in some of the democratic papers:

PATON, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., August 23, 1870.

Erroneous statements having been made in the public press to the effect that the court now in session at this place has been sitting with closed doors; that the military has interfered to prevent the public having access to the sessions of the court, and that arrests have been made without warrant; I hereby certify that every thing belonging to the arrest of the prisoners and the general order of the court has been under my control exclusively; that the court has been open since the day it commenced, it is too subground of the constitution and the promotion of peace, industry, patriotism, education, universal freedom and equal rights.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the success of President Grant in reducing the national debt by so large a number of the persons, and of large reductions in the expenditures

person, and upon warrant duly issued and put into my hands by the court. It is my opinion that no investigation whatever into the late murder of citizens of this county would have been made had it not originated from sources outside the county.

J. W. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Calhoun county.

The Workingman's Party.

From the Utica Herald.)

There is, there has been and there can be, but one real workingman's party in this country. That is the party of equal rights and progress, known as the Republican party. It is the only party which has ever done anything for the workingman, and this it has done in the true spirit of justice, by seeking to secure to every individual the full enjoyment of his natural rights, and an equal voice in moulding the affairs of local, State and national government. It puts the destiny of the individual in his own hands, by giving all, without distinction of race, color or previous condition, an equal chance in the race of life. Any party which seeks or pretends to do more or less for the workingman, is an injury both to him and to the country at large; for, let it perpetually be borne in mind, that the true interests of the individual and of the nation are identical and never antagonistic, and that what really promotes the one promotes the other. In all cases where these interests seem to clash, either the individual or the government, if not both, are at fault.

The Republican party, therefore, seeks to improve the condition of the workingman by administering the affairs of the government in accordance with the principles of equal and exact justice to every individual, class and race. To this end it has always worked and is steadily working. In the language of the Iowa Republican State Convention:—"It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage, created treasury, given us the Pacific Railroad, settled the right of self-extrication, and maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments on this continent. To perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future."

Nearly all these advantages have been secured in the face of persistent and often violent Democratic opposition. The Democratic party unanimously opposed the homestead law; it originated and sympathized with the rebellion; it bitterly resisted emancipation, and even now denounces manhood suffrage; it has steadily abused the government for its grants of land to railroads, and whenever it advocated the dishonest and pernicious doctrine of repudiation; it fraternized with the invader of Mexico, and now warmly sympathizes with him in his war upon German unity. Everywhere the Democratic party shows itself to be the enemy of progressand good government, and in favor of those abominable race and class distinctions which degrade the workingman to the level of the brute, and must ever continue to do so as long as they are tolerated.

There is no justice or safety in any organization which seeks to specially promote the interests of any one class of citizens at the expense of others. A capitalist party, a profession and manufacturers' party, or a workingman's party, within the circumscribed meaning of these terms, would be at once a menace to all other class interests, and would not only provoke the organization of political parties or factions for the special protection of each distinctive class, but create such divisions that anarchy and violence would sooner or later become inevitable. Hence, we must not for a moment tolerate the idea of arraying the employer against the employee, the capitalist against the businessman, the manufacturer and producer against the laborer, the rich against the poor, the strong against the weak, nor encourage any of the antagonisms so freely prated about and advocated by the shallow if not vicious demagogue. We must seek rather, by just laws and efficient administration, to harmonize all these superficially antagonistic interests. Justice, universal justice, and not special privileges and advantages, is what we should perpetually aim at. Equal justice will wrong no man, and give no good cause for complaint even to the most selfish.

All who are in favor of just government, and of not only doing to others as they would be done by, but of asking nothing for themselves that they are not willing to accord to their neighbors, must elect to go with the republican party, which is constantly laboring to promote the general welfare, to make individual free, and to give him equal opportunities everywhere. This is not the work of a day, but of all time, and demands the earnest attention and co-operation of every lover of justice and humanity. It cannot be accomplished by throwing power into the hands of a non-progressive, sectional hate-breeding and race and class distinction party, the democratic, nor by getting up political organizations based on special manufacturing, capital, trade, or labor interests. Any party to be successful and do good, must be organized on principles as general as those lying at the foundation of our institutions, and based on the natural order of things. It must not only comprehend every individual class, but recognize and seek to guard the rights and interests of every individual and class. Such an organization is the republican party, and such are its aims, so is eminently entitled to the support of all.

A German View of the Question of Interference.

The Berlin *Post* regards the summoning of a Congress, in the hope of restoring the peace of Europe, either now or premature after the first engagement, as a Utopian idea:

"Differences really exist between France and Germany that can be settled by diplomacy only, or are there conflicting prefensions that may be reconciled by mediation? Neither we nor the Great Powers know of any such thing. What we do know is, that Germany has been most audaciously challenged; and that, when the cause of complaint adduced by France to justify her insulting demeanor had been completely removed, the Imperial Cabinet, which had long before made up its mind, declared war, without being able to bring forward a single fact that even remotely resembled a casus belli. The conduct of French statesmen morally in the same category with the plundering expedition of a robber chief in the Abruzzi. When a traveller is attacked by bandits he defends himself as well as he can. He may even accept the aid of others, but he will hear of no mediation between his own good cause and the bad one of the robbers. We too are resolved to defend ourselves, and with our own strength; we require no assistance, and only ask that no one shall protect or favor the aggressor—and we have reason to lay stress on the latter demand; an attempt at mediation which could produce no good results we unhesitatingly decline. But just because France has conjured up a causeless war, this contest is in the highest sense of the word a national one; it is a war in which no art of diplomacy can mediate between the attacker and the attack d, a war in which the whole nation is unanimously resolved to risk all for all, and by its own strength, and its own strength alone, to prove its right to exist. Let no one misunderstand the earnestness of our purpose, which is equal to the magnitude of the danger. When a peace brings, and, only a few weeks ago, a divided people, suddenly rose as one man, when all distinctions of parties and the still broader differences that separated the races of Germany are completely forgotten, when the thought of danger to the common country comes to action and going Westward 8 mile. Gen. Wilder proposes to give the county all information gathered as rapidly as he obtains it, and he will not wait for several years until a book can be published. He is laboring with his corps of clerks with much earnestness to get the work sufficiently ahead so as to give to Congress next December a full and interesting report of our population, trade, manufactures, mines, lands, &c.

The War on the High Seas.

A correspondent sends from Hamburg an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the Bay of Rugen to reconnoiter the position and strength of the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported through neutral ports. Nothing was seen of the enemy's fleet as far as the post-house at Wittow, where the lofty pinnacle of the Drache, Blitz and Salamander were hoisted, when, on hearing the reports of cannonading at sea, immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consort.

The Commodore of the little squadron, Captain Count Von Waldersee, made signals to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at their own discretion, which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out ready for action with the superior force of the enemy. After running full speed three hours, the gunboats, fishing their guns ready, against the plated sides of the iron clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries toward evening. It is thought if the French persisted in their present good direction they could find no more or too few, but it was thought in the Rugen breeze, to take already on all the 19 gunboats lying from the south to the north

GUY, so as to be able to [illegible]

From St. Clair.

The Attala *Union*, of the 26th, says:

On Saturday morning last, Frank Harrison, a citizen of St. Clair county, was shot dead while riding into the town of Ashville. An inquest was held over the dead body and rendered the following verdict:

"That he came to his death, according to the evidence, by gun shot fired by H. F. Springfield, or another man who is not known."

We understand that Mr. Harrison was a member of the party that besieged and fired into Springfield's house a short time ago, and that it was with much difficulty that he was prevented from killing the Springfields after they had surrendered their arms. We also learn that the deceased leaves a wife and two children, who have the sympathies of the whole county in their sad bereavement. It is rumored that Mr. H. was in the party that had whacked Jack Springfield a few days before the killing. As to the correctness of this we know nothing.

Still Later—We learn from a gentleman who stayed over night with Jack Springfield, on Wednesday night last that the house in which he, Springfield, is staying was fired into by unknown parties. No one in the house was injured by the firing, the shots taking effect in the walls of the house. At the time the firing took place, the house was being guarded by federal soldiers and it is not known whether the shots were intended for Springfield or the soldiers who were guarding him.

New Prussian Devices.

King William seems to have known what he was talking about when he said that the present war would prove that Germany led the van of modern civilization. Not only are her legions winning victories, with unparalleled celerity, but they achieve new triumphs in arts as well as in arms. The employment of the photograph to get a picture of a band of Lorraine prisoners, so that, if they attempted to escape, they could be identified, is a novelty in war. So, too, is the requirement that each soldier shall carry with him his, fastened to his clothing, a parchment label giving his name, regiment and company, so that his body may be readily identified in case of his death.

We are also told that every German soldier carries with him a small book, containing French conversational phrases with their German equivalents, to enable him to converse with the natives; and that every officer is supplied with a first-rate map of France. Good arrangements have been made, too, for promptly repairing or constructing railways in French territory, while long siege trains are on their way to complete the reduction of Metz, or to be employed at Paris if that city attempts the defense of siege. Forethought of the kind thus indicated is a thousand times more useful than inventions like the mitrailleuse, and it will be a long time before any audience in earning the complete triumph of the German arms.

We have a word for Gov. Holden and Colonel Alexander. Just before the North Carolina election we printed a letter from Judge Logan of Illinois concerning the Ku-Klux-ism in that State. Certain very startling statements were made in it which, but for the respectable signature, would have been universally scouted. Judge Tourgee (pronounced Turgee), who, unpaining that the frauds he had given, in enumerating cases of outrage, had been increased tenfold by the addition of a cipher to each number, ran into nonsense, etc. Now, we printed the letter precisely as Holden in person delivered it to our correspondent, and as the correspondent made stood that Gov. Holden had received it from Senator Abbott, to whom it was addressed. We submit to these gentlemen that the letters have allowed too long a time to elapse without explaining to us how the disgraceful farrago occurred. We should have expected Judge Logan to be as indignant as we were ourselves found ourselves so rudely imposed upon, and to be prompt in exposing the forger who showed their trust (in copying the letter) by putting into Judge Logan's mouth monstrous assertions when he never uttered them. Gov. Holden and Col. who garbled the letter will you save our correspondent?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* says that those who have observed the slight skirmishing on the frontier state that the French soldiers opened the battle of their rifles and shot at the Prussians almost every shot. "If this be the case," he continues, "it is a bad sign for the celebrated Chassepots, which are now nearly five years old, and the French ships of war, whose arrival in the neighborhood had been reported, though no body had yet seen them. After proceeding out to sea until within sight of the Danish Island of Moen, the Grille at length discovered the tall masts of a squadron, consisting of seven ironclad frigates and a couple of small-er vessels, and approached boldly until within three thousand paces. The French then opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at least their ammunition was not wasted in the air. The shells fell short, and then leaped over and then leaped to the front, so that

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

Organization.

Again we urge upon our friends the importance of an early and thorough organization. In a few days the fall campaign will be upon us, and with proper organization we can carry this State against any man the Democracy may put in the field. To do this, though, we must organize and vote our full strength. We may expect money to be used against us, and for corrupt purposes. We rely upon the honest masses who cannot be bribed. They only desire to understand the facts to do their whole duty. The people only wish to read and learn the facts for themselves. Organization will secure a general understanding of the issues and insure success. Then organize at once.

The Canvass.

In a few days the fall canvass will be fairly opened, and all the nominations made by both parties. The Republican Convention is now assembled in Selma, and to-morrow the Democrats will meet in this city. That this will be them, is a mere matter of form, and for the purpose of keeping active the party organization, as they cannot reasonably expect to elect any of the State officers to be chosen this fall. Nevertheless, Republicans should be vigilant. The work of a political party is like the march of an army through an enemy's country. If we leave any weak places exposed, we are sure to be attacked. Our organization should be kept in a high state of discipline. We should all work, not only for victory, but also to make that victory complete and crushing through overwhelming majorities. It is the representation in the next Legislature that the Democrats hope to gain; and right here we caution Republicans to be upon their guard, and to settle down into hard work to prevent their designs. Remember all of these Democrats in the Legislature are to be chosen this coming November. When the nominations are made in the various counties, let the Republicans see to it that their candidates are elected. This is of tremendous importance. It is vitally necessary for the future welfare and good government of Alabama that the next election should be carried by the Republican party; and if it is not so done it will be because of the fatal inactivity of the Republicans who, seeing their plain duty marked out before them, failed to do it.

Wm. H. Smith.

The proceedings of the Republican Convention, which are to be found in another column, announce the nomination, by the State Republican Convention, of Wm. H. Smith, of Randolph, as candidate for Governor. The announcement will be hailed with satisfaction by the majority of voters in the State of Alabama. The Convention did indeed a wise thing in nominating a straightforward, manly course which marked his administration. Fully alive to the interests of the people of the State—ever ready to defend the innocent and punish the guilty—he has made for himself a character unblemished.

We have no doubt that the entire Republican ticket will be elected. Notwithstanding the cry of the Democracy that the Republican party is divided in its ranks—notwithstanding family quarrels and personal prejudices—we predict that the majority rolled up in the coming election will be sufficient to carry out all future opposition. From all parts of the State we receive the most encouraging intelligence. Republicans are rallying around to a sense of their duty. A healthy tone pervades the ranks, and our friends are everywhere animated with zeal and resolution. We intend to show the Democrats that they had just as well preach their editors doctrines to the wind as to attempt to prevent the people from a determination to do their duty by their State and by their fellow-men. We have more than ordinary incentives to a determined struggle. We want to show the people of the United States that Republicanism is no rotten ground. We want to show our appreciation of the splendid results achieved by the National Administration in the reduction of taxes, in the diminution of expenditures, in the honest application of the revenue to the payment of the debt. We thank Congress for enacting a law preventing frauds by which alone the Democrats can wrest the State from us. For by so doing they have placed in the statute books a law that will prove of incalculable good for years to come. If we were to doubt the efficacy of these new safeguards, the apprehension displayed by the Democrats everywhere would reassure us. They have evinced the greatest fear of the action of Congress—of an alarm which is at once a confession of guilt and an expression of fear. We then beg Republican everywhere to resolve to do their best. Let us go forward with a determination to carry the election by a larger majority than ever before known, and by so doing we will be doing our duty as patriots and as men who love the State and her prosperity.

Fears of a Bitter Canvass.

Within a very few days the two political parties will have their respective candidates for State offices regularly in the field. So many it is appreciated that we will have an angry and a bitter canvass. We earnestly hope that such will not be the case. There is no real occasion for it. In our country there always have been, and always will be, rival parties struggling for power. To this no one can reasonably object, for it is a necessary incident to our popular institutions. The source of power is found among the masses of the people, and aspirants for place have an undoubted right to seek favor and advancement at their hands. But contests for political power should be based upon principle and reason, and not upon passion and abuse. The public good can never be promoted through the instrumentality of vituperation. A party that has confidence in the rectitude of its principles will seek to assuage and soften asperities arising from political differences, rather than to aggravate and intensify them.

The issues to be decided at the ensuing election in this State are quite simple. On mere questions of State policy there can be but little if any difference between the two parties. It is true, Democratic papers and speakers have a good deal to say about light taxes and economical expenditures. But all that is quite vague. No party ever has advocated, or ever will advocate, burdensome taxes and public extravagance. Both parties, therefore, will contend for the lightest taxes that are consistent with the absolute necessities of the State government. Any man of ordinary intelligence can easily ascertain, by an examination of our laws, what amount is required. That amount being known, all parties, of course, will concede that it must be raised. On this point, then, there can be no real issue.

The canvass will involve national questions. This cannot be evaded. By the Republican party it is contended that a certain state of things has been established by the events of the last few years, and that that state of things should be unconditionally supported and maintained. What is thus established has been accomplished by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the Federal constitution, and the reconstruction acts of Congress. For the constitutionality of acts, they have completely run their course. They were to operate in a particular way up to the formal restoration to the Union of the States to which they applied. When that restoration was accomplished, then those acts ceased to have any effect at all. Hence, there is nothing connected with the reconstruction acts in reference to which Congress can do any thing. There is nothing to repeal. This is the position of the Republican party.

With the Democratic and Conservative party, however, it is quite different. Among the prominent men of this party that is quite a difference of opinion as to how the XIVth and XVth amendments and the reconstruction acts should be dealt with. By some it is contended that they are totally void; it being contended by them that some of the States that ratified the amendments were coerced into doing so; while the reconstruction acts were unconstitutional. Others do not go quite this far. They are willing to "accept the situation," for the present, at least. But we cannot but think that between advocating that this willingness has been expressed, without being accompanied by qualifications; such as possible modification hereafter when the Democratic party may be installed in power; or by a direction of the Supreme Court, in any point of view, therefore, we cannot find in the programme of the Democratic party any "finality" on the reconstruction question. On the contrary, it looks to continued agitation.

Here, then, is the issue. The Republicans take the ground that, so far as Alabama is concerned, reconstruction is settled. On that platform they go into the canvass, and appeal to the people. For doing this they furnish no pretext for that abuse and bitterness at the hands of their political adversaries which will so often predicted. We plead for moderation. "Let us have peace."

The Campaign.

Again has the time come when the people of Alabama are called upon to choose for themselves rulers—men to enact laws and men to put them in force. Let us calmly consider the importance of the approaching election and govern ourselves accordingly. No one will deny that the interests of the State will be placed in great peril if we allow the Democrats to carry the day. Democratic papers boldly assert. We all know that the great majority of the people are opposed to Democracy, and it can only be by fraud and corruption that the latter party can ever hope to win. We know that when no sparks exists, when a full, vote can be polled and cast, that we have no reason to apprehend defeat. We know that a party in power is always more or less subject to contentions growing out of the management of party matters which sometimes prove a loss of vote. Then the party in power is more susceptible for every failure and every misdoing of any and every official who holds office under the administration. Let the people understand that we have a vigilant adversary, one old in chicanery, one who never ceases to magnify our errors, and we are well for the good we may do. But we thank God that no party was ever able to point in self vindication, to so grand a record as the Republican party can refer to in the present. In power or out, no member of that party will ever blush to say that he was a member of a party that overthrew slavery, conquered a war that threatened the dissolution of the government, and enacted the XIVth amendment. The party has no record of treachery for the people to weep over; no servility to despots or aristocrats to atone for; no record to cause liberty or the rights of humanity to blot it record.

It is the boast of the Democratic party that when once in power they will undo all that we have done—to degrade the black men of their right to the elective franchise; to annul all the good laws enacted by a Congress in which the Republican party has a majority. Who would wish to see a portion of our citizens, guilty of no crime, disfranchised after they have been enfranchised? Do we not know that the attempt would bring on bloodshed and fight again the fires of civil discord? The success of the Democratic party at this juncture would produce just this effect. Its leaders are insane enough to insist on relodging to their former condition the black voter. If they attempt such a thing, we tell them that it will be unsettling the whole foundation of our national peace. We are not talking for buncombe, or sensation, but we feel that we are fully warranted in the assertion that the success of the Democratic party at this juncture would be the signal for the renewal of the bloody scenes of the past. Let us, then, be up and doing. Let us show the Democracy that we intend to hold the reins of the government for the next century. Let us in the coming November roll up a majority that will astonish the heart of every Republican in the Union. Let us look at our responsibilities and meet them bravely. Our enemy is confident and boastful, but we have a good cause and have only to stand firmly on the ground which our principles furnish to defeat the onslaught our enemies now threaten us with.

Profit by Experience.

The great concern of the Democrat at the present time is not so much what are to be the principles for which they are to contend as for those they are to oppose. Hence their sachems are watching the speeches and utterances of the leading minds in the Republican party, in order to ascertain as early as possible what they have to fight against. The entire Democracy of the country is absolutely depending upon the Republicans to give them their cue, and shape their platform in the next campaign. Some of these gentry are terrified lest the lights of the poor laboring men are to be looked after, and the evils of dram-drinking corrected. Either of these issues would be fatal to the fondest hopes the Democracy, for by oppressing the poor and encouraging them in wasting what little they earn for rum, they keep them in ignorance and retain them as followers. There is nothing, in short, which so completely terrifies the great army of do-nothings, commonly known as conservatives, like any hint of reform, or an attempt to interfere in their plans to maintain an oligarchy. Hence, when they turn their attention to the consideration of the possible policy of the Republicans in the future their fears at once suggest a disturbance of their fat old bones, and cry out in advance that the terrible Radicals are about to put them down.

If our conservative friends, those who hold up their hands in horror at the doings of ultra-Democrats and radical Republicans, were wise enough to profit by experience, they would turn their attention to the study of enlightened statesmanship, and try to invent a policy for the future that of the Republicans. The people will not exchange men of ideas for those who have none, nor pre fer a party merely because it denounces the principles of its opponents, without offering anything, either better or worse, as a substitute. Pendleton's ill fated, untimely and crude notions of forcing bond holders to receive pay for their bonds overboard, and issue an unlimited amount of the latter, was not deemed respectable by the Northwestern wing of the party, and poor Seymour was sacrificed. This was the first attempt made by a Democrat to put forth an affirmative policy on the reconstruction of Texas, and from the signal defeat that followed, we are not hopeful of not seeing another such. So we shall expect the Conservatives to pursue their negative policy, and trust entirely to their power as an opposition for future victories. Hence, it is that we deem it of vital importance to know what the Republicans intend to do, so that the Conservatives may learn to report at once their progress.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, moved that the committee be required to report at 12 M.; which was carried.

The Convention took a recess until 12 M.

At the appointed time the Convention reassembled. It was moved and carried that all persons not delegates be requested to retire to the galleries.

Mr. Cadle, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report, which seated the Elliott delegation from Mobile, and the Hunter delegation from Lowndes, followed by a minority report, signed by four members of the committee, protesting against this action.

On motion of Judge Morse the reports were received and the committee discharged.

Mr. Keffer moved that the minority report which seated the delegation from Mobile, represented by Cols. Wickersham and Harrington, be adopted, and that the delegation be accordingly seated, allowed fifteen minutes to present their claims to the Convention; which was carried.

Cols. Turner and Wickersham then addressed the Convention in support of their respective delegations.

The previous question was called, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pennington, Judge Luther B. Smith, of Choctaw, was unanimously elected permanent President of the Convention.

Judge Smith addressed the Convention in a brief but eloquent manner, thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, and advising harmony of action.

On motion of Mr. Keffer, Geo. F. Marvelow of Dallas, and Jacob Black of Barbour, were unanimously chosen permanent secretaries of the Convention.

Mr. Marlowe declined, and Mr. Phillip Joseph of Mobile, was unanimously elected.

Mr. Keffer moved the appointment of two sergeants-at-arms, which was carried.

Mr. Brandon, of Montgomery, moved the appointment of a committee of seven on resolutions.

Mr. Farden moved an amendment, to have the committee consist of thirteen.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion adopted.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, placed in nomination the name of William H. Smith for Governor of Alabama.

Mr. Keffer arose and said that he had been a bitter opponent to the nomination of Gov. Smith, but he deemed it the duty of every Republican to consult the wishes of the people, and he would therefore, most cheerfully second that nomination.

Judge Morse arose and in a very elegant speech withdrew from the contest, and advised the nomination of Governor Smith.

On motion the nomination of Governor Smith was made by acclamation, amid the wildest rejoicings.

The Convention then adjourned until 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Davis, of Madison, moved to proceed with the nomination of State officers by ballot.

Mr. Farden moved to amend by allowing the chairman of each delegation to cast the vote of his delegation. The amendment was lost and the original motion adopted.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the counties, and the Chairman of the various delegations presented their credentials.

Mr. Pennington, of Lee, moved to appoint one from each Congressional district and one from the State at large, as a committee on permanent organization; which was lost.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, moved to adjourn until 5 p. m.; which was lost.

Judge Morse renewed his motion to appoint two from each Congressional district on permanent organization.

Considerable debating ensued, pending the which the Convention adjourned until 5½ p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The credentials of the delegation from Jefferson county were received and sent to the Committee.

Hons. Geo. E. Spencer, Willard Warner, C. W. Buckley, A. R. Buck, Charles Hays, R. B. Hudin, B. W. Norris and Rev. s Joshua Davis and —— Wilson, were invited to seats on the platform.

Mr. Keffer, from the committee appointed on resolutions, but at the suggestion of Mr. Pennington, withdrew it.

A communication was received from the Committee on Credentials asking further time to report, which was granted; and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

SELMA, Aug. 31, 1870.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Luther R. Smith in the chair.

Mr. Ragland arose to inquire if the Committee on Credentials were ready to report. The President informed him that they were not, whereupon he moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the committee was appointed.

Judge Rice moved to postpone the motion until 11½ A. M., which was carried.

Mr. Morgan, of Wilcox, moved to adjourn until 12 M.

At this point a communication was received from the Committee on Credentials, which was made notious of forcing bond holders to receive pay for their bonds in greenbacks, and issue an unlimited amount of the latter, was not deemed respectable by the Northwestern wing of the party, and poor Seymour was sacrificed. This was the first attempt made by a Democrat to put forth an affirmative policy on the reconstruction of Texas, and from the signal defeat that followed, we are not hopeful of not seeing another such. So we shall expect the Conservatives to pursue their negative policy, and trust entirely to their power as an opposition for future victories. Hence, it is that we deem it of vital importance to know what the Republicans intend to do, so that the Conservatives may learn to report at once their progress.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, moved that the committee be required to report at 12 M.; which was carried.

The Convention took a recess until 12 M.

At the appointed time the Convention reassembled. It was moved and carried that all persons not delegates be requested to retire to the galleries.

Mr. Cadle, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report, which seated the Elliott delegation from Mobile, represented by Cols. Wickersham and Harrington, be adopted, and that the delegation be accordingly seated, allowed fifteen minutes to present their claims to the Convention; which was carried.

The following gentlemen were placed in nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction: N. B. Cloud of Montgomery, M. D. Wickersham of Mobile, A. S. Lakin of Madison, T. C. Stevens of Lowndes, Thos. Lambert, J. Coosa; W. B. Jones, of Marengo; J. A. Hart, of Butler; H. C. Sanford, of Cherokee; J. A. Farden, of Autauga; R. B. Barr, of Monroe.

Messrs. Farden and Chisholm withdrew.

On motion, the chairman of delegations were allowed to cast the votes of absent delegates.

The roll of delegates was then called, and it was found that Mr. Burton had a majority of the votes cast. On motion, he was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cadle, of Dallas, read the following letter from Major Chas. A. Miller, of Montgomery:

SELMA, Aug. 31, 1870.

Hon. L. R. Smith, President, &c.:

My name has been mentioned in connection with the office of Secretary of State, which position I have held for the last two years. Having observed sometimes attentively the management of the delegates to the Convention now in session, I am sure that the very general opinion exists that the colored element of the Republican party, whose influence and power is so extensive, should find a representative upon the State ticket.

I therefore withdraw my name as a candidate for Secretary of State. I do this from honest and unity of purpose, my, so far as I am concerned, perpetuate the councils and deliberations of the Republican party. And hearty do I thank my friends from all parts of the State for the kind expressions of their regard by each other during the stormy days of party strife; what they are expected to oppose. To those who are thus anxiously looking around, we say, if you really desire the prosperity and good of the country, vote for the nominees of the Selma convention, work for them, talk for them, do all you can for them, and let the ultra men of both parties tremble. Rap in silence—unattended—nearest for.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

FIRST DAY.

SELMA, Aug. 30, 1870.

The Republican State Convention met at 12 M. yesterday. Nearly every county in the State was represented by full delegations, and the Opera House was comfortably filled. Only those who were active as to procure tickets were admitted.

The Convention was called to order by Dr. Barr of Monroe, acting chairman of the State Executive committee, who after reading Judge Luther B. Smith of Choctaw, as temporary chairman.

Mr. Brandon, of Mobile, moved to lay the nomination of Judge Smith on the table.

Considerable confusion was created, and several other nominations were made. Judge Smith was finally elected, and addressed the Convention briefly, returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and advising harmony.

Messrs. W. B. Cloud of Montgomery; Allen Alexander of Mobile, and C. Adder, J., of Selma, were elected temporary secretaries.

Mr. Keffer, of Montgomery, moved that the delegates from each Congressional District, whose seats are not contested, elect two members to serve on the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Farden, of Autauga, offered as an amendment that the Chairman appoint a committee of seven.

The amendment was voted by Mr. Keffer's motion on the table; which was lost.

Mr. Farden moved that a committee of nine be appointed on credentials; which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Jones, of Marengo, withdrew as chairman of the contesting delegation from his county.

Judge Morse moved the appointment of two from each Congressional District as a Committee on Permanent Organization. This motion was resisted on the ground that no permanent organization could be effected until the Committee on Credentials had reported.

The Chairman asked for time to appoint the Committee on Credentials, and the Convention took a recess for thirty minutes.

At the expiration of this time the Convention reassembled, and the Chairman announced the following gentlemen as the Committee on Credentials: Messrs. Cadle, of Dallas, Colton, of Wilcox, Peake, of Bullock, Chandron, of Talladega, Wyman, of Perry, Gilmore, of Choctaw, Sibley, of Madison, Spencer, of Morgan, and Chisholm, of Lauderdale.

A motion to adjourn until 4 P. M. was lost.

Mr. Pennington, of Lee, moved that the Chairman of each delegation come forward and deliver their credentials to the Secretary.

Judge Blackford, of Hale, moved to amend by excluding contested delegations. The amendment was lost and the original motion adopted.]

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of the counties, and the Chairman of the various delegations presented their credentials.

Mr. Pennington, of Lee, moved to appoint one from each Congressional district and one from the State at large, as a committee on permanent organization; which was lost.

Mr. Harrington, of Mobile, moved to adjourn until 5 p. m.; which was lost.

Judge Morse renewed his motion to appoint two from each Congressional district on permanent organization.

Considerable debating ensued, pending the which the Convention adjourned until 5½ p. m.

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The credentials of the delegation from Jefferson county were received and sent to the Committee.

Hons. Geo. E. Spencer, Willard Warner, C. W. Buckley, A. R. Buck, Charles Hays, R. B. Hudin, B. W. Norris and Rev. s Joshua Davis and —— Wilson, were invited to seats on the platform.

Mr. Keffer, from the committee appointed on resolutions, but at the suggestion of Mr. Pennington, withdrew it.

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Judge Rice moved to postpone the motion until 11½ A. M., which was carried.

Mr. Morgan, of Wilcox, moved to adjourn until 12 M.

At this point a communication was received from the Committee on Credentials, which was made notious of forcing bond holders to receive pay for their bonds in greenbacks, and issue an unlimited amount of the latter, was not deemed respectable by the Northwestern wing of the party, and poor Seymour was sacrificed. This was the first attempt made by a Democrat to put forth an affirmative policy on the reconstruction of Texas, and from the signal defeat that followed, we are not hopeful of not seeing another such. So we shall expect the Conservatives to pursue their negative policy, and trust entirely to their power as an opposition for future victories. Hence, it is that we deem it of vital importance to know what the Republicans intend to do, so that the Conservatives may learn to report at once their progress.

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I therefore withdraw my name as a candidate for Secretary of State. I do this from honest and unity of purpose, my, so far as I am concerned, perpetuate the councils and deliberations of the Republican party. And hearty do I thank my friends from all parts of the State for the kind expressions of their regard by each other during the stormy days of party strife; what they are expected to oppose. To those who are thus anxiously looking around, we say, if you really desire the prosperity and good of the country, vote for the nominees of the Selma convention, work for them, talk for them, do all you can for them, and let the ultra men of both parties tremble. Rap in silence—unattended—nearest for.

Your obd't serv't,

CHAS. A. MILLER.

On motion, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Maj. Miller, for the faithful discharge of his duties as Secretary of State, and for his patriotism in withdrawing from the contest.

Mr. Davis of Madison, placed in nomination the name of Hon. Wager Swayne for Secretary of State, and advocated his nomination in a strong and forcible speech. On motion, he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Bapier being loudly called for, came forward and briefly thanked the Convention for the honor it had conferred upon him, and assured them that he would carry the standard of the party into every county in the State.

Mr. Cadle of Dallas, placed in nomination the name of Arthur Bingham of Talladega, for State Treasurer. On motion he was nominated by acclamation

Weekly State Journal.

Convention of the 24 District.

The convention of this district met in the hall of the House on Saturday last. Every county, except Crenshaw, was represented by duly accredited delegates. The proceedings were quiet and harmonious, and notwithstanding the convention had to deal with a delicate question of contested delegation, nothing occurred to mar good feeling and harmony. Mr. Buckley was renominated without opposition, a fit tribute to the manliness with which he has ever contended in Congress for the loyal and catholic Republicanism. Despite the machinations of Democrats and the efforts of a very few disorganizers in the Republican ranks, faithful service in behalf of principle and perfect integrity will mail old impediments to corruption, and meet reward. Charles W. Buckley is again the standard bearer of Republican clemency and generosity, against Democratic proscription and malignity, and again will he be elected by the voluntary suffrage of freemen who desire the peace and prosperity of their Southern land.

The Movements in Southern Politics.

Now that the prospects for abundance are so benignantly upon the Southern plantations, and the assurance that no drought or other blasting influence can be expected so as to interfere with the harvest, which will produce the most stupendous crop ever known in the history of the country, it is time to look into and there that we find in the collated, the facts, gross and petty, and the calculations that the lessons of the war have been without influence upon the mind that the bitterness of the fire-eating period is still entertained. On the contrary, as happens to be the case in the congressional race in the Frankfort district, and, indeed, in many prominent parts to the democratic nomination are with-drawings from the field in order that no impediment may be thrown in the way of the success of the canvass. In other parts of the South the campaign, although conducted with a reasonable degree of energy, is conducted in a temperate way and the horrible personal recentures which used to predominate so frequently characterized political movements in the Southern country. It is true there was no little "enthusiasm" in the late campaign in North Carolina; but the very violence of the excitement there displayed served to rally the respectable classes, and the would-be disorganizers were defeated by an ignominious defeat at the polls. Briefly, everything bespeaks a season of unsurpassed prosperity in the South, and all that remains is for the rainbow of peace and contentment to span the political horizon to insure a glorious and happy future for the whole Southern people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Prussian Government.

The form of government of Prussia proper is that of a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern, whose succession, founded in 1848, vests the executive and part of the legislative authority in the King. In the executive branch he is assisted by a council of ministers appointed by himself. The legislative branch consists of the "Herrenhaus," which is the Upper Chamber, and the House of the princes of the royal family, the hereditary nobility, the heads of the territorial nobility, eight life peers, eight titled noblemen elected by the resident and owners of land in the provinces, representatives of the university cities, the mayors of Cologne, Berlin, etc., of towns having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and persons appointed by the pleasure of the King. The second Chamber is composed of 352 members, elected by the people, and sits for three years. Every subject, without distinction of religion, school teachers, Stuart Young Men and Ladies, is entitled to vote. The Chamber has the

New Advertisements.

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, &c., speedily cured by HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Prepared only by HOSTETTER, SMITH & McCARTY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists generally. Prepared only by HOSTETTER & CO., N. Y.

INVENTORS Address EDSON BROS., Patent Agents, 626 Ninth Street, Washington, D. C., for advice, terms and references.

PATENTS.

Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to consult with MUNN & CO., editors of the Scientific American. Their extensive practice before the Patent Office for over twenty years. Their charges are moderate. Hundreds of inventions have been patented through their agency. Every Saturday, 52 every person who contemplates making a patent should have a copy of Scientific American, containing 52 numbers for a year. Terms of subscription, $3.20 a year. Single copies, ten cents. Geo. F. Rowell & Co., Publishers, 41 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 30, 1870, says: "Among the many fine ads. in the Leader this morning, we noticed that of Rowell's Advertising Agency in the United States and Europe. It is perfectly reasonable that the attention of those who desire to advertise their business should be directed to the most responsible, and in such a way, that we do not hesitate to say that the Leader has no objection to the expenditure of money."

AVOID QUACKS—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau st., New York.

MOUSTACHES forced to grow in six weeks by a smooth, harmless, 25-cent remedy. Address R. RICHARDS, Box 2,968, New York City. No shame.

University of Nashville.

E. KIRBY SMITH, Chancellor.
BUSHROD R. JOHNSON, President.

THE next session of the Collegiate Department, in all of its classes, and the Medical Department, opens September 12, 1870. Course, Classical and Scientific. Discipline Military. For Circulars, address, R. KIRBY SMITH, Chancellor, or BUSHROD R. JOHNSON, Pres.

WANTED—LIVE WORKING AGENTS, $100 to $150 per month, male and female, to introduce the Genuine Improved Lightrunning Family Sewing Machine, universally acknowledged the best and cheapest in the world. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. It will be sold at a price less than one-half the price charged for other machines of any other make. It is capable of making 2,500 stitches per minute. We will pay above salary or a commission from which sums the Agents can make from $75 to $200 per month. Address, for particulars, GLOBE SEWING MACHINE CO., Nashville, Tenn.

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the City Court of Montgomery, in favor of Thomas Bibb, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in September, 1870, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot on the corner of Monroe and Decatur streets, 50x100.

Levied on as the property of Thomas Bibb, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Sheriff.
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

aug18-d4w

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the County Court of Montgomery county, in favor of Thomas D. Tabor, I will proceed to sell on

On the 1st Monday in September, 1870,

at the Court House door, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One lot on the corner of Monroe and Decatur streets, 50x100.

Levied on as the property of Thomas D. Tabor, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Sheriff.
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

aug18-d4w

Sheriff's Sale.

To satisfy fi. fa. in my hands from the County Court of Montgomery county, in favor of Wm. Lee, I will proceed to sell on

On the 3d Monday in September, 1870,

during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House door, in the city of Montgomery, the following described property, to-wit:

That part of the Court House known as the Dexter interest of Mrs. Elizabeth Green.

Levied on as the property of WILLIAM DARBY, and will be sold to satisfy said execution.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Sheriff.
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

aug18-wds

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, I will sell at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, on

On Monday, 12th day of Sept., 1870,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Farming Implements, &c.

Terms of sale cash.

SARAH E. HARTSFIELD,
Administratrix of Mrs. E. Owens, deceased.

aug18-td

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of William W. McCoy, executor, &c., against George Scott et al., I will proceed to sell at public outcry at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday the 3d day of October, 1870,

during the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, situated in the county and city of Montgomery, to-wit:

That portion of lots numbered five and six on the plan of the city of Montgomery, as laid off by the late Hugh McVay, bounded on the north by Commerce street, on the east by Market street, fronting fifty feet on Market street, and extending back one hundred feet to an alley, together with the tenements, hereditaments and thirty-seven and one-half shares of the capital stock of the Montgomery Gas Light Company.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from date, and a lien retained on the property to secure the purchase money.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

aug18-td $10

Chancery Sale in Butler County.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Thomas Bibb against Hannah Gwin, I will proceed to sell before the Courthouse, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in September, 1870,

On the 1st Monday in September, 1870,

during the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Butler, to-wit: Lot No. 1, in block No. 1, in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section three, containing forty acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by the lands of one section; on the east by the lands of Mrs. Gwin; on the south by the lands of Mrs. Gwin, and on the west by the lands known as the lands of Mrs. Gwin, containing forty acres, more or less.

Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in two and two years from the first day of October next, with interest from date, and a lien retained on the property to secure the purchase money.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

aug18-td $10

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, I will sell at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Owens, on

On Monday, 12th day of Sept., 1870,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., all the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Farming Implements, &c.

Terms of sale cash.

SARAH E. HARTSFIELD,
Administratrix of Mrs. E. Owens, deceased.

aug18-td

Executrix's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Ann Eliza Robinson, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, on the 16th day of Aug., 1870, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Ann Eliza Robinson, deceased, &c.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

ABNER GRIFFITH,
Administrator of Mrs. Ann Eliza Robinson, deceased.
John S. Allenbrod, Counsel.

aug18-td

Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Ann Eliza Robinson, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, on the 16th day of Aug., 1870, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mrs. Ann Eliza Robinson, deceased, &c.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

ABNER GRIFFITH,
Administrator of Mrs. Ann Eliza Robinson, deceased.
John S. Allenbrod, Counsel.

aug18-td

Executrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah F. Hastings, late the city of Montgomery, deceased, were granted to me by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, on the 16th day of Aug., 1870, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Sarah F. Hastings, deceased, &c.

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. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment to me.

SARAH E. HARTSFIELD,
Executrix of Sarah F. Hastings, deceased

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Elmore Counties.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor

WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor

PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

For SECRETARY OF STATE:

JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

For STATE TREASURER:

ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

For SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:

N. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

For ATTORNEY GENERAL:

JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress

1st District—Chas. W. BUCKLEY, of Montgomery.
2d " —B. W. NORRIS, of Elmore.

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—FIRST DISTRICT.

JOHN R. ANDY, of Dale.
PRYOR FINLEY, of Montgomery.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.

CHARLES A. HARALSON, Pres. Stockade.
J. J. WILLIAMS, " MONTAGUE THOMASSON.
H. H. CHADO.

State Executive Committee.

R. W. HEALY, of Montgomery, Chairman.
FIRST DISTRICT—JAMES BRADO, of Mobile.
SECOND " —CHARLIE, P., of Dallas.
THIRD " —O. SUTTER, of Montgomery.
FOURTH " —J. S. SNEED, of Bullock.
FIFTH " —ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.
SIXTH " —ISAIO BUYMAN, of Chambers.
FOURTH DISTRICT—R. B. WILLIAMS, of Perry.
" —MONT. BIRD, of Hooper.
FIFTH DISTRICT—W. B. FORBES, of Madison.
" —F. J. SMITH, of Benton.
SIXTH DISTRICT—N. H. MUNT, of Lauderdale.
" —E. P. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

The Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself a pure patriot and a wise statesman; and that we pledge to his administration our hearty support, recognizing in its stability, honesty, economy and liberality the assurance of national peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the reduction of the national debt by an honest collection of the revenue, and by large reductions in the expenditures of the government, thereby relieving the people of the burden of taxation to a large extent without impairing the national faith or honor.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of Gov. William H. Smith, whose conduct of State affairs has inspired the confidence of the people, includes arising from the new condition of freedom and from reconstruction, plainly illustrate the benign effects of a just application of Republican principles.

Resolved, That we point with pride to our record in relation to immigration, recently established in Alabama by Republican legislation, by which a liberal policy in granting aid will afford the amplest means of development to all sections of the State of Alabama, inquiring her credit.

Resolved, That a tardy of revenue is inexpensible and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interest of any class or section of the country, while securing to our own home producers and laborers fair competition with the cheap labor of Europe.

Resolved, That, as the party of peace and of equal rights for all men, we favor universal amnesty and the removal of all political disabilities, and while yielding obedience to law and order ourselves, we demand from our opponents submission to law and the results of all intolerance, violence and outrage.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal and efficient system of public schools, extending to all opportunity for education to the whole people.

Resolved, That we favor the elevation of the industrial interests of the State, the obliteration of past strife, the union of all in the present and good work of repairing, rebuilding and rehabilitating our State in her new condition, and pressing Alabama onward and upward to the exalted condition of wealth and power for which God and nature designed her.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

MR. STANTON employed for his road and sent up on Tuesday, one hundred and sixty-one Chinese, the last batch brought by Kemp-muscle to Selma.

THE *Mail* says Arthur Bingham was an excellent coffin maker before the war and is "convenient upon the ticket, because of the jolly serenity with which he can look corpse upon his hat and drive the Radical party to burial in November." The *Mail* is right, except in the name of the party going to be buried.

HON. LUTHER R. SMITH, who was chairman of the Radical Convention, has built a reputation as a presiding officer which may prove embarrassing to him. Every body who has met him at last meetings. He is good to look at. Dignity and grace, fairness, firmness and talent for control never had higher exemplification. The Convention and the Republican party owe him thanks.

THE question is not what a man was or did politically in the past. The people want to know what he is now, and what he proposes to do—with any power entrusted in his hands. Those who have forgotten Appomattox, and did but little to prevent it, but now talk of the Lost Cause in general, are not to be trusted with Alabama's government in this crisis, when war and confusion are things least needed or desired.

THE *Mail* objects to Rapier on the ground that he wouldn't be on *fair* at public receptions and State dinners. How are you, economy? The aristocratic proclivities of the *Mail's* crowd will crop out. They think government is established and run to pay the expenses and gratify the vanities of the "codfish." State dinners, forsooth. We don't propose to let the people's money squandered to furnish free blow-outs, dinings and drunks for Governors or any other officers. Republicans believe in paying for their own entertainments, and inviting whom they please. How many State dinners does the world be Superintendent proposes to give, at the expense of the school fund, if he should happen to be elect-ed?

THE *Mail* calls Republicanism the "party of ignorance and corruption." There's richness for you, from the rapresentative of a gang that utterly failed in three years trial to pacify and put in order a society with which they were well acquainted, and with the fact staring him in the face that Republicans, "ignorant and corrupt," in two years not only corrected the evils and errors of the malcontents, but have given Alabama a government more just than she ever had before, and a prosperity individually more universal than was previously dreamed of. Wind won't do for facts. *Mail*.

The *Mail* has a dissertation on the meaning of the word "scoundrel," as applied by Gen. Chamberlain to Parsons, White & Co." He tells what it means in Latin and Italian, but seems to forget that neither the gentleman who used the word, nor the audience who heard it used, was Latin or Italian. Both were English. The sapirant for the official post of "Superintendent of Public Instruction," ("it is material that no mistake be made as to the name,") would do much better to demonstrate his ability to understand the language of his people and less vainly air his classicism. There are thirty thousand white voters in the State who can't read a newspaper, and nearly neglected to teach how to read, while it took good care to squander for the benefit of its favorites the splendid gift of the national government to aid in the education of the poor.

HON. LUTHER R. SMITH, who was chairman of the late Radical Convention, has built a reputation as a presiding officer which may prove embarrassing to him. Every body who has met him at last meetings. He is good to look at. Dignity and grace, fairness, firmness and talent for control never had higher exemplification. The Convention and the Republican party owe him thanks.

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THE *Mail* objects to Rapier on the ground that he wouldn't be on *fair* at public receptions and State dinners. How are you, economy? The aristocratic proclivities of the *Mail's* crowd will crop out. They think government is established and run to pay the expenses and gratify the vanities of the "codfish." State dinners, forsooth. We don't propose to let the people's money squandered to furnish free blow-outs, dinings and drunks for Governors or any other officers. Republicans believe in paying for their own entertainments, and inviting whom they please. How many State

Who is Right!

The *Mail* says Lindsay is conservative. Maybe he was when he begged office from the Republican party, but cannot be now, while saying in Mobile that no negro should be "cast-down" and encouraged to the "Lost Cause" and canvas "The White Man's Banner." The Mobile *Tribune* says Forsyth & Co. were interested in the Confederacy, and that Democracy was wiped out. It calls the Bourbon nominations the "People's Ticket." On the contrary, the *Mobile Journal* advertiser avers that extremists didn't even let a conservative express his views. The horseholders were kicked out side and the "machine" boys, with 3000 daily, carried the day. We would like to know what, if anything, Democracy so-called means, except spoils-grabbing, as for Unites or Dunnam? Justice or oppression? Equal rights or class government? Or is it only, as we think, beat on plausible pretext of fraud, oppression and anti-Americanism?

Mobile Lindsay versus Mail Lindsay.

Mr. Lindsay said in his Mobile speech:

> The State constitution was intended as a symbol of our degradation, as an emblem of our slavery, and under the guise as was made in its adoption to fasten oppression upon the people more firmly than known. He is here to-night not as the representative of a party, but of a people most determined to be free, and he wanted the people of Mobile to say they were with him, and rallying around the declare they will be free.
>
> He stated in effect above have to take an oath to support that constitution, or forcibly seize the gubernatorial office or a revolutionist. If he takes the oath, believing what he says, he will swear to degrade and enslave Alabama's people. Bad for Alabama either way. On the contrary, Republicans do not intend the present or any other constitution to enslave or degrade anybody. They want the constitution and the laws shaped to and administered to make all free and to elevate all. The people of Mobile would better not "rally" around Lindsay. How about his conversation, *Mail*?

All Alike.

The *Mail* turned up its aristocratic nose at Mr. Bingham. Now comes the right bower, the Mobile *Register*, with a fling at another class of poor men. It says:

> Some of the one-suspendered, copperas-breeched village oracles, are a good deal wiser, up in their minds about the nomination of Hon. R. B. Lindsay for Governor, and have actually begun to shake their heads like a lot of inebriated owls, and between drinks and whiskey cobbler, are some of the gravest looks in front of the cross road groceries, to "fix" Lindsay, but their influence and day is gone. This is a live age, and wants, and will have, live men.
>
> You one-suspendered, copperas breeched men fought the battles of the South, while this Democratic editor sat quietly and safely in the home your slaves protected. You were good enough to be killed, good enough to leave widows and orphans, but you are not now thought good enough by those who dragged you into war, to have a freeman's right to express a freeman's opinion. Mr. B. Burns don't get your vote, and you Lindsay. Tell from the way his sympathies taunt you, they don't want your support. Republicans do, and good honest party that offers you "live men for a live age."

Wriggle.

The *Mail* sneered at Mr. Bingham because he had been a mechanic. It tries to smash away this sneer, but succeeds miserably. It certainly did not allude to Mr. Bingham's having been a cabinet maker in a complimentary way, or to applaud the manly struggles by which he had raised himself to one of the most honorable and responsible offices in the State. There was no such intention at all. To the exactly what its words implied—to resent the idea that any mechanic could possibly be admitted to hold office. A man might be a first rate "coffin maker," but this very fact, the only fact mentioned by the *Mail* in examining Mr. Bingham's fitness for the office he has so ably filled, utterly precluded the supposition that he would properly handle the funds of the State. Here is the language:

> 4th. Because Arthur Bingham is nominated for Treasurer—a man who was an excellent maker of bureaus and coffins before the war, but who is utterly at sea in the financial breeze.

Be it remembered that the language is used in reply to the question why voters should oppose the Republican ticket. It is one of the *Mail's* reasons for not voting that ticket. This reason was the only one given opposi Mr. Bingham. Now, Mr. B. is not a mechanic either did or did not affect his qualifications for office. If it did not, the *Mail* had no business to refer to it at all, and there was no sense in referring to it at all. If the circumstance did affect his qualifications for office, and affect them favorably, then our "sensible or honest working man" suppose the *Mail* would have made it the single specification against Mr. Bingham, in an article designed to prevent votes being cast for him and other Republicans.

That paper answers itself. It had been informed that "working men" were moved by its pitiful sneer, and been brought to reflect that "working men" were no longer in the South at the mercy of a few dictatorial slave-masters, who regarded all labor servile and dishonorable. In trying to remedy the blunder it had made it succeeds only in proving beyond doubt that the animus of its first sneer was a sovereign contempt for labor and laboring men. It says in its effort at explanation:

> "We have more respect for Mr. Bingham than any other man on the Radical ticket, and the difficulty of finding any thing to say of him, either in his private life or official conduct, is admitted. Bingham is the only respectable white man on the Radical ticket."

This Democracy claim that they are willing to accept a non-political fight against "fools and thieves" in power, and that their sole purpose is to secure honest administration. If, then, Mr. Bingham is "*respectable*," and there is nothing "against him, either in his *private life or official conduct*," the "non-respectable" record the *Mail* ought to be satisfied with him. The *Mail* says he is eminently respectable, privately honorable and officially successful. It certainly knew that as well on the 7th as on the 8th of September, yet on the former date it suppressed this favorable testimony, and on the latter date it deliberately charges that a man "against whom official character" nothing is to be found . . . has been nominated in the office of Treasurer, because, and only because, "*he was an excellent maker of bureaus and coffins before the war.*" Working men of Alabama, you are not the fools this editor thinks you. These are his own words. Consider them, and say when whether you will support for high trusts a silk stocking clique, whose delicate sensibilities are harrowed at the sight of a "working man" holding office in a country which would be a desert without your stalwart limbs and clear intelligence, and would become a lazar house if solely dependent upon those who so lordly contemn you. When they tell you that direct insult to a mechanic is only a "joke," answer them that such "jokes" are not fanny enough to catch "working men's" votes.

Haters of the People.

The charge has more than once been made, and is well founded, that a majority of Alabama is a party of class prejudices. It believes that the "upper class," (it defining the term to suit itself,) comprises all who have government ought to be made, and all by whom government ought to be opposed to conduct. These exclusive Democrats do not believe in the capacity of men to progress, and are consequently opposed to providing any means or permitting any liberty which would develop and encourage it. Ignorance and poverty are regarded by them as ordinations of God, and they *staunchly, honestly* feel that it is their bounden christain duty to exert the power of government to perpetuate the accidents and misfortunes of nature. They look upon all attempts or successes of men to rise in poverty and humility, to attain wealth and position, as profane violations of the Divine decree, deserving all such attempts and frowning upon all such successes.

The *leaders* of this bogus, undemocratic Democracy cannot divest themselves of the feudal idea that they are born institutional, of mastership. They are utterly unable to conceive the genuinely democratic idea that in the soil of Republicanism—which is indeed the soil of free government—that each citizen may be safely left unrestrained, to be all and do all that his property-training and desires individual powers can accomplish. They are perhaps willing that the people should be well governed, but they are wholly unwilling to let the people prescribe the mode. They are possibly disposed to see the people happy, but they will uniformly insist that they, and not the people, know what will make them happy. Some of them go so far as to encourage the cessation of giving all citizens the ballot, but they vigorously enforce the condition that the ballot must be voted at their dictation. They would probably consent to let common folks live, after a fashion, but the fashion must not be at all ambitious. They deny the manhood of mind. "They deify the fortunate accidents.

Facts prove all this. The leaders of the so called Democracy to-day, were Members of different political organizations in the past. Yet they forget the party antecedents of old in passionate devotion to the present conglomeration. The Whig who held that the late contest was a "rich man's war, but a poor man's fight," unites now with the Democrat who believed the same thing. The Union man who was a Union man to save slavery joins the secessionist who devoted the exemption from military service of all fortunate slaveholders who owned "fifteen negroes." He who bought the blood of a "substitute," who had perhaps only his blood to sell to support a family, is forced side by side in this new association with the man who were willing to have "substitutes," "gorillas," "splay feet" "niggers" reserve the forlorn hope of Southern independence. There were no exemptions for poor men. For them there was only hard sack, wounds, and death. So to-day their cry is—office and power for the rich; taxes and practical disfranchisement for the laboring poor.

These enemies of Republicanism are its enemies because it deals with the essentials of character and manhood instead of its accidents. It believes that every man has a right to be heard in free government as have the rich, and a great deal more necessity, because he has not the voice of a class. It says right—the right of no class, but that eligibility to official trust and responsibility is every man's right and privilege, and to be used for the good of all citizens. It does not ask of candidates, "Are you rich? Were you sheep-skinned at Princeton?" but, "Are you intelligent, competent, honest and a patriot. Hence it is that many a poor man holds office to-day in Alabama. Many humble men have the opportunity to make legislatively known the necessities and desires of their humble fellows, and to demand the attention of government to them.

Republican Address.

To the People of Alabama:

The appeal of the Republican party of Alabama is to the reason, judgment and patriotism of the people of the State.

Under its present State government we established by Republicans. It is "a government of the people, by the people, for the people." Its aim and object is the equality of all citizens, in civil and political rights and privileges, without regard to race, color or previous condition. Its great mission is to introduce and to keep in every household, however humble, contentment, joy, enlightenment, and prosperity, and to exhibit before the nations of earth the glad-some spectacle of a State government whose animating spirit is, "Peace on earth, and good will to men."

The obstructions and obstacles to the accomplishment of this great mission, were numerous at the outset. They consisted of two distinct classes: 1st, the difficulties which disappointed and enraged enemies could lay in its way; 2d, the burdens resulting from the war and the real friends of the mission of Republicanism, who formed their judgment and action their own before considering the purposes which the rebellion and war had raised to them.

The obstructions embraced in the second class were very similar to those which caused disaster to Republican candidates in North Carolina. They have been very serious, but they have, in fact, they have been entirely removed by the action of the Republican party in the Legislature and Convention, and at the late Republican State Convention; and will soon entirely divide the strength or impair the force of the Republicans of Alabama.

The only obstructions now found in class number one, are still to be encountered by the concentrated power of a united Republican party. If the Republicans, who failed among their own ranks to emphatically maintained their ascendency, beyond doubt they can now, when thoroughly united, easily surmount those remaining obstacles. And when this is done, the people will enjoy without disturbance the fruits of genuine Republicanism, which may well be stated as follows:

1. A State government which cares for every right and privilege of every citizen.

2. Complete protection of natural rights, so that we are left unmolested by the law of the land.

3. The sanctity of every home and its inmates, against lawless interference or intrusion.

4. The unmolested exercise of every political right and privilege.

5. The largest facilities and facilities of every citizen fostered, improved and allowed opportunity to lend their property aid to accomplish a common prosperity and a universal happiness.

6. The development of the *individual* to the highest attainable point.

7. The practical illustration of the proposition that no officer, however exalted, is the *master*, but only the *servant* of the people.

8. The realization in fact of the best form, and the achievement of the noblest object of truly free government.

The candidates of the Republican party are presented for the suffrages of the people, pledged to and instructed by this platform of principles, and subordinate to the system of legislation which guarantees the speedy attainment of that happy era when the spirit will be realized of the Republican form of government, which is indeed the soul of free government—that each citizen may be safely left unrestrained, to be all and do all that his property trained and directed individual powers can accomplish. They are perhaps willing that the people should be well governed, but they are wholly unwilling to let the people prescribe the mode. They are possibly disposed to see the people happy, but they will uniformly insist that they, and not the people, know what will make them happy. Some of them go so far as to encourage the cessation of giving all citizens the ballot, but they vigorously enforce the condition that the ballot must be voted at their dictation. They would probably consent to let common folks live, after a fashion, but the fashion must not be at all ambitious. They deny the manhood of mind. "They deify the fortunate accidents.

Facts prove all this. The leaders of the so called Democracy to-day, were Members of different political organizations in the past. Yet they forget the party antecedents of old in passionate devotion to the present conglomeration. The Whig who held that the late contest was a "rich man's war, but a poor man's fight," unites now with the Democrat who believed the same thing. The Union man who was a Union man to save slavery joins the secessionist who devoted the exemption from military service of all fortunate slaveholders who owned "fifteen negroes." He who bought the blood of a "substitute," who had perhaps only his blood to sell to support a family, is forced side by side in this new association with the man who were willing to have "substitutes," "gorillas," "splay feet" "niggers" reserve the forlorn hope of Southern independence. There were no exemptions for poor men. For them there was only hard sack, wounds, and death. So to-day their cry is—office and power for the rich; taxes and practical disfranchisement for the laboring poor.

These enemies of Republicanism are its enemies because it deals with the essentials of character and manhood instead of its accidents. It believes that every man has a right to be heard in free government as have the rich, and a great deal more necessity, because he has not the voice of a class. It says right—the right of no class, but that eligibility to official trust and responsibility is every man's right and privilege,

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Proceedings of the Democratic State Convention.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to consider the propriety of placing candidates in the field for the office of County Superintendent, reported adversely to such action. They based their action upon the fact that the people of Etowah had been liberal in their appropriations for the support of the schools, and that the present incumbent was a gentleman of high character and ability, and was entitled to the support of the people. The report was adopted.

Gen. Clanton then announced the stand and spoke to a question of personal privilege. He commenced by referring to the trials and losses as chairmen of the State Executive Committee, and appealed to the Convention to sustain him. He said that there were men in the Democratic party of to-day who were the offspring of Radicalism in Alabama, and wanted every persuading to cognize him. He, he thought never had his disabilities removed, but when the Republican party made it him he indignantly scorned it. He never would have his disabilities removed by special legislation, but would wait until the great constitutional Democracy relieved all disabilities.

[illegible] was the future rough on Lindsay.]

He said: "There is a certain man in this Convention, who never attended a Democratic meeting, who has presumed to criticise me severely. I tell you that if I am to be confirmed in the end and shot, it shall not be by eleventh hour men and in a meeting. Let them come forth, and I will meet them. We will then have a great sensation."

Mr. Jolly offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Clanton, which he supported in his usual energetic style. It was unanimously carried, and closed by saying that if Gen. Clanton had his disabilities removed, he would have a perfect right to be Governor of Alabama.

Col. Hodgson supported the resolution with the following remarks:

Some time since there was a beautiful little town of Tuskegee was about to be overrun by a horde of vandals, led on by Northern adventurers, and white men and children were fleeing to this city for protection, the gallant Clanton gathered around him a band of gallant young men, and marched to the precincts of the home of his enemies. On his way to the depot he met the overtook a band of armed negroes marching to Tuskegee, under a writ from the Sheriff of this county and the Governor of the State. Gen. Clanton threw himself in front of them, pistol in hand, and defied them to advance another step. Just then the Sheriff and Governor came up. Gen. Clanton turned his pistol upon them, and demanded to know if they had ordered the negroes to Tuskegee. They replied that they had not, but gentlemen of the Convention, in making this denial, they lied.

Col. Tyler said that he saw no reason why Gen. Clanton should not be retained as chairman of the Executive Committee, but that the honor of the Convention demanded that they should await the report of the committee.

Mr. Jolly withdrew his resolution and offered another endorsing the action of Gen. Clanton in the past, and tendering him the thanks of the Convention.

Mr. Lawler of Talladega, a member of the committee, addressed the Convention, saying that if the Convention intended to forestall their action, it would place them in such a ridiculous position that they would better resign.

Judge Lowndes, placed Thomas S. Herbert, of Lowndes, in nomination with a eulogy upon his "war record," which aroused a spirit that had not died in the service.

The nominations were closed and the Convention took a recess of five minutes for log-rolling.

The nominations from North Alabama proved to dispense with all further solicitude, which was not engaged in.

FIRST BALLOT.

Grant	116½
Hubbard	41
Herbert	26½

SECOND BALLOT.

Grant	103½
McCoy	177
Herbert	44½

No nomination and Herbert was elected withdrew.

A striking young man from North Alabama delivered himself, and McCoy was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of Secretary of State.

Mr. Allen, of Montgomery, placed in nomination the name of J. M. Falkner, of Sumter, as the most enlightened and "war record." A delegate from East Alabama said that Falkner belonged to the "charging regiment" of the Confederate cavalry.

John W. Shepherd of Montgomery was nominated, but he had no "war record," and he name fell instantly on the ears of the Convention.

Mr. W. Hanly of Jefferson, was nominated with a flaming eulogy on our "war record."

J. J. Parker of Monroe, was nominated by the Wilcox delegation. They gave him a good "war record," and demanded his nomination for South Alabama.

F. B. Jones of Macon, was nominated as "one of the seed corn of the Democracy."

Gen. Battle supported the nomination in an eloquent glorification of Ferguson and the "old cause," which was received with loud cheers.

The Montgomery delegation asked for the privilege to log-roll.

Hanly	14
Shepherd	37½
Parker	74
Jones	23
Parker	127
Ferguson	135

Hanly made a set speech in favor of Government and the Radical Republicans, and declared that the nomination of Shepherd was completed very generous on the part of the majority, as he having no show whatever.

A youth from the rural districts arose to say that he had been asked to vote for him before he left his home, but he had determined to vote for Ferguson, and so he did, with 50 of his delegation.

SECOND BALLOT.

Parker	105½
Ferguson	135

Half of a man missing, and no nomination. Ferguson withdrew and moved that Parker be nominated by acclamation.

Parker seconded the motion, and Shepherd himself against the Radicals, and promised the Convention sure success for the Democratic ticket.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gen. Clanton mounted a chair and said great excitement prominated Col. Joseph Hodgson of Montgomery. He had not said that he felt it to be his duty to nominate him, and the duty of the Convention to nominate him.

He did not desire to disparage the claims of other gentlemen, but the services of the party was above all other considerations. The Democratic party of Alabama owed more to Hodgson than any other living man. He had made a good "war record," and when the armies surrendered he had come to Montgomery and established the Montgomery Mail, which was now read by 15,000 readers in Alabama, and had a circulation of 3000 daily. He was an old Whig, but politics must now be dropped. The Convention did not do it, those Democratic secoundrels, like Parsons and White, would arrogate to the old Union men of the State against the Democracy. The Radicals would glory over the defeat of Hodgson in the Convention, more than over any other man. Hodgson had been in the battle, had strengthened and Hodgson was the man to do it. He had stood true when others flinched and trembled, he had stood fearless and uncompromising. If he had been threatened, and on one occasion when the plans had all been laid, he would have been assassinated had not citizens of this city gone to the Radical headquarters and told them that a hair of his head was harmed the morning sun would rise upon their dead carcasses.

Mr. Kennedy, of Lauderdale, in a short speech, opposed the nomination of Hodgson, speaking of the "fiery cross," "bonnie blue flag," "Radical villians," &c., nominated Colonel Coleman, of Limestone. His nomination didn't take very well, for at this time the Convention began to manifest their disgust at so much "eulogy."

Judge Byrd, of Dallas, rose and said that Dallas county had not reaped any of the spoils of office for 20 years, and had to be had a man for Superintendent who was only a private in the army, and did not wear the Mail. [This ungenerous shot met with loud hits at Col. Hodgson.]

Mr. Modawell said that great rubber had been committed by the Superintendent. [Great sensation.]

A delegate placed in nomination the name of Col. Wyman, of Talladega, late President of the University.

FIRST BALLOT.

Hodgson	192½
Boykin	36½
Coleman	45
Wyman	97½

Coleman arose and spoke a piece about the Union and the Democratic party.

On motion, Col. Hodgson was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Hodgson was loudly called for, and responded to the stand. He said:

Gentlemen:

I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. I do not care for the office, but it is your indorsement of my war record," and if he had been a Democrat for a hundred years, it would have availed nothing.

Judge Waddell, of Russell, arose and said that if the members of the Convention could be polled, they would unanimously endorse inscribed upon their monuments the words they pronounced upon them to-day, they might all be willing to die.

L. F. McCoy, of Lee, was placed in nomination. The eulogy pronounced upon him was to the effect that he was a companion in arms of Lee's army, and made a brilliant "war record" in supplying the Alabama soldiers. He was a pure, honest, self-sacrificing patriot. This was received.

Jacob of Lowndes, placed Thomas S. Herbert, of Lowndes, in nomination with a eulogy upon his "war record," which aroused a spirit that had not died in the service.

The nominations were closed and the Convention took a recess of five minutes for log-rolling.

The nominations from North Alabama proved to dispense with all further solicitude, which was not engaged in.

FIRST BALLOT.

Grant	116½
Hubbard	41
Herbert	26½

SECOND BALLOT.

Grant	103½
McCoy	177
Herbert	44½

No nomination and Herbert was elected withdrew.

A striking young man from North Alabama delivered himself, and McCoy was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Secretary of State.

Mr. Allen, of Montgomery, placed in nomination the name of J. M. Falkner, of Sumter, as the most enlightened and "war record." A delegate from East Alabama said that Falkner belonged to the "charging regiment" of the Confederate cavalry.

John W. Shepherd of Montgomery was nominated, but he had no "war record," and his

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SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to consider the propriety of placing candidates in the field for the office of County Superintendent reported adversely to such action. They found that all their reasoning and ratings that the Board of Education is a constitutional power.

Gen. Clanton then ascended the stand and spoke to a question of personal privilege. He commenced by referring to the trials and losses as chairman of the State Executive Committee, and appealed to the Convention to sustain him. He said that there were men in the Democratic party of to day who were the children of Radicalism in Alabama, and were now pressuring to censure him. If he, the chairman have had his disabilities removed, but when the proposition was made to him he indignantly scorned it. He never would have his disabilities removed by special legislation, but would wait until the great constitutional Democracy relieved all disabilities.

[This was rather rough on Lindsay.]

He said: "There is a certain man in this Convention, who never attended a Democratic meeting, who has presumed to criticise me severely. I tell you that if I am to be continually abused, and I shall not be by eleventh hour men and new recruits. Let them come forth, and I will meet them." [Loud cheering and great sensation.]

Mr. Jolly offered a resolution of thanks to Gen. Clanton, which he supported in the most eulogistic style of the Convention, and closed by saying that if Gen. Clanton had his disabilities removed, he would have been nominated for Governor of Alabama.

Col. Hodgson supported the resolution with the following remarks:

Some time since when the beautiful little town of Tuskegee was about to be overrun by a horde of vandals, led on by Northern adventurers, and when women and children were fleeing to this city for protection, the gallant Clanton stepped down from a band of gallant young men, and started to the rescue of the ladies and of his mother. On his way to the depot he met the Sheriff, overtook a band of armed men in the custody of Republicans, took them from the Sheriff of this county and the Governor of the State. Gen. Clanton threw himself in front of them, pistol in hand, and defied them to advance another step. Just then the Sheriff and his party came up. Gen. Clanton turned his pistol on them, and demanded to know if they had ordered the negroes to Tuskegee. They replied that they had not, but gentlemen of the Convention, in making this denial, have lied.

Col. Tyler said that he saw no reason why Gen. Clanton should not be retained on the Executive Committee, and that the honor of the Convention demanded that they should sustain the report of the committee.

Mr. Jolly withdrew his resolution and offered another endorsing the action of Gen. Clanton in the past, and tendering him the services of the party.

Mr. Lawler of Talladega, a member of the committee, addressed the Convention, saying that if the Convention intended to forestall their action, it would place them in such a ridiculous position that they would better resign.

Jolly's resolution of endorsement was amended, and carried.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of State Treasurer.

A delegate rose and made a nomination the name of James F. Grant, of Jacksonville, and supported his nomination in a humble manner, stating that Mr. Grant was the oldest editor in the State, an honest mechanic, and the time had come in the Democratic party when the votes of the workingmen of the State. It was true that he was not a brilliant "war record," but he had been a lifelong Democrat, and deserved office at the hands of the party.

A motion was made to nominate Mr. Grant by acclamation, but it was ruled out of order by the Chair. (He had no "war record," and if he had been a Democrat for a hundred years, it would have been treason.)

Judge Walden, of Russell, arose and said that if the members of the Convention would go back with him to Russell with the outrages inscribed upon their monuments which had been pronounced upon them to-day, they might all be willing to die.

Mr. McCoy, of Lee, was placed in nomination. He said that his nomination was not to the effect that he was a candidate, but simply to make a brief statement "war record" in supplying the vacancies with men. He was himself a self-sacrificing patriot. This was enough.

Lawler, placed Thomas S. Herbert, of Lowndes, in nomination with a eulogy upon his "war record," from which it appeared that he had lost a leg in the service.

The nominations were closed and the Convention took a recess of five minutes for private business.

A gentleman from North Alabama moved to dispense with all further nominations, which was put and carried.

FIRST BALLOT.

Grant	116½
McCoy	107½
Herbert	74½

SECOND BALLOT.

Grant	103½
McCoy	117
Herbert	44½

No nomination and Herbert and Grant withdrawn.

Another young man from North Alabama delivered himself, and McCoy was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a Secretary of State.

Gen. Allen, of Montgomery, placed in nomination the name of J. M. Falkner, a gentleman with the usual "war record."

Col. Pickens, a delegate from East Alabama said that Falkner belonged to the "charging regiment" of Wheeler's corps.

John W. Shepherd of Montgomery was nominated, but he had no "war record," and his name fell dead upon the ears of the Convention.

Col. W. Kenny of Jefferson, was nominated with a fawning eulogy on his "war record."

J. J. Parker of Monroe, was nominated by the Wilcox delegation. They gave him a good "war record" and demanded his nomination for South Alabama.

R. B. Ferguson of Morgan, was nominated as "one of the seed corn of Jeff Davis."

Gen. Battle supported the nomination in an eloquent glorification of Ferguson and the lost cause, which was greeted with loud cheers.

The following delegation asked for the nomination by acclamation:

Ferguson	117½
Kenny	107 3-10
Shepherd	16
Falkner	14
Parker	39¼

Ferguson and Falkner were withdrawn.

Busby made a set speech against the Governor and the Radical Republicans, and gradually declined the nomination on the part of Kenny, as having no show whatever.

A youth from the rural districts arose in a speech and placed Parker before the Convention for the first time, but he had undistinguishably failed to hear his name, and sat down.

Parker 39½

Kenny 107½

Ferguson 117½

Falkner withdrawn.

Ferguson 117½

Kenny 107 3-10

Shepherd 16

Parker 39¼

Ferguson 117½

Kenny 107½

Shepherd withdrawn.

Ferguson 117½

Kenny 107½

Parker withdrawn.

Ferguson 117½

Kenny 107½

Ferguson, 117½ votes; Kenny, 107½.

Ferguson, 117½ votes; Kenny, 107½.

Ferguson, 117½ votes; Kenny, 107½.

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Official Organ of the State.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress
1st District—Chas W. Buckley, of Montgomery.
2d " —R. W. Norris, of Illinois.

FOR THE STATE SENATE—SECOND DISTRICT:
JOHN R. ALD, of Lee.
PEYTON FINLEY, of Montgomery.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.
Geo. Ward A. Harrison, Thos. Bragg,
L. J. Williams, Richard Thornton,
H. H. Chan.

State Executive Committee

R. W. HEALY, of Montgomery, Chairman.
First District—Jeremiah Haralson, of Mobile.
C. CADLE, Jr., of Mobile.
Second District—J. C. Keeper, of Montgomery.
R. S. Williams, of Montgomery.
Third District—Arthur Bingham, Talladega.
Isaac Heyman, of Chambers.
Fourth District—R. S. Williams, of Montgomery.
Scott Bebb, of Sumter.
Fifth District—H. P. Rogers, of Madison.
F. J. Smith, of Lawrence.
Sixth District—N. H. Sims, of Lauderdale.
C. P. Jennings, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the President-Grant has proven himself a true patriot and a wise statesman; and that we tender to his administration our hearty support, in the maintenance of its fidelity, honesty, economy and integrity, in the issuance of judicial process and prosecution of offenders.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the reduction of the national debt by an honest collection of the revenue, and by large reductions in the expenditures of the government, thereby relieving the burdens of the taxpayers of the country, to a large extent without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the completion of system of internal improvements established in Alabama by Republican legislation, and to the fact that the policy of developing state, by encouraging new enterprises and means of development to all sections of the state without discriminating has proved a success.

Resolved, That a tariff of revenue is indispensable for the support of the government, and that we are in favor of such an internal taxation as will protect the industries of the country, while securing to every man honest wages and honest prices for whatever he has to sell, and that we are in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue taxes as the party of peace and of equal rights for all men, and that we favor such amnesty and the removal of all political disabilities as will restore peace and good will to our entire country, we demand from our opponents submission to law and the constitution as the only basis of such amnesty.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal and efficient system of public schools, extending to every portion of the state, and maintaining our state in her new commercial, educational and industrial progress; and that we favor the establishment of all the industrial interests of the state, and the encouragement of the development of the great coal and iron fields of Alabama, and the consequent building up of manufactories, and the removal of all political disabilities from the people of the whole people.

Resolved, That we favor the elevation of labor, the establishment of all the industrial interests of the country

Weekly State Journal.

Speech of Hon. R. M Reynolds.

Delivered at the Republican Ratification Meeting at Mobile on the 7th of September.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens of the City and County of Mobile:

I am here to congratulate you upon the most successful meeting of the campaign. This vast and enthusiastic assemblage, bespeaks the presence of that confidence which ensures glorious victory. Another political struggle is before us. Another contest for supremacy, has already begun between the old Whig and Tried Republican party, whose flag has never surrendered in Alabama since first planted by the votes of the sovereign people in 1867, and the Democratic party, composed of the haters of the United States government and the real-contents of all former organizations in the State. The candidates of both parties are already in the field, and the first notes of preparation are now heard in the camps of the earnest contestants for future political rule. The battle ground has been carefully chosen, and the pronounced opinions of each party in mind and expressing in what is known as a platform or declaration of principles.

Upon the one hand we have a platform of clearly stated principles and sound maxims of public policy, while upon the other we have a sullen acquiescence in what cannot be avoided, with threats of revolution if they cannot gain a peaceful possession and control of State affairs.

Upon one platform we can read and proudly point to what we have already accomplished, and confidently promise a future that is a peaceful future under Republican rule, while all upon the other platform deny my good, in the name of understanding, and pledge that there shall not be peace or prosperity in the land.

I had earnestly hoped that the day had arrived in Alabama when the stock in trade of a party claiming any respectability would be general misrepresentation, and when abuse arranged with wholesale denunciation and slander. I will have myself, even upon the assumption that the leaders of a great party will so forget what they owe to themselves and to their children after them, as to attempt a revolution in the hope to reverse the whole order of things in the vain hope of a readjustment, either peaceable or otherwise, upon any other basis than that of equal, civil and political rights to all men, of whatever race or nationality.

The Republican party enters the contest with a record of which we are proud, and will meet its opponents upon the issues, and after a full discussion of the principles involved, will cheerfully submit the decision of the sovereign people when they speak through the ballot box. All we ask is, that our principles shall be well understood, and we are earnestly invite the attention of this vast assemblage, and through the same the attention of the great public, who, as a party, must decide this contest.

The Republican party in convention assembled, has declared as a platform:

1st. Full confidence in the present administration, and pledges him full support.

2d. Gratification at the reduction of taxation and the people without impairing the credit of the State.

3d. Confidence in the administration of Gov. W. H. Smith.

4th. Continuing to all people, and removal of all political disabilities, and a prompt submission to the laws and constitutional tolerance, violence and outrage.

5th. Turnip for revenue, with proper adjustment to protect labor and secure the wages.

6th. Internal improvement, as inaugurated in this State by Republican legislation, wisely limited, under existing laws, will afford to all sections means of development without imparting the credit of the State.

7th. Free public schools should be extended to all the people.

8th. Encouragement of labor, stimulating the industrial interests of the State, and oblivion of past strife.

The Democratic party has declared as a platform:

1st. They will stand ready to obey the laws of the State and the United States until they change them by repeal.

2d. Opposed to unjust taxation, both Federal and State, and favors strictest economy.

3d. In favor of law and order, fair and peaceful election, but denounce a fair count of votes.

4th. That new people must hold all the offices, but we are opposed to public plunder.

5th. The usurpation of power by all present officials has resulted in unbounded extravagance and corruption.

Let good men everywhere look at the platforms of the two parties, and there can be no doubt of the result of the choice.

The Republican platform breathes the spirit of concord and universal peace to all men. It calls out the energies of a free people in development of the industries of the State. It whispers to the widow who now struggles with poverty, "There is yet hope for the struggling poor in giving employment to all." To the father and mother it says, "He of good cheer your children shall have a free education by the State." To all it says "Forget the past, and look up to a glorious and prosperous State, which shall give dignity to labor and prosperity to every industrious man.

The Democratic platform, with the address of the committee, breathes only the spirit of discord, rancor and hate. They cannot be the representatives of secession logic of 1861. While claiming obedience to law it has but one purpose, and that is to overthrow the present organization of authority, and contempt for the State and United States as they are now administered.

It was my pleasure to witness the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Montgomery, and while it pained me to see the spirit of hate agitated the Convention, and every word, yet I feel thankful that its leaders are very much divided in their deliberations.

No man was received with the applause of that convention unless he spoke the language of hate and defiance to the present constituted authority, and full some eulogism upon the glorious times when the force "reigned" in the State.

I said to myself, "My God! is this the spirit in which we are invited in Alabama? Is it not enough that the contentions are crowded with Federal and Confederate dead?"

Is it not enough that the whole people of the State are in mourning for the dead in battle? What a contrast with the Republican Convention at Selma. There was the old Union man, the former secessionists, the Federal and Confederate soldiers, in council. No word but love for the Union, no allusion to the past except to deplore the horrors of civil war, no reference to the fact that we stood upon the theater of contending armies of the past. The past was forgotten in the struggle to build up a *united people for a united State.* Not a note of discord upon the great string upon which the spirit of the occasion of our party was to fall to be to bind up the wounds of war, not to open them afresh; to build up, not to break down the State, to enrich and not to impoverish the people; to encourage universal love for all mankind, not to engender hate and proscription among the people. The road marked out by the Republican party leads to prosperity and peace; the Democratic party invites to discord and financial ruin.

Choose ye between the two this day, and let the responsibility rest upon your shoulders. Remember you are not acting for yourselves only—you are acting as the agent o the coming generation.

Our party points to the bay of Mobile saying, "We desire to open it to the shipping of the world;" it points to the iron of the interior saying, "let us furnish iron and coal for the world's consumption." It points to the various natural divisions of our State, saying, "let us bind them together with the iron rail and send the iron home with his ribs of steel through the mountains, bringing provisions from the Tennessee valley to the cotton belt and iron to the Gulf. It points to the dark cloud of smoke that envelopes the furnaces and the iron mills of Pennsylvania and says, "we will build furnaces, rolling mills and foundries in grander proportions here in Alabama."

The general assault is made upon the Republican party of corruption and extravagance. We deny the charge and demand the proof. If any man is corrupt, name him. If we have *stolen* and the public funds, name them. It is worse than folly—it is mean to hurl a general charge against a whole party, and of indignantly hurl back the charge as to have slander if levelled at us, and I am here to demand that all who are so ready to basely slander, shall be held up to contempt enough to *name the man*, or men, whom they say are guilty of corruption in office, and we will assist in his punishment. Is it W. H. Smith, the Governor of our State? He stands to-day stands as the best and only man who is to invite you to a Democratic rule. Is it the Lieutenant Governor A. J. Applegate, whom your press hyenas have failed to the grave in his endeavor to blacken his memory? Is it Arthur Bingham, our worthy Treasurer, against whose suspicion with all who have not the brand of Democracy upon their brow? Is it Charles A. Miller, that when Alabama has never had a better or more efficient Secretary of State, who discharges themselves being the judges? Is it Gen. Cloud, your superintendent of education to-day stands as the best man in Alabama. He avers that he is ready to respond to the most searching inquiry into his official affairs as to the proper application of every cent of the fund. Is it James Morse who is corrupt? If so name him, that we may assert that you are not the humiliation of going out of court with the name "libelled." Is it J. C. Keffer, your Commissioner of Industrial Resources, then name him out, and you are entitled to begin a hunt for the man to revenge the whole order of things in the vain hope of a readjustment, either peaceable or otherwise, upon any other basis than that of equal, civil and political rights to all men, of whatever race or nationality.

The Republican party enters the contest with a record of which we are proud, and will meet its opponents upon the issues, and after a full discussion of the principles involved, will cheerfully submit the decision of the sovereign people when they speak through the ballot box. All we ask is, that our principles shall be well understood, and we are earnestly invite the attention of this vast assemblage, and through the same the attention of the great public, who, as a party, must decide this contest.

The Republican party in convention assembled, has declared as a platform:

1st. Full confidence in the present administration, and pledges him full support.

2d. Gratification at the reduction of taxation to the people without impairing the credit of the State.

3d. Confidence in the administration of Gov. W. H. Smith.

4th. General amnesty to all people, and removal of all political disabilities, and a prompt submission to the laws and constitutional tolerance, violence and outrage.

5th. Turnip for revenue, with proper adjustment to protect labor and secure the wages.

6th. Internal improvement, as inaugurated in this State by Republican legislation, wisely limited, under existing laws, will afford to all sections means of development without imparting the credit of the State.

7th. Free public schools should be extended to all the people.

8th. Encouragement of labor, stimulating the industrial interests of the State, and oblivion of past strife.

The Democratic party has declared as a platform:

1st. They will stand ready to obey the laws of the State and the United States until they change them by repeal.

2d. Opposed to unjust taxation, both Federal and State, and favors strictest economy.

3d. In favor of law and order, fair and peaceful election, but denounce a fair count of vote.

4th. That new people must hold all the offices, but we are opposed to public plunder.

5th. The usurpation of power by all present officials has resulted in unbounded extravagance and corruption.

Let good men everywhere look at the platforms of the two parties, and there can be no doubt of the result of the choice.

The Republican platform breathes the spirit of concord and universal peace to all men. It calls out the energies of a free people in development of the industries of the State. It whispers to the widow who now struggles with poverty, "There is yet hope for the struggling poor in giving employment to all." To the father and mother it says, "Be of good cheer your children shall have a free education by the State." To all it says "Forget the past, and look up to a glorious and prosperous State, which shall give dignity to labor and prosperity to every industrious man.

The Democratic platform, with the address of the committee, breathes only the spirit of discord, rancor and hate. They cannot be the representatives of secession logic of 1861. While claiming obedience to law it has but one purpose, and that is to overthrow the present organization of authority, and contempt for the State and United States as they are now administered.

It was my pleasure to witness the proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Montgomery, and while it pained me to see the spirit of hate agitated the Convention, and every word, yet I feel thankful that its leaders are very much divided in their deliberations.

No man was received with the applause of that convention unless he spoke the language of hate and defiance to the present constituted authority, and full some eulogism upon the glorious times when the force "reigned" in the State.

I said to myself, "My God! is this the spirit in which we are invited in Alabama? Is it not enough that the contentions are crowded with Federal and Confederate dead?"

Is it not enough that the whole people of the State are in mourning for the dead in battle? What a contrast with the Republican Convention at Selma. There was the old Union man, the former secessionists, the Federal and Confederate soldiers, in council. No word but love for the Union, no allusion to the past except to deplore the horrors of civil war, no reference to the fact that we stood upon the theater of contending armies of the past. The past was forgotten in the struggle to build up a *united people for a united State.* Not a note of discord upon the great string upon which the spirit of the occasion of our party was to fall to be to bind up the wounds of war, not to open them afresh; to build up, not to break down the State, to enrich and not to impoverish the people; to encourage universal love for all mankind, not to engender hate and proscription among the people. The road marked out by the Republican party leads to prosperity and peace; the Democratic party invites to discord and financial ruin.

Choose ye between the two this day, and let the responsibility rest upon your

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Let no one fail in this matter.

Address, EMPIRE GIFT CO., 319 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Not only has the State, under Republican rule, retrieved her fortunes and preserved her credit, which is second among the best in the Union, but the industrial enterprises have been stimulated. Repaired her railroads, which are chequering the State like a gridiron. The iron horse is already heard snorting through the mountains of North Alabama, and which is gradually filling our State with railroads, must be completed for two years longer if the Republican party is successful in November next. By the expiration of that time the Gulf will be in direct communication with the coal and iron of the mountains; the lumber regions of South Alabama will be open to the cantebrakes now almost destitute of mining and manufacturing will increase, and render the State second to none in these enterprises, while they will add largely to the aggregate wealth. The free school system, instituted under many embarrassments, will be brought to perfection, and the benefits of the schools carried within the reach of all the children in the State. The mild and conciliatory policy of Gov. Smith in dealing with criminals will be continued, and United States troops instead of State militia will be used whenever force is necessary to sustain the public peace. This is the meaning of the Republican nominations. Every friend of peace, every friend of education, and every friend of internal improvements will unite in an endeavor to make them successful at the coming election.—*Demopolis Republican.*

On Hand Again!

The old Scoresh leaders were on hand at the Democratic meeting on Saturday night. A. B. Moore and Thos. H. Watts, the one fisacurring and the other flying to the piney woods on duty, as will most always be the case hereafter. Moore is sorely be fully opened to the commerce of the world if we can secure thorough co-operation of the people of every State and in the State.

What this is done you will have here in Mobile the trade of the West Indies and South America.

We have also secured a complete survey of the Coosa river, the importance of which cannot be fully estimated. A corps of engineers will soon commence the improvement of the Tennessee river on and above Mussel Shoals, which was secured under Republican influence at the last session of Congress.

This will be done. We have, by securing the removal of all obstructions in the Coosa.

Do you desire that the works of internal improvement should progress to completion, then vote for Hon. W. H. Smith and the whole Republican ticket.

Do you like Democratic taxation? Then vote that ticket, but do not then complain when you, the men of moderate means and the poorer classes, pay taxes of which the Republican party has never paid.

Republicans do not levy a poll tax for State or county purposes, but upon all the tax which is levied to go to the public schools for the benefit of the children of the State.

Democrats did levy a large poll tax for State and county purposes, which reached, in some counties, $6, $8, and even $10 to each poll.

Republicans levy upon property and privileges, while the Democrats levy upon persons and property and privileges.

The poor man pays nothing under Republican rule, except a school tax of $1 50 per head. He would be heavily taxed in his business and property under Democratic rule.

In consolation, let me assure you, my friends, that the signs of the times are auspicious for Republicanism success.

The people will not now reverse the whole order of things at the bark and nod of fiery politicians, whose whole platform means just one thing, and only one, viz: "We want all the offices in the gift of the people, but we will not say or promise what we will do after we are installed into office."

I thank you for your kind attention, and hope to hear good news from you at the next election.

The Republican Nominations.

The action of the Republican Convention at Selma may be considered to be the most emphatic endorsement of the present administration of our State affairs. The State policy of internal improvements

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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Conecuh Counties.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

For Secretary of State:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

For State Treasurer:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
N. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

For Attorney General:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress:
1st District—Chas. W. Buckley, of Montgomery.
2d " —A. W. Bobbins, of Barbour.
3d " —Charles Hays, of Greene.

For the Board of Education:
1st District—Peter Joy Finley, of Montgomery.
—John S. Abd, of Dale.
2d " —S. Powell, of Chambers.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.
Senator—Thos. Haynes, of Mobile.
Representatives—Jas. Bragg, of Mobile.
G. Gaston, of Montgomery.
Senatorial District—J. C. Keppel, of Montgomery, L. S. Speed, of Mobile.
Third District—Arthur Bingham, Talladega, Isaac Bexlan, of Chambers.
Fourth District—R. A. Wallis, of Perry.
Robt. Reid, of Dallas.
Fifth District—W. B. Fourlis, of Madison.
J. E. Smith, of Bibb.
Sixth District—N. H. Rice, of Lauderdale.
L. F. Pennings, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

[Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself to be the friend of the people, and has labored faithfully and successfully to secure to every citizen the blessings of liberty, security and equality before the law.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the return of the material prosperity of the people, which has been secured, not by large reductions in the rates of taxation, but by a large increase in the number of taxpayers, thereby relieving the burden of the burden of taxation, to a large extent, from the shoulders of the few, and placing it upon the many, who can more easily endure the additional burden, and by the reduction of the public debt, which has been accomplished by the payment of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of the principal of the same, and the payment of millions of dollars of interest thereon, thereby relieving the industry of the country from the payment of millions of dollars annually.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal and efficient system of education, including the appropriation for its support to the full proportion of the direct taxes collected in the several States, or such other proportion as may be necessary to secure to the children of the South the benefits of a thorough common school education, without which the highest degree of success in self-government cannot be attained

Weekly State Journal.

The Lindsay-Bradley Letter.

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., Dec. 28, 1868.

Joseph C. Bradley, Huntsville, Ala.:

MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for your letter of the 24th, especially for the very kindly feelings you are pleased to express toward myself.

Our long political estrangement had rob d'Eland the harmonies of former days—of the days when you and I worked together with earnest hearts to promote national harmony and national success through the enlightened statesmanship of Stephen A. Douglas.

Your letter has not only refreshed and strengthened those memories, but suggested a review of the political course I have pursued since the termination of our civil conflict, and on that I now beg leave to say a few words, which may contribute to enlighten your mind of the suspicion that I have been actuated by sectarian prejudices or influenced by sectional considerations.

When President Johnson, caused his proclamation of peace and amnesty, without particularly scrutinizing its various features, for approval or condemnation, I promptly accepted its terms, as the basis upon which to secure a compliance with its requirements—believing that its speedy peace would work a speedy and substantial reconciliation between the sections, and a restoration to loyalty to the Union throughout the Southern States—a result eminently desirable and necessary to the welfare of the whole country. And as far as my observation and experience extended, I discovered cheering indications that Mr. Johnson's policy would prove efficient in achieving so noble a consummation in the South at least. That policy did not however contemplate the overthrow and subjugation of the South, nor a bitter antagonism between the Executive Department and the executive element, waxed daily in proportions and bitterness, and exerted most disastrous influence upon the fortunes of the South.

Declining people had ascended to the presidential chair of "Reconstruction," by a combination of circumstances and political insidious enactments completed with all the prerequisites prescribed in the proclamation.

In how terms proposed by Congress for peace, union and fraternity, it seemed so easy to clear the most cherished ideas of a conservative government, and, therefore, of a military phrase, they enlisted under the Presidential banner. This, together with the bold tone and dash of the mind of Mr. Johnson, only served to increase the excitement and the hostility of Congress, causing it to multiply restrictions and also to increase the severity of those imposed.

The XIVth Amendment was startling, especially to those who had risked everything to stem the rushing torrent of revolution in 1860-61, and against secession and sedition to restore their active allegiance to the Government of the Union, since they had reluctantly left, or been necessitated to leave. Had the rights of citizenship and the integrity of the Union been once contemplated by that amendment, it was confidently believed by many citizens, I have no hesitancy in asserting that every Southern legislature would have adopted said amendment with almost unanimous protest. The legislature to which the XIVth Amendment was first submitted in Arkansas, may be referred to as a fair test case. Under the reign of Brownlow in Tennessee, that State was enabled to adopt said amendment by a very small majority, but was compelled to submit to the ordeal of a second election, before it could be admitted to a representation in Congress. Knowing my good will and sincere "Union proclivities," I declined entering the political arena, and could not, consistently with the moderation I professed, and the principles I had avowed, be induced to accept any office, until the Radical party, by the reconstruction measures of Congress, recognized me as their associate in the work of reconstruction, and as a co-worker in the political vineyard. Then, and not till then, I accepted the office of Senator, and entered the political arena, and I may possess the honor of being the first man who ever ran for office on the platform of the Radical party.

Having been proposed by Congress for membership, and elected by the people, it was easy to clear my conscience and my skirts of any political party, for the aggrandizement of faction, or to the execution of ambitious political projects. Her broken fortunes must be repaired, her prostrate energies aroused, her waste fields cultivated—the education of her youth re-established, and the sooner she embraces her self from a fruitless and reckless struggle for the restoration of fortunes and political advantages, and apply all her native and noble energies to the accomplishment of this great and important work, the sooner will she at least secure prosperity and greatness.

Four millions of the negro race are here, citizens, and an important element in our industrial and political being, and they must be elevated, mentally and morally, to the very highest degree that nature is capable of reaching. Ignorance and moral degradation in any class of people is a fatal incubus on a nation's greatness—a curse to a nation's prosperity. Our own interests, therefore, did no higher motive prompt us, urge us to increase the means and extend the educating the colored race.

For the foregoing hurriedly written thoughts, you will correctly conclude that I cordially desire General Grant's administration may consign all party to the wisdom of its measures to the approbation of every citizen and to the country, as title itself to the praise and gratitude of posterity—making our common country "loved at home and revered abroad," and that when he retires upon the duties of his Presidential office he will find all the *States in the Union*—working harmoniously for the good of all—signal in national unity and glorious in domestic peace.

The humblest citizen can contribute his mite to produce this happy era, and I hope to contribute mine whenever the occasion offers.

I will ever be ready to act with any party or organization which aims at the perpetuation of national unity and constitutional liberty. Business and absence from Tuscumbia have prevented me from paying earlier attention to your letter. Thanking you again for your friendly and candid communication, and trusting we will again stand side by side on the political field,

I am, &c.,
ROBT. B. LINDSAY.

Political Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Sept. 6, 1870.

My Jos. C. Bradley:

MY DEAR SIR—I hope you have seen my recent card to the editor of the *Mail*, and approve it. That the present position of the forces in opposition is the true carpet-bag concern, which, at present, has in hand the reins of government in Alabama, was fairly stated, has been overwhelmingly demonstrated by the platform unanimously adopted by the Montgomery Convention, and the character of the nominees, it presented for the support of the State for their suffrage at the November election. Knowing your excellent judgment and ardent patriotism, I am satisfied that you do not, in your private opinion, condemn my course. Yet, as I am fearful you are so encumbered by the party and personal obligations of the past that you cannot, consistently, or may suppose you cannot consistently, enlist, like myself, in the grand crusade that is being marshaled for the recovery of our holy land (Alabama) from the infidels who are desecrating it. I pray that my apprehensions may be realized, and no circumstance in the ordinary current of events could impede the progress of my humble efforts to serve you and the State. Your friendship for me would be a sufficient guarantee that to see you arrayed as a fellow soldier in this great contest. I hear your name frequently, and I know the friends of good government

Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

For SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION:
N. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress
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2d " —Chas. M. BUCKLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —B. W. NORRIS, of Bibb.
4th " —CHARLES HAYS, of Greene.
5th " —L. J. STANDIFER, of Lowndes.
6th " —— MASTERSON, of Marshall.

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION;
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2d " —PEYTON FINLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —JAMES B. ARMSTRONG, of Lowndes.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.
GEORGE A. HARMONY, Patt. Sprague.
L. J. WILLIAMS, HOLLAND THOMPSON.
R. H. CRAIG.

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SCOTT BEIN, of Hale.
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T. J. SMITH, of Blount.
SIXTH DISTRICT.—N. H. BERRY, of Lauderdale.
E. P. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself by his patriotic and a wise statesmanship, and that we pledge to his administration our hearty support, by co-operating in the strictly honest, economical and liberal principles of the national peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the submission of the national debt by an honest collection of the revenues, and by the economical conduct in the expenditures of the government, thereby relieving the people of the burdens of taxation, which have been justly and without murmur the natural fruits of a Rebellion.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of Gov. WILLIAM H. SMITH, whose conduct of State affairs under the unprecedented difficulties of reconstruction has been a success alike honorable to them and from non-interference, plainly illustrates the benign effects of a government of equal rights and equal privileges.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the complete success of the Republican party in establishing in the States by legislative enactments, which, wisely limited and by existing laws, will afford to the industrious classes of development to all sections of the State without impairing her credit.

Resolved, That a fair of revenue is indispensable, and should justly be so adjusted as not to become prohibitive to the industrial classes, and that we favor the reduction of the present, which necessarily to our home producers and laborers incompetition with foreign capital and labor.

Resolved, That, as the party of peace and of equal rights, we favor the speedy restoration of peace and the removal of all political disabilities, and while we favor the removal of all political disabilities, and while pledging ourselves to law and order ourselves, we will demand from our opponents submission to law and the cessation of all lawlessness, violence and outrage.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal and efficient system of public schools, extending the opportunity for education to the whole people.

Resolved, That we favor the elevation of labor, the encouragement of the mechanic arts, the protection of the immigrant, the fostering of our mineral resources, the development of our great water powers, the reclamation of our swamp lands, the culture of the cane, the raising of all the grains and grasses adapted to our soil and climate, and the rehabilitating our state to her new condition, and, true to the principles which have ever been dear to the united condition of wealth and power to the humblest citizen, we invite it.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Republican Nominee for Governor—Who is William H. Smith?

Yesterday, a brilliant barrister in Randolph county, Alabama, was one of the poorest of us. To-day, a nabob Governor, owning a splendid mansion, richly furnished with tapestry, Brussels and brocatel, driving a spanking span and a magnificent phaeton.—*Florence Journal.*

Mr. Macfarland, editor of the above paper, has the reputation of being a high toned gentleman, one who fights an enemy under an open flag and with a manly breast. The quoted paragraph is totally untrue. Gov. Smith has been a lawyer of recognized ability for years. The decisions of the Supreme Court attest that fact. He has for years past and prior to their war been a large owner of property, but never a "nabob." "To-day," nor ever in the past, does he or has he "owned a splendid mansion," for possession by furnished, as the editor of the Florence *Journal* indicates. He never "drives," nor does he own a "spanking span" or a "magnificent phaeton." Gov. Smith is not rich. He is a plain, simple Republican, and only drives a "spanking span" to the income of the people.

Hostility to Education

The *Advertiser* will please notice that the republicans of the school funds in enriching wild cat bankers is not cited against the Democratic party to convict it the then or now existing of any personal dishonesty, but to prove that up to the organization of the Republican party, after the war, no party in this State had made or tried to make such a disposition of donations of Congress for the purpose as would or did promote or aid the cause of popular education. On the contrary the aristocratic leaders of every party in this State before the Republican party came into existence rather seconded the idea and neglected vindictive and ferocious enough to rap the bloody trials of terrorism and violated law. All officers who have anything to do with the collection or managing elections will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A Cure for Outrages.

Black men's labor is the source of wealth, and almost the only source of wealth, in the cotton sections of Alabama. Take the black cotton lands out of such counties as Greene, Hancock, Lowndes or Macon, and those localities would be taken by no sensible man as a land to live long themselves. I am not afraid to say where I stand.

Mr. Conkling proceeded to state that any man whose disabilities had been removed by Congress was entitled to vote. They would improve her credit.

Mr. Conkling then

Weekly State Journal.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870.

Marvelous Simplicity.

The most marvelous mode of simplicity that we have heard of for many days is the one adopted by the editor of the Advertiser in behalf of Colonel Lindsay, in which to defend his candidacy for Governor. In the office and "Now, inasmuch as the Advertiser had already, in two successive articles, to which the JOURNAL has made no answer whatever, and can make no satisfactory reply, demonstrated the absolute consistency of Col. Lindsay's Mobile speech with his letter to Mr. Bradley in 1868, we did not think it proper or necessary to allude to that threadbare subject again."

Now, the editor knows full well that his first article alluded to above, was written of answer to a communication of Col. Minnis, published in the JOURNAL, commenting upon Col. Lindsay's Mobile speech, and that so far from "demonstrating the absolute consistency of Col. Lindsay's Mobile speech with his letter to Mr. Bradley in 1868, he stabbed to Col Minnis':

"First, that no candidate is bound by the loose report of a political speech, not supervised by himself and authorized to be published."

"Second, to invite his (Col. Minnis') reperusal of Mr. Lindsay's letter to Mr. Bradley, an extract from which was published in that article."

To this Col. Minnis replied, giving copious extracts from the speech of Mr. Lindsay, knowing that he entirely changed his positions taken in the Bradley letter—and with Col. Minnis' communication we published the Mobile speech, as we found it published in the *Mail*.

To this communication the *Advertiser* of the 14th replied, as follows: "In the first place, let us inform Judge Minnis that the *Advertiser* has not and does not intend, in justice to Col. Lindsay, to publish the casual, unauthenticated report of his speech. We have our own views about such things, and have felt that it was due both to Col. Lindsay and to our party to await an authentic version of his remarks. In the course of a week or ten days, perhaps in less time, we hope to publish Col. Lindsay's speech (not a fragmentary account), in its full continuity as truly uttered by him on the occasion it was delivered.

"But after saying this, we will further add that, when fairly examined, there is nothing whatever in the reported version inconsistent with his famous letter to Mr. Bradley in 1868."

In this article the editor goes on to give some extracts from the speech, not touching the questions made on the speech, and making no explanation of, or allusions to, the portions commented on. Now, the editor of the *Advertiser*, with the most marvelous simplicity, says he had already, in two separate articles, demonstrated the absolute consistency of Col. Lindsay's Mobile speech with his letter to Mr. Bradley in 1868. Now we ask the *Advertiser* what about the authentic version of this speech which he hoped to publish! And if this speech is in the same spirit as it advocates the same policy; if it uses the same language as the Bradley letter, the Bradley letter having been written before Col. Lindsay was dreamed of as the Democratic candidate for Governor, (and since that letter he has been spoken of as the Republican candidate,) the Mobile speech being made since his nomination, a year after that, why is the Bradley letter referred to instead of the Mobile speech, to prove Mr. Lindsay quite as conservative as Gov. Smith. We ask every man to procure and read the Bradley letter and the Mobile speech. The first breathes the spirit and uses the language of a conservative Southern Republican, the language and spirit of the Republican platform adopted at Selma, and the Republican address. The other, the Mobile speech, breathes the spirit, uses the language and advocates the principles of fire-eating, secession Democracy. Let every man procure both, read them, and judge for himself. That our readers might do so, we a short time since published both.

Speech of Hon. Willard Warner.

Delivered at Huntsville, Ala., September 30th 1870.

I distrust my ability to entertain or instruct you, and ask your kind indulgence. Let me premise by expressing my appreciation of the courtesy and kindness which I have received during the past few days from the people of this State. During the whole of my residence here, no word of insult or discourtesy has ever been spoken to me, while all my planter neighbors in Autauga and Montgomery counties have always manifested toward me a spirit of great kindness. I have always been an avowed Republican, frankly expressing my views, both in private and public, and have taken continued the State in favor of the Republican party, plainly and boldly declaring its great principles of equal rights for all, and in but one instance have I been interrupted or treated with discourtesy. Everywhere, excepting at Tuskaw, that I have spoken, I have been listened to with attention and attendance, as a friend and well wisher of this my adopted state, and as a patriot. I am glad to say, that amongst the masses of the people the fires of passion and prejudice, kindled into a blaze by the war, are fast dying out, and for one of the real meetings of a few violent Democratic newspapers and orators, peace and quiet and political toleration would soon prevail throughout the State. But a violent, bitter spirit, part of the systematic machine of hate and proscription, serves to keep the people excited, and to excite but hounded men to acts of death of violence, which terrorize white counsels and discipline and intimidate the whole State. And the whole, the prosperity and welfare of the citizens and the friend of the State, is sacrificed to the hatred and malice of bad men, and to the unscrupulous ambition of designing demagogues, who, by appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, seek to secure power and place for themself. That our readers may see how, while all the people of the South have suffered from the war, the Democratic party in possession of the power of the Federal government, and of this State, has been built up in his person, nor a dollar's worth of private property commingled because of the war, and not only so, but we can propound that all the vast wealth of which were imposed upon a certain class of men by the XIVth Amendment, and the consequent confiscation of their property, and all the vast wealth of the Federal government, and of this State, has been built up in the Democratic party of the South.

I now invite your attention to what Congress has done for Alabama, through the influence of your Legislative members, and through their influence alone. It passed a bill, which I introduced, reserving to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad a grant of a million acres of land in aid of its construction. The bill provides that the land shall be sold only to actual settlers, in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to one individual, and at a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre. Thus the speedy building of this great road through our best mineral region was secured, while the right of the poor man, who wants to settle on the lands, was carefully guarded. Bills reserving on similar terms the large grants of land made to the Selma, Rome and Dalton, and the South and North, and Gadsden and Guntersville, and Mobile and Pensacola Railroads, were introduced by me, and passed the Senate. A bill granting lands to the Decatur and Aberdeen Road, introduced by Senator Spencer, and a bill introduced by me, appropriating $100,000 for public buildings in the city of Montgomery, also passed the Senate. All these bills are now pending in the House and will pass next session.

Congress also appropriated $80,000 for the improvement of the Tennessee river at the Muscle Shoals, and ordered a survey to be made of the Coosa and Tombigbee rivers, with a view to their improvement, by a system of dams and slack water navigation, and the United States engineers are now making the survey.

Mr. Buck secured an appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of Mobile harbor, and Congress ordered a survey with a view to a much larger appropriation in the future.

Congress also passed a law at its last session which adds $54,000,000 to the National Bank circulation, in lieu of the three per cent certificates to be withdrawn, and which also takes away $25,000,000 from New England and gives it to the South and West. Under this law Alabama gets $4,500,000 of National Bank circulation; thus giving to our people all the benefits of the national banking system.

These great railroads, opening as they do to settlement and improvement the whole northern half of our State, with its boundless resources of mineral and agricultural wealth, and dragging after them by their do, immigration and capital, forges, furnaces and manufactories, ways the first great levers in our hands to lift our State out of the ruin and misfortune in which Democratic rule and Democratic rebellion had plunged her. Under this Republican State government of Reconstruction and equal rights, there are now being built in this State more than eight hundred miles of railroad, at an expense of $50,000,000, nearly every dollar of which is furnished from outside of the State, and is thus added to our resources and taxable wealth. Add to this the considerable gain to the State in the increased value of her lands and products, and by reason of the immense economies resulting from railroad transportation and transit, and you will partially realize the benefits arising from these great roads constructed by a Republican State government. A Republican Legislature, and without a dollar of cost to the State.

These plain facts show how false and wicked is the Democratic cry that Congress is reckless in its gifts of the people's money. Congress has never passed a single dollar element that has not been for the benefit of the whole people. Congress never wastes the people's money. It has never given a dollar of public money or public lands to any class or party. And here let me say that the legislation of Congress relating to the South was dictated by a spirit of vengeance. Hatred to the government and prejudice against the negro constituted the entire capital stock of the Democratic party of the South.

Now, inasmuch as the Democratic party of the South was a party of *freedom*, and the Democratic party of the Federal government, and this State was born and built in his person, nor a dollar's worth of private property commingled because of the war, and not only so, but we can propound that all the vast wealth of which were imposed upon a certain class of men by the XIVth Amendment, and the consequent confiscation of their property, and all the vast wealth of the Federal government, and of this State, has been built up in the Democratic party of the South.

Now, inasmuch as the Democratic party was a party of *freedom*, and the Democratic party of the Federal government, and this State was born and built in the Democratic party in possession of the power of the Federal government, and this State has been built up in the Democratic party of the South.

Standing on the broad principles of the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," and with a government founded not on the consent of a class, but of all the people, with none disfranchised or disabled, we invite all good men to join us in giving peace, toleration and safety to all, by obedience to the constitution and laws.

My fellow citizens, I invite your attention to the record of the Republican party in this State. It is true that our constitution disfranchised those who, by the XIVth amendment, were disqualified from holding office, but it wisely left it in the power of the Legislature, by a two-third vote, to remove such disfranchisement. The first Legislature which met under that constitution, and which was nearly unanimously Republican, did remove that disfranchisement, and to-day every citizen of the State, who is not an idiot, a lunatic, or a convict, can vote. And now, despite the fierce abuse of the Republican party, and of the government, which the leading newspapers and orators of the late Democratic party daily pour forth, our party, in the fullness of its strength and in the plenitude of its power, proposes the removal of all the disabilities imposed by the XIVth amendment.

Thus you see our great party, which holds to-day every branch of the State government, legislative, executive and judicial, which controls three-fourths of the State governments, and which fought, and won the war for the Union and liberty, is the party of equal rights, of liberality, of peace and prosperity.

The Democratic leaders have sedulously labored to fix in the minds of the people the belief that the general government hated the people of the South, and that all the legislation of Congress relating to the South was dictated by a spirit of vengeance. Hatred to the government and prejudice against the negro constituted the entire capital stock of the Democratic party of the South.

Now, inasmuch as the Democratic party was a party of *freedom*, and the Democratic party of the Federal government, and this State was born and built in his person, nor a dollar's worth of private property commingled because of the war, and not only so, but we can propound that all the vast wealth of which were imposed upon a certain class of men by the XIVth Amendment, and the consequent confiscation of their property, and all the vast wealth of the Federal government, and of this State,

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870. NO. 39.

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The "Mail" in a Fog.

The *Mail* publishes a labored editorial under the dignified caption of "Gov Smith as a Slanderer." Of course the editor was not only in an ill humor when he selected such a bearding, but hard run for something with which to fill up his paper. But how does he make out, or try to make out, that Gov. Smith is a "slanderer"? Let us see.

Under laws of this State, passed many years ago, the proceeds of the sales of sixteenth section lands donated to Alabama have to be paid into the State treasury, the State paying interest thereon for school purposes in the several townships. It seems that Gov. Smith, in reply to the wholesale and groundless charges made by some of the Democrats, that the Republicans are thieves and plunderers, reminded the people of the fact that, in times gone by, when the Democrats were in power, a large portion of this class of funds—about $1,000,000—was squandered in bank speculations; and that the people are now taxed to pay the interest on the amount. In all this there is no slander.

Again, the *Mail* has something to say about the Governor's action in ordering the sale of some lands in Nebraska that belonged to Alabama. In discussing that question the *Mail* manages to get itself into a very dense fog. If anybody in the world can make out what the *Mail* was driving at while treating of this Nebraska land business, it is this: that a portion of the school fund had been invested in Nebraska lands on speculation; that the Democrats, having control of affairs, followed the example of Democrats, he has no right to complain of them or of their policy. As for the disposition made of the money, the law required it to be put into the Treasury just as the Governor directed. The Governor had no discretion, but to see that the law was complied with.

But now for the real merits of this Nebraska business. The State never invested money in lands there. In the counties of Madison and Marshall, in this State, there is an old Indian reservation twelve miles square, to which the United States never owned any land. This square is so peculiarly related to the United States surveys that it embraces the 16th section of several townships—as many as four, if we mistake not. In 1854 an act was passed by Congress authorizing the selection from any of the United States lands of a quantity equal to one section for each of those townships. These lands were selected in Nebraska and Kansas, and the State just before the war commenced. Nothing, of course, could be done with them during the war; nor was anything attempted until after Gov. Smith came into office.

Now, what was Gov. Smith's action? The law required the Governor to appoint an agent. That agent was to sell the lands at public auction, first giving sixty days notice by advertisement. The agent selected by Gov. Smith was Col. Eli S. Shorter, of Barbour county. Col. Shorter's official report, which will be found below, shows how the business was conducted, and what the result.

Up to the time of the sale of these lands, the townships embraced in the twelve miles square reservation had not had any 16th section fund. They are now, for the first time enjoying the benefits of a public school, so far as that fund is concerned.

But the *Mail* is wonderfully exercised because Col. Harrington bought the lands. On that point, it is sufficient to say that the lands were sold at public auction to the highest bidder. Col. Harrington became the purchaser because he bid more than any other person. If he be an editor or Democrat, was willing to give. He has made full payment for the lands; and the interest arising on the several townships is now being regularly applied to public schools therein.

EUTAULA, October 26, 1869.

His Excellency Wm. H. Smith, Governor of Alabama:

SIR:—Inclosed I have the honor to send you the account of sales of the Alabama school lands located in Nebraska. The gross amount of the sales was $20,460. The lands sold well, and brought considerably more than I anticipated. Notice of the sale was advertised sixty days in the four papers published in Nebraska City; and also in hand bills, which were distributed throughout the county wherein the lands are located. The average price at which the land was sold was $8 25 per acre. The lowest price paid for any tract was $6 20 per acre; and the highest $12 50.

I arrived in Nebraska ten days before the time appointed for the sale, and found that publication had been made, from prominent sources, discrediting the title of Alabama to the lands. From evidence in my possession I was induced to believe, and still believe, that this was done at the instance of certain parties who had formed a combination to purchase the lands at a sacrifice.

I immediately published, in all the papers in Nebraska city, a card defending the title of our State, accompanying my card with the official letter of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the U. S. General Land Office, at Washington city. I also addressed a communication to the Commissioner, advising him of the steps taken to depreciate the value of the lands. In reply to my letter, the Commissioner *asserted* and confirmed the right of the State to the lands, and declared that the title was complete; and that the State had the right to sell, and to execute good and lawful titles thereto. These documents were read to the people on the day of sale, and it removed all doubts as to the title of the State. The lands therefore brought their full value.

I also send herewith a statement, as required by law, showing to what particular townships in Alabama the several tracts sold belonged, and the amount of money to be placed to the credit of each township.

Very respectfully,

ELI S. SHORTER.

Huntsville "Democrat"—Hard Run for a Senator.

The Huntsville *Democrat* of the 29th ult. contains a long article headed "Radical Railroad Ring Extravagance." It is not our purpose to correct here the flimsy fallacy which runs through the whole editorial. That we shall attempt in a separate article. At present we will take up only one most unjustifiable insinuation which the *Democrat* makes against Gov. Smith. The insinuation is contained in the following paragraph:

In the case of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad it is charged and (so far as we have seen or heard) not denied, that Stanton refused the State's endorsement of the Railroad bonds for the $2,000,000 proposed to be granted to him, and demanded original State bonds for the same amount, and that Stanton, Gov. Smith, contrary to the provisions of the act of appropriation, and against the protest of treasurer Bingham, has already signed the whole of the $2,000,000 of bonds and had them delivered to Stanton, instead of issuing them in installments as the road should progress in proportion to the number of miles completed.

In commenting upon the above extract it is not our wish nor our purpose to misinterpret the *Democrat*, or to do it the slightest injustice. It is true that in this we have a decided advantage over that paper; for it assails reputation with utter recklessness. Still, we have endeavored to ascertain what the editor means to say, and we think that insendo is not clear through it, or whether a part of it is intended as a specific allegation. We can well afford, however, to give the *Democrat* the full benefit of all doubts on that point. The whole thing is a fabrication from beginning to end.

The *Democrat* says, (whether for itself or from any other it does not say) that Stanton refused State indorsed bonds and demanded original State bonds. From this it would be concluded by any one, who depended upon the *Democrat* alone, either that Mr. Stanton had ought to determine which class of bonds he would take, or that it devolved upon Gov. Smith to determine which class he would let him have. In reply to all that, it is sufficient to say that the state pays only as specifically what was the character of bonds to be issued. Nothing whatever is left to the choice of Mr. Stanton or to the discretion of the Governor. So far as for that part of the *Democrat's* charge, or rumor, or whatever else it chooses to call it.

But again, it is stated (or intimated, as the case may be; the *Democrat* can take its choice), that Gov. Smith has delivered the bonds, all of them of New York, Boston and New England, except one honest man of Alabama. The original amount proposed was $3,000,000, and Stanton refused to have the bonds to his road endorsed by the State, but demanded original State bonds, for the payment of which the faith and credit of the State were to be pledged, and he got them. Judge Rice was a warm opponent of the bill, but after a night's reflection became its ardent lobby friend (why or how he could not say), but the bill passed and Governor Smith approved it."

3. "He alluded to the speech of Sam Rice in Mobile, in which he said that the colored men had a right to feel hatred towards the white people, because the white people hated them. Is not that false and malicious, as well as evidence of hatred toward you?"

Taking it for granted that you are correctly reported, and that you know the injustice of these statements of yours, in so far as they are related to me, I hereby inform you that they are misrepresentations or perversions.

Your statement, numbered 1, virtually amounts to a pretense on your part that you were using to the people a fair disclosure of the reasons given by Gov. Smith why he had never called out the militia. You distinctly ask "why" he had not called out the militia; and then you proceed to answer the question. Your position before the people justified the supposition that if you undertook to put a question as to your opponent for a high office, in his absence, you would answer fully and fairly. Yet the answer you gave contains nothing more than your positive statement that the Governor gave to Senator Sibley one reason and to another reason. I know not upon what ground the Governor justified before Senator Sibley his not calling out the militia. But I do know that the Governor never put to me his justification for not calling out the militia, "that he hadn't the muskets." The reasons why the Governor did not call out the militia have been published and need not be here repeated. But I submit that you did your opponent great injustice in trying to *confine him to the two reasons* which you say he assigned to Sibley and myself, and to bring him into ridicule or contempt for his manly and heroic refusal to increase the troubles and afflictions of the people by calling out the militia of the State.

From your statement number 2, any fair minded man ignorant of the facts as they actually occurred, would, upon reading that statement of yours, come to the conclusion that at least two propositions were clearly established—

1st. That "Judge Rice was a warm opponent of 'the bill,' (that is, the Stanton Railroad bill,) but after a night's reflection became its ardent lobby friend," in some mysterious or remarkable and unexplained way.

2d. That the only amendment ever made to "the bill" was in reducing "the original amount proposed" from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Yet, neither of these propositions is true. The truth is, that the bill originated in the Senate and passed that body for the loan of $3,000,000, to expedite the construction of the Stanton railroad. I never was otherwise than an opponent of that bill, and one of its most active opponents. Whoever says I ever, was for that bill, plainly violates the truth. But was so materially amended as to make it really a proposition of a different character from the original one. The most material of those amendments by the House is found in the *third section* of the act as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and as published in the pamphlet acts of last session. That third section so changed the Senate bill, that when one of the ablest Democrats and lawyers of this State (Gen. John T. Morgan) read and examined that third section, he declared that if that section were adopted as an amendment to the Senate bill and if he were a member of the Legislature he would vote for the bill *as thus amended*. Since the adjournment of the Legislature Gen Morgan has published in the Selma *Argus* (Democratic) a complete defense of that bill *as thus amended and passed*. I wrote that third section, and never ceased to make war upon the bill until it was amended by the adoption of that section. The adoption of that section as an amendment, and the same effect upon me that it did upon Gen. Morgan. As to this Stanton bill and the amendments thereto, my position has been in substance the same as that of Gen. Morgan, whose able letter on that subject, not one of his brother Democrats can answer. Why then is it, that you avail yourself of your position, in my absence, to make statements that necessarily misled and deceived those who heard you, and to my injury? Why do you not indulge in the same injustice towards Gen. Morgan, whose letter above referred to you ought to get, if you have not read it? Why do you talk about my changing "after a night's reflection," when the fact is public and notorious that it was the adoption of the third section as an amendment, that had the same effect upon me as upon Gen. Morgan? If you did not know all the facts, would it not well suit one in your position, to keep silent until you learn the facts?

Your statement numbered 3, in substance represents me as having said in a speech at Mobile, "that the colored men had a right to feel hatred toward the white people, because the white people hated them. Is not that false and malicious, as well as evidence of hatred toward you?"

Taking it for granted that you are correctly reported, and that you know the injustice of these statements of yours, in so far as they are related to me, I hereby inform you that they are misrepresentations or perversions.

My friendship in my part prodoned by your kind and efficient support in that election, has been subsequently evinced, as you know on every proper occasion, and still continues. It has not been careful in all my writings and speeches, that others should know the fact, that in my opposition to your election to the office of Governor, there is nothing personal, nothing unkind, nothing inconsistent with my real friendship for you as a gentleman. My opposition is solely political, and stands upon the ground which may be stated thus: Your acceptance of the Democratic nomination and your subsequent utterances (including your late Huntsville speech), prove that you have surrendered the statesmanlike and patriotic ground you occupied when you announced in your letter of December, 1868, to Mr. Bradley, and have put yourself in full fellowship with the opponents of those views. Your election now over Gov. Smith, whose administration proves him to be the steadfast friend and supporter of those views, would amount to a virtual overthrow of them, and would be productive of inestimable injury to the people of Alabama and their highest and best interests. My support of Gov. Smith does not arise from friendship for him as a gentleman, nor from any obligation he has as a man; but solely from my clear conviction, that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people will be surely promoted by his re-election and by the continued ascendancy of the principles of the Republican party of this State.

Having done you no injustice, nor made any incorrect statement as to you, I was surprised to see in the columns of the Democratic newspapers, certain paragraphs in your late speech to some people at Huntsville which, as published, are in the words following:

1. "Wm. H. Smith a pretty good Governor! They say he has never called out the militia, as clothes did in North Carolina—and why? He told Senator Sibley his excuse was that the Legislature had not given him the power, and told Judge Rice that he hadn't the muskets."

2. "Col Lindsay alluded in terms of honest indignation, to the operations of the railroad ring, by which the people of the State were made directly responsible for $2,000,000 of bonds, issued for the benefit of five individuals, all of them of New York, Boston and New England, except one honest man of Alabama. The original amount proposed was $3,000,000, and Stanton refused to have the bonds to his road endorsed by the State, but demanded original State bonds, for the payment of which the faith and credit of the State were to be pledged, and he got them. Judge Rice was a warm opponent of the bill, but after a night's reflection became its ardent lobby friend (why or how he could not say), but the bill passed and Governor Smith approved it."

3. "He alluded to the speech of Sam Rice in Mobile, in which he said that the colored men had a right to feel hatred towards the white people, because the white people hated them. Is not that false and malicious, as well as evidence of hatred toward you?"

Taking it for granted that you are correctly reported, and that you know the injustice of these statements of yours, in so far as they are related to me, I hereby inform you that they are misrepresentations or perversions.

Your statement, numbered 1, virtually amounts to a pretense on your part that you were using to the people a fair disclosure of the reasons given by Gov. Smith why he had never called out the militia. You distinctly ask "why" he had not call out the militia; and then you proceed to answer the question. Your position before the people justified the supposition that if you undertook to put a question as to your opponent for a high office, in his absence, you would answer fully and fairly. Yet the answer you gave contains nothing more than your positive statement that the Governor gave to Senator Sibley one reason and to another reason. I know not upon what ground the Governor justified before Senator Sibley his not calling out the militia. But I do know that the Governor never put to me his justification for not calling out the militia, "that he hadn't the muskets." The reasons why the Governor did not call out the militia have been published and need not be here repeated. But I submit that you did your opponent great injustice in trying *to confine him to the two reasons* which you say he assigned to Sibley and myself, and to bring him into ridicule or contempt for his manly and heroic refusal to increase the troubles and afflictions of the people by calling out the militia of the State.

Letter from Judge Rice.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 1, 1870.

Hon. Robert B. Lindsay:

More than thirty-two years ago Alabama honored the home of my choice. Great political questions were then pending, in the discussion of which a sense of duty impelled me to take an active part. A like sense of duty has frequently since urged me to a like course, as like questions would arise. Quite early in my Alabama life, some men seemed to think it their interest to overwhelm me with calumny; and no period since have men of that sort shown a willingness to allow the people to judge either me or my views fairly and according to the real facts. Perversion and misrepresentation of my acts, words and motives, have been continuously the weapons of those enemies.

A few years after such tradneers had made a determined effort to accomplish my irretrievable ruin, their vicious course was virtually brauded, by my election in 1853 to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama. Among my competitors for that position were gentlemen who were my seniors; had held the Judicial office and enjoyed unquestionable integrity. The Legislature by which I was elected was composed of members who will compare favorably with the members of any Legislature of this or any other State. In evidence of this it is only necessary to mention that Judges John Cochran, L. P. Walker, R. C. Jones, R. O. Pickett, T. J. Judge, ex-Governor Watts, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, and yourself, were a few of the distinguished gentlemen who voted to elevate me to one of the highest and most responsible positions on earth. I have yet to learn that my conduct in that office has caused them to regret their support, or brought discredit upon myself, dishonor upon the judiciary, or shame upon the State.

The friendship on my part prodoned by your kind and efficient support in that election, has been subsequently evinced, as you know on every proper occasion, and still continues. It has not been careful in all my writings and speeches, that others should know the fact, that in my opposition to your election to the office of Governor, there is nothing personal, nothing unkind, nothing inconsistent with my real friendship for you as a gentleman. My opposition is solely political, and stands upon the ground which may be stated thus: Your acceptance of the Democratic nomination and your subsequent utterances (including your late Huntsville speech), prove that you have surrendered the statesmanlike and patriotic ground you occupied when you announced in your letter of December, 1868, to Mr. Bradley, and have put yourself in full fellowship with the opponents of those views. Your election now over Gov. Smith, whose administration proves him to be the steadfast friend and supporter of those views, would amount to a virtual overthrow of them, and would be productive of inestimable injury to the people of Alabama and their highest and best interests. My support of Gov. Smith does not arise from friendship for him as a gentleman, nor from any obligation he has as a man; but solely from my clear conviction, that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people will be surely promoted by his re-election and by the continued ascendancy of the principles of the Republican party of this State.

Having done you no injustice, nor made any incorrect statement as to you, I was surprised to see in the columns of the Democratic newspapers, certain paragraphs in your late speech to some people at Huntsville which, as published, are in the words following:

1. "Wm. H. Smith a pretty good Governor! They say he has never called out the militia, as clothes did in North Carolina—and why? He told Senator Sibley his excuse was that the Legislature had not given him the power, and told Judge Rice that he hadn't the muskets."

2. "Col Lindsay alluded in terms of honest indignation, to the operations of the railroad ring, by which the people of the State were made directly responsible for $2,000,000 of bonds, issued for the benefit of five individuals, all of them of New York, Boston and New England, except one honest man of Alabama. The original amount proposed was $3,000,000, and Stanton refused to have the bonds to his road endorsed by the State, but demanded original State bonds, for the payment of which the faith and credit of the State were to be pledged, and he got them. Judge Rice was a warm opponent of the bill, but after a night's reflection became its ardent lobby friend (why or how he could not say), but the bill passed and Governor Smith approved it."

3. "He alluded to the speech of Sam Rice in Mobile, in which he said that the colored men had a right to feel hatred towards the white people, because the white people hated them. Is not that false and malicious, as well as evidence of hatred toward you?"

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From your statement number 2, any fair minded man ignorant of the facts as they actually occurred, would, upon reading that statement of yours, come to the conclusion that at least two propositions were clearly established—

1st. That "Judge Rice was a warm opponent of 'the bill,' (that is, the Stanton Railroad bill,) but after a night's reflection became its ardent lobby friend," in some mysterious or remarkable and unexplained way.

2d. That the only amendment ever made to "the bill" was in reducing "the original amount proposed" from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Yet, neither of these propositions is true. The truth is, that the bill originated in the Senate and passed that body for the loan of $3,000,000, to expedite the construction of the Stanton railroad. I never was otherwise than an opponent of that bill, and one of its most active opponents. Whoever says I ever, was for that bill, plainly violates the truth. But was so materially amended as to make it really a proposition of a different character from the original one. The most material of those amendments by the House is found in the *third section* of the act as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and as published in the pamphlet acts of last session. That third section so changed the Senate bill, that when one of the ablest Democrats and lawyers of this State (Gen. John T. Morgan) read and examined that third section, he declared that if that section were adopted as an amendment to the Senate bill and if he were a member of the Legislature he would vote for the bill *as thus amended*. Since the adjournment of the Legislature Gen Morgan has published in the Selma *Argus* (Democratic) a complete defense of that bill *as thus amended and passed*. I wrote that third section, and never ceased to make war upon the bill until it was amended by the adoption of that section. The adoption of that section as an amendment, and the same effect upon me that it did upon Gen. Morgan. As to this Stanton bill and the amendments thereto, my position has been in substance the same as that of Gen. Morgan, whose able letter on that subject, not one of his brother Democrats can answer. Why then is it, that you avail yourself of your position, in my absence, to make statements that necessarily misled and deceived those who heard you, and to my injury? Why do you not indulge in the same injustice towards Gen. Morgan, whose letter above referred to you ought to get, if you have not read it? Why do you talk about my changing "after a night's reflection," when the fact is public and notorious that it was the adoption of the third section as an amendment, that had the same effect upon me as upon Gen. Morgan? If you did not know all the facts, would it not well suit one in your position, to keep silent until you learn the facts?

Your statement numbered 3, in substance represents me as having said in a speech at Mobile, "that the colored men had a right to feel hatred toward the white people, because the white people hated them." I never said anything of that kind at Mobile, or elsewhere. The substance of what I did say in Mobile relating to the white and colored people, is set forth in the extract from my speech at Prattville, published in the STATE JOURNAL within the past four days, to which I invite your special attention, as it fairly discusses your Bradley letter and present position.

Trusting that you will not again put upon me the labor of exposing misrepresentations or perversions, however unmaterial, I remain your obedient servant.

SAM'L F. RICE.

Communication.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

This has been a marked day in our town. "The great wave that is to roll from the mountains to the seaboard," so often and so eloquently referred to by the Democratic politicians, is assuming magnificent proportions; though the sweep of that tide is quite different from what the Democrats have been expecting, and what they have been promising the people.

The campaign, so suspiciously inaugurated by Gov. Smith at Ashland, in Clay county, and which has so encouragingly extended through portions of Northern and Eastern Alabam, has so depressed the "unteachables" that, when Gov. Smith spoke here to-day, Judge Heflin was shipped up on the "freight," in the desperate hope that he might possibly be able to offer something that would tend to check the avalanche which Gov. Smith has turned loose, and which threatens to completely overwhelm the opposition.

As for the audience in attendance, it was large. It was made up of old line Whigs, old Democrats (both of the Jackson and Calhoun school), Union men, Conservatives, Radical Democrats and Radical Republicans. In a word, we had men of all parties and every possible shade of political opinion.

The speaking began at 12 o'clock. Gov. W. H. Smith was the first speaker, and I but reflect the opinions of all who heard him when I say that he delivered a most eloquent and powerful address. As for the general charges of dishonesty which had been preferred against the Democratic party, he devoted very little attention to them. The whole batch of slanders under this head was refuted by reading the sworn testimony of the commissioners legally appointed to examine into State expenditures.

Having thus disposed of the groundless allegations of unscrupulous Democrats, he boldly assumed the aggressive. Readers of classical literature know what is meant by 'carrying the war into Africa." It was the policy adopted by Scipio for the prostration of the Carthaginian power. The expression has become a trite and an appropriate one in discussing a change from a defensive to an aggressive warfare. Those who heard Gov. Smith to-day enjoyed a practical illustration of this. The Democratic leaders received at the Governor's hands a most unmerciful drubbing. He demonstrated, from books written and published by Democrats, that, under Democratic rule, millions of dollars had been squandered, and that the people are now heavily taxed to pay interest on the vast sums squandered.

Gov. Smith exposed, in a telling manner, the Muscle Shoals business, in which Senator Lindsay (now Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama,) directly voted into the possession of himself and his partners, more than a million of dollars worth of property belonging to the State. He showed that the canal which Lindsay voted himself, had been built with the proceeds arising from the sale of lands donated to the State by Congress for the purpose; that in the act of Congress it was provided that if the proceeds of those sales were ever applied to any other purpose than the completion of the canal, the State of Alabama should pay back to the general government the whole amount of money realized from the sale of the land, which was about $700,000. He, therefore, the Republicans had not repealed this Lindsay corporation act, Lindsay & Co. would still have been in possession of a million dollars of property voted himself from the State, and the people would be taxed some $700,000 to pay back to the general government the money that would have been diverted from the purpose contemplated by the act of Congress.

The Governor also paid his respects to those *unselfish* and *patriotic* Democratic office holders who made no charge for their services during the war, but who, in 1866, managed to draw their salaries in *greenbacks*. The greenbacks that were required to pay those Confederate salaries had to be raised by the sale of State bonds at a heavy discount; and the people are now taxed to pay the interest on those bonds. The bonds were sold, and the tax to pay the interest was assessed under Democratic rule.

However, I cannot give even an outline of the Governor's speech. Suffice it to say that it was an address of extraordinary power. Every one who has heard Gov. Smith before the people, knows that speaking to the masses is his *forte*. Some idea, therefore, may be formed as to the character of his speech to-day when you are informed that it is regarded as the greatest effort of his life. His peroration was particularly eloquent and soul-stirring. It roused the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his speech the air was rent with the shouts and cheers of the delighted multitude.

Gov. Smith was followed by Judge Heflin—not Robert S., but John T., who, by his secession speeches in 1860, acquired the sobriquet of "Guadalupe Hualgo,"—and who had just arrived by the course of "freight." The Judge commenced by boasting that Gov. Smith and read law in his office. There is a difference of opinion as to the object aimed at by this announcement. By some it is supposed that Judge Heflin thought, by this means, he would command himself to the favorable consideration of the people. Others are unchari able enough to intimate their belief that the intention was to injure the reputation of Gov Smith. In other words, it is a mooted question whether Judge Heflin was seeking to raise himself, or to degrade Gov Smith by referring to the fact that they formerly sustained to each other the relation of law proprietor and law student.

Judge Heflin spoke two hours, and attempted to demonstrate the following: That Gov. Smith was born a Democrat; that from the position of Lee county, and his own energy, intellect and sturdy integrity, he became quite influential in his party at an early age; that he represented the Democracy of his county in a State convention 1852; that he served in the Legislature from 1855 to 1858; that in 1860, he, as Douglass elector in the district where they both lived, had read Judge Heflin out of the Democratic party for advocating Secession and disunion; and that Gov. Smith was not justified in stating to the reconstruction committee that he (Smith) was an original Union man. To sustain this last position, Judge Heflin took the ground that it was out of the question for a Democrat to be a Union man at all. He contended that all he had to do to prove that a man was not a *Unionist* was to prove that he was a *Democrat*. In support of this proposition he cited all the Democratic platforms that had lately been made. (A Democratic leader, who was sitting near your correspondent, remarked just here, "Great God! what does he mean? Is he going to come Nasby on us?").

Here Judge Heflin stopped, being evidently overcome by the thought that he had been read out of the Democratic party for being a disunionist, and he unparalleled audacity of a man who has ever been a Democrat claiming to be a friend of the United States government. He retired from the stand amidst the unanimous silence of his audience.

Gov. Smith was loudly called for, and responded to the call. You have heard of "skinning alive," of being "routed whole," and all that kind of punishment. But a perfect specimen of excruciating torture was that which Gov. Smith administered to Judge Heflin. With his usual candor and honesty, he admitted that he had read law under Judge H. He was rather disposed to let that pass to the account of his youthful indiscretion. The Governor was proud to say that his father was a Democrat of the true Jacksonian school. Early in life he was taught the Jacksonian doctrine of the indissolubility of the Union. As a Douglass elector he had read Judge Heflin out of the Democratic party because he abandoned the true Democratic creed, went for disunion, war, blood, desolation and ruin.

As to the last one of the Judge's propositions, that is that a Democrat must necessarily be an enemy of the government of the United States, the Governor said that, so far as some of the ably constituted and would-be leaders were concerned, it looked a little like it, from the authorities cited. But he insisted that it was otherwise when he looked at the Democratic party. He ceased to act with it when disunion was made a test of membership.

For about thirty minutes the Governor continued to fairly flay the Judge alive, much to the delight of everybody in the crowd, except the "unteachable" Democrats.

To-morrow we are to hear a speech from the veteran Union leader, Hon. Alexander White. In this county the Republican party is in fine condition under the leadership of such men as Judge Hardin, who, by the way, is a true, tried Union man. You may safely set down Shelby county for 400 Republican majority. If the Republican party will furnish funds to "freight" Judge Heflin around to Gov. Smith's appointments, and we can induce him to go, you may look out for unheard of majorities wherever he attempts to explain why he, Gov. Watts, and others were able to draw up to geochacks for services rendered during the war.

The Democrats have put forth their utmost pire sceeth in what they call their white counties. They are beginning to see the folly of their course. But it is too late to change front. They already see their doom, but are powerless to prevent it.

Yours,

AN OLD LINE WHIG.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., Sept. 28, '70.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

In my letter yesterday I gave you an account of the terrible lavapping which Governor Smith gave the secession Democracy over the shoulders of Guadeloupe, Hidalgo Heflin. To-day Hon. Alexander White delivered one of those speeches which are rarely heard twice in one's lifetime. All know Mr. White's ability, his eloquence, and his patriotism, which has, amid all the changes in names and parties always bound him to the National Union—except, probably, a seeming digression during the latter part of the war, when his great and good heart so bound him up in the misfortunes of those immediately around him who had, against his earnest protest, been deluded by designing demagogues into resistance to the government.

To-day he was *at home*, among people who had known him from boyhood—their platforms that had lately been made. (A Democratic leader, who was sitting near your correspondent, remarked just here, "Great God! what does he mean? Is he going to come Nasby on us?").

Before Mr. White got through with him to-day, he was a living explanation of "going for wood and getting slivered." The Judge flankly became so enraged and disconcerted at his double castigation that he admitted the "bank swindles" and the misappropriation of the various trust funds which he said had "gone where the woodbine twineth," and gave public notice, that on to-morrow he would show that the Democrats didn't get all the money, but that the old Free Whigs got a fair divvie of the spoils of the treasury!! How is that for *sense*, dear Editor?

Don't you know the old whigs will see a few "cuss words" to-morrow, after "Hidalgo" spends an hour to convince them that they are "thieves!" How will the old line whigs in Montgomery like to vote the Democrats are giving the carpet-bag part of the State? Will not Shelby county. The truths he forcibly uttered here to-day will cause the present secession leaders of Alabama many restless days and sleepless nights. His tribute to the memory of Henry Clay and his eloquent appeals for the establishment of the principles advocated by that great statesman caused the bosoms of a great many old line Whigs to swell with the deepest emotion and many eyes were dampened with sympathetic tear.

One part of the speech, however, marks so important an era in this campaign that (as the expense of ascertaining on your valuable space) it cannot be passed over. It is this: Mr. White, in noticing the fact that at their State Convention the Democrats refused to announce a platform of principles by which they would be governed in the event they were restored to power, charged that their leaders were now in favor of a "Southern Confederacy!" Judge Heflin, a shining light in the Democratic ranks, and a leading expounder of the principles of so called conservatism, having participated as a delegate in both District and State Democratic conventions, was present, and having interrupted Mr. White by questions and corrections, was asked directly, by name, and time given him in which to reply, if the charge was true? He was urged repeatedly to deny or admit. He was reminded that his party had adopted no platform, and that we could only get at their principles and intentions by the declarations of their leading men, but he *persistently refused to deny the correctness of the charge!*

Other leading Democrats were then called on to deny the charge if they did not intend to be bound by Judge Heflin's silence, and *they also refused!*

This produced a profound impression upon many Union men present, who, I have noted with interest and attention, and I saw many significant glances exchanged, and after the speaking was over several of them said they were in receipt of letters from leading men of the Democratic party. He ceased to act with it when disunion was made a test of membership.

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The Advertiser and Col. Lindsay's Mobile Letter.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The *Advertiser*, in his issue of the 24, under the head of "Unscrupulous Reiteration," says:

Not only the *Advertiser*, but every intelligent and thoughtful man in Alabama, knows that it is just as spurious and wicked in fact and intent as the scandalous effort to pervert the meaning of Col. Lindsay's carefully reported speech at Mobile, by wresting fragmentary expressions from the context and exciting them by false interpretations, but in which patriotic and highly conservative speech all who chose might read the following explicit declarations:

"While I assert that position, to-wit: that the government of Alabama was originally of usurpation and has been one of marked corruption and imbecility, I also assert that we are running upon conservatism, as heretofore, have acted with the opposition, and I am many significant glances exchanged, and after the speaking was over several of them said they were in receipt of letters from leading men of the Democratic party. He ceased to act with it when disunion was made a test of membership.

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Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. H. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress!
1st District—BENJAMIN S. TURNER, of Dallas.
2d " —CHAS. W. BUCKLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —B. W. NORRIS, of Morgan.
4th " —CHARLES HAYS, of Greene.
5th " —I. J. STANDIFER, of Etowah.
6th " —MASTHESON, of Cherokee.

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION;
1st District—J. H. SEARS, of Dallas.
2d " —PETTUS PINKEY, of Montgomery.
" —JOHN B. ARD, of Dale.
3d " —A. S. POWELL, of Chambers.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.
GEORGE A. HARMONT, PAUL STRAHAN.
C. C. WILLIAMS, HOLLAND THOMPSON.
H. H. CRAIG.

State Executive Committee
H. W. HEALY, of Montgomery, Chairman.
Front District—JAMES HEARD, of Mobile.
C. CAULE, Jr., of Dallas.
Second District—I. C. KEPTER, of Montgomery.
" —L. S. SCHELL, of Bullock.
Third District—ARTHUR BINGHAM, Talladega.
JOHN SLOSSER, of Cherokee.
Fourth District—H. S. WILLIAMS, of Perry.
" —MOSE ROSS, of Monroe.
Fifth District—W. R. PETERS, of Madison.
" —P. J. SMITH, of Etowah.
Sixth District—W. H. SIMS, of Lauderdale.
" —E. F. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party

Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself a true friend to the whole country, and that we heartily indorse his wise statesmanship and his unswerving fidelity to the principles which have secured for the country the blessings of national peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the existence of a Republican party in the State of Alabama, which, by its wise and judicious administration of the affairs of the government, thereby relieving the people of the burden of taxation, is a power in reducing and paying the public debt of the State.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Alabama on the improved condition of affairs in the State, and that we point with pride to the complete restoration of peace and prosperity throughout the borders of the State, which, under the fostering care of the Republican party, has been accomplished in the face of the most gigantic difficulties and in the midst of the "negro" hatred, which, in a large measure, has been the result of the teachings of the Democratic press and politicians, plainly traceable to the unfounded charges of the existence of a state of affairs which never existed.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the complete vindication of the Republican party of Alabama, made by the people at the polls, in which, utterly ignoring their political differences, they have united in the election of Republican officers to all the offices of the State, and in the selection of a Republican Legislature, the basis of which is the assurance that the Republican party of Alabama will continue to be the party of progress, honesty, industry, patriotism and forbearance to the "negro" hands," and to those teachings the true, unsuspecting cotton planters' own more or the thrift they enjoy than to all the Democratic lies side of Jordan. In the interests of peace, in order to awaken a more good man to his share of duty in protecting life and preventing lawlessness, we call upon every citizen to quit quibbling and at once say community where they were treated badly on account of their politics, are gratifying evidence that the large leaders of the Democratic party are not wholly insensible to their utter dependence upon said negro hands for the wealth and comfort they enjoy, and for the elegant leisure which they abuse to the bad purpose of encouraging dissension and practicing tyranny over all the humble classes of society. They will consult their own interests, not ours, by at once setting to work to create a healthy public sentiment throughout the State, which shall prompt all men to do the most they can, in the best way, to secure protection to the negroes of every legal and political right. Talk as you will, labor has the advantage here, and we intend to write and talk, upon every proper occasion, to make the laborer sensible of this fact. Having had considerable experience as a Union Printer, in this matter of struggle for the rights of workingmen, we shall tolerably well how to write and talk upon the subject.

We thank the *Advertiser*, also, for copying our article in full—especially for its italics. From beginning to end of that article there is no sentence which needs explanation, and certainly not one which we desire to modify. Nor is there any advice in it which, if the editor of the *Advertiser* be the humane and honorable man we have ever believed him to be, he can disapprove. Much less can he consistently apply to it the word "incendiary." The great object of the JOURNAL is to attain in Alabama the prevalence of the fundamental principle of Republicanism—the protection of individual rights. This must give society not only desirable peace, but also unbounded prosperity. It cannot have the least tendency or effect to cause harm to any person; by no possibility can it injure great public interests and industries. The opposite and Democratic policy, of treating certain classes of population as legitimate subjects of abuse and restriction, and regarding a certain other class, few in numbers and by no means the most useful, as the divinely appointed masters of all, is the policy from which, alone, but is wasting in public spirit, patriotism and in a proper regard for himself, his family and his race."

The Mobile *Tribune* says gently to the "colored citizen" in a vein effort to catch his vote; while the more outspoken *Register* says, in speaking of Mr. Cumming's nomination for Congress, that the mere fact of his being "*opposed by a negro will bring out the native white Democratic vote to a man.*" So it appears that "white Democrats," who can not be induced to vote by patriotism or party principle, can be rallied to a man in obedience to an insensate and iniquitous prejudice against the enjoyment of political rights by black men. The poor fellows will run horse races with darkies, but can not bear the idea of letting one cast an office.

Your will, gentlemen of the Democratic party, may be good, but your tactics are miscalculated, either to gain colored votes for yourselves, or to disaffect them Rewards the only party which has ever done, and now stands openly pledged to do, anything for them politically.

An Hour Among the Records.

Our Democratic friends finding no political reason to offer the people in justification of their claims to power, are stretching every nerve to find personal reasons for their cause. They think that something personal against our nominees, they run will with seeming joy, and shout as the top of their bent, "Thieves and fools!" Now, it happens that some Democrats are not perfect types of honesty themselves. We have unfortunately, had occasion, at some time amongst the "things that were," we call attention to the following, which are public property:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE OF SUPT. OF EDUCATION,
MONTGOMERY, July 8, 1867.

($1500.)

The Comptroller of Public Accounts will pay to L. F. McCoy, for Thomas Boykin, county superintendent of Russell county, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in part of ten thousand three hundred and fifty-three and 68-100 dollars, the dividend of the common school fund declared to said county for the year 1866, and charge to the common school fund.

JOHN RYAN, Supt.

By John A. Graham.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. McCoy received a voucher from Mr. Ryan, to the Comptroller, for a certain sum of school money, as the agent for Mr. Boykin. Does any one doubt that Mr. McCoy had a power of attorney to present to the Superintendent or Comptroller? Here then is the warrant drawn by the Comptroller upon the above voucher:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1867.

$1500.)

State Treasurer, pay to L. F. McCoy, or bearer, fifteen hundred dollars, being the sum of fifteen thousand dollars out of the Russell county bond fund, for educational purposes in the county of Russell, for the year 1866.

JAS. H. CLANTON,
Comp. Public Accounts.

After receiving this warrant, Mr. McCoy proceeded to the Treasurer's office, and received the amount named in the warrant, whereupon he gave Mr. Boykin a due bill for the money. "Thomas Boykin, per L. F. McCoy," So far, this is a plain business transaction, and is an appearance free from suspicion; but see—

MONTEVALLO, Ala., Feb. 17, 1869.

Superintendent of Education, Ice Cooling:

SIR—I am informed that a warrant from Fort Mitchell, was received a few days ago. I reply, I would say that Mr. McCoy was not my attorney. The State Superintendent told me that Mr. McCoy had been my attorney, but when I got the Treasurer, which never came into my hands. Mr. McCoy was to have, when I applied to him for it, that it was his fee. He was. I believe, a friend of Mr. Pitts, the former Superintendent. I turned over to Mr. Edwards, my successor, all receipts, and vouchers, and did not receive a single receipt and have no claim against the State, and can give you all the information you need.

I paid to all trustees of Lee county, who applied, their pro rata share of the money drawn by me.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed) T. C. BOYKIN.

Now, here is a plain statement from the superintendent of Russell county that Mr. McCoy should die sum of fifteen hundred dollars, out of the "colored school fund," which he failed to pay over, and besides, he drew it without being authorized to do so. The letter of Boykin states that McCoy was not his attorney, and that when he applied for the money Mr. McCoy "was told that it was what McCoy charged as a fee." Now, what service could any attorney under the school interests worth that sum?

On the 19th of November, 1869, Mr. W. G. Fatillo, who had taught a public school in Russell county, 1866, files his certificate that the amount of $1,500 is due him for his services. This claim, a *Democratic overnight*, if you please, was paid by a Republican auditing upon it, and the certificate of the following extracts: T. Crowder, M. Dawson, M. L. Collars, Wm. Gregg, Sallie Gregg, J. J. Strickin, D. Clower, who testify that the services were performed. This transaction needs no explanation, and the people, no doubt, if a proper one is made, will be satisfied.

But, until Mr. McCoy does make this explanation, it stands before the people of this state in an enviable light. He is the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, and for his own sake, and the *honor* of his party, should explain or cease to *honorable*. In our next issue another transaction, involving the sum of $8500 in Mr. Sell's favor, which the same McCoy figures extensively.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Important Correspondence.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3, 1870.

Gen. R. W. Healy, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of the State of Alabama:

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to call your attention to accompanying communication of our County Committee, and most respectfully request a *speedy reply*.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. CLANTON, Chairman.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 4, 1870.

To the Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, and Clerks of the Circuit Court of the State of Alabama:

GENTLEMEN—We beg leave to invite your attention to certain evidences of the act of the General Assembly of October 6th, 1868 (acts of 1868, p. 279), to regulate elections in the State.

By section 22 of the act referred to, the judge of probate, sheriff, clerk of the circuit court, or any two of them, are required, at least thirty days before the holding of any election in this state, to appoint three inspectors for each beat in each precinct, at which election the officer in each election precinct.

On the part of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, we would respectfully request that in every county in which a majority of these officers are Republicans, that one inspector from the opposing party be appointed at each precinct, and that the same rule be observed where a majority of those officers are Democratic. If these appointments have been made before the receipt of this, from one of the political parties only, then if a change cannot be effected by substituting an inspector from the other party, let two gentlemen of that party be permitted to remain in the room with the inspectors while the ballots are received and counted, when duly certified, and ballots and poll tests sealed and delivered to the returning officer, as required by the seventy-five.

By section twenty-six, the inspectors are required to select two clerks. One of them should be selected from each party.

By section thirty-five, it is made the duty of the returning officers to deliver the sealed boxes to the clerk of probate within forty-eight hours after he received them from the inspectors. Any person tampering with these boxes, let each party have a key, let each one, or in any seal, so that the seal cannot be broken, or the box opened, without detection. Democrats in the county of probate open the boxes in the presence of all parties who desire to be present.

By section 36, the judges of probate, sheriff, and clerk of the circuit court, or any two of them, are considered a board of supervisors, and it is made their duty to meet at the county seat and count the ballots cast; and by section 37, they are required to issue certificates to the persons elected from freely and fearlessly having their votes so given, and no illegal votes cast at such polling places, and no intention in fact, as shown, shall be final, unless an appeal be taken within ten days to the probate court. By this section the board of supervisors is made a court, with authority to pass upon and render judgment upon the evidence, and determine the question of fraud and illegality; and from its judgment an appeal lies. Its proceedings, therefore, are within the jurisdiction or the incompetence of a grand of spectators, and allow the parties interested in any contest which may occur the proceedings, and effectually protect their rights, if there is anything in the real court having jurisdiction thereof, which, we are glad to learn, is not the case with us, is not constituted by the board of supervisors.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. W. HEALY,
CH'N STATE REP. EXEC. COM.
JOHN C. KEPTER, Sec'y.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the most "moderate" and "liberal" of the Northern Republican journals, and from whom some of our Democratic contemporaries have taken their cue, has published several extracts, says of certain Democratic leaders:

> Let the friends of peace and prosperity and good government attend the meeting!

By order of the County Executive Committee.
CHAS. H. HOOTE,
Chairman.

By the Governor of Alabama,

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, Sept. 9, 1870.

WHEREAS, authentic information has reached this department that A. P. Wiggs has fraudulently issued, and is now circulating, numerous orders, including railway obligating money under false pretenses, embezzlement, and larceny with intent to murder, and it appearing that the said Wiggs has fled from justice and is running at large.

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, I, Robert Burns Lindsay, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested as Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby offer the following reward of

Three Hundred Dollars,

to any person or persons who may arrest the said A. P. Wiggs, and deliver him into the county of Montgomery, in this State, and the same shall be paid to such person or persons as the said sheriff of the county may certify is entitled thereto.

DESCRIPTION.

A. P. Wiggs is 31 or 32 years of age, height about 5 feet 11 inches, weight about 150 pounds; light complexion, sandy hair, sandy whiskers, pale face, scar on left side of his face, just below the eye; has a scar on his left side of his head; is an educated man; lawyer by profession; quite talkative and of rather pleasant address.

Given under my hand, at the city of Montgomery, this the day of September, A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 95th.

W. H. SMITH.

By the Governor:
CHAS. C. MILLER,
Secretary of State. sept-dtd

By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA.

Whereas, at the several counties of this State are now organized Boards of Registration, as provided by law, and whereas, on the 3d day of October, 1870, the Boards of Registration will meet at the Secretary of State, Probate Judge, and Clerk of the Circuit Court, in the several counties of this State, for the purpose of registering the names of all persons entitled to vote at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1870;

Now, therefore, I, Robert Burns Lindsay, Governor of the State of Alabama, do hereby call upon the Boards of Registration to meet at the time and place above mentioned, and register the names of all persons entitled to vote at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1870.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this the 29th day of September, A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 95th year.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

By the Governor:
CHARLES C. MILLER,
Secretary of State.
sept27-3tlaw&w

THE ALABAMA
Commercial College,
COURT SQUARE,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

All Departments of Business in Successful Operation.

Instruction Thorough and Practical.

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A. T. CLARK, President and Professor of the Science of Accounts.
WM. H. MILLS, Lecturer on Commercial Paper, Business, Customs, &c.
S. M. C. WILLIAMS,
Professor of Practical Arithmetic.
D. C. BUSH,
Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.
COL. D. S. TROY,
Professor of Commercial Law.
For Circulars, address Principal of High School and Specimens of Penmanship, address

CLARK & MIMS,
sept28-dawly Montgomery, Ala.

CHANCERY SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE rendered in chancery, at the city of Montgomery, 1870, in the matter of the estate of Thomas Boykin, deceased, the undersigned, James M. Billaday and others, I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house, in the city of Montgomery, to public outcry,

On the 1st day of November, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Montgomery, to-wit:

The north and west half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter, of section thirty-three, township seventeen, range seventeen; the east half of the northwest quarter section twenty-nine, township seventeen, range seventeen; and the east half of the northeast quarter section twenty-nine, township seventeen, range seventeen, containing four hundred and thirty-five acres more or less.

J. W. HUGHES,
Register in Chancery.
oct3-dtaw4 FF 1 2

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor in the Married or those about to be married, on the physiological mysteries and secrets of generation, single and married, sent free.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and fifty pages, bound in cloth and gilt, and contains valuable information for those who are married or about to be married, a book, in fact, that ought to be under lock and key, and not left open as it is.

Sent to any one free of postage for 50 Cents.

Address Dr. Johns' Dispensary, No. 31 Ann St., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious Quacks who advertise in public papers or using any Quack Remedies, consult Dr. Johns, who is now one of the oldest, most reliable, and most successful physicians in the city. Office, No. 31 Ann St., St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Johns' Dispensary

Weekly State Journal.

We invite the attention of the public to the Address of Dr. Child, the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, which appears in the JOURNAL this morning. It is a clear and forcible statement of the operations of the Free Public School system, and a crushing refutation of the slanders which have been hurled against him.

THE NEW YORK *World* allows its hate of the German race to run to petty lengths. Because the Germans of New York won't vote the Democratic ticket, the *World* manufactures false dispatches about "great French victories," "Dutch barbarities," &c. The American people understand the *World's* course and the European struggle very well. They know that the course of the former is dictated by Democratic malice, revenge and hate. They know that victory and triumph have dictated on the German banners nearly everywhere, and that Germany's quiet, skill and courage have completely eclipsed the prowess of the French.

REV. P. S. ALEXANDER has declined, in a letter that will be published in the JOURNAL in a few days) to accept the nomination for member of the General Assembly, tendered him by the Republicans of Autauga county a short time since. He patriotically pledges himself, however, to the support of Col. C. S. G. DOSTER, who has been unanimously nominated in his stead. Col. Doster, our present candidate, is an old citizen, a lawyer of splendid ability, and an original Union man, who will concentrate around him the full strength of the party. Let the Republicans and Union men of old Autauga rally to the support of the ticket, and we shall expect to see her always good majority increased most handsomely.

Letter from Hon. George E. Spencer.

With pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the patriotic extract from a letter recently published by Senator Spencer, annexed hereto. With the true spirit of a statesman and a patriot, who values the welfare of the country more than the dictates of personal feeling, he announces himself openly for our whole ticket. Here is the extract:

> The Republican party, through its wise and liberal principles, has brought the State of Alabama back to her status in the Union. We have done our best to promote peace and prosperity, to advance education, and for years past we have been assailed on all sides by our adversaries, who have never seen fit to yield us the credit of good faith. We may have erred in many essentials, but never in bad faith, designedly or ignorantly. That the principles of the Republican party will triumph I have abiding faith.
>
> We have much to do among ourselves in promoting harmony, unity of action and mutual forbearance; and to the accomplishment of these ends no sacrifice of mine shall be wanting.
>
> Our local officers should be tried and true men, who will not yield to the pressure of social ostracism or the threats of our adversaries—Republicans in deed as well as in name—men who vote their country and their party, and who cannot be swerved from the path of duty by any personal or political consideration. If we find such officers, the safety of the Republican party is assured. Feeling that our cause is just, that our party is the true exponent of liberal, wise and humane principles, I have nailed our banners to the breeze and claim again a victory."

A good Republican always respects and obeys the will of the majority. We all have preferences and aspirations, but we cannot all be accommodated. Whatever may be the result, we should leave previously entertained against any of the nominees, *I freely consecrate and sacrifice upon the party altar.* Any disappointment of mine shall ever be stifled upon my party, and I have no other influence among my friends. I beg of them to unite with me in the endorsement of our ticket and in the effort to elect it—as the standard bearers of the Republican party of Alabama.

GEO. E. SPENCER.

Decatur, Alabama, Sept. 17, 1870.

Peace and Education.

The Free Public School System of Alabama.

To the People of Alabama:

The object of this circular, as I shall endeavor to see all of you before the day, is to inform you what the undersigned, by permission of the Legislature, has been done for the free public school service of the State during the past two years of his administration, and the more favorable circumstances under which the next two years have been accomplished, as to the form of the exact amount of money appropriated by and subscribing to the law for school purposes; how this money is distributed to the several counties of the State; and, furthermore, its relation to, and the mode and manner thereof, of, according to law, to the teachers and others, who may have rendered school service. It may not be improper to premise, by reminding the public that there is much said and written by those who would mislead the people, in regard to the various sources from which the school fund of the State is derived, all of which is the veriest twaddle imaginable.

The available school fund of Alabama for any specified year is the amount collected for such year and paid into the State Treasury, through the hands of the State Auditor, added to the interest at 8 per cent. which the State pays as annuity on certain specified sums, viz: $1,710,157 45—the sixteenth section fund—apportioned by the Democratic majority in former years; again, $97,091 21—valueless sixteenth section fund—apportioned by the same Democratic body; again, $669,086 80—surplus revenue deposited by the government of the United States—squandered by the same Pelgian Democracy. This amount, whatever it may be, when the time comes required by law, the State auditor certifies to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

At the scholastic year of 1869, the State Auditor certified to the Superintendent of Public Instruction $2,504,621 68, derived from the following sources, viz:

Balance due and appropriated, as per act approved Oct. 15, 1868	$200,000 00
Annual interest on $1,710,157 45, at 8 per cent. (16th section)	136,812 59
Annual interest on $97,091 21, at 8 per cent. (valueless 16th section)	7,767 20
Annual interest on $669,086 80, at 8 per cent., surplus revenue	53,526 94
Amount received from retail licenses	26,514 85
Appropriation as per session 1867, Revised Code	100,000 00
Total	$2504,621 68

This is an exact statement, copied from the Auditor's certificate lying before me, bearing date April 30th, 1869. This amount differs slightly from the sum of $700,000(!) which the Democratic nominee lays down as the sum appropriated by the State for school purposes in the scholastic year 1869. This gentleman is the editor of the MONTGOMERY *Mail*. He either knew better when he made the statement, or else he is criminally ignorant. If the former, then the statement is simply an untruth; if the latter, the crime of ignorance does not screen him from the same impeachment, as he was furnished with this exact information from this office. Now, I appeal to all honorable, honest, high minded gentlemen to say whether or not either of these two positions does not most clearly render the said nominee totally unfit for the honorable and responsible position of Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Alabama.

I have now furnished you with the exact amount of money appropriated by law for school service in the scholastic year of 1869, viz: $524,621 68. To arrive at the amount per child, we divide this sum by the number of children in the State, that gives us the per cent amount for each child, which was for 1869 $1 20 per child. This sum appropriated to each county is had by multiplying the number of children in the county by $1 20, which gives the amount of money for each county. In this way, the apportionment is made out, and by townships, with the number of children in each and the amount of money to be paid each. This all carefully made out on a large sheet in triplicate and filed, one copy to each county superintendent of education in the State, one to the Auditor of Public Accounts, obtained in my office, as the following tabular statement shows, viz:

County.	No. of Income Children of Age.	Apportionment.
Autauga	4,361	$6,333 70
Baldwin	2,444	3,549 80
Barbour	7,269	9,754 90
Bibb	3,231	4,377 20
Blount	3,231	4,377 20
Bullock	3,964	1,711 80
Butler	5,765	7,781 40
Calhoun	6,153	6,945 97
Chambers	6,153	8,307 55
Cherokee	6,153	8,307 55
Chilton	4,361	6,333 70
Choctaw	3,231	4,377 20
Clarke	5,918	8,584 60
Clay	3,231	4,377 20
Coffee	3,049	4,308 60
Colbert	6,153	8,307 55
Coosa	3,417	7,660 40
Covington	3,231	4,377 20
Crenshaw	3,558	7,322 91
Dallas	6,153	8,307 55
DeKalb	5,231	7,060 85
Elmore	3,427	7,378 80
Escambia	3,231	4,377 20
Fayette	3,231	4,377 20
Franklin	3,164	4,284 70
Geneva	1,090	1,797 17
Greene	5,393	7,281 55
Hale	3,727	5,429 40
Henry	3,231	4,377 20
Jackson	7,650	10,459 90
Jefferson	6,153	8,307 55
Lauderdale	5,981	7,877 20
Lawrence	5,231	7,060 85
Lee	3,231	4,377 20
Limestone	3,231	4,377 20
Lowndes	5,765	7,781 40
Macon	5,985	8,144
Madison	6,153	8,307 55
Marengo	6,485	13,492 60
Marion	4,277	5,771 40
Marshall	6,222	8,980 40
Mobile	6,153	8,307 55
Monroe	3,426	8,580 30
Montgomery	6,153	8,307 55
Morgan	4,230	5,396 40
Perry	6,153	8,307 55
Pickens	5,231	7,060 85
Pike	3,231	4,377 20
Randolph	4,276	5,770 60
Russell	7,084	10,168 56
Shelby	3,231	4,377 20
St. Clair	3,526	4,666 60
Sumter	5,878	12,493 17
Talladega	7,396	10,185 60
Tallapoosa	5,224	10,468 80
Tuscaloosa	7,269	9,754 90
Walker	3,426	4,644 60
Washington	1,161	1,836 60
Wilcox	5,393	7,281 55
Winston	1,721	2,622 40

It is the duty of the county superintendent, on receipt of the appropriation, to pay the funds to his county, to notify at once the county treasurer, to notify at once the county superintendent, his salary, trustee's salary, the amounts drawn for each quarter of the scholastic year, and the number of schools in the county, viz:

This table is carefully made up from the books in this office—open at all times for inspection, by any and every one desiring truthful information. Now you will see how clearly these plain truths explode the untruthful statements of this Democratic candidate, who desires to deceive you into his support, for a position that none should hold but an honest, truthful man. For instance, this gentleman's incorrect statement tells you that the Superintendent of Public Instruction took out of the State treasury ($700,000) seven hundred thousand dollars, and paid to the public school service, and that the supreme court of the State, when, in June last, we had a decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, in this decision the legislature of the State of Alabama was thoroughly endorsed. Now, I say that legal minds of the State, pro and con; first, before the circuit court, where we had a judgement in ten an injunction case before the honorable chancellor in the southern chancery district, and again, and finally, upon another decree; and again, and finally, upon the decree of the supreme court of the State, when, in June last, we had a decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, in this decision the legislature of the State of Alabama was thoroughly endorsed. Now, I say that legal minds of the State, pro and con; first, before the circuit court, before the honorable chancellor in the southern chancery district, and again, and finally, upon another decree; and again, and finally, upon the decree of the supreme court of the State, when, in June last, we had a decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, in this decision the legislature of the State of Alabama was thoroughly endorsed. Now, I say that legal minds of the State, pro and con; first, before the circuit court, before the honorable chancellor in the southern chancery district, and again, and finally, upon another decree; and again, and finally, upon the decree of the supreme court of the State, when, in June last, we had a decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, in this decision the legislature of the State of Alabama was thoroughly endorsed.

The next four columns of his Montgomery *Mail* are taken up by his novice to obtain all the obsolete Mobile slander controversy, which has been thoroughly endorsed by the most legal minds of the State, pro and con; first, before the circuit court, where we had a judgement in ten an injunction case before the honorable chancellor in the southern chancery district, and again, and finally, upon another decree; and again, and finally, upon the decree of the supreme court of the State, when, in June last, we had a decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, in this decision the legislature of the State of Alabama was thoroughly endorsed. Now, I say that legal minds of the State, pro and con; first, before the circuit court, before the honorable chancellor in the southern chancery district, and again, and finally, upon another decree; and again, and finally, upon the decree of the supreme court of the State, when, in June last, we had a decision rendered by the supreme court of the State, in this decision the legislature of the State of Alabama was thoroughly endorsed.

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Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. V. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR PUT UP PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. H. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:
Ist District—H. SEARS, of Dallas.
2d " —PEYTON FINLEY, of Montgomery.
JOHN B. ARD, of Dale.
3d " —J. S. POWELL, of Chambers.
4th " —W. R. CHISHOLM, of Lauderdale.
DAVID DAY, of Morgan.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County:
GEORGE A. HOBOKEN, Peyton Finley,
L. J. WILLIAMS, Holland Thompson.
H. H. CRAIG.

State Executive Committee

R. W. HEALY, of Montgomery, Chairman.
FIRST DISTRICT—JAMES BRAGG, of Mobile.
O. CADLE, Jr., of Dallas.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. C. KEPPER, of Montgomery.
L. S. SPEED, of Dallas.
THIRD DISTRICT—ARTHUR BINGHAM, Talladega.
ISAAC HEFLIN, of Lauderdale.
FOURTH DISTRICT—R. S. WILLIAMS, of Perry.
SCOTT REID, of Sumter.
FIFTH DISTRICT—W. B. FURMAN, of Marengo.
F. J. SMITH, of Etowah.
SIXTH DISTRICT—N. H. RICE, of Lauderdale.
E. F. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That Republican principles have become household words in the country, and a vote unintelligible and unworthy of a free people, who would not support the principles of the party, founded on the principles of universal freedom, equality and justice.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the fact that the Republican party has been true to the principles of its organization, and has, in the short space of a few years, effected the governmental liberty, restoring the purity of the Union, and establishing, on a basis which will perpetuate the equal and family of honor and prosperity, which will forever secure the blessings of our free Republican institutions to the present and future generations, by placing the control of State affairs under the unprejudiced and impartial administration of those who have proved themselves true friends and from former sacrifices, plainly illustrate the principles and a just Republican policy, and the principles of the Republican party.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the complete system of financial reform, as established in this State by the Republican legislature, which, wisely limiting the expenditures of the State to the actual necessities of the people, has relieved them from the burdens of taxation, and has secured to the State without a dollar of indebtedness.

Resolved, That in behalf of economy in the appropriation and should be so adopted as not to become prohibitory, or to make it a burden to the people of the country, whose sentiment is our own home, and with that view we favor the establishment of a State Normal School.

Resolved, That, as the party of peace and of equal rights, we favor the speedy restoration of the States to full participation in all political disabilities, and which is calculated to create distrust and sectional animosity, and the consequent danger of opposite sentiment to law and the consequent destruction of the peace and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal and efficient system of public education, throughout the State, and that we favor the establishment of a State University.

Resolved, That we favor the elevation of labor, the encouragement of all the industrial interests of the State, the fostering of our great staples, the union of capital and labor, and the development of our mineral and manufacturing resources, by the free use of money, and promoting Alabama as the best field for immigration, and the most desirable home for all who seek independence and prosperity.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

If there be a Republican in the State who has not yet registered, he has no time in attending to this business to at once to the judge of probate and save your name just as the Democratic County executive committees should attend to this matter. There are numbers of young colored men who have come of age since the last election. Hunt them up—register them, and thus enable them to vote for R publicanism and liberty.

The Tuskegee *News* is engaged in very small and not very honest business. It contains the announcement that it "is authorized" to announce John Wesley Wood as an independent candidate from Macon county for the Legislature. Mr. Wood "authorized" us to say that the *News* had no authority from him to make said announcement. He is not and will not be a candidate, but will cordially support the regular nominees, Alley and Sinclair.

Good News.

Though no accurate returns are yet received from the elections of Tuesday, the indications of all the news we have are that the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have not only maintained their Republicanism, but have done this by increased majorities. Instead of losing seven Congressmen in these States, as was apprehended, the Republican party has gained seven on the aggregate. Indiana is claimed by both parties on the State ticket, with the chances in favor of Republican gains in members of Congress.

We are thankful that Providence has thus blessed the cause of national unity and freedom. The last vestige of hope is taken from malcontents in the South that there would be a reaction in the North against those great acts of Republicanism which have given the party power and peace. In a few days, we hope to be able to furnish our readers with the exact results of the October victory.

Joe Taylor, editor of the Eufaw *Whig and Observer*, which paper is the organ of the Ku-Klux in Western Alabama, attempts in a few days since to give the *personnel* of the Republican State ticket. It pours scads of McCoy, and jhus describes our efficient State Treasurer, Mr. Arthur Bingham:

> McCoy, the *people's* candidate for Treasurer, is an honest business man, of tried integrity and capacity, and *is of and from* our own people. Bingham, the Radical candidate for the same office, is a carpet-bag adventurer who came here from Ohio to fine his pockets with the plunder of our people.

Why, Joseph, be ashamed of yourself. McCoy "is an honest business man of tried integrity (that's so) and capacity." How about that school money for the poor while children of Russell county, that he gobbled up, Joseph? Is this the "tried integrity" you spuk of? Pitch in, give us another deal.

New for Mr. Bingham. It will be applicability to the purposes of good government now. Hence, also, while the bright record of Republican administration is a sufficient answer to the "indictment" of the late so-called Democratic convention, it is well enough to present a counter indictment, showing what the political character is of those who are the chief framers of the platform and the men who have no business with or interest in them.

But to the character of Iago. The general notion is that Iago is one of the *monsters* creations of Shakespeare's fertile, exhaled, "Othello, the Moor of Venice." Shakspeare represents Iago as a person endowed with many of the qualities of a gentleman, and as passing himself off as such, in certain circles. But concealed beneath this gentlemanly exterior there are other qualities of a most unfortunate character. He was discontented, envious, and soured, mainly because of his failure to secure official preferment commensurate with his merits. His misanthropic characteristics were employed to mature a plan for ruining the character of a pure, good woman, Desdemona, the elegant, amiable and accomplished daughter of Brabantio, and the wife of Othello. Iago did not hate Desdemona because she was a demons outright, but he employed every imaginable expedient to excite suspicion against her, as he managed that, if he should ever be accused of seeking revenge or injure the character of the innocent lady, he could defy any one to prove that he had ever assailed her reputation. Yet he continued his machinations until the lady was ultimately murdered as a base, abandoned woman. After her death, however, her perfect innocence was established to the satisfaction of all; and the detestable part ("despicable" is but a mild word) which Iago performed fully exposed.

Such, in brief, is our humble recollection of the salient characteristics of Iago, as represented on the stage. Transposing as we confess ourselves to be, and contemptible as we may appear in the eyes of the *Advertiser* for presuming to make reference to anything found in standard literature, we have nevertheless been able, at different times in our life, to spare half a dollar for a reduced seat in the theatre, where we have witnessed the performance some of Shakspeare's great dramas. Othello included. This may, indeed, be a very poor way to learn literature; but in this way we have obtained the above described characteristics of Iago. The more favored editor of the *Advertiser* may find a different Iago in the morocco-bound, gilt-edged copies of Shakspeare's works which adorn his library. What we have thus written of Iago is from memory alone. We have not access to a copy of Shakspeare's work; nor have we before us a single note, comment, or memorandum of any kind. But we give Iago as we have found him represented at the theatre, and as common people understand him.

But now, for the resemblance of Iago to the *Advertiser*. That journal had been asking many curious questions, (in its own estimation), about Governor Smith and others. They were regarded by the public as designed to cast suspicion upon some, if not all, of the persons referred to. Among other questions, were several about the sale of Alabama school lands in Nebraska. These questions were most conclusively and effectually answered by Col. Sheley, in commenting upon whose letter the *Advertiser* published and sixty eight cents out of the fund appropriated for educational purposes in the county of Russell, for the year 1866.

No. 45.]

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Montgom ry, Ala., Oct. 16, 1867.
$8839 68

State Treasurer, pay to L. F. McCoy, for account of Thomas Boykin or order, the sum of eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents out of the fund appropriated for educational purposes in the county of Russell, for the year 1866.

M. A. CHISHOLM,
Comp. Public Accounts.

This warrant was presented to the State Treasurer, and the following endorsement written thereon:

$1,500.]

Received on the within warrant fifteen hundred dollars.

October 16, 1867.

THOMAS BOYKIN,
per L. F. McCOY.

In not one of these transactions does any Mr. E. D. Pitts appear, nor has Mr. E. D. Pitts, who was formerly Superintendent of Russell county, any more to do with the affairs of Russell county than Mr. McCoy himself. T. C. Boykin filed his official bond, as Superintendent of Russell county, on April 13th, 1867, and from that date was the only man in the State of Alabama who, in his own right or by agent, had any authority or control over the school funds of that county. He says, "*Mr. McCoy was not my attorney.*" The State Superintendent told me that Mr. McCoy had drawn fifteen hundred dollars from the Treasury, *which never came into my hands.*" This is in a letter dated February 12th, 1868, nearly eight months after the first $1500 was drawn by McCoy on Boykin's account. The telegram of Boykin, dated Columbus, Georgia, shows that Boykin's letter of February 12th had the effect to force McCoy to deposit one $1500 on December 30th, 1867, and the other on January 2d, 1868, and that the warrant for the $1500 drawn October 16th, 1867, he had drawn that sum without receipt or authority, and had illegally withheld it from dist ursement for a period of over two months. Whichever sum it was, McCoy drew and held it a considerable time after he received from Mr. Boykin, who was responsible on his bond for every cent of it. Indeed the case is worse. Boykin flatly obtained the information, evidently to his surprise, that McCoy had ever presumed to draw any money in his name. During a term of two years, after the warrant was issued, McCoy never made a report to Boykin of his official action. No, Boykin says he never received the money.

Now, sir, that is the way to characterize a legal enoni No. 5.

Boykin says no such thing.

Again: I have not said that I received this money without authority to do so.

Again: I have not said this warrant was issued by Mr. Boykin and Pitts both Boykin, as Superintendent attorney, and the papers in the Comptroller's and State Treasurer's offices both recognize that Boykin was Superintendent of Russell.

Now, sir, that the charges falsely attributed to me in the one document of W. Patillo, Muss Baggot and others re-ported to be false on the ground, your "Hours Among the Records" will affect me; and if you are an honorable man you will publish the following:

L. F. McCOY.

Fort Mitchell, Dec. 12, 1867.

Mr. L. F. McCoy:

DEAR SIR—I send out it was unnecessary to make any charge of fraud against you until the taxes are collected. The time for the presentation of the bill is not arrived. I learn from Comptroller that you have not drawn the money. He says he paid you $1500; will you please send me the vouchers immediately. If you have not drawn the money, you had distributed it, place the amount to my credit with John King, and oblige

Yours truly,
T. C. BOYKIN.

County Court of Education,
Columbus, Ga., Dec. 13, 1867.

I received from you $1500, by express, for account of T. C. Boykin.

JOHN KING.

Communication.

OPELIKA, ALA., Oct. 11, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

SIR—In your issues of the 7th and 8th inst., you publish certain statements in part as "records," but many statements, some of which are false, and others which though true, have no reference whatever to the duties of the office.

OPELIKA, ALA., Oct. 11, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

SIR—In your issues of the 7th and 8th inst., you publish certain statements in part or "records," but many statements, some of which are false, and others which though true, have no reference whatever to my official duties. I am not answerable for what is said or done by my bondsmen, but whatever is myself, or relation to the matter, I am willing to be held. Rev. E. D. Pitts, superintendent of education for Lee county, reelected.

Had you continued to counsel a statement of the record and legitimate criticisms thereon, I would not have taken exception thereto. But the present insinuations given in your columns as to matters not of "record," evidences a desire of misrepresentation, or an ignorance of facts, difficult to determine. For instance, on the 7th you say:

"On the 10th day of November, 1869, Mr. G. Patillo, who had taught a public school in the year 1866, in the Marshall case that the amount of $1:29 40 is due him for his services." This claim, a Democratic overslight, if you please, was paid by a Republican administration upon the certificate of the following citizens: T. Crowder, M. Dawson, M. L. Collars, Geo. Griggs, Sheriff Briggs, J. C. Strickland, D. Crowder, who testify that the services were performed, and that the claim is just and reasonable, and have not registered as such, and do not intend to do so in that day.

4th. That $1500—being one-half of $3000, the drawing of which comprises the total school fund—was drawn by behalf of the Russell school funds—to be accounted for in any proper and law manner.

Here are the file official evidences:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE OF SUPT. OF EDUCATION,
MONTGOMERY, July 24, 1867.

$1500.]

The Comptroller of Public Accounts will pay to L. F. McCoy, for Thomas Boykin, county of Russell, or Russell county, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in part of ten thousand three hundred and thirty-nine and 68-100 dollars, the dividend of the common school fund, due Russell county for the year 1866, and charge to the county.

JOHN MYAN, Supt.
By JOHN A. GRAHAM.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., July 24, 1867.

$1500.]

State Treasurer, pay to L. F. McCoy for account of Thomas Boykin or order, the sum of $ fifteen hundred dollars out of the fund appropriated for educational purposes in the county of Russell, for the year 1866.

M. A. CHISHOLM,
No. 1421] Comp. Public Accounts.

On the back of this warrant is endorsed, "Thomas Boykin, per L. F. McCoy," in receipt for the money.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE OF SUPT. OF EDUCATION,
MONTGOMERY, Oct. 16, 1869.

$8839 68.

The Comptroller of Public Accounts will draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, in favor of L. F. McCoy, for eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and 68-100 dollars, being the balance, in full, of the common school fund declared and due to said county for the year 1866, and charge to common school fund.

JOHN RYAN, Supt.,
By JOHN A. Graham.

On the back of the above voucher is the following endorsement:

No. 45.]

Received the Comptroller's warrant on the Treasurer for eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents, in full payment of the within.

THOMAS BOYKIN,
Per L. McCoy.

As this receipt shows, the Comptroller issued his warrant, as follows, on the State Treasurer:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 16, 1867.

$8839 68.

State Treasurer, pay to L. F. McCoy, for account of Thomas Boykin or order, the sum of eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents out of the fund appropriated for educational purposes in the county of Russell, for the year 1866.

M. A. CHISHOLM,
Comp. Public Accounts.

This warrant was presented to the State Treasurer, and the following endorsement written thereon:

$1,500.]

Received on the within warrant fifteen hundred dollars.

October 16, 1867.

THOMAS BOYKIN,
per L. F. McCOY.

In not one of these transactions does any Mr. E. D. Pitts, who was formerly Superintendent of Russell county, any more to do with the affairs of Russell county than Mr. McCoy himself. T. C. Boykin filed his official bond, as Superintendent of Russell county, on April 13th, 1867, and from that date was the only man in the State of Alabama who, in his own right or by agent, had any authority or control over the school funds of that county. He says, "*Mr. McCoy was not my attorney.*" The State Superintendent told me that Mr. McCoy had drawn fifteen hundred dollars from the Treasury, *which never came into my hands.*" This is in a letter dated February 12th, 1868, nearly eight months after the first $1500 was drawn by McCoy on Boykin's account. The telegram of Boykin, dated Columbus, Georgia, shows that Boykin's letter of February 12th had the effect to force McCoy to deposit one $1500 on December 30th, 1867, and the other on January 2d, 1868, and that the warrant for the $1500 drawn October 16th, 1867, he had drawn that sum without receipt or authority, and had illegally withheld it from dist ursement for a period of over two months. Whichever sum it was, McCoy drew and held it a considerable time after he received from Mr. Boykin, who was responsible on his bond for every cent of it. Indeed the case is worse. Boykin flatly obtained the information, evidently to his surprise, that McCoy had ever presumed to draw any money in his name. During a term of two years, after the warrant was issued, McCoy never made a report to Boykin of his official action. No, Boykin says he never received the money.

Now, sir, that is the way to characterize a legal enoni No. 5.

Boykin says no such thing.

Again: I have not said that I received this money without authority to do so.

Again: I have not said this warrant was issued by Mr. Boykin and Pitts both Boykin, as Superintendent attorney, and the papers in the Comptroller's and State Treasurer's offices both recognize that Boykin was Superintendent of Russell.

Now, sir, that the charges falsely attributed to me in the one document of W. Patillo, Muss Baggot and others reported to be false on the ground, your "Hours Among the Records" will affect me; and if you are an honorable man you will publish the following:

L. F. McCOY.

Fort Mitchell, Dec. 12, 1867.

Mr. L. F. McCoy:

DEAR SIR—I send out it was unnecessary to make any charge of fraud against you until the taxes are collected. The time for the presentation of the bill is not arrived. I learn from Comptroller that you have not drawn the money. He says he paid you $1500; will you please send me the vouchers immediately. If you have not drawn the money, you had distributed it, place the amount to my credit with John King, and oblige

Yours truly,
T. C. BOYKIN.

County Court of Education,
Columbus, Ga., Dec. 13, 1867.

I received from you $1500, by express, for account of T. C. Boykin.

JOHN KING.

Communication.

OPELIKA, LEE COUNTY, ALA.
October 10, 1870.

Col. L. F. McCoy:

I was County Superintendent of Education of Russell county in the year 1866; was the State Superintendent of Education the report required by law; received from him an order or warrant on the tax collector of Russell county for ten thousand three hundred and thirty-nine ($10,339 68) and sixty-eight hundredths dollars, together with a tabular statement of amounts due each school district severally. The collector declined to pay the money to me, on the ground that the State Comptroller had issued a warrant for the payment, and paid it to the State Treasurer, and got collected the money for educational purposes, as established by that office. And then Lee county was organized I resigned and Mr. E. D. Pitts was appointed Superintendent of Russell county.

Yours truly,
E. D. PITTS.

You have published a letter from Dr. Shumard, State Geological General Morse, which of itself shows that your information was bad. This matter was gotten up for the sole purpose of using it for political purposes against me. Dr. Summerford and Dr. Shumard, both of whom you mentioned this subject to me up to the time of my leaving for the Attorney General. A personal friend of mine, who was then a member of the Republican party, informed me that these schemes. I then called upon Dr. Summerford, and he, in the presence of Dr. Summerford, apologized for the ingratitude they had shown me by not having referred to me through a Republican friend, and stated to me that I should accept it of him unasonically.

Dr. Summerford the Superintendent and the Attorney General, have had also no further action in the matter should be the Superintendent of Education, and the charge was false.

I left Montgomery on the 8th inst. with the following:

I will be seen from the transactions of yesterday and to-day, McCoy received three thousand dollars of the money which Boykin says he never received the money.?

Now, sir, that is the way to characterize a legal enoni No. 5.

Boykin says no such thing.

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Again: I have not said this warrant was issued by Mr. Boykin and Pitts both Boykin, as Superintendent attorney, and the papers in the Comptroller's and State Treasurer's offices both recognize that Boykin was Superintendent of Russell.

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Fort Mitchell, Dec. 12, 1867.

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DEAR SIR—I send out it was unnecessary to make any charge of fraud against you until the taxes are collected. The time for the presentation of the bill is not arrived. I learn from Comptroller that you have not drawn the money. He says he paid you $1500; will you please send me the vouchers immediately. If you have not drawn the money, you had distributed it, place the amount to my credit with John King, and oblige

Yours truly,
T. C. BOYKIN.

County Court of Education,
Columbus, Ga., Dec. 13, 1867.

I received from you $1500, by express, for account of T. C. Boykin.

JOHN KING.

New Advertisements.

I was Cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a Simple Remedy. Will send it free. Mrs. H. SUMMERS, Hoboken, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED—($12 a month)—by a new American Knitting Machine Company. Address, or St. Louis, Mo.

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new. Particulars free. Address J. C. HAND & CO., Alfred, Me.

FORTUNES made every day in Wall Street. $5 stamp. Diamond Ex. Co., Wilmington, Del.

$2000 PER YEAR and expenses guaranteed to an active man to introduce our goods and manage business in his section. Address, with stamp, Standard Manufacturing Co., 323 Broadway, New York.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair to brown. It contains no dye. Sent by mail for $1. Address Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. Warranted for 5 years. Will sell on sight. Sells for $40. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., 95 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., Rochester, N. Y., Boston, Mass., or Pittsburgh, Penn.

EMPLOYMENT!

We will employ agents in every town and State in the Union, at a salary of $75 per month and expenses, to MARK TWAIN'S BURLESQUE AUTOBIOGRAPHY, and other popular subscription books. Address, for circulars, HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn. Agents can sell our books with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the trade. Our terms are liberal, and we pay the freight. Don't be humbugged by men who offer to employ you for a term of years, and then refuse to pay you for your services. Such men are unworthy of confidence. We refer to the press throughout the country. Address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

FREE LOVE.

—AND—

ITS VOTARIES, by Dr. Jno. B. Ellis. The most startling book of modern times. The world is full of it. Agents are selling from 10 to 20 copies per day. Extra inducements. Write for circulars. Address, U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis.

GETTING UP CLUBS.

Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties anywhere how to get up clubs. Our scheme is, and for Teas, Coffees, and a Club form will accompany each package. Agents wanted everywhere to canvass and remunerative to Club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 5643. 31 & 33 Vesey St. New York.

WANTED—AGENTS, $20 per day! to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Lock stitch; alike on both sides; and a fully licensed. Price only $25. Warranted for 3 years. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BELDEN'S

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of Maine

THE LIFE OF GEO. P. BELDEN,
Who was for twelve years a captive among the Indians, and a leader in all their wild adventures and a leader in all their battles with the whites. Also, the Life of Jas. Smith, who was a captive for five years among the Indians, and who was with Belden during the whole time of his captivity. Also, the Life of Mrs. Jane Wells, who was a captive among the Indians for two years. For full particulars address the Publishers, H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

A LIGHT OF THE WORLD!

Containing Fenelon's "Life of Christ," and a Life of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs," Dodridge's "Rise and Progress," Harmony of the Gospels," by Josephus," History of all religious denominations, and a Bible Dictionary, making a large volume of 1000 pages, containing many fine engravings. This work should be in every family. Address, for circulars, HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

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$10 made from 50 Cts.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call a 6 and sell 12. Sample by mail, 50 cts. Circulars free. Address, Box 5643, Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.

$60 A WEEK paid agents, male or female, in their locality. Particulars free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

WIGAR made from Cider, &c., in ten hours by Improved Dodge. Sold for $5. Address, P. DODGE, Cincinnati, O.

$10 made from 50 Cts.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call a 6 and sell 12. Sample by mail, 50 cts. Circulars free. Address, Box 5643, Boston, Mass.

WANTED Agents to sell Dr. Reed's Cleft Rod Truss. Best in the world. Send for Circular. Address, Dr. J. A. REED, 2 Prince St., Boston, Mass.

Dr. Fahrney's Great Blood Purifier and Nervine.

THEA-NECTAR

Is now before the public for the first time. Call and see for yourself. Sold by druggists.

FARMER'S HELPER

Shows how to double the yield of the FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make

$100 PER MONTH

In winter. 10,000 copies will be sold from the press. Send name and address to ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

A. H. STEPHENS'

Great History of the War. Complete in one large octavo volume of 800 pages. Low price. Extra inducements to agents. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., or Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIGHT OF THE WORLD!

Containing Fenelon's "Life of Christ," and a Life of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs," Dodridge's "Rise and Progress," Harmony of the Gospels," by Josephus," History of all religious denominations, and a Bible Dictionary, making a large volume of 1000 pages, containing many fine engravings. This work should be in every family. Address, for circulars, HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Turner's Tic Doulloureux.

Universal Neuralgia Pill.

AN UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia, Pain in the Face, Head, Teeth, Ears, Temples, Nerves, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, &c. No form of Nervous Disease but is yield to the wonderful power of this Pill. Prepared only by Dr. TURNER, affording the surest evidence, in the form of a Pill, of the value of the Nervine, which has been used in his practice for many years with unfailing success. Thousands of testimonials can be seen at the office of the proprietor. Thousands in every part of the country are using it. Sold by druggists. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, DR. TURNER, 1 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

THE LORRAINE

Vegetable Cathartic Pill.

MILD, Certain, Safe, Efficient. It is by far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered, and at once relieves and thoroughly cures the Dyspepsia, Which causing injury to any of them. The most delicate, feeble, or aged may take them at any time with perfect safety. Sold by druggists. Price, 25 cents per box. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, LORRAINE MEDICINE CO., 95 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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FREE LOVE.

—AND—

ITS VOTARIES, by Dr. Jno. B. Ellis. The most startling book of modern times. The world is full of it. Agents are selling from 10 to 20 copies per day. Extra inducements. Write for circulars. Address, U. S. PUBLISHING CO., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis.

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Great Saving to Consumers.

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WANTED—AGENTS, $20 per day! to sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing Machine. Lock stitch; alike on both sides; and a fully licensed. Price only $25. Warranted for 3 years. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS BELDEN'S

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of Maine

THE LIFE OF GEO. P. BELDEN,
Who was for twelve years a captive among the Indians, and a leader in all their wild adventures and a leader in all their battles with the whites. Also, the Life of Jas. Smith, who was a captive for five years among the Indians, and who was with Belden during the whole time of his captivity. Also, the Life of Mrs. Jane Wells, who was a captive among the Indians for two years. For full particulars address the Publishers, H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIGHT OF THE WORLD!

Containing Fenelon's "Life of Christ," and a Life of the Apostles, Evangelists and Martyrs," Dodridge's "Rise and Progress," Harmony of the Gospels," by Josephus," History of all religious denominations, and a Bible Dictionary, making a large volume of 1000 pages, containing many fine engravings. This work should be in every family. Address, for circulars, HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

Plantation for Sale or Rent.

THE Plantation known as the "Forquier" place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, is situated seven miles from the city of Montgomery, on the road to Hope Hull. Said land is in good repair, with all necessary outbuildings and a good well of water. Apply to the undersigned, or to Col. Forquier, who will then be found at public county, as the Attorney for the heirs of Forquier, deceased, from the 1st of January, 1871.

E. D. PITTS.

oct4-dawtd

HUGH DYER,
Administrator of Forquier Estate.

USE SOLOMONS' BITTERS.

Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Obituary.

Robert E. Lee is dead. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the moral character of his conduct in adhering to the fortunes of his native State and section in the late unhappy struggle, there can be only unanimity in ascribing to him greatness in action, and personal purity. Let the grave seal with its sacred silence all harsh condemnation of all that was of doubtful rectitude in his career; that sweet charity, which we all so much and often need, protect his memory from vindictiveness; and the self denial, humility and noble devotion to a worthy work, of his latter days, commend him to the love and respect of all. That which in his history was wrong was seditious; all that was grand and good was heroic and national. We may well afford to forget the one in remembrance and admiration of the other.

From Autauga.

Mr. Alexander declined the candidacy for the Legislature in Autauga county in the following patriotic letter. Col. Dozier was then nominated, and will be elected. He is very able and very popular:

MULBERRY P. O., Sept. 30, 1870.

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican party of Autauga county:

SIR—Thanking the Republicans of Autauga county for the unanimous and enthusiastic sup rt they have given me in the past, and assuring them that I appreciate it to the full extent, I am constrained to decline the nomination with which the nominees of our State convention, I feel in my duty, under the circumstances surrounding me, to withdraw my name from the canvass. I do this, Mr Chairman, from pure motives of republican zeal, as in my election there might, though unjustly, some hope of success to my ultimility to office.

I am now grown old with age, my hair is white with the frosts of many winters. I love Alabama and all of her people, and am ambitious to see the day when prejudices and prejudices brought about by the issues of the past days cease to exist. I regret to see that some of our political opponents prefer to use abuse and slander to argument and reason. Why is it that this is done? It is because their reckless leaders well know that if they could keep the minds of the unprogressive white men of the country inflamed with the history of journalism. Public opinion was attempted to be aroused against me, and whenever justice raised her head in my behalf, a band of unscrupulous demagogues would yell out "carpet bagger," "scalawag," "nigger," and I was not lawfully entitled to it; and some of their leaders would threaten officers in the Confederate army. Of the thousands that I have received $4206 55 for services as Governor from the 1st of July, 1864, to 20th of July, 1865, I have paid out $4,000 00. I have served as a part of the Confederate government, and have not a dollar to show for it. Hence, I am now compelled to labor for my daily bread. I am in debt, and my own children are suffering. They were not to get a cent, and they never did get a cent. I am in debt, and I am sure that I was not lawfully entitled to it; and some of them are now trying to make me officers in the Confederate army. Of the thousands that I have received $4206 55 for services as Governor from the 1st of July, 1864, to 20th of July, 1865, I have paid out $4,000 00. I have served as a part of the Confederate government, and have not a dollar to show for it. Hence, I am now compelled to labor for my daily bread

Weekly State Journal.

"Good Things."—Lindsay's Muscle Shoals job and McCoy's "fee" out of the Public School fund.

Hon. Alex. Watts will speak at the Republican mass meeting to be held at Wetumpka on Saturday next, and also at Rockford on the following Tuesday (Oct. 18th).

Lindsay and Sanford are conspicuous in their opposition to aid or encouragement to railroads in Alabama. Are they railroad men and their employees make a note of this?

Here is another gem from a Democratic sheet. "Thomas Hill, colored," of Wilcox, do you see the feeling of the crew you are serving, towards your race? Says Lindsay, "I don't want any right of the black man abridged," but says the Democratic sheet, "The white men can't go with a party that wants a negro Secretary of State."

It is rumored that the Democrats are going to force McCoy to come down, because he charged too big fees—no, not exactly that, but because he let the Republicans catch him at it. Pshaw! McCoy's little transaction in school lands is a very small steal, compared with Lindsay's Muscle Shoals swindle. If you take Mr. Joe. down for sharping the State out of $3000, what punishment short of brimstone, and plenty of it, will atone R. Burns Lindsay's snatch of $500,000 from the people's pockets? Will the candidate for "make no mistake in the name" either through this problem in his next speech?

It had always been the law in Democratic Alabama that the wages of mechanics and laborers could be garnisheed for debt. No matter how needy or how destitute their families might be, the rich creditor, with the heart of steel, could rush in and take away the very bread from the mouths of the poor man's family, or children. When the Republican party in Alabama came into power, they wiped out this iniquitous statute, and ensured that forever hereafter the wages of laborers, mechanics, &c., should be exempt from service of garnishment or attachment. Will the poor men of Alabama remember this, and reward the party which has protected them and their families? We believe they will.

On advices from all parts of the 3d District are highly encouraging. In Coosa this Republican party is more united and are determined to carry the county for the whole ticket. To secure this result Messrs. Lambert, Vanzandt, Richardson and Lackey will make a thorough canvass in every precinct in the county. This is the way to do it, and with such work our friends there will surely win.

In Tuscaloosa also, the Republicans are in fine spirits and feel sure they will make large gains over the vote of last year.

All we need to sweep the State by an overwhelming majority, is organization in every precinct, and active work from now until the election, on the part of all who desire the success of our ticket. Keep the ball in motion.

The Editors.—After the breaking up of the Radical pow-wow, at Salem, on last Tuesday, Reuben Norris got a letter from his keeper, Bill Turner, and unfortunately for him, he got hold of the gentleman's boast that had a mighty good thing to it.

The above is taken from the Opelika *Locomotive*. Every man who has ever heard Major Norris speak, knows that he is eccentric, liberal and high minded. His character and conduct entitle him to respectful treatment. Certainly he ought to have exemption from the assaults of blackguards. Yet we have here one blackguard and rowdy applauding another blackguard and rowdy for having committed a breach of the peace and the laws of the land at the same time. Of such is Democracy. Low, ill bred, ignorant, without argument to meet an opponent's argument, it seeks violently to intimidate or silence the voice of Republicanism. Will not some of the gentlemen of the Democratic party and there are a few gentlemen in it, try to control the dirty brutes who are guilty of such dastardly conduct as one of their "organs" gives over in the above.

Reply to Stander.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 8, 1870.

Editor State Journal:

In reading over a late number of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, I noticed a warm and well defended attack upon the character of the Hon. Auditor of State, which has lately appeared in that paper, under all the educational administration, including the present.

Feeling an indirect implication I appealed to the gentlemanly editor of the *Advertiser* for an opportunity of defense, as "*the ground of attack*," as I knew it was based on tangible proof the entire fabrication. He (the editor) declined granting the opportunity, except one section; I declined taking defense on a garbled extract, without the whole on its merits. Hence my appeal to the people on your columns, in submitting a contribution for reading public.

Very respectfully,

James Pratt, Jr.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 7, 1870

Editor Advertiser:

In reading over the columns of the *Advertiser* of yesterday morning, I observed one of those fabricated tissues of perversion, and impudity now known as the "*die proved

Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
E. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress:

1st District—BENJAMIN S. TURNER, of Dallas.
2d " —CHAS. W. BUCKLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —B. W. NORRIS, of Pike.
4th " —CHARLES HAYS, of Greene.
5th " —L. J. STANDIFER, of Madison.
6th " —B. O. MASTERSON, of Lawrence.

FOR THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
1st District—J. H. SEARS, of Dallas.
2d " —PITTON FINLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —JOHN R. ARD, of Dale.
4th " —R. POWELL, of Chilton.
5th " —W. E. CHISHOLM, of Lauderdale.
DAVID PAY, of Morgan.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.
GEORGE A. HARMONT, PAUL SPRAGUE.
L. J. WILLIAMS. RICHARD THOMPSON.
H. H. CRANE.

State Executive Committee
R. W. HEALY, of Montgomery, Chairman.
FIRST DISTRICT.—JAMES BRAGG, of Mobile.
H. C. HALSEY, Jr., of Mobile.
SECOND DISTRICT.—T. C. REPPER, of Montgomery.
L. S. SPEED, of Bullock.
THIRD DISTRICT.—ARTHUR BINGHAM, Talladega.
ISAAC HEYMAN, of Chambers.
FOURTH DISTRICT.—B. S. WILLIAMS, of Perry.
JOHN T. MORGAN, of Dallas.
FIFTH DISTRICT.—W. B. FOUGHT, of Madison.
P. A. SMITH, of Dekalb.
SIXTH DISTRICT.—S. H. HICK, of Lauderdale.
E. F. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself a pure patriot, and a wise statesman, and that we pledge to his administration our hearty support, regarding it as the best guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the people of Alabama and prosperity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the reduction of the national debt by an honest collection of the revenue, and the honest application of the result—a result given by all governments, thereby convincing the people of the burdens of taxation, to a large extent without impairing the national faith or honor.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the administration of Governor Smith, which has relieved the people of many State burdens—the improvement of the penitentiary and freeing the convicts from the evils of contract system—and thus freeing our State from pecuniary embarrassment, which has for years hindered the progress of our people, and paved the way for which God and nature designed her.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21

Who Next?

The self-righteous Democratic Sanhedrim also slaughtered poor McCoy. What are they going to do with Post-Boy Lindsay, who robbed the people of Alabama, under form of law, of not less than half a million dollars? Is this steal big enough to excuse the robber? Is McCoy? What a pity he had not voted himself one of the Muscle Shoals corporators. All would have been right then. The wrong of the Post-Boy is a crime, however, that the Montgomery fraternity could not forgive. Fees are a measure of the value of services. A big fee indicates big talent in the manner thereof, and the envious Montgomerites could not bear to see a rural trobber aspiring to legal eminence.

Then what about those salaries earned in Confederate money and taxed, in greenbacks with fifty per cent. added, out of impoverished citizens? Confederate soldiers, after the war closed? Who gave the legal opinion that this unlawful and oppressive act was all right and legal? Is he or is he not on the Democratic ticket? Did or did not one of McCoy's self-appointed censors get a tolerably big share of that money? Is it right to condemn McCoy and excuse these others? After the virtuous and intelligent get through the scratchings of these consciences, we have enough more to clean their ticket.

Gov. Smith and the Alabama Constitution.

THE STATE JOURNAL yesterday if not directly, at least by inference, denounced Gov. Smith, by his own action, has now acknowledged that he was not legally elected to the office he now holds. If he was not legally elected, by what right does he hold the position? If

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Reflection of Themselves.

Whenever we hear Democrats calling Republicans "fools and thieves," we are reminded of the one of the Irishman and the western judge. The judge told the son of Erin that he was "villain in his face," when he replied: "May it please your honor, it is only a reflection of yourself!" So we say to Democrats, *it is only a reflection of yourselves!*

Sunday's *Mail* contains an extract from the New York *Tribune*, in which occurs the sentence, "We do not wish you to vote for a thief or a fool because of his politics." We like this advice, and can well understand how Republicans who favor honesty and enterprise in government can give it, but are puzzled to account for the hardihood which enabled a Democratic editor to publish it in the same column with the Muscle Shoals ticket. If Democrats follow that advice in full, blank paper will answer them for ballots.

The Republicans of Greene county have nominated for the General Assembly two native Republican—Samuel B. Brown and S. W. Cockrell. Hon. Mr. Browne lost a leg in the Confederate service, where he made a most gallant and distinguished soldier. He is a young lawyer of splendid ability, and as he is sure of election we shall look forward to him as an able and eloquent defender of Republicanism in the coming Legislature. He is now stumping the fourth district, in company with Hons. Charles Hays and W. B. Jones.

The Selma *Argus*, a violent red hot blood and thunder Democratic paper, says it knows of "no material difference between Gov. Smith and R. B. Lindsay." Well, we do—several material differences. Governor Smith is a Republican patriot. Mr. Lindsay is an unpatriotic Democrat, so-called. Gov. Smith wants peace, prosperity, brotherly kindness and equal justice for all residents of Alabama. Lindsay is the willing tool and executor of a political system which, if successful, must cause confusion, hate, adversity, and inflict untold wrong and oppression upon a large proportion of our population. Gov. Smith is an honest, temperate, unselfish man who never used official station to rob the people. Mr. Lindsay has used official station to rob the people of a property to enrich himself. Gov. Smith loves and labors for the whole people. Lindsay is "the curled darling" of a class, eager only in egotism, assumption and malice.

Republican Meeting at Wetumpka.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever known in Elmore county was held Saturday at Wetumpka. Able speeches were made by Judge Busby and Hons. H. W. Sorris and J. A. Farden, Col. J. G. Stokes and Hon. W. V. Turner. There was also a tremendous outpouring, not less than two thousand people being on the ground, and over one thousand Republican voters.

Previous to the public speaking the Republicans met in County Convention and W. V. Turner was unanimously nominated to represent Elmore county in the Legislature.

After the speaking a splendid barbecue was dispensed, and the people were most thoroughly aroused to the importance of rousing the effete and fossil Democracy from slumber. Let every Republican give account of herself on the 8th day of November next.

Repudiation.

While Wheeler's Post Boy and the ex-Camalist is trying to explain away the hostility expressed by his party platform to Radical improvements, two or three of his indiscreet newspaper advocates are begging votes for him upon the ground that Democrats are in favor of repudiating the railroad endorsements liability of the State. There is not the least necessity of taking any trouble to show that that identical purpose is entertained by Lindsay's backers. Every railroad man and holder of Alabama securities knows that one of the first acts of a Democratic Legislature and Governor would be the repudiation of aid bonds. Eastern capitalists understand this so well that they have refused to buy any of the bonds at the high price which they must pay, not less than 90 cents per dollar, until the success of Republicanism in November has put that question finally beyond the contingent their value beyond doubt. Rally, every man who loves the honor and is proud of the integrity of Alabama, to the support of Smith and Republicanism.

Jay Go

Before the late Northern elections occurred, all the Democratic people wished their followers with hopes of victory, by presenting the small majorities by which the Republicans had carried certain districts in the last Congressional elections, and showing how easy was the job of overcoming them. "The terrible reconstruction measures" were now playing out, and the old institutions of gun powder and the straws of cultivating music, the officers and orators occupied the platforms, and the most substantial, intelligent, polite, rickety and ambiguous as the Democratic leaders were and are established. The meeting having been called to order, the following speakers were announced, viz: Judge Danner and Col. Jno. G. Stokes of Montgomery; Col. Farden of Autauga; Major Norris, Hon. Wm. V. Turner and Capt. Oliver of Elmore, and Mr. Edwards of Coosa.

Judge Danner opened the discussion in a speech of one and a half hours duration, and was followed in due course by the others. To assert that the enthusiasm made to satisfy the inner man of each and all with a variety of fowls, fish and bread. The best of order, decorum and good humor prevailed. This was the real inauguration of the campaign in the 3d Congressional district, and if but a tithe of the enthusiasm and determination to succeed prevail in the other counties among Republican friends as existed on that day, Major Norris will be elected by an unprecedented majority and will have cause to feel proud of his constituents and the constituents will be as ever faithfully and officially served. Yours truly, etc., Ion

Republican Appointments.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Pollard, Escambia county, Saturday, October 22d.

Castleberry's, Conecuh county, Monday, October 24th, at 10 a. m.

Sparta, Conecuh county, Tuesday, October 25th.

Belleville, Monroe county, Wednesday, October 26th.

Cokerville, Monroe county, Thursday, October 27th.

Newton Academy, Wilcox county, Friday, October 28th.

Camden, Wilcox county, Monday, October 29th.

Gallion, Wilcox county, Monday, October 31st.

Demopolis, Dallas county, Tuesday, November 1st.

Wheeler, Mobile county, Friday, November 4th.

Mobile city, Saturday, November 5th.

In addition to the above meetings, the Hon. A. E. Buck and the Hon R. M. Reynolds will speak at the following places and times:

Clifton, Saturday, October 22d, at 11 a. m.

Claiborne, Monday, October 24th, at 11 a. m.

Gainestown, Tuesday, October 25th, at 11 a. m.

Mobile, Wednesday, October 26th, at 11 a. m.

Montrose, Baldwin county, Thursday, October 27th, at 11 a. m.

Fairhope, Friday, October 28th, at 11 a. m.

Evergreen, Monday, October 31st, at 11 a. m.

Greenville, Tuesday, November 1st, at 11 a. m.

Greenville, Wednesday, November 2d, at 11 a. m.

Greenville, Thursday, November 3d, at 11 a. m.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican mass meetings will be held at the following places and times:

Clopton, Saturday, October 22d, at 10 a. m.

Ozark, Monday, October 24th, at 10 a. m.

Clayton, Monday, November 7th, at 10 a. m.

Eufaula, Saturday, November 5th, at 10 a. m.

Clayton, Monday, November 7th, at 10 a. m.

Hons. R. M. Reynolds, C. W. Buckley and J. A. Minnis will address the citizens at the following places and times:

Georgiana, Butler county, Tuesday, November 1st.

Greenville, Butler county, Wednesday, November 2d.

Rutledge, Crenshaw county, Thursday, November 3d.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican mass meetings will be held at the following places and times:

Wetumpka, Saturday, October 15th, at 10 a. m.

Concord Church, Coosa county, Monday, October 17th, at 10 a. m.

Rockford, Coosa county, Tuesday, October 18th, at 10 a. m.

Sycamore, Coosa county, Wednesday, October 19th, at 10 a. m.

Ashland, Clay county, Thursday, October 20th, at 10 a. m.

McClouahs, Talladega county, Friday, October 21st, at 10 a. m.

Sissy's Tanyard, Talladega county, Saturday, October 22d, at 10 a. m.

Lanesville, Clay county, Monday, October 24th, at 10 a. m.

Wedowee, Randolph county, Tuesday, October 25th, at 10 a. m.

Louina, Randolph county, Wednesday October 26th, at 10 a. m.

Goldville, Tallapoosa county, Thursday October 27th, at 10 a. m.

Dadeville, Tallapoosa county, Friday October 28th, at 10 a. m.

Dudleyville, Tallapoosa county, Saturday, October 29th, at 10 a. m.

Lafayette, Chambers county, Monday, October 31st, at 10 a. m.

Hickory Flat, Chambers county, Tuesday, November 1st. at 10 a. m.

Bluffton, Chambers county, Wednesday, November 2d, at 10 a. m.

These meetings will be addressed by Hons. R. W. Norris, J. A. Minnis, W. V. Turner and J. G. Stokes.

Gov. Smith and Hon. S. F. Rice are expected to address the meetings at Talladega, Seal's Station Rockford, Dadeville and LaFayette.

Hons. Willard Warner and A. Bingham and Col. N. S. Meafes will address several of the above named meetings as will be announced hereafter.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman.

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JUNE TERM, 1870.

A. B. WINSTON AND WIFE, Appellants, vs. WARNER & BINGHAM, Appellees.

Appeal from Lowndes Probate Court.

JAMES Goldsby, as administrator, &c., appeals for reversal of decree of Probate Court, rendered on the 19th day of June, 1869, on the judgment of affirmance made and entered in this cause at the January Term, 1869, of this Court, which was reversed, and that the questions arising thereon be certified to the Court below, with the direction to that court for settlement of the court that the said Stone is a non-resident of the State of Texas, and has been for more than two years last past, to-wit: Since 1867, as appears from the record and is known;

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 four consecutive weeks, notifying said Stone and Warren T. Stone of the pendency of said motion in this court, and that he be and appear at the next term of this court and contest the same, and that this order be published in the city of Montgomery, this 3d day of October, 1870.

D. D. BOOTH, Clerk.

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JUNE TERM, 1870.

JAMES D. MOSLEY and WIFE, vs. JOHN S. LAY and ESAU, et al.

Appeal from Russell Circuit Court.

JAMES G. D. & G. W. Hooper, attorneys for James D. Mosley and wife, in right of M. Mosley, one of the defendants in this cause, who sued out said appeal in the name of said defendant Mosley and the said Mosley and wife by their attorneys move the Court to dismiss said appeal, and affirm the decree of the Circuit Court, and it appearing to the Court that summons issue to each of the said co-defendants, to appear at the next session of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why said motion should not be granted, and it is ordered that publication be made in the Montgomery Mail, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said co-defendants to appear at the next term of this Court and show cause, if any they can, why said motion should not be granted and decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done in office, in the city of Montgomery, this 3d day of Sept., 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES,
Register.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

George B. Hobbs, executor of Henry Hollins, deceased, and others, vs. Mary Hollins, executrix of Henry Hollins, deceased, and others.

To the creditors at large of the estate of Alfred Jones, deceased.

WHEREAS, on the 3d day of Sept., 1870, a decree was rendered in the above stated cause, in the Probate Court, Southern Chancery division, county of the county of Montgomery, in words and figures following, to-wit: Let all persons interested in the estate of the Register of this Court, notify all persons interested in the estate of Alfred Jones, deceased, to present and prove their claims against said estate on or before the first day of October next, and that they appear and show cause, if any they can, why the account of the executor of said estate should not be audited and settled and allowed as prayed for, and the said decree having been duly rendered and entered in the office

Weekly State Journal.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
N. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress
1st District—BENJAMIN S. TURNER, of Dallas.
2d " —Gen. W. HUCKLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —D. W. VOORHIS, of Benton.
4th " —C. HARLINE HAIN, of Greene.
5th " —L. J. STANDIFER, of Blount.
6th " —R. D. MARTINDALE, of Lawrence.

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:
GEORGE L. HARRISON, of Dallas.

FIRST DISTRICT—H. CRAGG, of Mobile.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. C. KEYSER, of Montgomery.
THIRD DISTRICT—JAMES BRAGG, of Bullock.
FOURTH DISTRICT—ARTHUR BINGHAM, Talladega.
ISAAC BETMAN, of Chambers.
FIFTH DISTRICT—A. S. WILLIAMS, of Perry.
ROBT. REED, of Bunker.
FIFTH DISTRICT—W. B. FOGGIS, of Madison.
P. J. SMITH, of Hewett.
SIXTH DISTRICT—W. R. SMITH, of Lauderdale.
R. F. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself a pure patriot and a wise statesman, and we heartily endorse his administration, our hearty support, in continuing in an active, honest, economy and efficiency the confidence of the person and property of the people.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the restoration of the national debt by an honest reduction of the revenue, and by large reductions in the expenditures of the government thereby relieving the people of the burden of taxation, to a large extent, and we commend the wisdom of the policy.

Resolved, That we confidently endorse the administration of Hon. William H. Smith, and that the people of this State admire under the unprecedented difficulties and troubles arising from the new condition of freedom to the late slaves, their wise, judicious, firm and thorough efforts of a just application of Republican principles.

Resolved, That we point with pride to our system of liberal improvement established in Alabama by Republican legislation, which, wisely limited by economy laws, will afford the amplest means of developing the resources of the State.

Resolved, That a tariff of revenue is indispensable to the support of the government, but to the extent that the industrial interest of any class or section of the country can be fostered by such revenue laws as will enable them to successfully compete with foreign capital and labor.

Resolved, That, as the party of peace and of equal rights for all men, we favor universal amnesty and universal suffrage, and that we demand the strict enforcement of all constitutional guarantees, and that we pledge ourselves to the support of the same without reservation.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Election Returns.

Republican managers of election and county executive committees are requested to forward the results of the election, in their respective localities, to be held Tuesday, November 8th, together with a statement of the loss or gain compared with the vote of last year. Send to R. W. Healy, Montgomery, Ala., by telegraph where possible, and where this is not possible, by mail or messenger, but may be thought speediest and most advisable.

Qualification of Voters.

Republicans should keep both eyes and ears open to find out any trick the Democrats to poll illegal votes. Watch especially for non-residents and minors. Whenever a person is caught trying to vote at a box, who has not the right so to vote, take his name and report him for indictment. That all may know who and who only are entitled to vote, we quote from the election law of the State:

Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding any election, and three months in the county in which he offers to vote, * * * may vote within the county of which he is a resident, for all public officers, for all officers elected by the people.

The following persons are not allowed to vote:

Those who violated the laws of civilized warfare, in their treatment of the soldiers, sailors, civil employees or citizens of the United States, during the late war; soldiers, sailors and marines; those who have been convicted of felonious crime, and persons of unsound mind.

Ohio.

Dodnot the negro vote from that cast by the white Radicals of Ohio, it is a late election, and the Democrats carry the State by two thousand majority.

We find the above copied into the *Advertiser* and credited to the Philadelphia *Age*. The Republican majority in Ohio is over 17,000. Hence to post the Democrats 10,000 ahead, more than 27,000 would have to be subtracted. According to the *Age*, therefore, over 27 000 negroes voted in Ohio.

Now, the simple truth is that there are not, and never have been, in the State of Ohio, as many as 27,000 negroes, including men, women and children. From standard and reliable statistics, the colored male adults of that State actually number less than five thousand. Another fact may be stated in this connection. A large number of people have always been allowed to vote in Ohio who would be classed by the census takers as colored people. This class embraces those of

September, used to call and teach their slaves to call, "poor white trash." In this State, the class of large property holders, who of all men least need the protection of government, are less than one-twentieth of the population, and this twentieth is so full of real estate, ready to the laboring masses and so stuffed by selfish ambition, that they think they not only ought to fill all the offices of government, but that they should have unlimited license to use the authority of the offices for their own benefit and to the injury, impoverishment and degradation of the poorer citizens of the State. These poor laboring masses are, however, the only source of the State's greatness.

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The Advertiser and the North-Ora Elections.

In the *Advertiser* of Tuesday there is quite a long article relative to the late Northern elections, wherein frequent reference is made to an article on the same subject in Saturday's issue of the *Journal*. The *Advertiser* is mistaken. The *Journal* of Saturday contained nothing upon the subject referred to. On Sunday morning we published a short article in reference to the recent elections in the North; and that is the article which the *Advertiser* was trying to get after. In the simple matter of dates, therefore, it was wrong by one day. That, however, would be a small matter were it not that the *Advertiser* is wrong throughout. Take, for instance, what it furnishes about Pennsylvania. It quotes from the Philadelphia *Age*, and calls it a "thoroughly Republican journal."

What can the *Advertiser* mean; to what desperate disregard of correctness is it driven by the hopeless struggle before its party, when it calls the Philadelphia *Age* a Republican paper? The *Age* is to the North what the *Mail*, *Register* and *Monitor* are to the South. It is the most proscriptive, unreliable Democratic paper. Surely this must have been a mistake of the printer.

As for the actual facts developed by the recent elections, we must say, in all frankness, that the *Advertiser* is scarcely

responsible in this final struggle between freedom and slavery, to roll down upon malcontent and malicious Democracy a majority like an avalanche. This good work is now in progress, and will, we trust, have neither pause nor relaxation until the evening sun of November 8th sets upon the last triumphant majority ever polled in the fourth Congressional district.

No true and earnest Republican will permit these closing signs to lull him into sanguine and contented indolence. We want not only success, but success so overwhelming that the organization of our political opponents will be annihilated. Work, therefore, as if upon your individual efforts depended the result. Bring out every man just as if it were the single one which would determine the election.

Read! Read!!

Below we present extracts from the law to enforce the provisions of the XVth Amendment and to secure fair elections. Let every reader of the *Journal* pay attention to acquainting citizens, especially colored citizens, with this law. Under it, the voter has every chance to secure the free casting of his vote, and to have anybody who interferes with him, sweat for it. Read for yourself, and read to those who are unable to read themselves, the following extracts from this law:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to hinder, control, or intimidate, any person from exercising or enjoying the said right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented houses, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding, any office or place of honor, profit, or trust, created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

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SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall conspire within the district of any court of the United States to injure any citizen in person or property on account of his support given to a lawful election for any of the officers mentioned in this act, or by reason of his having given such support or advocacy in a manner not unlawful, or to injure such citizen in person or property on account of his having aided in any manner the execution of any of the provisions of this act, or of any other law of the United States conferring jurisdiction upon the courts of the United States over crimes and offenses committed against the elective franchise, or against any right or privilege secured by the constitution and laws of the United States, or if two or more persons conspire together to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat any citizen who is entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful manner toward or in favor of the election of any lawful voter for President or Vice-President, or for Representative in Congress of the United States, or whose duty it shall be to register or to count such votes, or to prevent by force, intimidation, or threat the registration of voters, or the counting of votes, or the holding of such election, or the certifying or returning of the votes given at such election, or to injure any person or property on account of such voter having voted at such election, or on account of any lawful act done to aid in securing to such voter the full enjoyment of his right to vote at such election, or to injure such voter in person or property on account of such voter having exercised such right, or on account of any lawful act done to aid in securing such enjoyment, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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Communication.

ESTELLE, ALA., Oct. 18, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

While we hear of the activity of our friends in every section of the country, we do not wish to be thought asleep nor behindhand in our duty at the present hour.

Large and enthusiastic gatherings are meeting constantly in different parts of the county, and the questions at issue thoroughly discussed.

One of the largest assemblies that ever met in this county, gathered at Pulaski on Saturday the 15th. At an early hour in the day, the noise of drum and fife and the sounding of the bugle called forth in different directions told where long lines of men were approaching the court, which before noon, seemed flooded with tide of human life.

Before the exercises of the day began a large procession passed through the principal streets, when *His Excellency*, Governor Smith was introduced by the Hon. Jas. Jones, and spoke to the people for two hours and a half, given the Colonel a hearty reception, and was listened to with most respectful attention by every one present, though evidently the arrow of conviction did not reach the hearts of those poor Republican simpletons before him. If they had, the speech that followed, would have made the scars rise again.

The speech referred to was by Judge Morse, who left the Colonel's address like a drenched Jerusalem, with not one stone upon another that was not thrown down.

His defense of the present Republican administration, State and National, was manly and able, and as he proceeded to contrast the two parties and exhibit to the people the falsity of Democracy, and the ruin wrought by that party when in power, he was listened to with the greatest delight by the vast audience. The loud and constant applause which he drew forth was convincing proof that he made a deep impression on the people.

As he did not attempt to defend slavery as a Democrat, there was the most respectful attention. No sooner however, did Judge Morse close his address, than the interruptions were frequent and quite disagreeable to the other Republican speakers. This is not the only instance where the same thing has occurred. Scarcely a speech is made in this county by a Republican, where the Democrats do not interrupt and annoy the speaker.

After the speech of Judge Morse, which occupied two hours, dinner and a ball, brief addresses were made by Messrs. Black Clark and Diggs, Republican candidates for Sheriff and Solicitor, respectively.

At night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the town hall. The hall was densely packed with Republicans, and only a few Democrats. Col. Hodgson, Esqr., of Montgomery, in an able, eloquent and convincing speech, addressed the people for two hours and a half, and held by this gentleman's analysis of Col. Smith's speech, and his complete exposition of his arguments. Mr. Loftin took the floor for the defense in the administrational system of this State, and made a most convincing argument in behalf of the Republican party and the administration of State Superintendent, Hon. Wm. Hooper Councill. Mr. Loftin's speech with rounds of applause, and every other mark of approbation was received.

Unfortunately for the fair fame and good character of our city, a certain class of white men, were assembled on that occasion, felt themselves degraded in the presence of the colored people, and by profane language, taunting remarks, hissing and other demonstrations of more or less disorder. He instructed to those agitators and administered to them a sound rebuke, thanking them at the same time for the quiet manner in which the entire audience conducted themselves, and for the respect and attention which they had given to the speakers.

Yours,
FAIR PLAY.

BUGGIES.

Rockaways, Harness,

At the old stand of

James Fountain.



B. M. WASHBURN,
Montgomery, Ala.

New Advertisements.

I was Cured of Deafness and Catarrh by a simple remedy and will send it free to any one who applies. NIEL ADAIR, Rockford, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 a month—by the Amerikan Knitting Machine Company, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Address with stamp, Box 1,000, Augusta, Maine.

FORTUNES offered to live men in every county. Address, with stamp, Diamond S. Co., Wilmington, Del.

$2000 per year salary and expenses guaranteed to all agents. Address, with stamp, Diamond S. Co., Wilmington, Del. Low. For full particulars address the GRAND TRUNK MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any natural color of brown, in one minute, to a permanent black or brown. It contains no poison. Address, MAGIC COMB COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell the CENTENNIAL SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed by the Sewing Machine Combination. Price $15. All other machines sold as cheap as $15 are infringements. Address CENTENNIAL SEWING MACHINE CO., 58 Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT!

We will employ agents in every town and state to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Sales certain. Address, with stamp, for particulars, SECOR & CO., 58 Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill. Or 117 Nassau St., New York. Or 27 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Or 58 Third St., Cincinnati, O. Or 58 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

FREE LOVE.

—AND—

ITS VOTARIES, by T. S. ARTHUR, Esq. The most startling book of modern times. The whole system fully exposed. Every one should read it. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Send for circulars and terms to the sworn foe of Outlaws, Christianity and Free Love. T. S. ARTHUR, Philadelphia, Pa. Or CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., N. Y., Or CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., Boston, Mass., Or CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., Chicago, Ill.

GETTING UP CLUBS.

Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties wanting how to get up clubs. Our success in getting up clubs is unparalleled. Club form will accompany it with full directions, and a large list of choice goods at low prices. Agents wanted in every town. Liberal inducements to Club organizers. Address GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 5643.

WANTED—AGENTS, (or pay them by salary) to sell the celebrated HOME KNITTER sewing Machine. Price reduced to $15. Makes the "Long Stitch" on both sides and a fully licensed machine. The best and cheapest family machine in the market. Address HOME KNITTER CO., CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., or Pittsburgh, Pa., or Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

$60 WEEK paid Agents, town or female, in their locality. Business honorable and first class. No capital required. All goes. Address Co., Boston, Mass.

$10 made from 50 Cts. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

AGENTS Wanted for BELDEN The Great Historian of the Wild Indians of the Plains

Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of the Plains

THE LIFE OF GEO. P. RAZER, who, during the years mentioned, was a captive among the Indians and a dealer in Buffalo Robes. Also, a full account of the Author's Life on the Plains, Adventures with Indians, Trapping in the Rocky Mountains, Hunting Buffalo, Wild Horses, Bears, Deer, Antelope, &c., &c., and the Habits of the Indians. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Address J. C. BELDEN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Subscription Book ever published. Address, for circulars, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Knows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how to double the profits of the HOME.

$100 PER MONTH

Is Wanted, to introduce our new and wonderful inventions. Send stamp for particulars. Address, SECOR & CO., 58 Lasalle St., Chicago, Ill. Or 117 Nassau St., New York. Or 27 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Or 58 Third St., Cincinnati, O. Or 58 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

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Great History of the War. Complete in one volume. Agents are meeting with large success. Send description of the work. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GENTS WANTED FOR THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD, or Life of Christ," and "Lives of the Apostles," one volume, 1,000 pages, 200 engravings. Also "Wonders of the World," "History of Japan," by Josephus," "History of all Nations," and 100 other fast selling books. Send for circulars containing full description of these books, and extra terms to agents. Address, A. MARKLEY & CO., 1125 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

$60 A WEEK, $12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Capital not required. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make more money working for us than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$777 A MONTH—Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars and samples sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

BASTERT & HAGMANN,

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Engineers and Architects,

AND

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,

No. 711 G Street, bet. 7th and 8th Streets,

(Opposite the Patent Office),

WASHINGTON, D. C.

School Business

From the Union Springs Times.

Mr. Editor:—I find the following in your issue of last week:

"Mr. Editor:—Col. Hodgson, candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his speech last Friday night, said that Bullock county had not been paid." We have just returned from Col. Cunningham, our county superintendent, if it is so. And if it is, whose fault is it? In the Clouds' report he distinctly states that he has not received nine thousand one hundred and eighty-five cents, and eighty-five cents, and he has received three hundred and fifty-five dollars since. Where is it?

Yours, "SCHLOPP."

In reply, I have to say that Col. Hodgson did not say Bullock county had not been paid. In further reply, I will say to "Schlopp" that there is no luminous in his disclosure as to the information sought, and that he is referred to in the "Cloudy report" as he has been to know from the first. Call on me for information. Never twice have drawn money that I have received and disbursed to teachers, and I have not been, for which I have their receipts now on file in my office.

But, Mr. Editor, it seems a matter of public interest that the following charge attributed to him by "Sunlight," should be answered him as making the charge, while others may have assembled that no occasion, felt themselves degraded in the presence of the colored people, and by profane language, taunting remarks, hissing and other demonstrations of more or less disorder. He instructed to those agitators and administered to them a sound rebuke, thanking them at the same time for the quiet manner entered into during the morning exercises, and for the respect and attention which they had given to the speakers.

Yours,
FAIR PLAY.

$10 made from 50 Cts.

Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

AGENTS Wanted for Dr. Dodd's Infallible Remedies. Address, with stamp, Dr. Dodd Book of Family Medicines, 58 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX CORD

IS NOW THE

ONLY

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SIX CORD IN ALL NUMBERS,

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$10 A DAY TO ALL!—Bristol Tool assortment, 1,000 articles, sold Bristol, Pa.

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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Tickets $1. Drawings Every Week. Circulars furnished by Consul General Torrejoso, Havana.

Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Gov. SMITH arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

HON. CHARLES T. LENEAUT, United States consul to Rio Janeiro, sailed from New York for that port several days since.

THERE will be a rousing Republican meeting at Mount Meigs to-morrow. A large number of speakers will be present, and a good time is expected.

THE Central Republican Club will hold a meeting at the Courthouse, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock p. m. A full attendance of the members is requested. Business of importance will be under consideration. Distinguished speakers will address the club.

CITY COURT.—To-day court Judge Cunningham is rapidly disposing of the business on the criminal docket. On Wednesday, Seaborn Harwell, colored, was tried for murder and acquitted. Several cases of burglary, larceny, &c., have been tried and several convictions had. The case of Alex Bivas, for murder, will be tried to-morrow.

THE *Mail* says that about fifteen thousand negroes voted at the recent election in Pennsylvania. This is very nearly double the whole number of colored male adults in the State. But even by the way the Democrats soften their defeats.

OFFICIAL returns show that the Indiana Senate is Republican by a majority of two. "One by one the roses fall."

One by one Democratic election lies are buried here. Indiana gives the blow-hole a very unsatisfactory measure of success.

JESSE ROE spoke in Troy on Saturday and at Union Springs on Monday. Both meetings were large, and at both good was accomplished for the Republican cause. Gen. Clanton spoke at the same time and place, on the Democratic side, but his speeches also did good for Republicanism

WE EARNESTLY urge Republican County Executive Committees to see that the colored voters are notified as to the exact date of the election, Tuesday, November 8th. The Democrats are using every exertion to fool colored voters, and it behooves our friends to be on the watch. Let it be announced in due time in every way possible, *the day and date of the election*. Remember this.

REPUBLICANS, are you at work? If not, commence at once. See to it that every voter is registered—every precinct and every plantation is thoroughly canvassed in regard to the time and places of voting. On election day let active canvassers are on duty at every box in the State. Now every Republican must do his duty, or refuse to comply with *any contract* for a term of service, without just cause. And to the justice is given the discretion to commit such person to jail, or to the house of correction, or *hire such persons* out not longer than six months, "giving three days notice of the time and place of hiring," to sentence such vagrant to work in the public works and highways, under a "*superintendent*" to be appointed by the commissioners court.

How will that do for high?

It is but just to remark that in all this legislation the Democracy have preserved the spirit of the XVth Amendment. They have recognized the *equality of all men* before this law. The white, the black and the yellow, Celt, Caucasian, Celt, Africa, Chinaman—find in this law the same rights. They have made members of races differing in color as boundary, twilight and midnight, might be the differences of color, to stand the same chain, with its "linked sweetness long drawn out." And the same advertisement in some Democratic sheet might give an extra dollar per month for gathering new shades and modifies tions of color for his chief performance.

Where are They?

It is unblushingly claimed by the organs of Tammany that, in the elections of October, Democrats in New York generals gained "*items*"—seems in Pennsylvania, Democrats in Ohio, and Democrats in Indiana? But those organs are careful not to publish what they have lost. Their aim is deceptive, as their only hope of success lies in leading the popular mind astray and by misrepresentation. Their aim in lying to the best information we have been able to obtain from each of the respective elections in the three States named above, and in Iowa, were as follows, on Congressmen. The gains on both sides are indicated by a+.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Republicans.—2, J. Y. Cresley, ind. rep.; 3, Leonard Myers; 4, Wm. H. Kelley; 5, *A. G. Harmer; 7, Wash. Townsend; 9, Oliver J. Dickey; 10, John W. Killinger; 11, Geo. W. Shoemaker; 12, Dlysses Mercer; 14, John B. Packer; 15, John Cessna; 16, Wm. H. Armstrong; 19, Glonnie W. Schofield; 22, James B. Reilly; 23, E. McJunkin.

Democrats.—1, Samuel J. Randall; 6, E. J. Ackerr; 8, J. J. G. tz; 11, J. B. Reilly; 13, Benjamin Markle; 17, *B. M. Speer; 20, *Samuel Griffith; 21, *H. B. Swoope; 24, *A. Herr Smith.

Republicans, 15; Democrats, 9. Present representation—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 7. Republican gains, 3; Democratic gains, 2; net Republican gain, 1.

INDIANA.

Republicans.—1, Hon. Michael Wilson; 5, John Coburn; 8, James N. Tyner; 9, J. P. C. Shanks; 10, Wm. Williams; 11, Wm. S. Holman.

Democrats.—1, Wm. E. Niblack; 2, Michael C. Kerr; 3, W. H. Dorman; 4, M. Nolan; 6, Frank W. Palmer; 6, Jackson Orr, Republicans, 6; Democrats, 5. Present representation.

It will be seen, by the above, that in Pennsylvania, the Democrats *gain three* and lose one, leaving a net gain of two. In Ohio the Democrats *gain two, and lose two*, leaving a net gain of *nothing*. In Indiana they *gain one*. The total net gain is therefore two—one in Pennsylvania and one in Indiana. The Democrats have been assisted by the Tammany organs. But General Schenck will undoubtedly establish the fact that the gain of Democratic Ohio district, if, indeed, the official returns will show any gain, is due to the reduce the Democratic net gain to 0! That which is false, is false.

Will they "not look at the returns from the elections of last week?" Do they not know that they cannot succeed to deceive their readers with figures of their own? Do they not know that every deception is never a long one, and seldom profits the player?"—*Utica Herald.*

Apologizing for Defeat.

Premature jubilation is followed by premature apology. In the first case, the Democratic journals exulted over the results of last Tuesday's elections. They claimed victories which were the result of a great reaction, and one that made possible the Republican majority in the next House of Representatives. Later information has shown that only three of these elections ought to have known better—for they are the only ones in which there was made a political enemy of the colored people. The general, however, associates enfranchisement with disfranchisement—a common idea in the Republican mind—and as twin sources of hope for future Republican ascendancy. In this, however, the argument is inadmissible. Enfranchisement and disfranchisement will operate alike to North and South. The disfranchisement which exists is exceptional, comparatively infinitesimal in extent, and is transient in its statutes. The predominating disfranchisement is that which will be the earliest possible removal of the political disabilities from the people. But the effected next session or by the end of the present year, and will be a matter of no moment in connection with the elections of last week. Ohio and Pennsylvania may have had the effect of a great enfranchisement, but most assured ly the Democratic party has not yet recognized the disfranchisement as a pretext for the disasters that have overtaken it.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* assigns other reasons for defeat. The "true secret," it tells us, is to be found "partly in the momentum of the Radical organization," partly in the negro vote, which

Vaughn, or Gen. Bulger, are hoping to win Handley's election by traducing Hadley, they are upon the wrong trail and no gentleman would run it. There are many Republican men in this district upon whom they can wage a war without assailing the character of ladies. You have to do with a people who will not tolerate abbreviate. Bulger denounced Governor Smith, said Ross made an inflammatory speech at Tuskegee, and by that speech caused some good citizens of Macon county to be wounded. Now, sir, I would ask your readers if a single one of them, or any man in Alabama, believes that Judge Rice, a man as remarkable for his integrity as his talent, a man over whom private life probity has thrown the richest lustre; a man whose interest and destiny is identified with the State, and a man than whom no other is more devoted to her interest or who loves her people better. A man of Sam Rice's acts would attempt to inflame the public mind to the injury of the immediate citizen of the State around whom the protecting ægis of the constitution is thrown! Their "mass meeting"—their "grand rally" in this place were characterized by their usual vituperation (there may have been seventy present) of the Republican ticket, and of their own agents received themselves into three words—"a failure." They were unanimous in the opinion that every Democrat was an honest man, and every Republican a "scoundrel." Well, yet now this abuse didn't catch a vote, for there are only Democrats in the Democratic party, though many of us are fond of oysters, none have "manna."

BENEVA.

Communicated.

UNION SPRINGS, Oct. 21, 1870

MESSRS. EDITORS:

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican party, for Bullock county, held to-day, the following proceedings were had:

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to call the attention of the county ticket for the Legislature, recently put out by Judge DeGraffenried to accept the nomination tendered him by our county convention, and by a failure to do so compelled us to place on the ticket, the two-thirds rule being in force in the convention, and only two of those voted for having received two-thirds of the votes cast. After a full interchange of views, it was unanimously

Resolved, That we will run Judge McCall's name, notwithstanding his declination, as we are satisfied that the entire Republican party will vote together with a respectable number of Democrats, and elect him over any Democrat Legislature, and with the hope that the bonds and private interests will permit him to serve, if elected.

Resolved, That the other vacancy on the ticket be filled with the name of George M. Drake. The county ticket as now constituted is the following named: D. A. McGill, G. M. Drake and L. S. Speed.

Which is respectfully submitted to the voters of Bullock county.

WILLIAM H. HALL, Chairman,
County Ex. Com., Bullock Co.

Lindsay and the Vagrant Law

From the Huntsville Advocate.]

The article below, from a correspondent of the *Advocate*, correctly states the legal principles and definitions and the definitions of the vagrant law of 1865, passed by Col. R. B. Lindsay and his colleagues. The law was carefully framed as to practically restore to slavery a large class of poor white people. The law was so monstrous that it was abrogated by military order during military rule in this State. Now every Democrat is in favor, give Lindsay and his present party credit for it, that this vagrant law will be re-enacted, and soon there will be shall see white gangs of whites and colored persons in all our towns and cities under an overseer, subject to whipping. Every honest man should know that Mr. Lindsay voted for the Vagrant Law of 1865.

Read what follows as to the Lindsay-Vagrant Law:

One of the most remarkable features of the Democratic legislation of 1865 is the vagrant law, which is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, That all persons who have no visible means of support, and who live idly without employment, and all persons who are supported by their wives' property, and who live in adultery, and all persons who are common prostitutes, and all persons who have no lawful employment, and who go about from place to place without any lawful business, and all persons who are found in any county in this State without some lawful employment, and who cannot give a reasonable account of themselves, shall be deemed vagrants, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as follows, to-wit:

1. A runaway, stubborn servant or child.

2. A common drunkard.

3. *All persons who are spending on his labor*, habitually neglects his employment.

In respect to the first class, it is immaterial whether he has a contract or complies with his contract; and how great the provocation may

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.

ALL PERSONS who have not heretofore registered under the State law, or have not registered in the county where they now reside and intend to vote, must register before they are qualified to vote. Military registration will not answer. But registration in 1868 or 1869 or this year under the State law will answer. Persons can register at any time in the probate office, or on the day of election at each precinct before voting.

WE ARE authoritatively authorized to announce that Gen. P. D. Bonny, the distinguished cavalry chieftain of North Alabama, is an earnest and hearty co-worker in the great cause of Republicanism in our State to-day. So swell the ranks of liberty and union, as "we go marching on" to victory and triumph. We lose Bailey, Bibb, and Saffold. We gain Boddy, Warren, King and a host of others. The comparison is perfectly "overwhelming!"

During the late war it was the habit in some parts of Alabama to hunt down with dogs Union men, and then conscript them into the service of the so-called Confederate States. This method of recruiting our armies was always disgusting to patriots and gallant men. We hear now that some of these very "conscript recruits" are actually in the ranks of the cowardly Ku-Klux, threatening and whipping and otherwise outraging *true* men, who didn't have to be hunted down with dogs to make them fight, but who only, that the war is over, are for *peace*. Such examples of human depravity are fortunately few and far between.

AN INCIDENT occurred at the Atlanta Fair which on the first day of its opening, which well illustrates the littleness of human nature in some people. From the highest of the tower at the main entrance a large and beautiful United States flag was floating to the breeze. Col. Benj. C. Yancey, President of the Society, noticing this emblem of union and fraternity, absolutely ordered it to be hauled down, and sure enough the flag, which this same Yancey dared not try and haul down in the late bloody war, was lowered by the orders of this distinguished peace warrior. The foolish act was repudiated by nearly every citizen of the "Gate City," and at their request it floats once more proudly to the breezes of heaven.

The October Elections.

The last hope which the Democratic party has entertained of being able to make such gains in the Congressional elections as to give them the control of the House of Representatives in the XLII Congress, vanished into thin air on Tuesday of last week. The three States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana having long been the debateable ground between the two great parties. Whatever they decided has been almost uniformly accepted as the decision of the mass numerous elections that follow in November. In those States, accordingly, the Democrats made a desperate effort to turn back the tide which has been overwhelming them with almost unbroken defeat for the last decade. Victory now might lead to still greater success in November, and perhaps it would sound the key note for the next Presidential campaign; on the other hand no one could doubt the fact that the defeat of the Democratic party in these States would be the *personal* confidence of the article. The writer of these lines undertook to reply to the arguments of the Judge, and is quite willing to abide the verdict of those who heard him, so he gives on the 8th prox.

Mr. Russell, one of the candidates of the Democratic party, of our county, for the Legislature, struck out next quite vigorously to show that he could beneficially revise the revenue law, and that it would be decidedly proper, for that and other reasons, to elect him. He, though obviously at fault in his figures and estimates, proved not to be deficient in those qualities that ever animate patriotic and affable gentlemen. Mr. L. Williams closed the debate on our part with his customary pointedness in responses to various matters embraced in the range of argument. Thus closed the first joint debate ever had in the State of Alabama, so far as I am aware in which Democrats and Republicans, white and colored, participated. The audience was large; composed of citizens of both races. The best of order and kindly feeling touching political questions prevailed throughout, and no profound was the interest evinced that the great body of the people, regardless of the political views or color of the speakers, remained standing for upwards of five hours, in the open canopy. It would ill become the writer hereof, *under the circumstances*, to boast of any special victory for either side. Enough that the ice of politics has been broken through for one; and I am glad that it has been my good fortune to aid in doing so. In conclusion, it is proper to state that, personally, very courtesy was extended to us by the citizens of that pleasant village, without reference to our political sentiments, as the good people were wont to do toward each other in "the better days of the Republic."

J. L. C. TANNER.

N. B.—Cox, the boiler, asked permission to make an explanation, and made it; and it is due Mr. H. H. Craig to state that he cheerfully and of his own motion declined to participate in the discussion, in order to afford better opportunities to others. D.

What Energy and Courage May Do.

A Very Instructive Lesson—Read It—Ponder It.

From the Brunswick Seaport Appeal, Oct. 21.]

To create is more difficult, and more noble and ennobling than to destroy. Uncontrolled, the elements of fire and water often work fearful destruction, and inanimate powder and iron directed by two short hours calamitous destruction befell her.

It is now something over five years since the work of restoration began. To-day she stands proudly pre eminent as the foremost city in Georgia in all the essential elements of progress; and with a firm and steady, and self-confident trend, she marches majestically onward to her high destiny as the metropolis of the South.

But how have these great results been accomplished? It is to the consideration of this question we would invite the attention of every citizen of our State, as well as to the character and performances of one of her representative men.

The great results accomplished are due to the energy and courage, the faith, and indomitable will, of her active, go ahead prominent citizens—each one of whom is a "moral spirit" who

.....carries the prompt conation—makes the thought flash into instant action, and all men

Pass as if perforce, resolves and executes—

each one of whom is, in fact, almost the embodiment of the characteristics named.

Among the new-comers attracted to Atlanta by the promise of future prosperity, and the field it would afford their almost superhuman energy and towering but honest ambition—not only to amass wealth and secure fame, but to accomplish great good in attaining these—were two brothers of quiet habits and retiring, modest deportment. They were unobtrusive, comparatively strangers, without noticeable qualities. They located in a small room on the second floor of a building on one of the most public streets of Atlanta, commencing business, and laid the foundation of a reputation now unsurpassed in the South, and probably not surpassed in the Union for energy, industry, business sagacity and integrity, and *uninterrupted success*.

These two persons were H. I. Kimball, and his brother, E. N. Kimball, now proprietors, and managers for the South, of the world-renowned gorgeous palace sleeping coaches of Pullman, Kimball & Hannay.

Encouraged and emboldened by well-merited success, and seizing "the prompt occasion" afforded by the sale of the unfinished open house building, they at once entered upon a career of startling enterprise which has made the name of H. I. Kimball a household word in the South, and given a union-wide fame. When the purchase was made in May, 1865, there was nothing but the unsightly bare walls, (which, however, were most substantially built), three stories high. A contract made during the summer to have the building change and subdivided into apartments suitable for the accommodation of every department of the State government, and ready for occupancy the ensuing January, *was more than complied with.*

The brothers now rested and watched and concentrated their means and energies for yet greater and grander achievements.

.....The dawn of reality.

Grossly seen,.....

and a mind like the older Kimball's "that claims and seeks secondancy," which "undertakes by reason and not by chance," whose courage and energy are

.....born in great exigents

That jubilee warriors, and that wrathful deeds

could not be long or slow in finding the opportunity for the employment and exercise of that tremendous energy and brain-power with which he was endowed. Scarcely had it been made known that he had concluded a liberal contract for preparing in magnificent style the grounds for, and conducting the State Fair, the ground fell, before the additional announcement was made that he had bought the site of the Old Atlanta Hotel, and would proceed at once to erect the grandest and grandest hotel south of the Potomac, and have it ready for guests during the fair. The announcement was startling and almost incredible even to Atlanta. *But the promise has been more than fulfilled.*

These great undertakings—the completion of building, in the most substantial and handsome manner, of the State Fair, the grand hall before the additional announcement was made that he had bought the site of the Old Atlanta Hotel, and would proceed at once to erect the grandest and grandest hotel south of the Potomac, and have it ready for guests during the fair. The announcement was startling and almost incredible even to Atlanta. *But the promise has been more than fulfilled.*

These great undertakings—the completion of building, in the most substantial and handsome manner, of the State Fair, the grand hall before the additional accommodations, and the construction of an elegantly finished and fashionably furnished hotel, 210 feet front, 165 feet deep, 6 stories high, containing 400 rooms, and of capacity for her accommodating 2,000 guests, *in less than seven months' time*, have been successfully accomplished; and the H. I. Kimball house stands, to-day, a splendid monument to the brilliant conception and grand constructive genius and combinations, no less than to the unparalleled and untiring energy of him whose name it deservedly bears.

It is a gratification to know that a gentleman combining such a rare intellectual grasp and tremendous business energy and power, with such daring enterprise and comprehensive public spirit, is intimately identified with the Brunswick & Albany railway—an enterprise fraught with interests of such momentous importance to our city.

It has been suggested that while the financial head will continue in New York, a majority of the board of directors, or its executive portion, will be in Georgia, and that of this State board H. I. Kimball, Esq., will be the President. As this road is regarded as a part, or a continuation of the grand Southern Pacific, destined to unite the two great oceans on the 32d parallel, it is not improbable that Mr. Kimball may be invited to become the head of that. In that event "the hour and the man" will have met, and the speedy and successful accomplishment of that grand enterprise may be regarded as assured.

The vastness and grandeur of the work are worthy of the genius of the man; and the grand intellectual reach, exhaustless resources and vast capabilities of the man fit him for the work—designate him as its chief.

With the weight of only thirty-eight years on his shoulders, of unblemished moral character, possessing a sound, strong, physical constitution, of queenless zeal, great powers of endurance, and the mental faculties and physical powers unimpaired by excesses of any kind, it may reasonably be expected he will survive its completion and live to manage it for years afterwards. All honor, renown, success and prosperity, say we, to H. I. Kimball, and to all who, like him, while honorably striving for their attainment, study how, and labor that they may confer the most public benefits, and labor to that end.

Republican Appointments.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Allenton, Wilcox county, Saturday, October 29th.

Bear Hill, Wilcox county, Monday, October 31st.

Richmond, Dallas county, Tuesday, November 1st.

Whistler, Mobile county, Friday, November 4th.

Mobile city, Saturday, November 5th.

In addition to the above meetings, the Hon. A. E. Buck and the Hon R. M. Reynolds will speak at the following places and times:

Pollard, Saturday, October 29th, at 11 a. m.

Evergreen, Monday, October 31st, at 11 a. m.

Georgiana, Tuesday, November 1st, at 11 a. m.

Greenville, Wednesday, November 2d, at 11 a. m.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Republican mass meetings will be held at the following places and times:

Hon. S. F. Rice and Willard Warner will address the Republicans of

Enfaula, Saturday, November 5th, at 10 a. m.

Clayton, Monday, November 7th, at 10 a. m.

Hons. R. M. Reynolds, C. W. Buckley and J. A. Minnis will address the citizens at the following places and times:

Georgiana, Butler county, Tuesday, November 1st.

Greenville, Butler county, Wednesday, November 2d.

Ruliesigo, Crenshaw county, Thursday, November 3d.

By order of the State Executive Committee.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Republican mass meetings will be held at the following places and times:

Cahaba, Dallas county, Saturday, October 29th, at 12 m.

Marion, Perry county, Monday, October 31st, at 11 a. m.

Selma, Dallas county, Tuesday, November 1st, at 11 a. m.

Hon. B. F. Rice will address the citizens at the following places and times:

Bush Arbor, Saturday, October 29th, at 11 a. m.

Sand Fort, Monday, October 31st, at 11 a. m.

Hortsville, Tuesday, November 1st, at 11 a. m.

By order of the Republican State Committee.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

The Republicans of Lowndes county will hold mass meetings at the following times and places, viz:

Calhoun, Saturday, October 29th.

Hayneville, Saturday, November 5th.

Let every Republican come out, as distinguished speakers from a distance will address these meetings.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. V. MCDUFFIE,
Chairman.

By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA.

Sheriffs of the several counties of this State are hereby directed to make all legal preparations for, and to hold elections for, a Member of Congress on the first Monday in November, 1870.

The said election is for choosing a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Representative in Congress, Members of the Legislature, and Members of the Board of Education, hereinafter designated.

By section three, article seven, of the Constitution of Alabama, it is provided that the Governor shall be elected under the Constitution, by the Board shall be elected under the Constitution, by the said election shall consist of one member from each district. The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years from the day of election, so that one-half may be chosen biennially. It is ordained by the same section of the Constitution that the districts by this part of the Constitution has been made; consequently it is the duty of Sheriffs to see that an election is held for a member of the Board of Education, for a full term of four years, for each district composed of two counties.

In addition to the election of Members of the Legislature, to be held on a regular term, as above described, an election will be held in the 4th Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1870, to fill vacancies in the Board of Education as follows: One member each for the Second and Sixth Congressional Districts, whose terms expired to fill vacancies will serve for two years.

The several Sheriffs in the State will take care that the said election is advertised, conducted and returns thereof made, in the manner provided and required by law.

Special attention is directed to the fact that the polls are to be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M. Care should be taken to have good and competent persons selected as returning officers, and inspectors, who should be at the respective voting places from the time they are appointed, in ample time to commence their duties promptly at 7 o'clock. They may be sworn by the hand of Yulonch, A. M., as prescribed by section 23, of the general election law. Sheriffs are particularly directed to appoint a sufficient number of special deputies for each voting place to preserve order and prevent violence or intimidation. They are enjoined where to exercise their official functions without hindrance, restraint, or interruption of any kind whatever.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Montgomery, this 15th day of September, A. D. 1870, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 95th year.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

By the Governor:
CHARLES A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.
sept-28-wed-wkly

CHANCERY SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE, rendered in vacation, on the 23d September, 1870, in the case of Thomas Bibb, Administrator of Henry Bibb, deceased, against James M. Dillard and others, I shall proceed to sell at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry,

On the 1st Monday in November, 1870,

within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described real estate, situated in the county of the Montgomery, to-wit:

The west half of the east half of the northwest quarter; the west half of the northwest quarter; and the west half of the southwest quarter, all in section one, township fourteen, range seventeen; the east half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, in township fourteen, range seventeen, except four acres off the north-west corner of the last mentioned piece—in township fourteen, range seventeen, containing four hundred and thirty-five acres more or less.

J. W. HUGHES,
Register.

oct-4-law4 P F $13

Supreme Court of Alabama.

A. D. WARNE AND WIFE, Appellants, *vs.* WARNE GOLDTHWAITE, Appellee.

APPEAL from Lowndes Probate Court.

THIS Goldthwaite, Rice & Semple, attorneys, for the appellee, and it appearing to the court that the transcript of the record was filed in the office of the clerk of this court on the 3d day of January, 1870, and that the appellee has not appeared to the appeal herein, but has tried de nove by this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the appellee is not a resident of the State of Alabama, and is supposed to be dead in the State of Texas, (postoffice unknown.)

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, for four consecutive weeks, notifying said Warne Y. Rose of the pendency of said appeal in this court, and that he be and appear at the next term of this court and contest the same, and otherwise proceed as he may be advised.

Given under my hand in the city of Montgomery, this 6th day of October, 1870.

D. B. BOOTH, Clerk.

oct-wt

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JAMES D. MOSLEY and WIFE, *vs.* JOHN S. LEAGUE, et al.

APPEAL from Russell Chancery Court.

THIS G. D. & G. B. Hooper, attorneys for James D. Mosley and his wife E. L. M. Mosley, two of the defendants in this cause, who read and filed an appeal in the cause of all the defendants; and the said Mosley and wife, by their solicitors, and it appearing to the court that summons and severance as to their co-defendants. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication issue in each of the said co-defendants to appear at the next term of this court and join in the assignment of errors in said cause, or the same be severed.

And it further appearing that Thomas Earle, A. W. Allen and Lewis Johnson, co-defendants, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, and that said Earle is supposed to reside in Columbia, South Carolina, and said Allen, and Johnson, at Columbus, Georgia.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendants Earle, Allen and Johnson of the pendency of said appeal, and that an appeal has been taken in this cause from the judgment and decree of the Chancery Court of Russell county to this Court, and that each of them be and appear at the next term of this court and join in the assignment of errors to said cause or sail for a severance of their cause as to them, or the same will be severed as to them, and said Earle, at Columbia, South Carolina, and said Allen and Johnson, at Columbus, Georgia, as the case may be.

Given under my hand in the city of Montgomery, this 6th day of October, 1870.

D. B. BOOTH, Clerk.

oct-6-w4

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
October 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Joseph Blackford, guardian of Tobe M. Rives, see cospie mentis, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of the said ward's 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 15th day of November, 1870, be set for the hearing of said application and petition, and that the day set for 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 15th day of November, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct-6-w4

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GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct-6-w4

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
October 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sarah C. Hood, administratrix of the estate of Mary R. Oster, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of the 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 15th day of November, 1870, be set for the hearing of said application and petition, and that the day set for 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 15th day of November, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct-6-w4

Mortgage Sale.

BY virtue of a certain mortgage executed by Nathan Bowden, the 2d day of November, 1869, and recorded in the Probate Judge's office of Montgomery county, in Book N—14, page 282, we, as the executors of said Howell Rose, deceased, will, on the 3d day of November, 1870, at the Artesian Basin, in the city and county of Montgomery, sell the following described real estate, described in said mortgage, to-wit:

That tract of land lying on the Tallapoosa river, in said county, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and bounded as follows: On the north by the 3d day of June, 1865, some parts of the village set apart to the widow Dabada Lead District, and bounded east by the widow Dabada Lead District, and bounded west by Jeremiah Lobin, allowed in 1865 in Montgomery county, now in Elmore county, containing 1475 acres more or less.

Terms of sale Cash.

W. T. HATCHETT,
HENRY THOMPSON,
Executors.

Elmore & Gunter, and Fitzpatrick & Williamson, Attorneys. sept-w4w

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

WALKER, SMITH & CO. *vs.* WM. H. WALLER, administrator de bonis non of DAVID CALLOWAY, Sr., et al.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Henry Hitchcock, one of the Complainants, that the defendant, Laura Calloway, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the State of Kentucky, near Danville, and her postoffice is at Danville, Kentucky, and further, that, in the belief of the affiant, the defendant is 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 county and State, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Laura Calloway as administratrix of the estate of Ralph Calloway, deceased, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in January hereafter, a decree *pro confesso* may be taken against her.

Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this 5th day of October, 1870.

JOHN W. HUGHES,
Register.

oct-11-w4 P F $10

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

GEORGE B. HOOD, as assignee of HENRY BIBB, *vs.* WILLIAM C. WALLER, administrator de bonis non of JAMES DONEGAN, deceased, et al.

IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of Henry Hitchcock, one of the Complainants, that the defendant, Laura Calloway, is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and resides in the State of Kentucky, near Danville, and her postoffice is at Danville, Kentucky, and further, that, in the belief of the affiant, the defendant is 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 county and State, once a week, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Laura Calloway as administratrix of the estate of Ralph Calloway, deceased, to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in January hereafter, a decree *pro confesso* may be taken against her.

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JOHN W. HUGHES,
Register.

oct-11-w4 P F $10

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

GEORGE B. HOOD, as assignee of HENRY BIBB, *vs.* WILLIAM C. WALLER, administrator de bonis non of JAMES DONEGAN, deceased, et al.

TO the creditors at large of the estate of Alfred Jones, deceased.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of Sept., 1870, a decree was rendered in this Chancery division, composed of the county of Montgomery, in words and figures following, to wit: "It is further ordered and decreed that the Register of this Court, notify all persons interested in the estate of Alfred Jones, deceased, to present their claims against said estate, as above decreed and directed.

JOHN W. HUGHES,
Register.

oct-4-w P F $10

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy an fi. fa. issuing from the Circuit Court, of Montgomery county, against F. H. Cobb, I will proceed to sell

On the 3d Monday in November, 1870,

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

The lands bounded on the north by the Tallapoosa river; east by lands owned by C. T. Perry; south by lands known as the lands of J. W. Mitchell, now owned by Robert Rogers; west by the lands of Jos. D. Justice, containing three hundred acres more or less, as the property of F. H. Cobb.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

oct1-wt4

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy an fi. fa. issuing from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county against John W. Mitchell, and in favor of John W. Mitchell, deceased, executrix, and in favor of Thomas Eakin, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in November, 1870,

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

West ¼ of section 7; east ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 12; and the northeast ¼ of section 13, in township 16, range 20, as the property of John W. Mitchell, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

oct1-wt4

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., made and entered on the 18th day of October, 1870, I will proceed to sell at the auction room of Moses Harwell, in the city of Montgomery,

On Saturday, the 12th day of November, 1870,

between the legal hours of sale, the following personal property, belonging to the estate of John Bedell, deceased, late of said county, viz:

A lot of household furniture, books, clothing, &c.

Terms of sale—cash.

WILLIAM C. RAY,
Executor of George Bedell, deceased.
M. HARWELL, Auctioneer. oct-28-3m

Executor's Sale.

On Monday, 21st day of November, 1870,

will be sold at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry to the highest bidder, all the lands comprising the Plantation of the late Samuel Tarrant, deceased. Said lands are situated on the Tallapoosa river, in Montgomery county, Ala., and contain 700 acres, lying within four miles of the city of Montgomery, and being more or less cultivated. Said plantation embraces the following quantities of cotton and corn lands in this section of the State, and said lands are to be sold subject to the order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, and by direction of the last will and testament of said deceased. The terms of said sale being one-third cash and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest from date, with two good and approved securities.

ROLLINS YOUNG,
Executor, &c.

oct16-wtd

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary of Montgomery to me on the 5th day of October, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, upon the estate of Sarah Hood, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed and required by law, or be forever barred.

Those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

LOUIS BARNES,
Executor.

oct6-wtd

Notice of Administration.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the estate of Mary Hood, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Ala., were granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of October, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Ala. All persons are hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or be forever barred.

NANCY HIRSON.

oct6-wtd

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

TAXES

1870.

WILLIAM H. OSBORNE is authorized to collect the State and County Tax for Montgomery county for the year 1870.

WILLIAM FALCONER,
Tax Collector,
Montgomery county

I will attend at the following times and places to collect the Taxes of Montgomery county, for 1870:

Monday, October 3, Courthouse.
Tuesday, Oct. 4, Exchange Hotel.
Wednesday, Oct. 5, Mt. Hope.
Thursday, Oct. 6, Hall's store, (Pike Road.)
Friday, Oct. 7, Banner.
Mo day, Oct. 10, Silver, at Allen's Store.
Tuesday, Oct. 11, Stacey's Store.
Wednesday, Oct. 12, Tankersly's Store.
Thursday, Oct. 13, Hardaway's.
Friday, Oct. 14, Buckner's Mill.
Saturday, Oct. 15, Snowdoin.
Tuesday, Oct. 18, Robertson's Cross Roads.
Wednesday, Oct. 19, Allston, or Banner.
Thursday, Oct. 20, Banner's Store.
Friday, Oct. 21, Union.
Saturday, Oct. 22, Parker's, at Elias Evans'.
Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 26 and 27, Pine Level.
Friday, Oct. 28, at Shore, in Carter's Hill Lane.
Tuesday, Nov. 1, New Ann Church.
Wednesday, Nov. 2, at King Church.
Thursday, Nov. 3, Mt. Gen. Sirrel' old plantation, near Uniowville.

It will be seen from the above, that I have made an appointments beside the regular precinct appointments. This is done for the convenience of tax payers.

Failure to by appointments as finished, I can be found in the city of Montgomery.

All taxes not paid before the first day of January, will have ten per cent added.

W. H. OSBORNE,
sept-28-wtd

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will sell at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday, 14th day of Nov., 1870,

the valuable plantation belonging to the estate of Virginia D. Ramsaur, deceased, situated 5 miles on the west bank of the Tallapoosa river at Gray's Ferry, containing one thousand acres and described as follows, to-wit:

Forty acres in the southeast section two, west of the Tallapoosa river; and lands owned by C. T. Perry; south by lands known as the lands of J. W. Mitchell, now owned by Robert Rogers; west by the lands of Jos. D. Justice, containing three hundred acres more or less, as the property of F. H. Cobb.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

oct1-wt4

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy an fi. fa. issuing from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county against John W. Mitchell, and in favor of John W. Mitchell, deceased, executrix, and in favor of Thomas Eakin, I will proceed to sell,

On the 3d Monday in November, 1870,

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

West ¼ of section 7; east ¼ of northeast ¼ of section 12; and the northeast ¼ of section 13, in township 16, range 20, as the property of John W. Mitchell, deceased.

ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

oct1-wt4

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., made and entered on the 18th day of October, 1870, I will proceed to sell at the auction room of Moses Harwell, in the city of Montgomery,

On Saturday, the 12th day of November, 1870,

between the legal hours of sale, the following personal property, belonging to the estate of John Bedell, deceased, late of said county, viz:

A lot of household furniture, books, clothing, &c.

Terms of sale—cash.

WILLIAM C. RAY,
Executor of George Bedell, deceased.
M. HARWELL, Auctioneer. oct-28-3m

Executor's Sale.

On Monday, 21st day of November, 1870,

will be sold at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry to the highest bidder, all the lands comprising the Plantation of the late Samuel Tarrant, deceased. Said lands are situated on the Tallapoosa river, in Montgomery county, Ala., and contain 700 acres, lying within four miles of the city of Montgomery, and being more or less cultivated. Said plantation embraces the following quantities of cotton and corn lands in this section of the State, and said lands are to be sold subject to the order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, and by direction of the last will and testament of said deceased. The terms of said sale being one-third cash and the balance in two equal annual installments with interest from date, with two good and approved securities.

ROLLINS YOUNG,
Executor, &c.

oct16-wtd

Notice of Administration.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the estate of Mary Hood, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Ala., were granted to the undersigned on the 5th day of October, 1870, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Ala. All persons are hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or be forever barred.

NANCY HIRSON.

oct6-wtd

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
September 21, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Winfred Boyd, Mary Hutto as legal and husband John H. Huffman, Thomas B. Boyd, Madison Boyd, Elizabeth Cook, Nancy Lewis, husband, William Lewis, Sarah Jane Boyd, Martha Boyd, Caroline Wilson, W. Boyd and Frances Boyd as executrix of the last will and testament of Robert Boyd, deceased, and filed in this Court their petition in writing, stating that they and others are sustain in common with Hezekiah Boyd, Martha Young wife of Thomas Young, Caroline Boyd, Mary Young wife of ——— Young, whose name is unknown, of Louisiana, children of Robert Boyd, deceased, wife of John Goodwin, in the following described lands, lying and situate in the county and state aforesaid, to-wit:

The north-west quarter of section thirty-four, the east half of the north-west quarter and the north-east quarter of section thirty-three, range eighteen, and the south-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section seventy-five, in township thirteen and range seventeen; and that said lands can not be equitably partitioned, or divided between the several owners thereof, without a sale of the same by decree of this Court or, at a sale of the same for the purpose of a division between the said owners thereof.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that said petition be heard on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1870, at the office of the Judge of Probate.

And it appearing that said petition that, when Robert Boyd died, he had Hezekiah Boyd and George Boyd were residents in the State of Texas, the said Martha Young and Thomas Young were residing in the State of South Carolina, and the said dough ter of Louisa Goodwin, deceased, wife of John Goodwin is residing and now in the state of Texas or Louisiana.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said Hezekiah Boyd, George Boyd, Martha Young and Thomas Young, and said daughter of Louisa Goodwin, deceased, be and appear before this court on the 14th day of November, 1870, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

And it further ordered that notice of the above proceeding and said assignment be given by publication in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in said county, for three consecutive weeks, that all persons interested may attend and contest the same if they see proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
oct4-3w Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
October 3, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

Estate of Thomas B. Burton, deceased.

THIS above named estate having been declared insolvent on the 3d day of October, 1870, it is ordered by the Court, that the 3d day of November, 1870, be and is hereby set apart as a day for the allowance of claims against said estate, and James M. Boyd, executor, of said estate, to appear and make out a statement of the claims presented against said estate.

It is further ordered that notice of said settlement and the day fixed for the same be given by publication for four consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, before the 3d day of November, 1870, that all persons interested to contest said settlement, if they see proper, may do so by filing notice of the same on the Court House door for the same length of time, and by notifying notices by mail to all the creditors of said estate whose residence and address are known, notifying them to be and appear before this court on the 3d day of November, 1870, to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

And, also, it is further ordered that notice by publication to all the creditors of said estate to be presented to the Court, at the time appointed hereby, for a settlement to terminate the appointment of the executor, another administrator to succeed the executor, who is now acting as by law they are authorized, if they see proper.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
oct3-w4 Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued.
October 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Sarah C. Hood, administratrix of the estate of Mary R. Oster, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance her account and vouchers for an annual settlement of the 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 15th day of November, 1870, be set for the hearing of said application and petition, and that the day set for 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 15th day of November, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct6-w4

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
October 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Anderson F. Nixon, administrator of the estate of Mary R. Oster, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of the 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 15th day of November, 1870, be set for the hearing of said application and settlement, and the day set for 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 15th day of November, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct6-w4

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
October 31, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Anderson F. Nixon, administrator of the estate of Mary R. Oster, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an annual settlement of the 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 15th day of November, 1870, be set for the hearing of said application and settlement, and the day set for 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 15th day of November, 1870, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct6-w4

Sale by Commissioners
—OF—
Land for Partition!

IN pursuance of a commission to us directed from the Hon. Probate Court of Montgomery county we will proceed to sell at the residence of Jesse Bell, deceased, on the 1st day of October, 1870, we will proceed to sell at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery,

On Monday November 14th, 1870,

the valuable plantation situated upon the Norman Bridge road, 12 miles from the city of Montgomery, owned by Daniel Bailey and the late Dr. Obert J. K. McKenzie, embracing the following lands, to-wit: E½ of E½, E½ of W¼ of E½, S½ of E½, and W of NE¼ of Section 2; E½ of NE¼ of Section 11; E½ of NW¼ of Section 12; E½ of NE

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870. NO. 43.

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Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

C. C Langdon for Repudiation

A most remarkable letter has recently been written by C. C. Langdon, which shows the temper of the times and the desperation of his party. If it had been written by a fiery, indiscreet youth of eighteen or twenty summers, it would not have been entitled to notice; but when written by a man in the "sear and yellow leaf," who has almost arrived at his three score years and ten, and is an ex-Confederate Congressman, it will attract attention on account of its startling doctrines, its bold, reckless and unfounded assertions. We intend to use as gentle language in regard to this remarkable production as the nature of the case and the vital importance of the subjects discussed will admit.

We say the letter is violent and revolutionary; calculated, if not intended, to produce strife and bloodshed in the land by inflaming the passions and prejudices of men to a white heat.

We give an extract from the letter, which shows its tone and temper, and we introduce it by saying that every assertion made in it is wholly unwarranted and baseless. The writer may have made the charges ignorantly, but whether made ignorantly or willfully, they are false in general and false in detail.

He says:

I have said the present state of things cannot longer be endured. It is very certain that another term of carpet-bag and negro rule would involve the State in irretrievable ruin. Already, by means of the most audacious bribery and corruption, our State is saddled with a load of indebtedness, which, if recognized as binding on our people, is of itself sufficient to remove. Money, by the million, drawn from the pockets of our suffering people, by enormous taxes, not just taxation, is stolen and squandered upon worthless slave-hounds, apostate office, and sustained by Radical authority, for no other purpose than to steal and plunder. Through bribery, open and unblushing, in the Legislature, millions have been appropriated to rail road adventurers from abroad, representing bogus stocks, on which not a dollar has ever been paid, and the recipients, with brazen effrontery, "stalk forth at noonday," among the people whom they have robbed, and impudently threaten, with the most sinful fraudulently obtained, to control the present election. Worthless carpet-bag legislators, who went to Montgomery ragged and penniless, returned, at the close of the session, "arrayed in purple and fine linen," decked with gold watches and diamonds, with thousands of cash in their pockets, enabling them to purchase plantations and sax mills, and costly mansions, and gilded equipages, and to roll in aristocratic splendor, while the people, who "foot the bills," look on in silent amazement that a few months' service in the Legislature, at *eight dollars per day*, should so load a man with riches.

But it were vain to attempt an enumeration of all the iniquities of Radical legislation in this State. Bribery, corruption, robbery and plunder, the rankest degree or attempt at concealment, are the order of the day. Legislators have become an article of traffic, and are daily bartered and sold, as merchandise, in the market; while the great interests of the State are either neglected or recklessly sacrificed, and the people made to groan under the monstrous burthens imposed upon them. Can this state of things be permitted longer to exist? I appeal to the white men of Alabama! Is there one who can be neutral or indifferent in a canvass where such momentous issues and mighty interests are at stake? Is there one who, in this day of imminent peril to his country and his race, can refuse to gird on his armor and strike for deliverance? It is impossible.

What does he mean when he says "the present state of things cannot longer be endured." Is not this counselling violent resistance?

He fails to mention the fact that the finances and credit are now in much better condition than they were under Democratic management. He tells the people they are "involved in irretrievable ruin by means of bribery and corruption," and then advises them to gird on their armor and strike for deliverance. It is true he may say that he means this in a peaceable manner, but then his inflammatory language shows his purpose.

He is exciting passions, by false statements, which he could not, when once aroused, control, even if he had the desire. He is pursuing a course which must lead to scenes of violence, to be deprecated by all good men of every party. He is in a word a dangerous agitator and a violent revolutionist. To show, however, how little weight should be attached to his censure or opinions, it need only be stated that he is the same man, who a few weeks since published a letter, in which he stated in substance, "that no man who had his disabilities removed by a Radical Congress, could or should be elected in any Congressional District in this State;" and yet he is now supporting a candidate for Governor, who, in order to get his disabilities removed, said it was the "duty of every man in the South to give an active support to the policy of this same Radical Congress." This shows there is no principle in such men.

He says in this letter, from which we have taken an extract, that "our State is saddled with a load of indebtedness, *which, if recognized as binding*, it will take generations to remove." Be it remembered "that this load of indebtedness" was contracted by Democrats, as well as by Republicans, and that in fact it does not exist except in assertions of such men as Langdon. They are attempting to ruin the credit of the State by reckless assertions totally devoid of truth

They may be ignorant, and this is the only excuse for their conduct. In this letter he virtually advocates the odious doctrine of repudiation, by suggesting a doubt of the binding obligations of our bonds. We again repeat that this debt, which he intimates is not binding, was created by Democrats as well as Republicans. He charges bribery and corruption by the wholesale, and yet produces no proof. If he knows of these things, it is his duty to give the names of the guilty parties and furnish the evidence of their guilt, which he asserts he cannot do, and we challenge him to make the attempt. Who were the men that were bribed? Were they the Democratic members who voted for these railroad bills? Was it his candidate for Secretary of State who voted for some of those very measures, which are now so denounced? It is absolutely false that the men to whom he alludes as "adventurers from abroad" have ever threatened to control the present election with money obtained from the State of Alabama or in any other manner. This is made out of the whole cloth. These adventurers from abroad, as he calls them, are doing more to benefit Alabama than he has ever done, or ever will do, if he lives a thousand years.

They are no more adventurers from abroad than he is, for be it remembered that he, too, is and has been an adventurer from the Northern States. The term adventurer, or carpet-bagger, if applied to Northern men or foreigners who settle in the South, applies equally to him, and it might also apply to his candidate for Governor. If he knows of these things and charges them, then the world can determine what he is and what credit should be attached to his asser tions.

We have called attention to this letter because it indicates a virulency of the men who are controlling the Democratic party of Alabama. We warn the country against their violent and revolutionary counsels. We desire peace and prosperity in the country; but these the country can never have if it listens to the advice of such men as C. C. Langdon. The letter, from beginning to end, is a mere appeal to the worst passions of the people, and is calculated to do an immense deal of injury to the country, unless rebuked by the sober sense and dispassionate judgment of the wise men of the Democratic party.

We, in conclusion, will say that we can not and will not believe that the letter class of Democrats will sustain or approve any such sentiments as are contained in this letter, but the misfortune is, these violent men govern the party and control its action.

The people must and should be protected from such men; violence, bloodshed, repudiation and ruin follow their advice. We hope for better things, and appeal to the good sense and peace loving disposition of the whole people, both white and black, to save us from such mad counsels.

More Democratic Deviltry.

It is our painful duty again to chronicle an outbreak of violence. Once more gross outrage has been committed upon the rights of free speech and political liberty. Violence and outrage were both without provocation or excuse.

On the 25th of October, Gov. Smith, Senator Warner and Hon. Lewis E. Parsons went to Livingston, in Sumter county, to address a Republican meeting. A gang of rowdies constantly disturbed the meeting, and one of the villains stood, with brandished knife, menacing Governor from the beginning to the end of his speech. Senator Warner and Gov. Parsons also spoke, and the meeting adjourned without any serious consequences. An effort was made by the Ku Klux disturbers, in the evening, to induce the Republican speakers to attend a meeting gotten up in an out-of-the-way place, for the sole purpose, as is strongly suspected and believed by Gov. Smith, to do the work of murder which they had shrunk from perpetrating in the day time.

The Governor and his friends went to Eutaw, in Greene county, on Wednesday. The Governor was confined to his room by illness, and the crowd of nearly three thousand Republicans was addressed by Messrs. Parsons and Warner. Here too those speakers were interrupted and insulted by the same gang, in part, of Ku-Klux ruffians who had performed at Livingston, joined by a still larger crowd of their Greene county brethren. The speakers were carried and blackguarded continually. After the close of the two speeches, Hon. Charles Hays arose to adjourn the meeting. A scoundrel immediately dragged him from the stand. A second one of the gang, evidently by preconcert, fired a signal pistol, when the whole crowd of Ku Klux devils, who had arrayed themselves around the outer edges of the dense crowd of colored men, opened an indiscriminate fire. The colored people, in a momentary panic, fell back from their assailants, but soon rallied and determined not to be overridden by desperados. Fortunately, however, the soldiers were got to the scene of violence in time to prevent a very general and bloody affair. In the first attack of the Ku Klux, Gov. Parsons narrowly escaped being shot through the head. One scoundrel was seen to take deliberate aim at Senator Warner, but missed him. Seven colored men were wounded, some of them very severely.

Those are the facts, without comment or coloring. The devilish scoundrels who perpetrated this unparalleled outrage have had the hardihood to publish in the Mississippi papers, that Hon. Chas. Hays fired the first shot at the moment he was pulled from the stand. This is a lie. Col. Hays or any other white Republican did not fire a single shot, for the very good reason that, like peaceable citizens bent on peaceable pursuits, they had nothing to fire with.

While every Democrat in Eutaw that day is fully responsible for this heinous outrage, the miserable man who pretends to be sheriff is most culpable. In the morning, the Governor had sent for this fellow, to arrange with him for the preservation of the peace. The doings at Livingston, and the known fact that some of the Livingston villains had come up to Eutaw, led the Governor to apprehend disturbance, and he told the so-called mockery of a sheriff that troops should be ordered to his assistance, if he could not preserve order by the civil authorities. This sweet exemplar of Democratic official integrity assured the Governor that no difficulty would occur, and pledged his life for the keeping of the peace. The next time this rich specimen of a Ku Klux sheriff was seen, he was firing with all his skill into the scared and retreating crowd of colored men.

There is no donot that this double outrage was carefully prearranged by the Democratic leaders of West Alabama. Part of the positive proof of this is in possession of those who will make the proper use of it, and measures will at once be taken to prevent a recurrence of this devilry. How can any good man vote for and with a party managed by such men, for such p rposes, as these outrages indicate.

The Falsehood Proved.

In the issue of falsehood which the ——— published on account of the terrible outrage committed by its Ku Klux brethren, on the 25th inst., it is the following:

Between ten and eleven o'clock a. m., an informal and verbal proposition for a joint discussion was made by the Radical missionaries to the President of the Democratic and Conservative Central Council of this county. A prompt answer was returned that a proposition of that kind to be considered, must be submitted in writing. Having waited until nearly twelve o'clock and receiving no written response from the Radical missionaries, and having the matter in charge proceeded to convene the Democratic and Conservative meeting on the north side of the public square. While the crowd was assembling, and when it was time to alter the programme of the day's proceedings, the written answer of the Radical missionaries was received and remained unconsidered, as it came too late for action.

Compare with this the following *written correspondence*, which passed between the representatives of the two parties. The gallant attempt to sustain the two lie assertions that the offer of discussion was declined, because "it was too late to alter the programme," or that "the missionaries of the Radical mission stories was received and *remained unconsidered*":

EUTAW, ALA., Oct. 25th.

To the President of the Democratic Club:

We propose to appoint a committee of two to meet a committee of two from your party, to arrange the terms of discussion for the day. Meet immediately at the circuit clerk's office.

[Signed] WM. MILLER,
OMAR HAYS,
S. W. COCKRELL.

EUTAW, ALA., Oct. 25th.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your note of this date, we, the committee appointed by the President of the Democratic and Conservative Committee of Greene county, are instructed to say that we do not consider *the question in the present political condition to be one worthy of discussion*, and that we therefore, in behalf of the Democratic and Conservative party of Greene county, decline any discussion whatever.

[Signed] J. J. JOLLY,
J. G. PERRY.

Most Honest Democrats.

The sanctimonious hypocrites who run the Democratic machine have much to say about honesty and morality. Their speeches and papers teem with lying and malicious charges of Republican dishonesty. What, then, must be thought of these villains, who, with professions of peace on their false lips, murder in Eutaw; with boasts of untainted virtue flowing continually from their Pharisaic tongues, seek to practice the meanest of frauds upon the purity of the ballot? Here in Montgomery county, the rogues are counting ballots, headed "Republican Ticket," which have the names of the Republican State officers printed on them, and the names on one of the Republican candidates for the Legislature mixed with the names of some of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. This infamous crime will not succeed in getting any Republican votes, but may prove very useful in getting some of the Democratic bosses here a snap berth in the penitentiary.

The Republican county committee will have active and vigilant canvassers at every precinct, and all we hope is that some participant in this scheme will offer one of those fraudulent tickets to a voter, telling him the lie that it is a Republican ticket. Then we've got the rascal, and it will be strange, indeed, if he is not booked for Wetumpka in a very short time.

To Republicans we have a word of caution. Vote no ticket until you are satisfied that every name of every Republican candidate is on it and on it correctly. Those of you who cannot read should apply to some one who can to examine your ticket before voting. In every case get a *well known Republican* to make this examination for you.

Abandoned Recklessness.

The *Mail* of Saturday last said, in an attempt to injure Mr. Buckley:

"The only work he is able to show in this line is the removal of disabilities from a *few Radicals* in this district."

Hon. Walter Crenshaw, of Butler, and J. N. Arrington, of Bullock, are, therefore, considered Radicals by this disinterested paper, while all the men who they were Democrats, but are glad to hear that we are mistaken, for we do not know that both of them, with many other prominent gentlem-n in this district, who were thought to be Democrats, had their disabilities removed by the exercises of Mr. Buckley. The *Mail* further says:

Not a single *representative* man of the people of Alabama has had his disabilities removed by the present Congress, and such never will be done by a Radical Congress.

Republicans generally are of opinion that Muscle Shoals Lindsay is a poor *representative* man of any class except spoils-grabbers, but this is the first occasion on which a Democratic paper has confessed his insignificance. Mr. Muscle Shoals Lindsay and, we believe, Mr. Moren, also, were relieved from their disabilities by the "present Congress." The statements of the *Mail* either lack information or veracity. Which is it? Or, as an alternative, the Democratic convention have nominated "Radicals" and men who are not "*representatives*" for office.

We have very cheering news from the upper counties of the 3d district, especially from old Randolph, the home of Gov. Smith. The Republicans of that county are thoroughly aroused and will give a good account of themselves on the 8th inst.

Hon. Robt. S. Hollin presided over the county nominating convention and made a stirring speech urging, on the part of all Republicans, an earnest support of the whole ticket. Judge Hollin, with Col. Robt. T. Smith, Col. W. E. Connelly, Capt. W. A. J. Swan, Geo. Forrister, Esq., and other influential Republicans are making a thorough canvass of the county and we are assured that the Republican majority will be considerably larger than that of last or any other previous year.

Maj. Norris has spent two days in the county, speaking twice each day to large and attentive audiences. Geo. Forrister, Esq., one of the most popular men in the county, an ardent, active Republican, and a gentleman of legislative experience, is the candidate for the lower House of the General Assembly, and he will be elected by a decided majority. We would be glad to know that our friends all over the State are as active as the Republicans of Randolph.

To the Voters of Alabama.

I deem it proper to correct a few of the misstatements in the address of Gen. J. H. Clanton, which appeared yesterday morning in the Democratic papers of this city.

Gen. Clanton states, in substance, that long after secession I was a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress. This statement is wholly untrue. I was never a candidate for the Confederate Congress, or for any other position under the Confederate government; nor was I a candidate for any office under the State government from the date of secession until after the close of the war. It is true that, when the convention which passed the ordinance of secession elected members to the provisional Congress, I was put in nomination and voted for. But this was without my knowledge or consent. Capt. N. D. Johnson, a member of the convention from Talladega county, took the responsibility of putting me in nomination, and insisting on my election. Capt. Johnson, I believe, is now a citizen of Selma, and is a Democrat. I appeal to him as a gentleman who will sustain the truth of what I say. The Hon. R. J. Wood, a member from my county, returned home in a few days, and told me that my friends had done all they could to secure my election to the Confederate Congress. I told him I was much obliged to them for the confidence evinced by their support; but that action in the premises was taken without my knowledge or consent, and that, if I had been elected I should have declined the position. Mr. Wood now resides at LaGrange, Georgia, and will verify what I here assert.

It is also charged by Gen. Clanton that I wrote a letter to Gov. Yates of Illinois, advising the destruction of Southern property.

In reply to this I have only to say that I never wrote Gov. Yates any such a letter. Nor did I ever write to any United States official, either civil or military, suggesting any plan for prosecuting the war.

Again; Gen. Clanton asserts that Col. Harrington of Mobile, recently purchased, at five cents per acre, all the swamp lands sold by the State. There is not the faintest semblance of correctness in this statement. The law requires that these swamp lands should be offered at public sale, and that the Governor, by proclamation, should give at least six weeks notice of the day of sale. This notice, in due and official form, was published for more than six weeks in all the Mobile papers. In addition to this, a list of all the lands to be offered, described by townships, ranges, sections and parts of sections, was forwarded to the Register of the United States Land office at Mobile. An advertisement announcing this fact was also published in all the Mobile papers, in which was stated that the said list of lands was open to the inspection of the public Register's office. On the appointed day a portion of the land was sold at public auction by Thomas M. LeBaron, who is now, and, as I am informed, has long been, a regular auctioneer of high standing in Mobile. Mr. LeBaron sent to the Executive Department an official report of the sales, showing who were the highest bidders; how much land they bought, and what was the rate per acre which they paid. The lowest price for which any land sold was more than 1 dollar and 25 cents; and according to Mr. LeBaron's report, Col. Harrington, so far from purchasing all the land, did not purchase a single acre of it.

The official report of Mr. LeBaron is now in the Executive office, and may be seen by any one who chooses to call and examine it.

Reference is also made by Gen. Clanton, to the purchase, by Col. Harrington, of the Alabama school lands in Nebraska. For the purpose of disposing of these lands, I appointed Hon. Eli S. Shorter as agent for the State. If Gen. Clanton means to cast any reflections upon Mr. Shorter, I have only to say, that when I appointed him again, I had entire confidence in his integrity; and that confidence has been fully justified by the manner in which he discharged the duties of his agency, as shown by his official report, and his prompt payment into the treasury of the money realized from the sale of the lands.

To the wholesale charges of corruption and bribery made against the Legislature and other Republican officers, the action of the grand jury of Montgomery county ought to be deemed by all persons a sufficient answer. That body was in session about the time of the adjournment of the Legislature, and made a thorough investigation of the matter. They found no evidence to sustain the charges, even when the witnesses holding a grand review on his arrival at Kieff, and for that object set all the troops in the part of Russia here for some time been *en route* for that city. It remains to be seen whether the Russian people themselves before the Emperor, the troops will retain, or whether the reserve is only put forward as an excuse to enable the government to assemble troops in the south without exciting suspicion.

As to the fourth point, the firm idea here sawing all classes that England alone will never come forward in aid of the Turks. France, say they, shall be thoroughly crippled with the present struggle, and England will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in whatever Russia may propose. She may grumble, but single handed she will not fight. It is said that the Emperor, on hearing of the capitulation of Sedan, drank off a bumper and, striking his glass on the table, exclaimed, "At last there's an end to the treaty of Paris." This may or not be true; but it sufficiently indicates the direction of public opinion here. And, after all, who can blame the Russians, politically speaking, for endeavoring to seize the first occasion of extricating themselves from a position which they have always considered humiliating?

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Braggadocio.

There has never been a party on earth that has relied upon braggadocio and bluster to carry their points as has the Democracy. The most successful boaster in the ranks tand the highest in the estimation of the party. A few months ago, one of their weakest members at Washington, started the report that great disaffection existed in the ranks of the Republican party, which was speading all over the country and would result in a great victory this fall, and in a Democratic majority in the forty-second Congress. The matter was taken up by every Democratic newspaper throughout the land and published as a matter of fact, and already the country was being regaled with promised reforms under the benign influence of a Democratic Congress. Since then elections have been held in five States, which have sixty one Representatives in Congress, and they have not gained exceeding two or three members, and it is not certain that they have gained that much. This is only a part of their programme for carrying their points, they seeming to believe the people silly enough to be so influenced. When they learn that the people do not take brawn and bluster for argument, tosy will probably change their mode of meetioneering.—*Decatur Republican.*

The Democratic party resolved in State convention that they are in favor of fair and peaceful elections. The Democrats at Bell's Landing, in Monroe county, probably have not heard of this action. At any rate it does not jibe at all with their ideas. They say that a Republican speech has never been made at that place, and they swear that one never shall be; they say that a Republican vote was never cast in that precinct, and that one never shall be cast there. This is what the "fair and peaceful" Democrats of Bell's Landing, Mr. J. S. Diggs, of this county, who went down there to make a Republican speech—but didn't. A fine commentary on Democratic sincerity of "fair and peaceful elections.

—*Selma Press.*

Russian Preparations for War.

A gentleman writing to a London journal from St. Petersburg, September 30, says:

The Eastern question is again looming on the political horizon, and quiet rumors are beginning to be substantiated by facts. Here, in the palace, it is no longer a secret that Russia will seek the earliest opportunity to disengage herself from the obligations of the treaty of Paris. There are many rumors afloat—some correct, in my belief—about the policy and actions of the Russian government with regard to this important question.

I herewith furnish you with a few facts, for the accuracy of which I can vouch:

1. Russia is actively pushing forward her armaments

2. Soldiers on unlimited furlough have received orders to be ready, at the shortest notice, to return to the ranks.

3. There is a movement of troops toward the South.

4 The abrogation of the treaty of Paris, or at least a part of it, is looked forward to as a certain result of the present disastrous struggle between Prussia and France.

With regard to the commercial branch is the following: The Emperor intends starting from Nicholaiev before next February, for the Crimea, on the 26th (O. S.) of this month. He purposes holding a grand review on his arrival at Kieff, and for that object set all the troops in part of Russia here for some time been *en route* for that city. It remains to be seen whether the reserve is only put forward as an excuse to enable the government to assemble troops in the south without exciting suspicion.

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Lindsay—Repudiation—Bankruptcy.

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Col. R. B. Lindsay assails the State credit, as given to aid railroads, even when well secured against loss, in his Huntsville speech. Is the State perfectly safe; "What the people's money in this lawless manner, any more than a lawyer would have a right to lead his client's money on good security, without asking his client's consent?" Col. Lindsay thus openly squints at repudiation. Having paid off his own individual debts by the bankrupt law (see U. S. Court records at Huntsville), he deems it an easy matter for the State bonds by repudiation, as indicated in his Huntsville speech.

OLD-FASHIONED MAN.

President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct 21.

By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, It behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty publicly and collectively to acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their continuance; and whereas, the people of the United States, during the year about to end, have special cause to be thankful for prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife; now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from Governors of other States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on the 24th day of November, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety first.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT

By the President, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Earthquake in New York

The first reports of an earthquake in New York city were received with joy, but not with astonishment. Such an event has long been expected, and the delay was a subject of national anxiety. When at last the earthquake came a thrill of pleasure ran through the country, too soon succeeded, alas! by the revulsion of disappointed hopes.

We had fixed our hearts upon this thing We had looked forward to the swallowing up of New York with the fondest and hardest conspirators of Tammany had been the dream of the past, the prophecy of the patriot, the desire of the philanthropist. Old men prayed that they might live to behold it, and children were taught to believe in it How sad is the termination.

The earthquake came and it snatched New York up in its granite jaws, and shook the city as a cat does a mouse. The terrified and guilty inhabitants for a moment believed in a Providence, and ran into the streets imploring protection of the leading Rep blicans. The cowled and cloaked conspirators of Tammany, trembled, worse than the ground did, and their shaking increased the danger. The *World* states that the earthquake was most terrible directly under its foundations, and its editors "became aware of a momentary dizziness, accompanied by a sensation as if about to fall." A calm and quiet sense of security prevailed in the offices of the *Standard* and *Tribune*, and Mr. Greeley scarcely paused for a moment while gulping the curling smoke from his fragrant Havana. But all around was confusion and dismay; the clocks of the Democracy stopped, their bells rang, their steeples trembled, and a horrible sound like that of six gnashing of stony teeth was heard below Tammany Hall. In the midst of this confusion and horror the serene and virtuous citizens who vote the Republican ticket were unmoved, and with smiling countenances attended to their upright avocations.

But so great is the wickedness of the New York Democracy that the moment the shock was over they fell back into their evil ways. The editors of the *World* and *Express*, who had been in their paroxysms of fear seeking security by cheering for Woodford, again declare their intention to support Hoffman. But one thing must be admitted to show the courage that prevailed. At the beginning of the shock forty thousand Democrats were about taking a drink, but, though the ground heaved under their feet, not a single glass was dropped, not a single drop was spilled, and when the earthquake ceased every man raised his glass to his lips. Quite a number, however, were so nonerved that they forgot to pay for their liquor. In a little while all the wickedness of the city was again in full blast. To-day the Democratic papers mock at the earthquake and with frantic hardihood jibe over the danger.

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"And when, amid no earthly moans,
Down, down that town shall settle hence,
Hell, raging from a thou sand throats,
Shall do it reverence."

—[*Philadelphia Post.*

Communicated.

DALE CO., ALA., Oct. 20, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Having passed through several counties of Mr. Buckley's district, I can impart some information which may be relied upon. The Democratic candidates are creating all the *fuss and feathers* and crowing loud and long on the "white man's government" line; but they weak en themselves by opposing internal improvements and threatening to overthrow the "negro government." Not many negroes in those counties—the whites have strong majorities—but they are sorely puzzled and troubled with the peace, law and order influence which is silently working reform in Henry, Dale, Geneva and Coffee. Col. Oates is troubled in Henry by an independent *Democratic Union* candidate and an open Republican candidate. In Dale, little Joe Carmichael, who acted hand with one side and then opposed, is very sorely troubled by Calvin Matthews—J. C. Matthews, Esq.—an old Union man, who is run by that sort of people and by the Republicans. Matthews is one of the old families—*first families*—one that has a clean, honest record and pure moral character, a good financier; one who has the fullest confidence of all who know him; one who has filled several important positions and to the satisfaction of the people, and will almost certainly be elected by the quiet, substantial country loving voters. Dale was ever a good Union county, and is really a fine county, good lands and population.

In Geneva and Coffee, Dr. Moore, who has long been in the Legislature, and was long considered in politics a nondescript, *and a man of peculiar views on most questions*, but in Montgomery, last session fully identified with the Democrats, was, after much work up *and down*, nominated by the Dale and Co's. Some say that D. is Democratic, and C. is not Conservative, but is Republican; and it is said that the judge of probate in Geneva *so decides*, and by that means he can support Moore as a *Democratic Republican*, they having all the time understood each other, each keeping an eye open to each party. But there seems to be a strong current holding contrary views, and scouting the idea that *in the same* man there can be a representative man of opposing parties. The peace and order man, the internal improvement man, the man who want the best and purest government and laws, are found in this current, and they are supporting an old citizen—Captain Newton Taunton—and like the other counties will take Governor Smith, Buckley and the whole ticket along. You may expect a good report from these counties. Gov. Smith and Hon. C. W. Buckley are both very popular in these counties. No man in the State can deny that both have rendered important service to the country, and the country would be ungrateful if it did not sustain them—from all I see and can hear they will be sustained. Reports against candidates are treated as slanders, and should be by all reflecting men and voters. In Barbour the Democrats have candidates and fire heavy guns, that have been long in the shade—*the Pugh gun and the Cochrun gun*. It is said that whenever these great guns fire *session* mounts high up and government tumbles low down. And then it is said that smaller guns have reared their range, force, &c., and can easily *silence them*. *Tom Clark and his division are in front* and will soon drive them *two thousand yards* from the field and restore quiet all along the lines. Bullock will be as firm as ever. Pike, though weak, will do her part. I hear that Crenshaw and Butler will about do as they have heretofore done. I think it safe to say that Mr. Buckley will increase his last majority. The people here want, need and must have a railroad from the Chattahoochee to Mobile. Republican members to Congress and to the State Legislature are the sent only for them to expect aid from. *This thing* will have a heavy bearing on coal thinking men, and it should have.

NEMO.

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Weekly State Journal,
FOR THE
Republican State Ticket.

For Governor:
WILLIAM H. SMITH, of Randolph.

For Lieutenant-Governor
PIERCE BURTON, of Marengo.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
JAS. T. RAPIER, of Montgomery.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
ARTHUR BINGHAM, of Talladega.

FOR SUPT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
W. B. CLOUD, of Montgomery.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
JOSHUA MORSE, of Choctaw.

For Congress
1st District—BENJAMIN S. TURNER, of Dallas.
2d " —CHAS. W. BUCKLEY, of Montgomery.
3d " —B. W. NORRIS, of Hixon.
4th " —CHARLES HAYS, of Greene.
5th " —L. J. STANDIFER, of Rowan.
6th " —H. O. MATHERSON, of Lawrence.

FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION:
1st District—J. H. SEARS, of Dallas.
2d " —PEYTON FINLEY, of Montgomery.
" —JOHN B. ABD, of Dale.
3d " —J. S. POWELL, of Chambers.
4th " —W. R. CHISHOLM, of Sandquist.
" —DAVID DAVIS, of Morgan.

For the Legislature—Montgomery County.
SENATE—R. H. SEMMES, P. W. THWEATT, and J. E. WILLIAMS. HOLLAND THOMPSON and H. H. CRAIG.

State Executive Committee
R. W. HALY, of Montgomery, Chairman.
FIRST DISTRICT—J. G. SPEED, of Mobile.
" —H. CALDER, Pro. of Dallas.
SECOND DISTRICT—J. G. KEPPER, of Montgomery.
" —R. SPENCE, of Dallas.
THIRD DISTRICT—ARTHUR BINGHAM, Talladega.
" —ISAAC HETHAM, of Chambers.
FOURTH DISTRICT—A. S. WILLIAMS, of Perry.
" —HON. T. HEFLIN, of Sumter.
FIFTH DISTRICT—W. B. FOSTER, of Madison.
" —F. J. SMITH, of Bowden.
SIXTH DISTRICT—N. H. RICE, of Lauderdale.
" —E. F. JENNINGS, of Lawrence.

Platform of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That President Grant has proven himself a pure patriot and a wise statesman; and that we endorse to his administration our hearty support, re-confiding in its ability, honesty, economy and fidelity for the protection of national peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the re-election of the Republican party by an honest majority in all the provinces, and by large reductions in the majorities of the Democratic party wherever it has had control of the people's confidence during the past two years.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the administration of Gov. William H. Smith, whose common sense of State affairs under the supervision of a Democratic Legislature has saved millions of dollars to the people, and brought peace and prosperity to the State through stands of a just application of Republican principles.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the completion system of industrial and economic reforms established in Alabama by the Republican party, which has given to the laboring and working classes, white and black, the right of suffrage, and all the rights and privileges of citizens, and has secured the enjoyment of these rights to all sections of the state without regulation to any creeds.

Resolved, That a spirit of fairness is indispensable to the success of any party, and that we denounce the action of the Democratic party in the state of Alabama in refusing to allow to the Republican party of the state a fair representation in the Board of Education, and in the Board of Directors of the Insane Hospital, and in the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and in the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Blind, and in the Board of Directors of the Girls' Industrial School, and in the Board of Directors of the Boys' Reform School, and in the Board of Directors of the Girls' Reform School, and in the Board of Directors of the Girls' Reform School, and in the Board of Directors of the Girls

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Beleaguered Paris.

Correspondence of the New York Times.]

One can make many allowances for popular excitement in time like these; but in all cases where a city is under martial law the military element should be supreme, and it should have the power and the will to suppress outrages by the mob. The records of Paris are growing worse and worse. Every day we have "items" which are a disgrace to the French people. Day before yesterday two officers and a trumpeter, bearing a flag of truce, came to St. Denis to make some arrangement about burying the French dead between the lines. The two officers were blindfolded and escorted to the town. In that condition they were surrounded by the mob, which grew every moment, and from menacing became threatening and outrageous. "Death to the Prussians!" "They are spies; kill them!" and similar cries arose on every side, and the crowd made a rush to drag them away from the soldiers. The officers were roughly handled; but a reinforcement coming up to aid the guard, they were finally marched to the headquarters of the commandant, and the crowd abused them there, and there was only by severe work that they were saved by the gallant little troops. The commandant made the best apologies that he could for the outrage committed. When the two officers were arranged, and their eyes again blinded, they were taken out, but the crowd was waiting, and as the commandant had to send for a carriage and a guard, they were before they could escape thrown against the mob and protect them from their fury.

Even the American Indians respect the man who comes with the pipe of peace, and they strictly respect the man who trusts himself to their honor for a council. The chase after spies for the blind amusement to these cruel mobs borrows its horrors, but is bought at a too high price. Next came the mania of the Prussian signals, which was pushed to a most ridiculous extent. I have myself known a flight above the second story window to be seized upon as a signal to the mob on Sunday night. Sitting up late and reading a newspaper, I heard the growing of the crowd in front of my house, and, looking out, saw more than a thousand people collected. They were crying "Death to the Prussian!" before I could find out what was the object of their attention. I was accused of making signals to the enemy. As I live upon the second floor, and in a street from which it is impossible to see in any direction, it was soon found ridiculous to accuse me of signaling to the enemy. Here it was the window opposite, or down the street; but this house was the Institute of France. Insane are always wise heads to get out of such scrapes, and a report settled the business by giving the hole of the signal in the "pointing vane." The process of searching, so far, seems to be entirely unskilled and haphazard. I have been more than a possible chance that many findings and bagnessings of arms and many bits of special pocketed are not discoveries. But disorder permeates the detachments. Men discover persons and declare they are known to be in service—force in the field, and men who were known to be poor and now have the same to their credit, the proceeds of their labor. All ordinary and useful industry seems to be disorganized throughout Cape Colony; picks, shovels, rakes and washing cradles are in demand. High and low, rich and poor, move for the fields in organized companies, upsetting all British distinctions of blood and position. "The well-supplied, the half-employed, and the unemployed are off alike. Good situations are thrown up every day." They go, in companies of from four to sixteen, on foot, or on horseback, or by horse cart or mule cart, or ox-wagon.

Time will show in what all this will result. The first statement must be taken with many grains of that more natural crystal than diamonds, known as salt. But if diamonds should be discovered and shipped by the bushel, the chief apprehensible effect upon the world would be a discount on the value of well boarded but non-essential ornaments. Gold is by many political economists held to be cheaper than before the Californian and Australian discoveries; but gold measures the price of everything else, and thus creates an equilibrium. And the supposed use of precious metal in the arts operates to maintain its long established value. Gems are of only limited demand in practical directions; and the result may be, if all the Cape Colonial reports are true, that pinchbeck watches can be sold for a song. "Well-jeweled," as a recommendation, heretofore the condemned form of wealth, may become like paste, not worth the gold they are set in.

Worship.

From the Philadelphia Lodger.]

There is no principle more deeply laid and universally diffused through human nature than that which prompts men to the worship of something. The capacity for this worship is the exalted privilege of man himself, and he invested him with whatever in his conception was good or venerable. The natural outgrowth of this universal belief is seen in the comparatively universal worship of idols. While we internally reverence we delight rationally to adore, and the worship is the highest appropriation.

Sec. 2. No person can vote at any precinct in any new county, for representative in Congress or Member of the General Assembly until a act of the General Assembly until a act of the General Assembly until a act

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official organ of Montgomery and Conecuh Counties.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

After the Election.

The election is past; the result not fully known. But notwithstanding the heavy Republican loses in Sumter, Tuskaloosa and Greene—the result of the most wicked intimidations—and notwithstanding the tremendous ostracism and denunciations all over the State; and notwithstanding that many schemes by false and fraudulent tickets, and all the devices that the most cunning ingenuity could invent, was resorted to, we believe the Republicans have cast their State ticket by an average majority of five thousand votes. Some localities have acted most nobly. Montgomery county as rolled up her heretofore large majority to upward of five thousand votes. Sallock, Barbour, Perry, Marengo and Dallas have done nobly. The news from North Alabama, except Madison, where there were local differences, is coming in most encouragingly.

We will not speak further of the State elections until we receive further returns. The news from other States so far as heard from, is most favorable to Republicanism. Even the great State of New York, if carried by the Democrats at all, will be by such a reduced majority as to leave her vote for the Republican candidate in the next Presidential election. We think if the Republicans carry Alabama in this State election, and we have no doubt they have, she may be set down as one of the most reliable States in the Union; for she could have had a free and free ballot, without intimidation, and without social ostracism, we have no sort of doubt that we would have carried the State by at least twenty thousand votes. These things cannot last always.

We believe that the people are tired of this bitterness, and we hope and believe, that another election, every man will be permitted to vote his own sentiments, to act with whatever party he pleases, without being denounced or ostracised in his business and social relations; that we shall in future in Alabama—and every independent spirit has grown up in the manufacturing cities, involving a strong opposition to a centralization of power in the existing government at Paris. Grenoble, Nimes, Toulouse and other populous demonstrations hostile to the provisional government have been made. The announcement of an armistice does not see is to soothe the excited tempers of the people in the provinces. On the contrary, they are reported to be greatly inflamed by the news; from all which we conclude that France is in a unhealthy condition just now; that, so far from there being any unity upon the question of a republic, these really exists almost throughout the whole country a tendency to disintegration, which looks about as like the establishment of a variety of republics, as has lately witnessed after the Roman empire was demolished, as it does the consolidation of France under one republican government. It is evident that the people of the manufacturing cities must approach the election of members to the Constituent Assembly in a better spirit than is now said to exist if the armistice just proclaimed and the peace which is almost certain to follow the cessation of hostilities is to result in the establishment of any permanent government for France. Affairs, even in this crisis, look chaotic—a crisis upon which hinges the future of the country, because, whether peace or war be the decision of the new Parliament about to be elected by the people, and which is to assemble on the 15th of the present month, there is really no promise of unity in the selection of a new form of government which can guarantee to France a permanency of prosperity or even a prospective restoration to her former *prestige* among the nations of Europe.

The Ex-Empress.

Eugenia is a well behaved woman, and has so good a record as any royal lady ever had. Since the day when, as Eugenie Marie de Guzman, the young Spanish Countess of Teba, she came to Paris and married Louis Napoleon, she has been a model. Pure herself, and thoroughly devout, she has done much to reform the imperial court, and, in conjunction with failing health, has even contrived to make a pretty decent man of Louis. In point of character, ability and accomplishments she had secured the esteem of the French people and strengthened the Empire, throughout the parts for a regent, as in 1859, when the regency was only a name, she was honored by all as a model woman. And now, in her forced exile, she refuses to make herself the centre of intrigues to restore her husband, and reads Pius Pius a hand, when she visits her in England. She is in no wise to be pitied; like the odor which hangs round the rose she "roses have once been distilled," the aroma of royalty still clings to her; she is honored at Chiselhurst by the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Her husband is safer and happier where he is than he could be elsewhere. She is wealthy; she has her son with her. She would be enthusiastically welcomed in Spain, as Granada, where she was born, and at Madrid, where her mother still leads the best society in the Spanish evening parties. Altogether, she leaves the public scene gracefully and pleasantly, and her retirement, under the circumstances, is noble, will be more honorable and delightful than her uneasy *fastenel* in the Tuileries ever was.

Good Sense in Politics.

Some men are so peculiarly constituted, says an exchange, that it is utterly impossible for them to understand the relations of ideas. Give them a principle authorized by precedent and supported by popular feeling, and they will hold to it like grim death. They may be cool clear-headed enough in their business relations, but the moment they enter into politics they abandon the last remnans of common sense, and plunge into follies that excite the laughter of frithies. There is a something pitiable, we half might add contemptible, in such conduct. There is a brutality and a meanness in it unworthy of true manhood. In our American politics, there is at present, nothing to arouse blood thirsty sentiments in the minds of our political opponents. The manifest annihilation of the political issues of the Past, leaves former partisanstanding on the same platform. Intelligent men admit this fact, and attribute present d fierences to prejudices and past recollections—nothing more. If a Democrat of to-day maintains that there still exists a political difference between Republicanism and Democracy, he must, at the same time, confess that he still entertains designs hostile to the Federal Government. If he goes to extremes, and is proscriptive in his views or projections, under reflection forces him to set him down as either a fool or a knave. And this latter reflection is applicable to the phrenzied zealots of all parties.

If our people would occasionally take a little time for thought, in the intervals of action, their sturdy common sense would assert its supremacy, and sound the death knell of that miserable spurious foolery which is the bane of our country and the disgrace of those who participate in it.

The reign of common sense will bring with it the reign of law and order. Let us hope that the day will soon come when men may look upon the shifting panorama of politics without being blinded by its brilliancy or deceived by its illusions. In other words, let us sensible men unite in the effort to crush every fool who enters into politics for the sole purpose of benefiting himself at the expense of society.

A dispatch announces that the consuls in New York city to be retaken immediately after the election. The Democracy of that city have been so persistent in charging fraud for the purpose of reducing Democratic representation in the Census Bureau proposes to test the truth of the charges. Of course the result cannot change the main facts revealed at the Democratic election frauds, for in some districts the Democratic majority was more than the whole population. A recenumeration, we have no doubt, will be to the advantage of the administration, since it cannot, if we may judge by the response which has been made to the Marshal's invitation to come forward and correct errors, but confirm what the first enumeration has revealed. Complaints of a wrong enumeration are not confined to New York. In fact, nearly every authority city is dissatisfied with the result. In Philadelphia the Democrats of certain districts complain that the enumeration was incorrect, and it appears that they were right, for in those districts colored enumerators had been appointed, and the *Press* of that city alleges that numbers of Democratic bullies and roughs threatened them with violence and drove them off. It is claimed, also, that the census of St. Louis is fraudulent, since it shows a population of 312,000, and only casts 28,000 votes, which indicates a population of less than 200,000. The re-enumeration of districts where there is good ground to believe the census flagrantly incorrect, might be ordered in other places as well as in New York. It cannot result in any disadvantage to the party in power, and would satisfy all parties.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL,
MIDDLE DIST. OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, Nov. 8, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I hand you herewith a statement of the result of the enumeration of population just completed in the Middle and Southern Judicial Districts of this State.

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

	1870.	1860.
States.	Population	Population
Alabama	1,262,090	964,201
Baldwin	8,000	6,482
Barbour	30,851	29,104
Baker		6,147
Bibb	11,904	9,130
Bullock		14,455
Butler	16,122	14,979
Chambers	28,374	26,707
Chilton		11,387
Choctaw		11,156
Clarke	15,946	14,559
Coffee		6,107
Conecuh	9,637	9,145
Coosa	11,311	9,574
Covington	6,403	4,870
Dallas	15,191	11,923
Dekalb	10,291	7,761
Elmore	14,471	14,647
Escambia	8,000	6,000
Greene	8,764	11,000
Hale	14,329	13,766
Henry	21,738	21,758
Jefferson	52,235	34,787
Lamar	10,262	12,729
Lauderdale	20,000	17,000
Lawrence	18,500	15,000
Lee	14,000	12,000
Limestone	20,000	17,000
Lowndes	15,000	13,000
Macon	26,862	27,729
Madison	34,000	31,000
Marengo	25,000	23,000
Marion	13,500	11,000
Marshall	12,000	10,000
Mobile	60,000	60,000
Monroe	18,500	18,729
Montgomery	35,703	31,000
Morgan	20,000	17,000
Perry	28,000	27,000
Pickens	20,000	17,000
Pike	20,000	17,000
Randolph	20,000	17,000
Russell	20,000	17,000
Shelby	20,000	17,000
Sumter	20,000	17,000
Talladega	20,000	17,000
Tallapoosa	20,000	17,000
Tuscaloosa	20,000	17,000
Walker	20,000	17,000
Washington	20,000	17,000
Wilcox	20,000	17,000
Winston	20,000	17,000
Total	1,262,090	964,201

	In 1870.	In 1860.
Mobile	29,258	29,258
Montgomery	10,588	8,728
Selma	9,877	9,877
Huntsville	7,345	7,345
Tuscaloosa	3,000	3,000
Union Springs	1,430	
Eufaula	1,500	
Total	63,000	59,208

	1870.	1860.
States.	Population	Population
Alabama	1,262,090	964,201
Arkansas	484,471	435,450
California	556,398	379,994
Connecticut	537,454	460,147
Florida	189,959	140,424
Georgia	1,185,046	1,057,327
Illinois	2,540,261	1,711,951
Indiana	1,680,169	1,350,428
Iowa	1,171,345	674,913
Kansas	362,201	107,206
Kentucky	1,321,234	1,155,684
Louisiana	726,915	708,002
Maryland	780,894	687,049
Michigan	1,184,148	749,113
Minnesota	450,027	172,023
Mississippi	814,100	791,305
Missouri	1,715,409	1,182,012
Nebraska	100,000	28,841
Nevada	41,000	6,857
N. Carolina	1,071,000	992,622
New Jersey	1,070,000	672,035
Oregon	110,000	52,465
Pennsylvania	3,500,000	2,906,215
Tennessee	1,257,000	1,109,801
Texas	800,000	604,215
Vermont	330,000	315,098
West Virginia	447,940	376,688
Wisconsin	1,054,670	775,881
Total	31,210,762	24,191,876
Net Gain		7,018,886

Le Sage, in his wondrously graphic romance of Asmodeus, "tells of a woman who was an inveterate card player, and on returning home after having lost the last penny of her husband's fortune, roused her unfortunate partner from a sleep to show him how the last game was lost. Ruin, shame, poverty, beggary, and the loss of all that was dear to her, the last desperate game on which she had staked and lost all. So with that bold and reckless player for throne and dynasty, Louis Napoleon. Having lost everything, and plunged his country into abject misery, he now insists in showing under the onerous burdens of universal defeat and calamity to maintain its ex istence; but without peace being speedily accomplished, Prussia will extend her military rule over the whole country.

AMONG the signs foreshadowing our emancipation at no very distant date from the tyranny of professional politicians, must be noticed the absence of political features from the fairs that have been held in Virginia this season. A Richmond paper, from which we glean this encouraging fact, opines that political passions and stump speeches are out of place on such occasions. There will be but few who will not cordially indorse the opinion, and trust to see Virginia's example in excluding the obnoxious element widely emulated, and on other occasions than State fairs.

Respectfully,

The Massacre in China—Funeral of the Slaughtered Christians.

Shanghai cor. (Aug. 31) of London Times:

The various graves of the Tien hain massacre were buried on the 3d inst., in the presence of a large body of native and foreign officials and of nearly all the foreign residents of Tien Tsin. I mentioned in a previous letter that the site of the burnt consulate and mission remises had been selected for their cemetery. Notice had been previously given that the French priests would read the Roman Catholic burial service, and the Admiral had sent word that he would convey the official visitors to the spot; so these met on board soon after seven o'clock in the morning, and went to the spot, preceded by the Scorpion, which also carried a number of visitor. The coffins had all been lowered into the graves and filled in, and the ceremony was about to perform the the last ceremony, which was impressive ever conducted by Mgr. Delaplace, the pro-vicar of Chihli, aided by two other French priests.

After it had ended and holy water had been sprinkled on the graves, addresses were delivered by several of the officials present in relation to the event. Consul Fontanier, who, when the blood thirsty mob had surrounded the building and was breaking in the door, made his escape alone toward them, and offered herself and her sisters as victims to their rage, begging that they would spare the Chinese who surrounded and had learned to rely on them. As the executioners were about to express the warm sympathy which all must feel for these noble, gifted women, and, after thanking the foreigners present for the manifestation of sympathy which they had shown, referred briefly to the presence of the Chinese officials, as a guarantee, he hoped, of the good faith of their government. Prince Kung had promised that the guilty should be punished, and could not forget his words. For himself, despite sad personal sentiments, he wished to believe in them for the interest and the honor of the Chinese government.

Admiral Dupuy spoke in the strongest terms of indignation and grief at the massacre and of the crime of the instigators. Like Mr. de Rochethouart, he wished to believe in the representations of the Chinese government. He could not believe that the Chinese officials advised or ill inspired to refuse to punish those who had been found to be the were responsible for the bloodshed, and to fulfill their treaty obligations. The force of foreign armes, which at present is ready fatally felt. But if the duty of chastisement was imposed on the fleet of France, he and his companions would be ready to undertake it, even if it should be of which such a horrible crime demands.

M. Fontanier, who, like M. de Rochethouart, is a tone becoming his profession, the death of the victims had been to them a gain; come to China with a hope of martyrdom they had obtained the accomplishment of their most solemn wish, to give their lives for Christ.

Mr. Wade, for Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, then came forward, at the invitation of Count Rochechouart, and spoke a few words of sharp sympathy for the fate of "fellow Christians, and in particular for that of the two unfortunate sisters of charity, one of whom he had visited. In few many of these great religious publishing houses, it is to be feared, might similar frauds be discovered, if there was any authority competent to thoroughly investigate their affairs.

Some Census Totals.

Appended is a table of figures as near ly correct as the heads of divisions at the Census Bureau can at present state them. It may be observed that they are nearly absolutely correct.

It will be observed from this table that Kansas has fallen short of Senator Pomeroy's estimate of population. The Legislature of Louisiana disppoints the expectations of the marshals themselves which a very remarkable one, of course. Texas is, perhaps, more dubious than any other State in the list, and Nevada is a very remarkable one

Weekly State Journal,
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

After the Election.

The election is past; the result not fully known. But notwithstanding the heavy Republican losses in Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Greene—the result of the most wicked intimidations—and notwithstanding the tremendous obstacles and denunciations all over the State; and notwithstanding that many schemes by low-cast prompters, and all the devices that the most cunning ingenuity could invent, was resorted to, we believe the Republicans have carried their State ticket by an average majority of five thousand votes. Some localities have added most nobly. Montgomery county has rolled up her heretofore large majority to upward of five thousand votes. Ballock, Barbour, Perry, Marengo and Dallas have done nobly. The news from North Alabama, except Madison, which there were local differences, is coming in most encouragingly.

We will not spend further of the State elections until we receive further returns. The news from other States as far as heard from, is most favorable to the Republicans. Even the great State of New York, if carried by the Democrats at all, will be by such a reduced majority as to insure her vote for the Republican candidate in the next Presidential election. We think if the Republicans carry Alabama in this election, and we have no doubt they have, she may be set down as one of the most reliable States in the Union; if we could have had a fair and free ballot, without intimidation, and without social ostracism, we have no sort of doubt that we would have carried the State by at least twenty thousand votes. These things cannot last always.

We believe that the people are tired of this bitterness, and we hope and believe, o'er another election, every man will be permitted to vote his own sentiments, to act with whatever party he pleases, without being denounced or ostracised in his business and social relations; that we shall in future in Alabama have peace, security and prosperity. That such a thing as mobs and riots, Ku-Klux and outrages, will be no more heard of in the State of Alabama. In a word, that every man will be free to exercise his own opinion, so that he does not inter fere with the opinions of others. Then will we be in truth a free people.

Napoleon on Self Defense.

The Emperor Napoleon, or ex Emperor, as the case may be, has published a pamphlet in defense of his conduct in regard to the pending war between Prussia and France. According to this pamphlet, the Emperor has been actively and large armies in the North of France; cross the Rhine, and divide Southern and Northern Germany. He anticipated that the execution of this plan would provoke a great battle, in which he confidently expected to be victorious. Having secured a great victory, and driven Prussia in twain, he would be in a condition that would enable him to dictate such terms of peace as would secure him an ovation on his return to Paris.

But none of his p'ans succeeded; and now he has gone into print to explain why it is that he has failed. He is unwilling to admit that he is responsible for the misfortune which he has brought upon France. The blame is laid, or sought to be laid, upon his generals.

This is a new role for Louis Napoleon, and he performs very awkwardly in it. By his own showing he blundered into a war; and after he got into it he found that he had miscalculated as to the strength of his military resources, and as to the capacity of the subordinates whom he had entrusted with the execution of his plans. He was also sadly at fault in his estimate of the adversary whom he encountered. In a word, so far from justifying himself by what he has published, the fallen Emperor has demonstrated that, when he engaged in this war against Prussia, he did not comprehend the magnitude of the struggle. This is the simple explanation of why he encountered reverses from the start.

But he seeks to justify himself by denouncing the reputation of his Generals. This is the last resort of a man in desperate straits. It is not at all characteristic of a man possessing the elements of true greatness. Kings and Emperors, like Generals, will be judged by the results of their undertakings. A General who engages in battle is not expected if he wins, and he must bear the blame if he loses. It is just the same with a King or an Emperor who goes to war against a rival government. If he humbles his antagonist he receives the world's praise; but if he is himself humbled he will gain no sympathy by attempting to throw the blame upon others.

The Chaotic Condition of France.

The condition of France outside of Paris is chaotic and dangerous. In such large cities as Marseilles and Lyons and other seats of manufacture, where the people—the *corps corriers*—form a powerful element, there appears to be a disposition to dispute the authority of the provisional government at Paris and to disregard the government at Tours. An independent spirit has grown up in the manufacturing cities, involving a strong opposition to centralization of power in the existing government at Paris. At Grenoble, Nimes, Toulouse and other places demonstrations hostile to the provisional government have been made. The announcement of an armistice does not seem to soothe the excited temper of the people in the cities of that part of the country, they are reported to be greatly inflamed by the news; from all which we conclude that France is in a unhealthy condition just now; that, so far from there being any unity upon the question of a republic, there really exists a strong anti-republican country a tendency to disintegration, which looks about as like the establishment of a variety of republics, such as Italy witnessed after the Roman empire was demolished, as it does the consolidation of France under one republican government. It is evident that the people of the manufacturing cities must approach the election of members to the Constituent Assembly in a better spirit than is now said to exist in Paris a month, there is really no promise of unity in the selection of a new form of government which can guarantee to France a permanency of prosperity or even a prospective restoration to her former *prestige* among the nations of Europe.

The Ex-Empress.

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The Chaotic Condition of France.

The condition of France outside of Paris is chaotic and dangerous. In such large cities as Marseilles and Lyons and other seats of manufacture, where the people—the *corps corriers*—form a powerful element, there appears to be a disposition to dispute the authority of the provisional government at Paris and to disregard the government at Tours. An independent spirit has grown up in the manufacturing cities, involving a strong opposition to centralization of power in the existing government at Paris. At Grenoble, Nimes, Toulouse and other places demonstrations hostile to the provisional government have been made. The announcement of an armistice does not seem to soothe the excited temper of the people in the cities of that part of the country, they are reported to be greatly inflamed by the news; from all which we conclude that France is in a unhealthy condition just now; that, so far from there being any unity upon the question of a republic, there really exists a strong anti-republican country a tendency to disintegration, which looks about as like the establishment of a variety of republics, such as Italy witnessed after the Roman empire was demolished, as it does the consolidation of France under one republican government. It is evident that the people of the manufacturing cities must approach the election of members to the Constituent Assembly in a better spirit than is now said to exist in Paris a month, there is really no promise of unity in the selection of a new form of government which can guarantee to France a permanency of prosperity or even a prospective restoration to her former *prestige* among the nations of Europe.

The Ex-Empress.

Eugenie is a well behaved woman, and has been a good deal of a way royal lady ever had. Since the day when, as Eugenie Marie de Guzman, the young Spanish Countess of Teba, she came to Paris and married Louis Napoleon, she has been a model. Pure herself, and thoroughly devoc, she has done much to reform the imperial court, and, as is demonstrated that, when he engaged in this war against Prussia, he did not comprehend the magnitude of the struggle. This is the simple explanation of why he encountered reverses from the start.

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A Romance of the War.

The German newspapers there relate the manner in which the last and sacred biographic communications of Paris with the north and south of France were cut off. The search after those mysterious wires had given a great deal of trouble to the Prussians, without leading to any result. It happened, however, that during this time the Count von Bismarck, Gen. von Moltke, and the Crown Prince of Prussia each received several letters in a feminine hand writing beg ging of them to cut at liberty the husband of the lady author of this correspondence, and who was kept prisoner by the French at Montereau. In exchange for this favor she promised to reveal to them an important secret. As offers of this kind, and a great many others and ages to it, were made to the above named personages by hundreds every day, they took no account of the letters of a lady prisoner.

But on the morning of the 28th of September, the visit was announced to Count Bismarck of a young lady, who urgently requested permission to speak to him. He ordered her to come in. She then explained to the Count that she had been entrusted by him were in her handwriting; that her husband, a Jew and a Hungarian by birth, had been taken prisoner by mane, had, as a naturalized Frenchman, been sent with the rank of lieutenant to a regiment of the line, and that she had, in consequence, followed him to Montereau, where she had been arrested on the 19th of September, 1870, as a spy. She had been released on the 23d, after having been examined by the commandant of the place, and had then returned to Paris, where she had been arrested a second time, and was now confined in the prison of the Conciergerie. She had been released on the 27th, and had

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Human Force.

Regarded simply as a piece of machinery, the human body is the most interesting study that can attract the attention of a human being. According to the latest developments of scientific analysis, the average healthy man generates force sufficient every twenty-four hours to lift 4,000 tons of matter through a distance of one foot, providing the work is done with no waste of strength; or to vary the statement, to lift one ton 4,000 feet. On inquiring of the physiologist what becomes of all this power, he figures out for us the following rude statement.

Spent in generating heat with which to keep the body warm, power sufficient to raise 3,475 tons of matter one foot high.

Spent in digesting our food, circulating the blood through the body from the heart, in its course back to the heart again, and in the movements of the lungs in respiration, power sufficient to raise 350 tons one foot high.

Left for profitable employment in the form of brain and body labor, power sufficient to raise only 175 tons one foot high.

Total—4,000 tons one foot high.

Now this, foregoing statement, which of course is only an approximation to the truth, would vary materially in different persons, the available working power of an adult healthy man is only one twenty-fourth part of the force generated by the food he eats, or, as before stated, sufficient to raise 175 tons of dead matter one foot in height.

But we prefer not to spend our strength in this way, and so a certain per cent. of it goes in muscular labor, some in business, a portion in thinking, loving, hating, in invention, philanthropic action, etc.; and, no doubt in a majority of human beings, a large portion of their available power is wasted in dissipation, in riotous living, gambling; or perhaps in money, fretful, fault-finding, because their diet is not one that pleases them, or because they are obliged to labor for the bread they eat and the clothes they wear.

A very curious and interesting table might be made by a thoughtful physiologist and hygienist, showing each person where his strength goes, and I am not sure that a young man could do a better service for himself than to search the record of some wise physiologist, tell him frankly all his habits and have such a table prepared, not only to guard him against excess, but to show him his weak places, and point out where he will be most likely to fail. Some of these tables would be curious, and might read very much as follows: Spent in digesting a big dinner, which the body did not need, sufficient force to raise thirty tons of matter one foot.

Spent in getting rid of several drinks of wine and brandy, force sufficient to raise twenty tons one mile high.

Spent in smoking six cigars, force sufficient to raise ten tons one foot high.

Spent in keeping awake all night at a opera, force sufficient to raise thirty tons one foot high.

Spent in breathing bad air, force sufficient to raise fifteen tons one foot high.

Spent in reading worthless books and newspapers, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot high.

Spent in cheating a neighbor out of $10 in a business transaction, force sufficient to raise fifteen tons one foot high.

Spent in hesitation, doubt and uncertainty, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot high.

Total—one hundred and twenty tons one foot high.

Left for practical and useful labor, only enough to raise fifty-five tons one foot high, or to do less than one-third of a day's work.

Sometimes there would be a draft on the original capital of considerable force, so that we should not be engaged in work the body warm or the food well digested, or the nutritious matter laid up, for the bearing acute, or the eyes keen and bright, or the brain fertile and active.

Very often a single debauch would use up the entire available power for the whole system for a whole week or month.

There is no end to the multitudinous ways in which we not only spend our working capital, but draw on the original stock, that ought never to be touched, and the result is imperfect lives, rickety bodies, no ability to transmit to our children good and healthy life, and much physical suffering and premature decay, with all the ends of life unaccomplished.

A Wife Denies her Husband.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph.]

A rather novel case is pending in the circuit court of the adjoral county of McLeWitt, the preliminary phase of which were developed in the city yesterday. A young gent, whom we will call Adam, because that isn't his name, entered the sheriff's office at the courthouse and inquired for deputy sheriff Hendryx. Mr. Hendryx, who is always attentive to business, answered his call. Adam stated that he was the editor's assistance to preserve a divorce summons for him. "Sho!" said he, "this is necessary that you should understand the case before you serve the papers." So he proceeded to detail the following state of affairs: About three weeks ago Adam, who had been going on a blissful honeymoon with Eve in his vicinity, made a treaty with her by which they agreed to marry. He obtained a license, and they were privately married without the knowledge of her parents. But as soon as they were made one they agreed to keep their marriage a secret, and to live together or enjoy the honeymoon until three weeks had passed. In other words, the indiscreet Adam and Eve agreed not to "raise Cain" by troubling the old people about it, until they were ready to brave the frowns of relatives, and, casting her bridal them, enter the garden of Eden together. The three weeks had nearly passed, when, on Monday last, Adam visited the home of his father-in-law, and, as he was thought to be only "sparking," he parents looked on without concern. But Adam was indiscreet, and in an unguarded moment he drew forth the marriage certificate and handed it to the "starry parent." The latter perused the document, and, turning toward the poor girl, asked her if it was true. Eve, seeing Mordecai gathering upon the brow of her father, considered that the only hope her lord and master, and said it was all a fiction—that she hadn't married him at all. What, then, did that cruel father-in-law do but seize Adam by the collar, and, opening the door, kick him out of Paradise? This was an ungentlemanly proceeding, not admit of a reply. Adam concluded that he didn't want a wife if he couldn't get her, and has filed a bill of divorce, and wants Hendryx to serve the papers. He says that he never thought she was married then. It matters and will not allow him to resign anything in her favor. He is very emphatic in his relation of the circumstances, and his anxiety to serve them is twice as great as it was to marry.

A Christian Quarrel in Jerusalem.

An American paper at Jerusalem says: that the Latins of the monastery of the Holy Sepulchre with the Armenians come from a quarrel about sweeping the floor with as Bethlehem of the Grotto of the Nativity. The account is interesting in its revelation of what little things are disgracing Christianity among the Mahommedans, and we give it as follows: The door entrance to the north of this grotto, as well also as the walls, are in our church and belong to us. Since—more than thirty years—a door has been made in the wall by the orders of the superior authority, to the north of our church, so as to give a free passage to the Latins visiting the grotto, and from that time they have swept this passage, leading to the entrance, as a right. They obtained permission to open the door in question by causing it to be believed that they had no means of reaching the grotto, while, in fact, they had a door in the grotto communicating directly with their own convent, and which they use. It was in consequence of this new passage that they undertook sweeping the walks of the staircase, so that the Armenians sweep there one week and the Latins the other. They hate even spread the report that the Armenians have no right to sweep it at all. In consequence of this pretension the local authority (Moslem) had to send policemen to prevent the two from sweeping there. On this some sixty Franciscan priests, with clubs concealed under their gowns, rushed into the church, and telling the Turkish officer, ordered them to keep order, that they did not recognize either government or convent, began to sweep the staircase. On the day following the police came again to keep the peace, when another disorder broke out, one hundred in number, and accompanied by the consul consisting of fifty Catholic peasants, rushed to the church and declared that they had come to defend with their spiritual chief at Jerusalem forbade them they should continue to sweep the steps.

What Constitutes Marriage?

A case of considerable interest has just been decided in the Kings county court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Moore, involving the title to a farm of 120 acres, situated in the town of New Lots, Kings county. The action was brought by Ingley E. Barron against Jacob W. B. Martense, Gertrude Prince and Esther Ann Martense, who claim the property on the ground that the plaintiff was not married to Mary Ann Martense, deceased, and Elizabeth Brainard, lived together as husband and wife, but unmarried at the time of plaintiff's birth, but were married by a clergyman soon afterwards. At the time of the husband's death he bequeathed the property to his wife and her heirs for their offspring. Plaintiff being the only child the property would fall to him if her legitimate birth was proven. If not, it would fall to the mother's brother's children, the defendants in the suit. The Judge in his charge stated that, as a proposition of law, marriage was a civil contract, and, as such, was perfectly legal if the parties promise to live together as husband and wife, although no ceremony may have been performed in the case.

In conclusion, the Judge said that if it was made out to the satisfaction of the jury that their cohabitation was unlawful, and that the plaintiff had been born while generally enter into the hearts and minds of parties contemplating married life. Then it followed that the illegitimate result of the first cohabitation was unlawful and illegitimate. I charge you that the law presumes a moral connection between parties, and in favor of the immoral one, where no injustice or harm can come to the rights of others.

The jury retired, and soon after brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Fact for our Foreign Citizens.

Democratic politicians are fond of praising about their friendship for foreigners. They set themselves up as their especial protectors. How much foundation there is for this claim, let the history of the country decide.

"Once a subject, always a subject," was formerly held by European monarchs as a fundamental principle of their governments. During Buchanan's administration this theory was exemplified by some of the German States in the arrest and consequent imprisonment in the service of men who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, but Mr. Buchanan replied that he could not interfere. Some of them had left a flourishing business, and when they returned they found it broken up, while they were forcibly detained in the service of an European potentate.

The war, under a Republican administration, compelled European powers to relinquish that doctrine, and has incorporated into treaties the theory that the foreigner has a right to self expatriation, and should he desire to change his allegiance to the United States, he will be exempt from conscription in foreign armies. The Democratic party, through Buchanan's administration, adhered to the monarchical principle of "once a subject always a subject," and refused to interfere to release foreign born citizens from the grasp of Kings and Princes. During the late war the leaders of the Democratic party sought to deprive foreigners of American citizenship. The Republican party has secured it to them by such guarantees as are irreversible. On the record of friendship will our adopted foreigner give judgment in favor of the Republican party.—*Illinois Journal.*

Rich Without Money.

According to the following dollars and dimes are not riches:

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men without anything in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good constitution, with a good disposition, a good heart, and good limbs, and pretty good common sense, is rich. Some men are better than gold; tough muscles than money and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and lands.

It is better than a landed estate to have had the right kind of father and mother. Some men would be rich if they could exist among men as really as among books and leaves. Education may do much to check and temporarily conceal a vulgar good nose; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportions of nose to start with.

The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, forgiving, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in the composition. The hardest thing to get along with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow, a despoiling and complaining disposition, and bad blood in these are all born deformed on the inside. Their feet may not limp, but their thoughts do.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed an immense Republican meeting at Faneuil Hall, Friday evening. He reviewed at length the record of the Republican party and of their antagonists, and showed the failure of the latter to claim that they are the friends of labor. "What we remember," said he, "is that the Democracy maintained as long as it could the doctrine that capital should own labor, it seems sublime effrontery for it to ask the votes of working men." He said that he considered the political life or no abolitionist, and spoke of the Democratic party as the accept that idea which now keeps the Democracy from the front of the organization: its policy has always been opposed to the recognition of the rights of the black man and he would avoid it as the enemy of the black man as the friend of the white. He made no allusion to the bill favorably commended upon the legislation of the last Congress. He concluded by referring to the threat that if the Federal election law was enforced in New York city, there would be bloodshed. "Let it come," he said, "we have met insurrection once, and have sustained it. The government of the United States will compel obedience to its laws, and those who resist must take the responsibility."

The Chicago *Times*, in article on the clergy, says:

They are, as a rule, the best paid men for the smallest amount of work in the world, besides having a pass-port to all lecture rooms, concert halls, first class railroad cars, and a general deadhead ticket everywhere. The average preacher in a large city, good looking, or a little sensational in discourse, is worth about $5000 per annum, which means two sermons a week except during an eight weeks vacation and an occasional trip to Europe. Imbued to a practical basis, which literary men can understand and appreciate, this would pay him about as well as a column in newspaper work. His position is rendered all the more comfortable because this regular pay does not include the usual perquisites for funerals, marriages and baptisms, three sources of revenue which are, perhaps, the most reliable in the world, for all people must be born, all people must die, and nearly all people must get married. In other words, the modern preacher gets extra pay for saying flattering words over dead bodies, in public almost everybody else goes unrewarded for telling the truth about them in private.

A NEW YORK letter to the Boston *Post* says:

Recruits are constantly joining the ranks of female journalists in New York, and the work pours in without stint. Publication of this sort to the newspaper family. All the new comers are cordially welcomed if they show that they possess the right sort of talent. Some of the clever ones are from the West. The newspapers are women, and all are as well paid as the men for the same kind of work they do. This is mostly of the lighter sort, as a rule, subjects, though sometimes a strong and stormy political article may be referred to a female hand. Occasionally a lady reporter adds increasing to her literary work, and makes a good thing out of a variety of engagements, but the majority confine themselves to their pens. The reporter adds increasing to her literary work, and makes a good thing out of a variety of engagements, but the majority confine themselves to their pens. The reporter adds increasing to her literary work, and makes a good thing out of a variety of engagements, but the majority confine themselves to their pens.

"Every day you beat me out of time," said an employer to a tardy workman. "What's that you're saying, you ignorant old man? Date you out of time, is it? Don't I go home and feed my hens before the town clock, and that's half an hour too fast, and then come back and be the clock at the 'Emerald Ring,' and that's half an hour slow? Tis time fits up at yez, so I'll take me aize and have a smoke."

A philosopher says if you want a pair of boots to last long, you must wear four onsees of mutton tallow, apply while warm, plaze the boots in a closet and go barefoot.

A poor man who was ill, being asked by a gentleman whether he had taken any remedy, replied, "Sir, I have taken any remedy, but I've taken lots of payer."

Sale by Commissioners

—OF—

Land for Partition!

IN pursuance of a commission to us directed from the Chancery Court of Alabama, sitting within and for the county of Montgomery, in the case of Mary Ann Bell et al. vs. Thomas Bell et al., we will proceed to sell at the Courthouse door in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in December, 1870, the following described property, to-wit:

On Monday November 14th, 1870,

the valuable plantation belonging to the estate of Thomas Bell, deceased, lying on the Alabama river, about 12 miles below Montgomery, containing about 1,000 acres, more or less, and known as the Bell plantation.

*On Monday, 14th day of Nov.,

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Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Coarsch Counties.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

Too Soon.

Advices reach us from various points, showing that the so-called Democrats, thinking that victory is theirs, have assumed a proscriptive and violent attitude towards Republicans. Burning in effigy, shooting through windows, publishing "rolls of infamy," and open insult are the favorite means adopted by the "chivalry" for celebrating their supposed victory.

The apprehension that the base and ignorant in the Democratic party would, in case of success, defy the counsels of the wise and law-respecting members of that organization, and make use of victory to inflict wrong and wreak revenge on their political opponents, was the strong motive of our advocacy of Republicanism and opposition to Democracy. Occurrences such as have taken place since the election lead us to believe that this apprehension was reasonable. The old spirit of social proscription and political intolerance, which has disgraced the past five years of this State's history, is again manifest. Should it become general and reach the malicious intensity of former days, it is hard to overestimate the misery in store for society. Our only hope is that the official count will yet show that Alabama has not been bound in the control of violence and hate.

It is just as well, therefore, for the success of society to restrain the manifestation of their devilish impulses of vindictive gratulation, until they know certainly that the result of the election affords them encouragement to hope for exemption from the legal penalty of their crimes under the State law. Even should the State authorities, if Democrats, fail to enforce the State laws against crime, these bad, men who are now taunting and outraging their Republican fellow citizens, will please bear in mind that there is a power in the courts of the Union to punish their crimes, and a power in the arms of the Union to protect. It is the last resort, the rights of the oppressed citizen.

However a fair decision may show this election to have gone, or whatever may be the changes effected in administration, we expect manfully and heartily to do a good citizen's duty, being obedient to the laws and using all the influence we have to ensure the peace of society. We shall counsel obedience to law and a respect of the constituted authorities, be they to our liking or not; but we may just as well now say that for ourselves and our Republican citizens we propose the free exercise of all rights and privileges and a free enjoyment of all immunities which the laws of God and our own country give. Wrong, Republicans do not want; but right they will have. If Democrats intend to use power, should they have chance to get it, for the purpose of imposing wrongs and denying rights, their term of authority will be brief and its extent small indeed.

Ungrateful.

The success of the Democracy, if successful at all, will be determined by very slim figures. Certain it is, that any difference in their favor will not amount to the number of votes which, they claim, were cast for their nominees by colored men. Now these colored men, if they cast the Democratic ticket at all, either voted it voluntarily or they voted it under compulsion. If they voted it under compulsion, the votes were illegal, and the Democracy must lose the benefit of the votes thus obtained. If the negroes voted the Democratic ticket voluntarily, the Democrats are under the strongest obligations to them for an assistance without which they would, according to their own accounts, have been very badly defeated. The alternative is therefore presented to the Democracy either to acknowledge certain defeat at the polls or fraud, or to acknowledge the fact that they have gulled political stupor by the skin of their teeth, solely by the success of colored men to their party.

If the former, they stand convicted before the world of the crime so often charged against them, that they are not only willing to recognize freedom of political opinion and the fair exercise of the ballot. If they claim, on the contrary, that all the colored men who, they say, voted with them, voted voluntarily and from an unbiassed preference for their Democracy, as their own papers, as many of them are already doing, even while the result is uncertain, revive the cry of a "nigger government," and seek to excite all the oppressive prejudices and practices which characterized the institution of slavery? This is rank ingratitude, but is eminently illustrative of the spirit which has colored the diverse elements of so-called Democracy ever since the "white man's" government gentlemen will do anything in the range of political action to get into power, even coddling the black man by appealing to him to vote, voting their ticket, but turn upon him, after their object is gained, to use that very power to grind those human, the whites and blacks, for whom the protective and beneficent offices of government are most needed.

We do not suppose that Democrats will, as a general thing, practice the gentle arts of cannibalism upon the colored people, nor have they power to reduce freedmen again to slavery. We will do them the justice to say that we do not believe any large number of them would desire slavery if they could. They can, however, do a worse thing, and this worse thing they will do, if the counsels of the Democracy shall prevail in the Democratic party. They will not recognize the manhood of the negro, as a manhood capable of improvement, and worthy of instruction and encouragement. Their idea is that the negro is a beast, with a first class working physique, to be treated to the utmost of his physical capacity, but wholly devoid of mind and soul, and without any of the better human faculties and passions. The result of the prevalence of this idea throughout the State would be to check, and finally destroy, every agency which has been put into operation for the elevation of the colored race above the debased condition in which freedom found them. Injurious as was the presence of the debased slave, its collision and contact with the debased freedman would be immediately worse. The slave only suffered himself. The freedman, kept in ignorance and degradation, has the ability to harm the society in which he lives, and debauch the race with which he coexists. This numerous, useful and essential colored race can only prosper and advance under a civic system which believes him to be and treats him as a whole, God-created man. With the prosperity or retrogression of this race in the South is enwrapped the fate of every good white race.

We therefore beg of every good man in this State, irrespective of party, to use his whole influence to create and strengthen a public sentiment in favor of the education, assistance and advancement of the colored people. Instead of a white man's government or a black man's government, let us have a government of the people.

Pass Around the Hat.

Despite the bombastic professions of masculine patriotism and unanimous party, so frequently made by the Democratic leaders in the recent canvass, we have persisted in the belief that the Democracy is very like the average Democrat in respect to a yearning for the spoils. A commission of the K.-Klux minister, who descends God's mercy and love to a wretch that has left Republican superiors and mean abuse of the colored men of the State, could not take us from a week that has left the inaculate Democracy will refuse to avail themselves of a single penny which they can make out of political station and influence. The "seven principles of Democracy" of John Randolph's day are the cardinal, if not all the principles of the Democracy of 1870. Take the "eight loaves and two fishes" of public spoil out of the list of political enticements, and it would be impossible, by appeals to love of humanity, country or religion, to rally a corporal's guard of Democrats. The leaders, who deceive and drive the masses of the party, would not lodge a limb or utter a thought unless lured by the hope that their political exertions would return unto them in the shape of filthy lucre. Without leaders to deceive and drive them, the honest masses would follow their reason and their interests into the Republican party. Take away the spoils alone, has been the motive of the wild leaders of Democracy and, with the exception of one or two silly prejudices, the sole bond of union between its factions and individuals.

We were not, however, prepared to believe that party spirit was so entirely prohibited as it has been. It is hard to understand how one of those chivalrous, wealthy, intelligent, generous fellows, who are the spokesmen of their party, could thought the common practice of asking officials to subscribe money to assist in campaign expenses was a base and discreditable act for Republicans to do, can become a beggar for alms, to compensate him for allowing himself to be beaten. It was very feebly and indistinctly that an honorable man would shrink from accepting the shame and enduring the reproach of clasping the fetters and crimes of past Democracy by the prestige of fair personal reputation, and of concealing the wicked purposes of present Democracy by the fair garments of his own kind heart, but it is a thing hitherto unimagined and unalliancable that a gentleman of honor, and of sufficient character to make him a candidate, should, when beaten, be paid like a menial for the services rendered his party.

This disgusting spectacle is presented on behalf of one Harris, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the fourth district. He was beaten and returns to the obscurity from which he was dragged, but the Selma *Times* credits his enemies with the fraud and the murderous outrages which prevented the polling of the large Republican vote of Wilcox county, by which the Democrats carried the State. This is very questionable glory for a man to win; yet when the same paper, one of the leading organs of Democracy, proposes to pay the man in money for having gained it, one hesitates in devoting the indignation to wear it upon the isolated rights, or to laugh at the disgraceful farce of rewarding the agent of the violation by setting him up in the beggling line. "Pay the sorrows of a poor widdy, wid nine small orphans, six av them at the brist," is a common formula in the Irish appeals for alms. The *Times* gives the following parody for defeated Democrats:

"We call upon the Democracy of the State, either individually or as clubs, to forward to Capt. J. F. Foulon, member of the Executive Committee of the —th district, who has kindly consented to take charge of the fund, any contribution from a dime to a dollar, until a fund is raised with which to purchase a testimonial to be presented by the Executive Committee of this State in the name of the Democratic and conservative party to Hon. J. G. Harris, as an evidence of the appreciation in which his services during the late election for the redemption of his district is held by them. We will publish all contributions in the columns of the *Times*."

For heaven's sake, Democrats, hurry up your "dimes and dollars." Harris must have a new suit of clothes, pantaloons or mayhap his supply of Democratic eloquence has run short and he wants to send his leg to the grocery. Don't let him suffer, brethren. The man whose stances "the votes of Sumter and Greene sell," deserves much at your hands. Not to speak of the "sacred" Democratic vote, would have wrought the murderous terrories which defrauded 4000 suffragans, in order to secure them in the shape of filthy lucre. Without leaders to deceive and drive them, the honest masses would follow their reason and their interests into the Republican party. Take away the spoils alone, has been the motive of the wild leaders of Democracy and, with the exception of one or two silly prejudices, the sole bond of union between its factions and individuals.

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The Opelika *Locomotive*, in a late issue, puts the following statement into one of the foulest pieces of billings-gate we have seen in a newspaper:

George M. Drake, of the STATE JOURNAL, dispatched word to Mr. H. K. Quillian, a nonmaster at Auburn, that "if he failed to vote for a scalawag Governor and a scalawag Secretary of State, he (Geo. M. Drake) would instantly have him removed from office."

The above is false, wholly false, and we ask Mr. Quillin to sustain us in pronouncing it false. The *Locomotive* owes it to the cause of truth and respectable journalism to correct the statement and rebuke its author. Charity and candor towards enemies we long since ceased to expect from the ultra Democratic press.

Republicans, be firmer now in your faith than ever. Cling more tenaciously to your principles. Strive harder than ever to secure the Republican form of Union, freedom, justice and enlightenment. As sure as the sun shines, so sure will Republicanism and liberty triumph. The stars are the sun shines, so sure will Republicanism and liberty triumph. The stars are not any government overcome by the power of the people.

A Hindoo in America.

From the New York Times.]

A Hindoo has created considerable description of scenes and ways in this country in from the pen of an exceedingly well educated and intelligent Hindoo, who recently arrived here. It will doubtless be read with interest.

Since the discovery of the Western World by Columbus, 1492, men from almost all the countries in Europe have been flocking to this country, either by the chance of novelty or love of adventure. In this general run of men, the vast empires of Asia have remained quite unaffected. It is very rare, indeed, that a visitor from the sacred banks of the Ganges, the Indus, and the Narbada, and the snowy regions of the Himalaya, is seen on this side of the two mighty oceans. Hence, when such a visitor from the far East appears, curiosity and wonder at what he sees in this boasted land of liberty, are not to be mistaken by the ignorant for one of the colored races, or bored by his curious questions about himself, his country, and his people.

Whatever we may say regarding our own, we must confess that it were to trace our pedigree, as we might do, to the Ministers and Premiers of bygone days, is quite natural for every human being to feel a pride in his ancestry. Even our darling papers have not escaped this rage of man, and one scarcely ventures to think where this pride would end. There is a striking character about the tobacco stops, which reminds us as it were a host of natives, and from which there is no escaping. In front of every public-house stands generally on the pavement an emblematic statue, with a bundle of cigars or a pipe in his left hand and mouth. We have not yet seen an exception to this fixed law. The carriage stops, we enter the crowded hotel, and, as we are by giddy to the top of the house, we hear the same machine going on the stage. I don't think any one should find the least fault with the position of the principles of the Democratic party. They will not recognize the manhood of the negro, as a manhood capable of improvement, and worthy of instruction and encouragement. Their idea is that the negro is a beast, with a first class working physique, to be treated to the utmost of his physical capacity, but wholly devoid of mind and soul, and without any of the better human faculties and passions. The result of the prevalence of this idea throughout the State would be to check, and finally destroy, every agency which has been put into operation for the elevation of the colored race above the debased condition in which freedom found them. Injurious as was the presence of the debased slave, its collision and contact with the debased freedman would be immediately worse. The slave only suffered himself. The freedman, kept in ignorance and degradation, has the ability to harm the society in which he lives, and debauch the race with which he coexists. This numerous, useful and essential colored race can only prosper and advance under a civic system which believes him to be and treats him as a whole, God-created man. With the prosperity or retrogression of this race in the South is enwrapped the fate of every good white race.

We therefore beg of every good man in this State, irrespective of party, to use his whole influence to create and strengthen a public sentiment in favor of the education, assistance and advancement of the colored people. Instead of a white man's government or a black man's government, let us have a government of the people.

Pass Around the Hat.

Despite the bombastic professions of masculine patriotism and unanimous party, so frequently made by the Democratic leaders in the recent canvass, we have persisted in the belief that the Democracy is very like the average Democrat in respect to a yearning for the spoils. A commission of the K.-Klux minister, who descends God's mercy and love to a wretch that has left Republican superiors and mean abuse of the colored men of the State, could not take us from a week that has left the inaculate Democracy will refuse to avail themselves of a single penny which they can make out of political station and influence. The "seven principles of Democracy" of John Randolph's day are the cardinal, if not all the principles of the Democracy of 1870. Take the "eight loaves and two fishes" of public spoil out of the list of political enticements, and it would be impossible, by appeals to love of humanity, country or religion, to rally a corporal's guard of Democrats. The leaders, who deceive and drive the masses of the party, would not lodge a limb or utter a thought unless lured by the hope that their political exertions would return unto them in the shape of filthy lucre. Without leaders to deceive and drive them, the honest masses would follow their reason and their interests into the Republican party. Take away the spoils alone, has been the motive of the wild leaders of Democracy and, with the exception of one or two silly prejudices, the sole bond of union between its factions and individuals.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

South & North Alabama R. R.

Freight and passenger trains will here after be run regularly on this road according to the schedule to be found among our advertisements. The advantages to Montgomery, of the opening of this road to Cahera, the point of intersection with the Selma, Rome & Dalton road, cannot be overestimated, and it is to be hoped that the people of the city will fully appreciate and improve them.

Among the greatest benefits, the chief, is a local point of view, is the opening up of a new source of coal and iron supply. Cahaba coal is abundant, of excellent quality and easily mined. Rail carriage for sixty-three miles ought to add very slightly to its cost, and it will be entirely owing to a lack of enterprise if Montgomery is not furnished this winter with cheap coal, from the Cahaba fields. The railroad and the carriers, and conferring inestimable blessing upon the poor. By all means let us have large and frequent coal trains on this road.

Next in importance is the addition which this route makes to the merchandise sales of Montgomery. Heretofore the Selma, Rome & Dalton road has directed enter to Rome or Selma the orders for trade along its line in Shelby, Talladega, Calhoun and the northeastern counties of the State. An arrangement has been made with that road, by which all freights coming to Montgomery will be brought to Montgomery at the same rate which is charged to carry them on Selma. The effect of this will be to make all such goods purchased in Montgomery, and financial, will at once pay their taxes as assessed. Any other course will doubtless lead to disappointment and loss, unless the Democracy resort to the injurious expedient of increasing the State debt to obtain borrowed money to run the government. But the success of true economy forbid the adoption of this trick of political charlatans. It would not only increase the burdens of the people in the future, but would be a mere concealment, for the time, of gross extravagance. Pay your taxes, and pay at once.

Let us Have More Such.

While the mails fill our hands with reports of outrage and intimidation, we are glad to find the following in a Democratic paper. True, it is only talk, but we are thankful for that much. It shows that many become active in every inch of the State, whether Democrat or Republican is in power:

As fairer as may have been the antagonism engendered by the late conflict, it will be well for our party and people to let them pass away, and to their proper let charity, forbearance and moderation rule. We can afford to be liberal. Let no man be disturbed on account of his political opinions or associations, or on account of race, color, or previous condition. The success of our party will, we hope, bring peace, and restore to us our civil freedom. It may still be the interest of some men in stir up strife, as they predicted that strife would come with the success of Conservative party succeeded. Let us see to it that such evil prophesies shall not come to pass; but that peace, justice, order and security to all shall signalize the advent to power of the Conservative party. Let us favor economy in the government of the State. Let us secure competent and honest men to fill all the offices of the country. Let us see to it that the courts of justice are kept pure, and the law firmly and fairly administered by the officers of the law. Let us reduce taxation and the expenses of government. Let us oppose all revolutionary measures, and let us abide by the laws until they are changed. Let us support the rights of every individual and party, and require of each the performance of duty imposed by law. Let the era of good feeling and justice take the place of the era of animosities and injustice. These have been the natural results of a disordered state of society succeeding to a civil war of a magnitude unequaled in modern times. The time has come, we hope, when peace and charity and patriotism will reanima their noble and elevating sway over our people of every condition and race.

LUCIAN.

Russell County.

It is reported that the supervisors of Russell county threw out one of the Girard boxes, consisting several hundred votes. Does any one believe that such deliberate violation of suffrage rights will be tolerated or submitted to? Not much. Fraud and intimidation at the polls did enough to cut down the Republican vote, and much for principles, they will be ready to vote only for a man to represent them their principles may find expression, and whether he be Republican or Democratic, they will vote for what they see is at financial questions will control the action of the Congress. The classification is manifestly incorrect. The people of this county, including Missouri Liberals as Democrats, the intimate relations of the latter, as a rule, with the Democracy, and the fact that the Democratic party is the party of the South, and that the Republican party is the party of the North, and that the Republican party is the party of the South, and that the Republican party is the party of the North, and that the Republican party is the party of the South, and that the Republican party is the party of the North, and that the Republican

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The Example of a True Reformer.

If there is a reformer in this country whose example is worth heeding and whose counsels ought to be taken into consideration, it is John G. Whittier, the poet. With clear vision he has hailed every political duty of the eventful time in which he has lived, long before it dawned upon the majority; and in long seasons of the severest trial and obloquy he has remained true and steadfast to his convictions. The crowning distinction, however, of Mr. Whittier as a reformer has been his unerring appreciation of practical duty. He has not only felt right and thought right, but he has always worked and voted right. The certain gave effect to the purposes of the man. Never was this more true—not even in the prolonged vicissitudes of the anti-slavery campaign—than it is at this moment. The Commonwealth does not contain a more faithful and earnest friend of temperance than Mr. Whittier, or one more keen to seize upon all the methods available for its true advancement.

And yet it is for these very reasons that he declines a nomination for office tendered him by the Prohibition party. "I had flattered myself," he says, "that my Prohibitionism was also unspotted"—as if no genuine Republican could possibly allow himself to be drawn into a third party upon any such issue, because in so doing he would be diverted from his best field of temperance effort in a political point of view. Let every Republican who has the temperance cause at heart withdraw from all connection with the Prohibition party, and vote the Republican ticket, who never yet gave a vote for temperance or anything else—and the societal cause of drunkenness will be plunged into the hands of free rum Democracy, a held up as a temperance party, which will be rather to the consistent and effectual friend of John G. Whittier.—*Boston Journal.*

Interesting Views of Journalism.

One of the essays read before the Social Science Association, was the production of Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Louisville, late Minister of the United States at Copenhagen, who chose for his theme, "The Press: Its Relations to Society." This essay is conceived in the spirit of Dr. Rush's condemnation of the "half-witted thinking" of the daily newspapers, and its author displays the same profound ignorance of the subject he is discussing, as well as a total lack of comprehension of what the press really is and does. He alleges that "minds of the highest culture deserve no benefit from, and shun company themselves with, newspaper reading," and argues that the press has in a degree assumed a representative of this exalted case, we presume that he rarely condescends to look at the news of the day, to learn the true character of the journals which he condemns. We cannot enter into account in any other way for his sneer at "Editors, as a class, not allowing themselves to a mediocre level, and that editorial thinking is almost invariably commonplace." Mr. Yeaman is also to be commented that the modern newspaper as a thing of the day and for the day, giving on current topics information and discussion as thorough, more accurate, extensive and correct than those placed within the reach of the best minds of former days. Newspapers were established. The leading journals of to-day, so far as it attempts to judge, are immeasurably superior to any of the other by special title and distinction, and he is a shrewd observer who does not perceive that the tendency of the press is to improvement that the number of publications is increasing with the increase of population and wealth, and that the journalistic profession is attracting more and more of the ability and character of the country. If he shall limit the authority of the other by special title and distinction, and his instructions are disregarded, and the paper is completed in a manner not contemplated by him, he will not be answerable to the wrong doer on the large of the instrument, nor to any one taking the issue with notice of the facts. But he will be held liable to a *bona fide* purchaser—one who, for full value, obtains from the apparent owner a transfer of negotiable paper before it matures, and who has no notice of any equities between the original parties, or of any defect in the title of the original owner.

"How Mother Did It."

If we were to suggest one which, above all other things combined, would most contribute to the happiness of the young housekeeper, it would be to learn how to cook as a husband's mother cooked. Mother used to make coffee so and so; mother used to have such waffles; and mother knew just how thick, or how thin, to make a spanish pie crust, and tried to coulit taste of mother's biscuit. Such are the comments of the husband end of too many tables. It would be only a little more crust for the husband to learn to talk across the table, or to dash the contents of his tea-cup in his wife's face. The experience of a centrite husband is good reading for those men whose daily sauce is "how mother did it." He says:

"I found fault sometime ago with Maria Ann's custard pie, and tried to tell her how my mother made custard pie. Maria made the pies after my receipt. It lasted longer than any other pie we ever had. Maria sat it on the table every day for dinner, and you see I could not eat it because I forgot to tell her to put in any eggs, or shortening. It was economical, but is a fit of generosity I stole it from the pantry and put it on a poor little boy in the neighborhood. The boy's funeral was largely attended by his numerous playmates. I did not go myself.

"Then there were the buckwheat cakes. I told Maria Ann my father could beat her making those cakes, and she said I had better try it. So I did. I emptied the whole batch out of the pitcher one evening and set the cakes myself. I got the flour and the salt and water, and warmed by the past, put in a liberal quantity of saleratus and molasses. The batter was fully matured, as otherwise, her work would not have been ridiculed with disrespect of the members of her class. No girl is, therefore, fit to teach another to cook who does not know age—until she has learned the ways of the world and the vanity of youth somewhat dashed by experience In order that a teacher may not be met on a foot, it is also highly desirable that long years should be devoted to self-education before essaying the responsible role of teacher. This may bear heavily upon one of the young lady teachers of our city, but there is no sound sense in the logic of our contemporary.

A Mrs. Miller, raised on her farm, near Lawrence, Kansas, three thousand bushels of sweet potatoes, valued at four thousand eight hundred dollars. She now is a sewer, as well as a dear woman. For the sake of the philosophy of the thing, we, weare anxious to know if Mrs. Miller dug the potatoes as well as raised them, and she did not, then all the principles maintained by the suffrage sect fail to the ground. Potatoes before principles, always.

Cornelius Tacitus,in the first century, is the first known author who ever wrote of the Germans and the Germans. In the light of the present war he took a far fresh at ever. Let those who will find pleasure in a scholarly or philosophic. view of the case, the simultaneous history tane down and reread their "Germania," and in the little treatise, written eighteen hundred years ago, they will find clearly and logically set forth the cause, social and political, which have evolved the great effects of to-day.

Upward of twenty young women are studying "theology in the United States, with the view of becoming preachers. This is well, since there is great call for young men to enter the ministry, and only a few respond. But the idea of theology, and the more of Christianity we have, the better.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 9th says: We are informed through a private source that the extensive mills of the Marietta, (Ga.) Paper Mill Company were partially destroyed by fire on yesterday morning. We learned no particulars other than that the manufacture of paper will necessarily be suspended for some time. We sincerely regret this misfortune to our Georgia friend, and hope the damage will soon be repaired.

New Advertisements.

HORSES, HEALTH, HAPPINESS.

HOW to be obtained for **Five Dollars!** Plainly shown in Parsons' Vade Mecum. Sent by mail. Great Premium List sent free. Address S. C. Parsons & Co., 119 Nassau Street, N. York. 4w

$25 A Week Salary!—Young men wanted to sell our Staple Goods. Permanent work. Apply with stamp to H. H. WALKER, 18 Park Row, N. Y. 4w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed and information furnished by GUSTAVE CYRIAX, Frankfurton, R. I.

STAMMERING cured by Bates' Appliances. For description, call on or address A. Oe, Box 5076, N. Y. 4w

Sewing Machines—Agents Wanted! Salary $10,000 per year. Canvassers and samples of work free. Add ess LOCK STITCH MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass.

$1000 PER WEEK

Can be made. Parties who are wideawake, with out lumbering with other business. Address (BOX W. WINDSOR, VT. 4w

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a Vegetable Remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful habits of dissipation. Those who wish to be cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted, will send the recipe for it, free of charge, (with the voice for preparing and using the medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED—Fifteen Minutes' Fitting Conversation with Married Ladies by Dr. Scott's Electric Corset Skirt. Agents clear $10 to $20 per day. Call or send for circular. Address Mrs. M. MELTZER, Hanover, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED in all parts of the United States, to sell the

ALUMINUM GOLD JEWELRY!

Agents are making $100 to $200 per week selling the Aluminum Jewelry. It has been illustrated in Harper's Bazar. It has the exact color, which it retains in all climates. It is not affected by perspiration or bathing. It is the most beautiful and cheapest gold jewelry ever made. Sample sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price. Illustrated circular and price gold jewelry to sold for, and on most liberal terms to agents. Address, with stamp, for full particulars, ALUMINUM GOLD JEWELRY CO., 149 Nassau street, New York.

$10 made from 50 Cts.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call a d buy, or send stamp for sample and full particulars. Address Mrs. H. MELTZER, Hanover, Pa.

100,000 Agents Wanted for WOMEN CAN MAKE **MONEY**

And other best Books in the market. McKINNEY & McDOUGALL, 1868 Chestnut street Phila. 4w

FARMER'S HELPER

Shows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how to double the profits of the FARMER. Address Mrs. H. MELTZER, Hanover, Pa.

$100 PER MONTH

In Winter, 10,000 copies will be mailed free to Farmers in all parts of the country. Agents wanted. Address HALLETT & CUMMINGS, Publishers, Portland, Maine.

WESTERN Agents Wanted.

UNION A good Lock Agent in every Town in the United States, to sell the best and cheapest Sewing Machine in the market. Address WESTERN UNION SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Pittsburgh, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or San Francisco, Cal.

LIFE AGENTS WANTED FOR **WOMEN OF NEW YORK**

Or Social Life in the Great City.

Wonderful disclosures and startling developments. Married Women enjoined. &c. &c. Price $2.25. The best chance ever offered. Address, A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 906 Chestnut street, Phila., Pa., or 117 Nassau street, N. Y. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD!

Containing Fleetwood's "Life of Christ," and "Lives of the Apostles, Reformers and Martyrs." Dodridge's "Evidences of Christianity," History of the Bible," and Bible Dictionary. The most complete and cheapest Bible ever published. Liberal terms to agents. Address, for circulars, HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Chicago, Ill.

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to be married. Sent free of charge on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 416 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GETTING UP CLUBS

Great Saving to Consumers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

P. O. Box 5643. 31 & 33 Vesey St. New York. 4w

Answer Wanted—In a new illustrated work, by a distinguished Southern journalist. Just issued, Address, for circulars, JOHN DICKERT, Publisher, Cincinnati, O.

ROBERT E. LEE

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New Advertisements.

A WATCH FREE for everybody and $20 per day to agents. Address, with stamp, JAY BRONSON & Co., Detroit, Mich. 4w

$ O'CLOCK.

$60 A WEEK paid access, male or female, in their own locality. Business honorable. No capital required. Address NOVELTY Co., Saco, Me. 4w

SALESMEN WANTED.

No commission. Steady employment. Salary to be given. S. W. KENNEDY, 9 S. 4th St., Phila. 4w

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome Prospectus of our New Illustrated Family Bible to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address, National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 4w

$10 made from 50 Cts.

Something urgently needed by everybody. Call a d buy, or send stamp for sample and full particulars. Address Mrs. H. MELTZER, Hanover, Pa.

$1000 PER MONTH

SALARY WE GUARANTEE TO PAY TO Men to introduce our Staple Goods. Permanent work. Address, with stamp, for particulars, SECOR & Co., 160 Fulton street, New York.

$1,000 TO $2,000

SALARY WE GUARANTEE TO PAY TO Men to introduce our Staple Goods. Permanent work. Address, with stamp, for particulars, SECOR & Co., 160 Fulton street, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the Illustrated Lives of the Presidents, from Washington to Lincoln, and Life of Andrew Johnson. Over 500 pages, 12 fine steel portraits. Price only $2.50. Sells at sight. Agents are making large wages. Circulars free. Address GEO. A. CRAWFORD & Co., 107 Fulton street, New York.

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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Coosa County.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Wm. W. Watts, State Senator from the 1st district in Pennsylvania, died on the 19th, and his death leaves the Senate tied politically.

THE ice companies of Maine are determined to lay in a large stock the coming winter. Three new houses are now being erected on the Kennebec, with a capacity of fifty thousand tons. Arrangements are made in New York to break down the ice monopolists.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE, it is reported, has expressed the determination not to resume his duties on the bench of the Supreme Court in a less time than a year from now. He will take a vacation for rest and recuperation, in order to effect a perfect restoration of his health.

CENSUS returns from all but four counties of Missouri show a population of 1,715,418 in 1870, against 1,086,476 in 1860—an increase of more than fifty per cent. It is estimated that the remaining counties will bring the aggregate up to 1,718,418.

EX-GOV. CURTIS says that the earnest effort about to be made to secure a general revision of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, must not wholly be confined to political men, but that the positive efforts of the best men of both parties, for the necessity of thorough reform is positively supported to all.

THE Washington *Star* publishes the substance of a letter from General Schenck to a friend there, saying he will take no steps toward contesting the seat of his successful competitor, Colonel Campbell, and that if it is contested, it will be by the Republicans of his district.

A STRONG and constantly growing movement is that in favor of a national system of education. The census returns revealed such ignorance increased in many of the Southern States without public school system, that it would appear as though imperative necessity required that the government should provide for their neglect.

THE Democratic press of the South is still advocating the introduction of cocoa is to supplant the negro workers on the cotton and sugar plantations of Louisiana and other gulf States. The "white man's Cuttoo" is not as distasteful to the rebel Democracy as the negro. To be consistent our Democratic friends should advocate their introduction into the Northern States.

The New Orleans *Picayune* is of opinion that the late Admiral Dahlgren showed his good sense by leaving all his sons-in-law to labor for their own fortunes, instead of dividing it among the sons. "Moneyyoung men have been spoiled," adds that journal, "by the possession of wealth without earning it, than by any other means. It is a loss to them to be relieved of the common terms upon which life can be enjoyed and brought to its full account."

VITAL GERMS, the founder of St. Paul, Minn., died in that city a few days ago, at the age of fifty-eight. He was a Canadian by birth, but removed to the Mississippi river in 1832, and took up a claim where now stands Ingersoll Hall, in the business centre of St. Paul. Mr. Germs was successful in accumulating a large fortune, and his generosity and public spirit did much to make St. Paul the lasting and the most beautiful city in Minnesota.

RUSSIA has 667 cotton factories, employing 180,009 operatives. Before the war in this country cotton manufacture was confined to command in Russia. During that period, however, the Russians began the manufacture of Bokhara, Persian, India and other cottons, and it is said that their factories are now the most magnificent in the world, exceeding in style and completeness even the English establishments. The products amount to $50,000,000 annually.

Probably the very best thanksgiv g proclamation ever issued has come from the governor of Illinois. It is a model that in substance might profitably be adopted by other governors. Here it is:

"In accordance with the practice of my predecessors, I do hereby recommend to all the people of the State of Illinois to devote Thursday, the 24th day of November, 1870, to such acts as will manifest their gratitude to the Supreme Being for all the mercies of the year. 'But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the halt, and thou shalt be blessed.' In testimony whereof, &c."

REPUBLICANISM IN NEW JERSEY.—The election in New Jersey, as already announced, resulted in the success of the Republicans by an aggregate majority of over 4000 votes on Congressmen, a gain of one representative, and of several members of the State Legislature, so as to give them a majority in both branches, and secure the return of a Republican to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr. Cattel, for six years from March 4, 1871. The election answers will be formally proclaimed by the Board of State Canvassers, who meets at Trenton, on the 30th inst. at 2 p. m.

THERE is no evil thing that can happen to men and nations, no unfortunates event meaning loss of life and rights of expectations, no defeat in a worthy and meritorious cause, which, if it do not secure a corresponding present good, may, if wisely considered and firmly parsued in its, perhaps, ramified causes and bearings, lead eventually to signal and enduring good. This manifest, unquestioned truth inspires the contemplative and resolute with confiding trust amid temporary discomfiture and imaginary. And it often occurs, in the course of human experience that an apparent disaster is the lesson light to guide to in the pathway to secured triumph. Let us Republicans therefore be despondent in this seeming crisis of our party's fate in this State who have confidence in the justice of our cause; for, as sure as God reigns we will bask in the sunshine of the perfect day of our full and complete redemption from the evils that beset us. The true soldier rallies on the standard with increased devotion when the enemy's cohorts are most exultant and presumptuous. Holiday soldiers rarely bolt a conflict with a desperate foe. It is not those who look to the rear but those who press to the front that gain the service. And if any should falter and become weary in well-doing, they for the most part are undeserving the crown they consumed to the detriment of the really deserving, and it were better could they be counted as of the enemy. He who is not for us is against us. We are not of those who are prepared to succumb to the adversary, or to treat the things that are other than the harbingers of future good.

"There is a Providence that shapes our ends, Rough hew them as we may."

We have ample cause to cheerfully join in thanksgiving, as men and patriots, to Him who doeth all things well, and who has favored us so abundantly as erring mortals, and is able, whenever it is for our best interests, to cast our lot in unsought places.

THE New York *Sun*, in reviewing the Tilton Fulton controversy, says: "Now, if Tilton will only assert that some other well-known clergyman went to a certain twenty-five years ago, or took too much sugar in his lemonade forty-six years ago, and can succeed in drawing the man into a controversy on the subject, and having a committee of friends appointed and a card published in the newspapers, he may get himself again before the public. Notoriety seems to be what his soul craves, even at the expense of making himself ridiculous. It is better, from the Tilton point of view, to be before the public as a laughing stock than not to be there at all."

America in England.

A remarkable change is noticeable in English journalism in reference to the United States. Whereas formerly Eng. lish newspapers rarely alluded to this country unless some important political event was under discussion, scarcely a week now goes by in which the leaders in which the reader does not find reference to this side of the Atlantic. And these references are made in a manner which assures the reader is, of course, sufficiently *au courant* with American topics and American public sentiment to appreciate the point without explanation.

President J. C. Stanton vs. Hon. R. M. Patton.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Nov. 14.

Editor Huntsville Advocate:

DEAR SIR:—As the election in your State is now over and the result ascertained, I deem it due to myself and the company which I represent to ask the benefit of your columns to correct certain mis-statements (to give them no harsher name) which have been made, during the canvass, in reference to my company and myself. The reason why I make these corrections now, and not sooner, is that I did not wish to appear to take any part in the existing canvass that might be made on your State; another reason was, that I knew how easy it was to excite sectional prejudice and fan it into a flame, and, therefore, being a Northerner, and a Republican, I deemed it prudent and wise to keep silence, although I knew I was most unjustly assailed. I am aware that there are men in all sections who cannot do justice to a man of a different section, especially if he does not agree with them politically, but I cannot believe the good people of Alabama, even those who differ with me politically, are so warped by party prejudice or so misled by imaginary interests, as to do me an injustice. I do not deny that I am a Northern man, and a Republican, and that I ardently desired the nomination and election of Gov. Smith. This was not merely because he was a Republican, but because I believed, and yet believe, his election would give peace, quiet, and a good government to the people of Alabama, irrespective of race, color, or political sentiments. I was farther under the impression that his election would give strength to the credit of the State, and would enable her reduced, which had been committed to be compromised in Boston. This is however merely our denial against his assertion, but there are circumstances which show most conclusively that his statements are wholly untrue. To suppose that members of the company, who knew him to be an enemy, would communicate to him the important fact, that they had been guilty of the crime of bribery, cannot be entertained by any man whose good opinion is worth having. If they told him they would defeat him long enough to secure, how long can this go on? Can we safely entrust in a Presidential contest with communities capable of such crimes?

The belief is expressed that the Republicans cannot succeed in 1872 by only claiming the work of their own hands. If the nine county delegates against Gov. Smith will so decide by elevating the party most hostile to protection to power, they will prefer the free trade policy; it will prefer that it be expounded and administered by those whom it has KNOWN as free traders. "*Polk, Dallas, and the tariff of '46*," strong light, it could be read.

The correspondent of the *World* says: "Under the circumstances the news contained in the silliputian journal, which occupies two columns of the *World* in very small print.

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Weekly State Journal,

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25

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THE CAMPAIGN JOURNAL.—The edition of this week closes the campaign so far as this paper. Those desiring to continue their subscriptions to the JOURNAL should send in their orders at once. We intend to make the JOURNAL a live news paper. It will contain full reports of the proceedings of the Legislature, the markets, and all other matters of interest to the people.

ANOTHER TOURNAMENT.—It seems that the untimely death of Mr. Kenney closed the Tournament as the Georgia State Fair and the Judges selected in the 23d instant as the day for it to be rode over. We find the following account of it in the Atlanta *Sun* of the 24th:

"Tilting at the ring came off at Oglethorpe Park yesterday, in pursuance of an understanding between the Atlanta and Rockdale clubs.

The track was in good condition, and the tilting, according to universal decision was the best we have on record. The first prize of a hundred dollars was won by Rob H. Ivy, represented by J. A. Allen, as Atlanta Knight. W. H. Stiles won the second and fourth prize. The success he gained by the Legislature during the present session.

The missionaries in China look upon the Buddhist religion in a different light from that which they are accustomed to in this country. The Man Chus are Buddhists, and as all Chinese are subjects of the Emperor, they cannot be avoided. Three shots were fired by the French man, or, according to some accounts, two, without passing over the top of the Mission. The latter shot fired took effect, and passed to the stern. The two vessels exchanged shot with each other, and were soon followed by the Frenchman to grapple, though the Chinese vessel was two hundred yards thereupon rounded to, and the same movements were repeated without cessation, until the destruction of the Chinese vessel. The Chinese vessel was one of the largest of the two vessels brushed by each other, scarcely stopping for the exchange of men, however, making desperate efforts to grapple, and at the same time firing and keeping on board eight or nine hand grenades. One of these, in exploding, tore off the top of the roof of a Prussian marine.

The Boxtel was again unable to grapple, either owing to the speed at which she was sailing, or to the giving away of the rigging of the Bogue. So she set to

A Resolution on Base Ball Playing.

We learn, while some surprise, of a resolution passed in the Cincinnati Base Ball Club favorable to the abandonment of the practice of playing paid players, and of entering the season of 1871 with a strictly amateur club. Several causes have contributed to this result, the first and principal of which is the fact that it has been demonstrated, after a full and fair trial, that a club playing a professional team cannot be made a self-supporting and that its treasury must be sustained by the contributions of members. Then there is a strong minority in the club which believes that the original purpose and the interests of the national game would be better served by the playing of an amateur nine, which could be so organized that they would compare favorably with the nines of Brooklyn, the Haverdy, and other famous gentlemen players. That project once accomplished, the game, it is argued, would at once resume its old tone, and become an amusement that would be eagerly sought and indorsed by all classes of the community. The game is no longer new in the West, and there is little doubt that nine volunteer players could be had here who would overmatch most of the professionals, even were assembling nomadic, and many of us are putting a probationary trial upon their services. This rumor will be of interest to clubs about to seek paying players. In this connection it has been suggested that the club engage a series of thirty Western players. There is talent enough in the West, if properly collected and managed, to defy all Eastern combinations, whether hailing from New York, or New York's Colony on the Lake.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

A Paris War Paper.

The London correspondent of the New York *World* relates the following as one of the curiosities of the war:

A Paris paper has published one of your correspondents in Paris the most extraordinary, disgusting, and false piece of news per that I have ever seen. Your correspondent has not left the news column of the Paris journals of November, and pasted them together, and then published them, collecting the false items from seven columns or print to a space scarcely more than an inch and a half square. This he then forwarded by balloon post and although, to the unassisted eye, its contents are indecipherable, by the aid of a very powerful magnifying glass and with great patience, it could be read.

The correspondent of the *World* appends the explanation that the news contained in the silliputian journal, which occupies two columns of the *World* in very small print.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a fi. fa. to me issued from the Circuit Court Montgomery county, in favor of Thomas Hall against Moses Campbell, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door in Montgomery, on *Thursday, December 8th, 1870*, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: One lot of land in the city of Montgomery, fronting the east corner of Lawrence and Jackson streets, and running thence with Jackson street one hundred feet, thence with Lawrence street one hundred feet, more or less to the property of Mrs. Sarah Bell, thence with the line of said Bell property, thence with the line of said Bell property, thence with the line of said Bell property

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

The United States and England.

The Sentiments of a Liberal Member of Parliament.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Among the speakers at the banquet of the fifth w'a' union of the Mercantile Library Association at Delmonico's, on Thursday evening, was Mr. A. J. Mundella, a Liberal member of Parliament. It will be recollected that Mr. Mundella came to this country with Thomas Hughes, with whom he is intimate, socially and as a politician. All who heard Mr. Hughes speak of the progress of the workingpeople of England, a good part of which he attributed to the active favor of Mr. Mundella, will be interested to know Mr. Mundella's sentiments upon the relations of the United States and Great Britain. On this occasion he represented the condition of English public opinion during the war, and spoke with great regret of the late proclamation of hostilities sent forth by Gen. Butler. He said:

"I feel, as I know you feel, that we are all of one stock, and that there ought to be no dividing lines between us. It is true that I am a 'liberal member of Parliament,' as has been stated; but that phrase means something that you in this country have hardly yet come to realize. We represent the people of England—the men who were your allies throughout your great struggle; the men who stood by you in spite of poverty, and famine, and suffering; and who were always true to you, notwithstanding the inducements and allurements presented to them to be the contrary.

"I am myself a large employer of labor (my trade was the custom trade), and I saw my workmen suffering for years in consequence of your war. I never found a man among them—and I tried them again and again—who would say one word for the South. Notwithstanding all that they had to undergo, nothing could induce them to be untrue to their faith in your principles.

"There has been a great revolution in England, although it has been a revolution without bloodshed. Our people have been permitted to share the political power. Two hundred new and 'liberal' members of Parliament were recently elected. The members of the aristocratic party did not dare to meet that Parliament, but resigned before it was called together; and we have now in our government such men as no governors in England has ever had before, and such as no tyrant, and foremost, Gladstone, Bright, Forster, the Duke of Argyle, Lasdsmen and peers are now working side by side for the amelioration and emancipation of their country.

"I must confess that, although you treat me so well as an individual, I can not but perceive that you do not cherish the same kindly feeling toward my country. It would be idle in me to attempt to disguise that there are grounds of discontent and disagreement between my country and mine. But I cannot believe, I will not believe—and everything that I have seen and heard compels me to the contrary—that the sentiments which I find reported in the morning papers as the expression of an innovative member of your National Legislature (General Butler) are the sentiments of the people of America. I do not believe that you desire the humiliation of my country, or that you desire to go to war with it. I believe that such a catastrophe would be one of the greatest that could afflict mankind. I may say, as one who was and is sincerely and staunchly your friend, that whatever was done, or neglected to be done, whereby you were wrought, my countrymen are prepared to do you right, to the uttermost farthing.

"I cannot believe, I will not believe, that the intelligent citizens of this great continent desire to throw back the march of progress in my country by inflicting upon her millions of newly unchained workmen of England the horrors of an indiscriminate war. I do not believe that such is the real sentiment of the people of this country. And I will say further, that the English people rejoice in your prosperity; we glory in your success; we do not envy it; we feel it is the reflected ring pride and satisfaction upon our own country. I believe in all I have said to-night as to what may be your future. You cannot realize what your future may be. I sincerely trust that all your hopes and aspirations may be realized. When I presented myself as my country, in opposition to the man whose words rankle deepest in your bosoms, I appealed to them on the ground that our natural allies were the men who spoke our own tongue, and were own kindred. Their appreciation of those sentiments is shown by the fact of my election over one of the ablest men of my country by a majority of thousands.

"I trust God will prevent any such misfortune to the people of both sides of the Atlantic as I see foreshadowed in the article in this morning's paper. I say to an y man, either on our side or on yours, who desires to foment a war between people speaking the same language, trading in the same Bible, having the same authors and facts, and the same sentiments and aspirations, for the mere purpose of securing a political triumph, is guilty of the greatest crime against Heaven! I trust you will forgive me for speaking thus earnestly. I would be loth to see the day when the whole English speaking race will be confederated in one great bond of union; and if ever we do see that day, it will put an end to war and bloodshed throughout the world."

Our Principles.

A little the coolest thing on record is the *Republican's* claim that B. Gratz Brown is a Democrat. Throughout the canvass it took especial pains to deny him, and more than once went out of its way to make Democrats feel that neither McClurg nor Brown had any claim upon them. We imagine that if the candidate was not a Democrat, the Governor will not be!

Gentlemen, don't flatter nor deceive yourselves. The next Governor of Missouri is not named Senter. He is a courteous gentleman, and he treats with courtesy those who, having voted for him knowing that he was a Republican, congratulate him upon his victory. Of such occasion it would be churlish for him not to acknowledge the manliness of those who voted to secure equal rights to all men, without distinction of color or participation in a past rebellion. It would be churlish not to thank those who gave him a large proportion of the votes he received. But any donkey who builds on such foundation a belief that B. Gratz Brown will now be a Democratic governor, may find it profitable to possess his soul in patience yet a little longer!

Remember, gentlemen! from the beginning to the end of the canvass we, the supporters of Gratz Brown, did not bid for your votes nor buy them. We took stand upon what we deemed and declared to be "vital Republican principles," and nominated a man who fully represents and bravely advocates those principles. Democrats may fit to support that man, and to accept and secure victory for those principles. We are very glad of it. The man is one of the truest as he is one of the oldest Republicans in the State, and he will make a first rate Governor. The principles are not the less "vital Republican principles" because a host of Democrats adopt and sustain them.

We recognize the fact that in part they are principles common to both parties, or rather, to the liberal elements in both parties. Hungry office-grabbers in either party care nothing about principle. Bilious malignants, of either extreme, have no other principle than hatred for somebody. These do not constitute a majority of the people. The intelligent, thinking patriotic men of both parties fully believe that equality of political rights should be secured to all citizens who help to sustain the government; that equality of taxation should be secured by abolishing taxes which plunder one man for the benefit of another; that the civil service should be so reformed that it should not be in the power of a President to dictate in State elections; that funds should not be bestowed in vast tracts upon rich corporations; that the public funds, and especially the school fund, should not be diverted to the support of sectarian institutions. All these ideas are accepted by the thinking and patriotic men of both parties, and appeal to the common sense of all people. Those who insist that these are Democratic principles, forget that they have been voting, until this year, against the concession of equality of political rights to tax-paying colored men. Those are, indeed, vital principles of a true Democracy, as they are of a true Republicanism. But the party called Democratic has been voting to deny political rights to the negro. And the party called Radical has been voting to deny political rights to those who participated in rebellion. Call them by what name you like; they are the principles for which all true patriots should fight, and for which Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats have fought and will fight. But fighting for those does not make a Democrat a Radical Republican, nor does it transform a Republican like Gratz Brown into a Democrat.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Black Sea Complication.

The stipulation in the treaty of 1856 of which Russia complains is not specially directed against her, but enforces a disadvantage under the guise of neutrality. It runs as follows:

"ARTICLE 11. The Black Sea is neutralized. While open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it, or otherwise."

Considering the contiguity of Russia and the natural direction of her development, this is a virtual prohibition of her growth. The United States, which have repeatedly declined to hamper themselves with agreements restricting their expansion, will understand the resentment of Russia at the continuance of barriers which were forced upon her at the point of the bayonet. She now asks, not any relief which shall come to her alone, but that she and Turkey may be placed on the same footing, by allowing their war vessels to have equal access to the Black Sea. It is true, this would be for the greater benefit of Russia, in proportion to her greater national strength and capacity for naval development. What the French view of such a result is, may be inferred from the following language of Vicomte La Guerronniere, recently French Ambassador to Turkey:

"As the Prussian invasion makes progress in France, Russian influence increases in the Bosphorus; and on the day when the King of Prussia is proclaimed Emperor of Germany, Russia will moral ly be at Constantinople. No diplomatic denial can alter the correctness of this assumption. It is an *ctat de fait*, a matter of mutual deduction. Regard as certain that the Russian Empire will rule the Mediterranean whenever Prussia, by absorbing Germany and mutilating France, shall become the German Empire. This will be the destruction of Europe be accomplished."

The last sentence is a logical leap wholly unwarranted in the preceding sentences, even allowing them to be realized to the letter. The success of Russia in the East has nothing to do with the destruction of Europe, but may quite be accordant with the general interest of the Continent. Nevertheless, the other European nations do not so regard it. Next after France, the nation most troubled by this Black Sea complication appears to be England. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, it distracts her between the two dangers of the Eastern question and the Mediterranean. The latter depends upon the course of our own Government. We are glad to observe signs, however, of a determination at Washington to push for an immediate settlement. The exigency is favorable, and nothing is to be gained by delay under any circumstances. The first want, though, is a Minister, and we can tell better about the general prospects when we see how that most important preliminary is disposed of.—[*Boston Journal.*

Mark Twain's Watch.

From the Galaxy for December.]

My beautiful new watch had run eight-een months without losing or gaining, and without breaking any part of its machinery or stopping. I had come to believe it infallible in its judgements about the time of day, and to consider its constitution and its anatomy indestructible. But at last, one night, I let it run down. I grieved about it as if it were a recognized messenger and foreruner of calamity. But my sad by I recovered sp, set the watch by guess, and commanded my feelings and superstitions to depart. Next day I stepped into the chief jeweller's to set it by the exact time, and the head of the establishment took it out of my hand and proceeded to set it for me. Then he said, "and, by your minutes slow—regulator wants pushing up."

I tried to stop him—tried to make him understand that the watch kept perfect time. But no; all this human cabbage could see was that the watch was four minutes slow, and the regulator must be pushed up a little; and so, while I danced around him in anguish and beseeched him to let the watch alone, he calmly and cruelly did the shameful deed. My watch began to gain. It gained faster day by day. Within the week it sickened to a raging fever, and its pulse went up to a hundred and fifty in the shade. At the end of two months it had left all the time-pieces of the town far in the rear, and was a fraction over thirteen days ahead of the sun. It was away into November enjoying the snow, while the October leaves were still turning. I hurried up house and, bills payable, and such things as such ur-inous way that I could not abide it. I took it to the watchmaker to be regulated. He asked me if I had ever had it repaired. I said no, it had never needed any repairing. He looked a look of vicious happiness and eagerly pried the watch open, then put a small due-box into his eye and gazed into the machinery. He shook his head, and said it was in a very bad way. I asked him what was the matter with it, and he said the hair-spring was broken, the escapement was disordered, the balance was out of poise, and the roller was pinched. He said he could reduce it in three days. After this the watch averaged well, but nothing more. For half a day it would go like the very mischief, and keep up such a raving, ripping, tearing, and ranting, and smashing, and carrying on, that would not hear my self think for the disturbance; and as long as it held out there was not a watch in the land that stood any chance against it. But the rest of the day it would keep on slowing down and fooling along until all the clocks it had left behind caught up again.

So at last, at the end of twenty-four hours, it would trot up to the judges' stand all right and just on time. It was the most unreliable watch in stock, and no man could say it had done more or less than its duty. But a correct average is only a mild virtue in a watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker. He said the kingbolt was broken. I said I was glad it was nothing more serious. To tell the plain truth, I had no idea what the kingbolt was, but I did not choose to appear ignorant to a stranger. He repaired the kingbolt, but what he said was a time was time enough to put it in another. It would run a while and then stop awhile, and then run a while again, and so on, varying its performances with the intervals. And every time it went off it kicked like a mule.

I pondered my breast for a few days, but finally took the watch to another watchmaker. He picked it all to pieces and turned the run over and over under his glass; and then he said there appeared to be something the matter with the hair trigger. He fixed it, and gave it a fresh start. It did well now, except that it would begin to gain a little at first, and would thrust forward like a pair of scissors, and from that time forth they would gain together. The oldest man in the world could not make head nor tail of the time of day by such a watch, and so I sent again to have the thing repaired. This person said that the crystal had got bent, and that the mainspring was not straight. He also remarked that part of the works needed ball-bearing.

He made these things all right, and then my time piece performed mechanically, save that now and then, after working along quietly for nearly eight hours, the everything inside would let go all of a sudden and begin to buzz like a bee, and the hands would straightway begin to spin round and round so fast that their individuality was lost completely, and they simply seemed a delicate spider's web over the face of the watch. She would rest off the next twenty-four hours in ex cess of seven minutes, then stop with a bang during 11, or otherwise.

Considering the contiguity of Russia and the natural direction of her development, this is a virtual prohibition of her growth. The United States, which have repeatedly declined to hamper themselves with agreements restricting their expansion, will understand the resentment of Russia at the continuance of barriers which were forced upon her at the point of the bayonet. She now asks, not any relief which shall come to her alone, but that she and Turkey may be placed on the same footing, by allowing their war vessels to have equal access to the Black Sea. It is true, this would be for the greater benefit of Russia, in proportion to her greater national strength and capacity for naval development. What the French view of such a result is, may be inferred from the following language of Vicomte La Guerronniere, recently French Ambassador to Turkey:

"As the Prussian invasion makes progress in France, Russian influence increases in the Bosphorus; and on the day when the King of Prussia is proclaimed Emperor of Germany, Russia will moral ly be at Constantinople. No diplomatic denial can alter the correctness of this assumption. It is an *ctat de fait*, a matter of mutual deduction. Regard as certain that the Russian Empire will rule the Mediterranean whenever Prussia, by absorbing Germany and mutilating France, shall become the German Empire. This will be the destruction of Europe be accomplished."

The last sentence is a logical leap wholly unwarranted in the preceding sentences, even allowing them to be realized to the letter. The success of Russia in the East has nothing to do with the destruction of Europe, but may quite be accordant with the general interest of the Continent. Nevertheless, the other European nations do not so regard it. Next after France, the nation most troubled by this Black Sea complication appears to be England. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, it distracts her between the two dangers of the Eastern question and the Mediterranean. The latter depends upon the course of our own Government. We are glad to observe signs, however, of a determination at Washington to push for an immediate settlement. The exigency is favorable, and nothing is to be gained by delay under any circumstances. The first want, though, is a Minister, and we can tell better about the general prospects when we see how that most important preliminary is disposed of.—[*Boston Journal.*

Mark Twain's Watch.

From the Galaxy for December.]

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Senator Trumbull on Canadian Annexation.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered by Senator Trumbull in Chicago:

"It is for the mutual advantage, both of the United States and of the inhabitants of those colonies, that they should be under one government. They want to sell us their timber and other products, and we want the benefit of their market and they of ours. We want to be rid of all those officials stretched along the dividing line across the continent, those custom houses officials, and so on; and we want free and uninterrupted intercourse from the northwestern part of the continent and from this city on the ocean. That is the desideratum of the northwest. The natural outlet of those great lakes and of this part of the country is through the St. Lawrence. Give us possession of that and it will be the easy business of a few months to construct a railroad from this city to the ocean, which will be of immense benefit to the people of Chicago the vessels from all the nations of the world.

"It is such for the interest of the inhabitants of those colonies to be under our government as it is for us to have them. There was a time when it would not exist it. While slavery existed in this country we could not expect them to join their fortunes with ours. It has been their boast for years that a slave could not breathe their air. But now slavery is removed. We have a free government. We have a government where the people rule. Let them come in and take part with us, and our legislation shall be so shaped, in my judgment, that it shall be for their interest to unite their destinies with ours. And then, when this line of communication with the Republican party here always has been true, and accepted it. Until the free schools have thoroughly emancipated the slave, and spread the fast traces of the continent, a country inhabited by an intelligent and thrifty and free people—the day is not distant when it would be found the James Hopkin's University of the city of Baltimore.

Penitential Voice from France.

Amid all the vauntings with which France and the other part of the French people began their war against Germany the voice of reason and humanity was, here and there, uplifted to plead for peace. But it was, indeed like "the voice of one crying in the wilderness." Not only did it pass unheeded by the crowd, but it aroused the attention of a few it was denounced as the utterance of treason. The prowess of the *grande nation* as a military power had become a matter of fanatical belief with the million, and any man who presumed to doubt its complete invincibility was treated by the public with contempt. The ex-Emperor, in his pamphlet of self-vindication, claims to have foreseen trouble by the light of facts that went to throw doubt on the actual availability of the French army organization against the tremendous engines of destruction which Prussia had long been silently and steadily preparing; but we must remember that this confession comes after complete defeat and is dated from a place of captivity. Every one distinctly remembers the enthusiasm that on the 4 of July was echoed by nearly the whole nation. With the crowns and the court leading the chorus. Nothing could check, and therefore, responsible.

At last, however, when the truth has been made manifest by repeated and overwhelming reverses, a large and enlightened mass of the French people are calling aloud for an honorable effort for peace to save the national honor, even at the expense of a false national pride. Of these sentiments the *Rights Libre*, an organ of French Protestantism, makes itself the mouthpiece. In several brief and manly, and the pentiential accents of its appeal to God's grace and forgiveness public opinion is both eloquent and touching. "And yet," it says, after enumerating the many errors committed, "the blows that have fallen so think and fast upon us have not opened our eyes to the sins that are destroying us. We are blaming each one his neighbor and not ourselves, and we unceasingly appeal the judgments of God as though we were entirely innocent! Open our eyes, O Lord, and give our afflicted country peace."

This and acknowledgment is unfeigned only the secret cry of millions of berated, impoverished and stricken people in France to-day; and, as the confession of the blindness will be followed by the open fall of most of the pretensions which have been upheld with such confidence, it will be a step in advance. But the end of the day is not yet. The struggle is only a mid virtue in a watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker. He said the kingbolt was broken. I said I was glad it was nothing more serious. To tell the plain truth, I had no idea what the kingbolt was, but I did not choose to appear ignorant to a stranger. He repaired the kingbolt, but what he said was a time was time enough to put it in another. It would run a while and then stop awhile, and then run a while again, and so on, varying its performances with the intervals. And every time it went off it kicked like a mule.

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The Value of Paris.

The London *Economist* calculates how much property the defenders of Paris expose to danger by awaiting a Prussian attack: 1. The value of the house property may be approximately arrived at by an estimate based on the value of London property, and apportioning to Paris an amount proportionate to the population. London with a population of 3,400,000, having a valuation of about £270,000,000, which, capitalized at about twelve years' purchase, represents a sum of £234,000,000, we may reckon that Paris, with a population of 1,800,000, contains private house property worth about £171,500,000. Deducting ten per cent. as the value of the ground rents and unoccupied area, which may be treated as indestructible, though ground rents would fall if Paris were half destroyed, we have a net sum of £154,350,000 representing the value of Parisian building which a complete bombardment and a street defense would annihilate. 2. On this basis we may calculate that an amount equal to one-half the value of the buildings will be invested in furniture or contents of the dwellings. In this way we get an estimate of £77,175,000 as the value of furniture and other contents of Parisian houses. 3. The value of the stock in trade in Parisian shops and warehouses will probably be at least one-third the aggregate of the above amounts—another sum of £77,175,000. This is a maximum computation based upon the returns of the great warehouses. Great indebtedness offered by the Government to men and women of the world. Eg. ELEGANT & CO., Publishers 624 Broadway New York. 4w

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Standard and official biographies of every mistress of the "White House." Agents are reaping great harvests. Outfit 50 cents. Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 4w

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Restores hearing in the shortest time possible. Sold by the Proprietors, No. 1,115 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Pamphlets sent free. Testimonials from persons known in the city. Consultation free. Ear Balsam, a sure Cure guaranteed, Treatise on Catarrh and Deafness sent free. Dr. J. ISAACSON, 701 Broadway, New York. 4w

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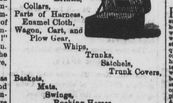
BUGGIES, Rockaways, Harness,

At the old stand of

James Fountain.



Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Paris of Harness, Enamel Cloth, Wagon, Cart, and Plow Gear.

Whips, Trunks, Satchels, Trunk Covers.

Baskets, Mats, Swings, Rocking Horses, Baby Carriages, Horse Blankets, Wagons, Toy Cabs, Carts, Hoops, and everything else of the kind.

B. M. WASHBURN,
oct25-mwd-1w 42 Market Street.

Notice of Administration.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Wm. Gaines, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county, all persons having claims against said estate within the time prescribed by law are hereby notified to present the same for payment, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

A. W. GAINES,
JOHN GAINES,
Executors.

Elmore & Gunter, and Fitzpatrick & Williamson, Attorneys. sept9-w4w

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell, at the Veranda Saloon, on Court Square, in said city, at public auction, to the highest bidder,

On Monday, the 19th day of December, 1870

between the legal hours of sale, the undivided one-fourth interest in and to the following described real estate, lying and being situated in that part of the city of Montgomery known as "East Alabama," and which belonged to the estate of Andrew J. McLemore, deceased, to-wit:

Lots number nine (9) and ten (10), and fifty (50) in square number eighty-one (81), number eight (8) running back one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to a common alley, in figures and letters as the same is known as Plates 2 and 3 West Side," and will be sold as the property of Andrew J. McLemore, deceased.

WILLIAM T. MOGADON, Administrator
nov17-w4w Montgomery county, Alabama.

Mortgage Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage executed to the undersigned by Thomas Boyles and William Moore, on the 17th day of May, 1870, and recorded in the Office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, Alabama, in Book 4 of Mortgages, page 488, I will proceed to sell,

On the 30th day of November, 1870,

to the highest bidder, for cash, at the plantation of said Boyles, about three miles from the city of Montgomery, on the road to Pine Level, the following described personal property, to-wit: One bay mare mule, about five years old, and one bay horse mule, about four years old. Also, all that part of the crop of corn and fodder raised on said plantation this year, which belongs to said Boyles, and which is not required to pay the rent for said plantation. Said property will be sold to satisfy said mortgage.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

nov17-w4w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County

COURT OF PROBATE, REGULAR TERM CONTINUED, November 3, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came William T. Taylor, administrator of the estate of Abner G. Taylor, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for an settlement of said estate, which are examined and ordered to be filed and recorded.

It appears from the returns of the sheriff, and from the affidavit of publication, that notice has been given by the publication in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published and published in the county of Montgomery, and that the notice of the filing of said account and the time of the hearing thereof before the court on this day, was duly published in said newspaper for three consecutive weeks in the county and state aforesaid, and more than thirty days before the hearing thereof, and that all persons interested in said account have had due notice of the same, and of the time of the hearing thereof before the court on this day.

And it appearing to the court that the said account is correct, and has been duly stated, and that the said estate is now ready for settlement, it is ordered that the said account be allowed and approved, and that the said administrator be discharged from his trust as such administrator of the estate of said deceased.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

nov17-w4w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County

COURT OF PROBATE, REGULAR TERM CONTINUED, November 3, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Charles A. Lesser, by his attorney Campbell & Hubbard, and presented to the Court for consideration and approval his petition in writing, praying for an order of leasing a part in the city of Montgomery, belonging to the estate of Andrew Lesser late of this county, deceased, which is examined and placed on the file for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered assigned and decreed by the court that the 5th day of December, 1870, be and is set for the hearing of this application and petition, and that notice of the filing of said petition and the day set for hearing thereof be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county and state aforesaid, more than thirty days before the hearing thereof, to-wit: on the 5th day of November, 1870, and three copies of said order of said petition be posted by the sheriff of Montgomery county, Alabama, at three public places in said county, one of which shall be at the Court House door, and one each at the Exchange and Commercial Hotels in the city of Montgomery, and that all persons interested in said petition and application may appear on the 5th day of November, 1870, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

nov4 3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County

PROBATE COURT, regular term commenced. October 3rd, 1870.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Thomas Lesser, and presented to the Court his account and vouchers for settlement of the estate of Andrew W. Mosely, deceased, which is examined and ordered to be filed and recorded.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 5th day of December, 1870, be and is set for the hearing of said account, and that notice of the same and the time of the hearing thereof be given by publication in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, for three consecutive weeks before the 5th day of December, 1870, and three copies of said order of said notice be posted by the sheriff of Montgomery county, Alabama, at three public places in said county, one of which shall be at the Court House door, and one each at the Exchange and Commercial Hotels in the city of Montgomery, and that all persons interested in said account may appear on the 5th day of December, 1870, and show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
Montgomery county.

oct14-w4w

Administrator's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an order of the probate court of Montgomery county I will proceed to sell at public auction on the premises at the late residence of Mosely Dickerson, on

On Saturday the 26th day of November, 1870,

the following described personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit:

2 mules, 1 ox wagon,
2 cows and calves, 1 buggy harness,
2 young cows, 1 two-horse wagon,
1 yoke oxen, 1 cotton gin,
1 gin stand, 1 gin band,
1 bull, 1 corn sheller, &c.
Terms of sale cash.

At the same time and place, by order of the Court, will be sold, all the lands belonging to the estate of said deceased, containing about 300 acres more or less.

REBECCA MOSELY,
Administratrix of the estate of
ADKINS MOSELY,
Andrew W. Mosely, deceased.

nov4-w4w

Mortgage Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a certain mortgage executed by Nathan Bowman, on the 3d day of June, 1870, conveying to Hood Sloss, now deceased, and to the undersigned as executor de bonis, &c., certain of the personal property hereinafter described, and recorded in the office of Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, in Book N. 14, page 502, we, as executors of the last will and testament of said Hood Sloss, deceased, will proceed to sell, at the Veranda Saloon, on Court Square, in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, on the 30th day of November, 1870, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: One bay mare mule, about 5 years old, named Kate, and one sorrel mule, about 4 years old, named Jim.

Also, one lot of land lying on the Tallapoosa river, known as No. 2 on Bowman's map of the same, and in 21 day of June, 1865, containing by estimate 160 acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by lands of Bowman, on the east by lands of Bowman, on the south by lands of Bowman, on the west by lands of Bowman, and known as the Bowman farm, and in the Alabama Lands District and formerly in Coosa county, but now in Elmore county, containing 160 acres more or less.

Terms of sale Cash.

W. T. HATCHETT,
SOLON H. BOWMAN,
Executors.

DECEMBER

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870. NO. 47.

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The Action of Gov. Smith.

For the information of the people, we publish the following explanation, furnished us by a prominent lawyer, of the reasons assigned by Gov. Smith for his action in having the President of the Senate enjoined from counting the vote for Governor, Saturday. Whilst we have strong doubts in regard to the policy pursued by Gov. Smith in this matter, yet it is but right that the whole people should understand his motives.

We had earnestly hoped that the action of both parties at this peculiar crisis in the affairs of our beloved State would be of such character as to insure harmony and peace. If frand and violence were used in the late election it is but right that the courts should do justice to those against whose rights the fraud and violence were made to act. The only question is as to the manner of proceeding, and it is on this point that we are constrained to conscientiously differ with Gov. Smith. We may, however, be in error, and leave the question for the people to decide, after reading this explanation:

"From the information received by Gov. Smith, he believes that his alleged defeat in the late election is not a defeat in fact and substance, but in appearance only; that this appearance is defeat by the offspring and result of lawlessness, violence and fraud; that upon an application of the law of the land to the facts that can be proved, it will become manifest that his opponent, Mr. Lindsay, is not elected over him; that upon examination and inquiry into the influence were successfully employed by Democrats in the interest of Mr. Lindsay, and the Democratic ticket headed by him, upon Republican voters, to an extent sufficient in itself to change the result of the election as returned to the presiding officer of the Senate; that it is his (Gov. Smith's) duty to the people as well as to himself, to use all lawful means to prevent as far as he can, the irreparable injury to the people and to himself, which must ensue if he should set the precedent of yielding up the office of Chief Executive of the State, to one whose only claim to it (as he believes), is founded upon such lawlessness, violence and fraud, as is above referred to, without any resistance thereto, and without availing himself of the opportunity to compel a proper public investigation into these grave matters, before he so yields up the office.

"Entertaining these views, the Governor has resorted to an injunction, which is said to be wholly by preventive remedy," and which is used to impose such a restraint 'as may suffice to stop the complaint and stay the injury complained of, and to keep things as they are for the present.'

"The resort to this remedy does not prevent Mr. Lindsay from instituting in any proper tribunal the proper proceeding to turn Gov. Smith out of the office and put Mr. Lindsay into it. Certainly Mr. Lindsay will institute such proceeding if he feels confident he can prove that he was lawfully and fairly elected. The remedy which Governor Smith has employed only puts upon Mr. Lindsay the burthen of making such proof in the proper tribunal before he can go into the office; but when he undertakes to make such proof, Governor Smith will have the opportunity before the same tribunal of proving to the contrary. So far from the injunction preventing a fair trial and full inquiry, it is the very best and most peaceful mode of bringing about such trial and inquiry. And jn t as soon as such inquiry and trial are had, the injunction will cease to be of further efficacy; for it is, in its nature, only temporary.

"Way shonld the Democrats make any outery against Gov. Smith for his peaceful resort to the laws and tribunals of his country to get at the whole truth and have right and justice administered? Are the Democrats afraid of public investigation? Are they not willing to 'obey' the law? Remember who have not done any wrong need not fear public scrutiny."

More Words to the Negroes.

You will not find one intelligent colored man out of a thousand who will not candidly admit to your questioning, that he is unwise in separating from the white people, with whom he was reared and cared for, and yet he will go straightway to do his best at the ballot box to ruin the Southern man and to elevate the vile renegades and Yankee adventurers who use him as a tool. They will not deny that when they want help and succor, they cannot get it from Radicals, and go to their old white friends They will not deny that the great superiority of the Radicals in the South, imported and native, are vile hopper and hyperitical sneaks; that they do not give him bread or employment, and that he can trust neither to their go nerosity nor their justice. The negro will agree to all this as glibly as you please, and yet he invariably votes to put those rascals in high offices at the expense of our best citizens. Now, this is a blind and foolish game, black men, that may succeed for a while, but one that will miserably fail at last. And that end is fast approaching. You have been for years doing your very best to make enemies of the white people of the South—you have formed yourselves solid into one party—the black man's party—do you wonder at the inevitable result—a *white man's party?* When you hear of a white man's party, you cry out at the injustice of it Yet it is you that forced that party into existence, to defend themselves against the hostilities in which you have permitted carpet-baggers to array you against them Do you not know what made the *Register* an advocate of a white party? It was the result of watching your course narrowly for two or three years after the war, and finding that you were the determined enemies of the whites, counseling with and doing the work of their direst foe, listening to no reasoning, no persuasion, and no entreaties to act and vote as if you belonged to the South, and not as you were all imported from Yankee land. The *Register* saw you were bent on a black union against the South and nothing left to do but to rally the whole South to defend themselves against your folly and madness.

The above is from the Mobile *Register* of the 25th, and, we think, the sentiment of most Democrat journals and leaders. We, in candor and fairness, ask them when and where the negroes ever separated themselves from the white people of the South. If there is in the South, and especially in Alabama a white man's party, and a black man's party, by whom and how was it made?

In 8-ptember, 1865 after the negroes were emancipated, the white people of Alabama, met in convention composed of men now principally Democrats, and formed a Constitution, under which none but white men were allowed to vote. The ordinances of that Convention, and the legislation under it, controlled by Democrats up to the passage of the reconstruction acts, all show that no civil and political rights were given or considered belonging to the colored man. When the reconstruction acts were passed by Congress, and a convention called under them, and a constitution made conferring on the negroes civil and political rights, it was opposed and denounced by the Democrats of Alabama with a violence, before unknown in party politics in the State. The negroes in voting for and with the Republican party, did not array themselves against the white people of Alabama; but simply voted to maintain their civil and political rights The Democratic party, in arraying itself against the civil and political rights of the colored man, arrayed itself against the colored man, and the most of the whites, joining in with the Democratic party in its war on the civil and political rights of the colored man, arrayed themselves against the colored man. Then, so far from the negro arraying himself, or the Republican party arraying him, against the white man (and we know the truth is it is the Democratic party arraying itself against the negro.

The Situation at the Capitol.

THE FOLLOWING communication is from a highly respectable lawyer, who is not employed in the injunction case of Gov Smith. We think it just and proper to submit it to our readers. For however much we or others may differ from the Governor, as to the choice of remedies to be made use of in securing the people that where the law of the land gives to any individual the choice of remedies, the choice he actually makes does not justify denunciation of him, nor quarrel with him.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I had purposed saying but little of transpiring events at the Capitol, but the tone and character of the editorials of the *Mail* and *Advertiser* of Sunday morning makes it my duty, as I think, to give these events something more than a passing notice, and I now ask the reading public for a fair and impartial state hearing The theory of our government is, and its practice should be, that the people are sovereign, and that every one of the people is one of these sovereigns, and that every one is the equal of any other in civil and political rights, that all just powers of government are derived from this sovereign people, who have the right to say who shall be their lawmakers and rulers; and to ascertain the congregated will of the people elections are held and ballots cast. We in Alabama, on the 8th, held an election at, at least, most of the usual precincts established by law, and should have done so at all, for Governor and other State officers; at this election Th. H. Smith was the Republican candidate for Governor and R. B. Lindsay was the Democratic candidate. Now, I appeal to every candid man, if a free and fair election had been held and fair counted, if there had been no intimidation, no threats and no violence in the State; if every legal voter had voted his own free choice, if Governor Smith would not have been elected by an overwhelming majority I appeal to stand Governor Smith believes, and from information which I deem reliable, I believe, that, notwithstanding the intimidation, threats and violence used, Governor Smith, upon a fair count of the legal votes actually given in at the polls, is fairly, justly and honestly elected But understanding that by the vote as returned to the presiding officer of the Senate, he was defeated by a small majority, by throwing out at least in one county the entire vote, and throwing out and refusing to count votes in others, and counting votes and returns illegally given and finding no mode specifically fixed by law for correcting this great wrong, he filed a bill and enjoined the counting of the vote until examination could be had as to these alleged wrongs, and to contest in the courts his right under the election to the office of Governor of the State of Alabama, and then in a peaceful and legal mode settle the question as to who is elected Governor of the State. For this action of the Governor he and his counsel are by these editorials bitterly denounced as conspirators and traitors, and we are told as such, "we (they) have power to punish all malefactors and violators of the laws or the rights and liberties of the people," and that "this lawful power will now be relentlessly exercised." And we are told that, for granting these injunctions, both Judges Saffold and Pelham will be impeached. As to the legal questions involved, as to the jurisdiction of the courts to try this matter, and the judges to grant injunctions to stay the counting of the vote until this matter is examined, I, of course, am not prepared to determine, but leave this question to the lawyers and courts. The editor of the *Advertiser*, who, no doubt, is a fine lawyer, says: "It is *cause causans*," but this the courts will determine. But we remember to have read once some old author who said there was no wrong without a remedy, and if there is no remedy for such a wrong, every one must agree with us that there should be a remedy for so great a wrong as is alleged to have been committed. Then we ask every man, is Governor Smith wrong? Are he and his counsel conspirators and traitors for seeking to investigate, in a peaceable and legal manner, these alleged wrongs? Are these alleged frauds upon the most sacred rights of the people of Alabama? Now if it is true as alleged that in many portions of the State the election has been carried by fraud and intimidation, threats and violence; that in some places no votes have been given for Republicans, in others they have been prevented from distributing tickets; that in some places men who were afraid to vote at their own precincts, attempted to go to others and in the attempt were driven and dragged from the carriage in which they were in some precincts bordering on other States, majorities were given twice as large as the whole voting population, and this was from mere registering on the day of election any voting—men who were entirely unknown in the county if it is true, as alleged, that, notwithstanding all this, still a majority of the votes cast was for Governor Smith, and the majority has been overcome by intimidation or fraud of inspectors, who threw out votes legally cast, until a small majority is shown for Col Lindsay; I say if these things are true, and no investigation can be had; if the *Advertiser* is right, and there is no remedy, elections in Alabama are farces that will often end in most serious tragedy to the liberties of the people; and if parties can be intimidated from seeking a peaceable remedy in the courts; if lawyers can be intimidated from appearing in the causes, and courts can be threatened and intimidated from doing their duty in the premises, then I say that justice now will always happen again, and the people of Alabama are completely under the rule and control of the Ku Klux organization as were the people of France under the rule and control of the Jacobins.

Without saying whether or not Governor Smith has pursued the most proper and prudent course, or sought the most appropriate remedy, because I am not prepared to determine this question, I do say to our Governor Smith, in seeking to investigate this matter, is the true representative of every law and order abiding man in the State, of every man who is in favor of a fair, free and peaceable election, and the *bona fide* rule of the people, and especially or every true Republican in the State, and not only the State, but in the United States. The Republican party being essentially a party for union, peace, law and order, and the very fundamental chief stone of their doctrine is, the people shall rule. Then I say let Gov. Smith be—as I know he will be by all true Republicans, and as I believe he will be by all conservative, peaceable, law abiding men—fully sustained. X.

Communicated.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, NOV. 28, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I send herewith a copy of as much of a message to the General Assembly as relates to the contest for Governor. In view of the peculiar phase of that contest, at the present, I deem it proper to do nothing that may aggravate the condition of affairs pending the recovery before the Legislature. At the same time, the public should be advised of the reasons in support of the course which I have deemed it a duty to adopt. I therefore respectfully submit the document to the press, without formally tendering it to the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH.

Nearly thirty years ago, the Supreme Court of Alabama announced as clear law the following:

"An office is as much a species of property as anything which is capable of being held or owned; and to deprive one of, or unjustly withhold it, is an injury which the law can redress, in a manner, as ample as it can any other species of property. An office being a species of property it is evident that conflicting claims to the right to hold it must be determined in the same constitutional manner as all other claims relating to property." *Womack vs. Hale*, 29 Alabama, 91.

The very essence of civil liberty consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws, as well from any irreparable injury as about to be received by him as when an injury has been received. One of the first duties of government is to afford that protection. Where any irreparable injury is about to be done to an individual, the law does not require him to wait until it is done but will upon a proper showing give him its aid to prevent such injury. Our law is not so defective as to be destitute of preventive remedies. It places a beautiful face on liberty and makes it powerful for good, producing no tyranny. In view no pretext for "a stormy South American liberty, supported by arms to-day and crushed by force to-morrow." Trumbla in our country, in opposition to our laws, or to the rights asserted in the mode prescribed by those laws, are neither necessary nor justifiable.

Honestly believing that my right to the office of Governor of Alabama, is not destroyed or impaired by the late election, and that the Hon. R. B. Lindsay has no right to the office, I have filed a bill in the chancery court of Montgomery county, the object of which is to prevent myself from being deprived of the office upon mere returns to the presiding officer of the Senate; which, however valid, on their face, will (as I believe) be rendered wholly invalid by the evidence which will be produced when ever the conflicting claims of him and myself, to the office are properly presented for trial and decision in any proper tribunal. The facts upon which I base my claims to the office, and deny the claims of Mr. Lindsay to the office, are, in a great degree, disclosed in the bill. I do not desire to do him any injury but I do desire to prevent him, or the presiding officer of the Senate, from doing me the irreparable injury of wrongfully depriving me of the office, upon such mere returns, before a proper opportunity is offered to me, in a proper tribunal of our State, to prove (as I believe I can) that he was not fairly and lawfully elected over me to the office. The course I have thus taken is clearly lawful and peaceable. It is not intended, and can not operate, to defeat the real will and purpose of the voting people of the State. It insures an inquiry and decision in a proper tribunal, as to what was the will and preference of the voting people of the State, between Mr. Lindsay and myself. He is not enjoined nor prevented from bringing out that inquiry and decision. I hold myself ready to meet him on that inquiry, with the proofs which I believe will defeat his claim. If I fail in this, a majority of the citizens of the State will more cheerfully yield than I will to the final conclusion reached in such a proceeding. But entertaining the belief I do, I deem it a duty to the voters of the State who supported me, to the practice that no man ought to be treated as elected whose seeming majority is the mere result of violence, lawlessness, imposition, or undue influence, and to myself, not to yield up the office without first putting it upon him to institute such proceedings as will give me an opportunity to adduce proof to defeat his claim This duty is a most unpleasant one, but if I shrink from it I am conscious I would thereby set a most pernicious precedent. All the people are vitally interested in fair and lawful elections, and in fair and lawful counts of votes really given at elections.

His great interest of the whole people is promoted by the course I have taken. A contrary co rse, as is for instance as a quiet surrender to what I and many others believe to be neither a fair and lawful election, nor a fair and lawful count of the votes really given at the election, would be, on my part, a surrender of the great interests of the people just referred to. Thus far as Governor, I have tried to be faithful to the people at large, even with a perfect knowledge that, in doing so, I was I sing the support of political friends without any reasonable prospect of gaining an equal support from political opponents I shall still pursue the course I believe best for the whole people and will not be deterred by any considerations from offering all the lawful and peaceful resistance I can to any and everything that tends to encourage unfair and unlawful elections, unfair and unlawful counts of the votes given at elections. The duty assigned to the presiding officer of the Senate, by the 8th article of our State constitution is specific: that is, to "open and publish" the returns as to the election for Governor and certain other officers. Individual rights depend upon the performance or non performance of that duty. No discretionary power is conferred upon him in respect to that duty The duty is *ministerial* as clearly as the duty prescribed by law to a sheriff, in relation to property which he has levied on under execution. The matter is not purely political, but is examinable in the courts of the country; and the courts, on proper showing, may exercise jurisdiction over it, and the presiding officer of the Senate, either by mandamus to compel the performance of the duty, when no legal cause for its non-performance exists, or by injunction to prevent its performance, at the suit of an individual who shows that he will be irreparably injured by its performance." *Marbury vs. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137; *Moore vs. Coons & Tennessee R. R. Co*, 36 Alabama 371.

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Upon the law thus stated, it is clear that no right of mine, under the injunction obtained by me, is destroyed or impaired by any act done on Saturday last in the hall of the House, *after the presiding officer of the Senate, (R. W. Burr) and the Senate retired to its own chamber, and organized over said Monday.*

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Section 67 of the Revised Code requires the official oath of the Governor to be administered *"in the presence of both Houses of the General Assembly."*

Section 7 of article 4, of our State Constitution requires "a majority of each House" to constitute a quorum to do business, or to do anything except to adjourn from day to day, and to compel the attendance of absent members.

Upon the law thus stated, it is clear that no right of mine, under the injunction obtained by me, is destroyed or impaired by any act done on Saturday last in the hall of the House, *after the presiding officer of the Senate, (R. W. Burr) and the Senate retired to its own chamber, and organized over said Monday,* especially is this so when it is a known fact that each of such acts done in the Hall of the House was done by those who had notice of said injunction, and in contempt of it, and when the act complained of was not done on Saturday last in the hall of the House, *after the presiding officer of the Senate, (R. W. Burr) and the Senate retired to its own chamber, and organized over said Monday,* but was done by those who were afraid to vote at their own precincts, attempted to go to others and in the attempt were driven and dragged from the carriage in which they were in some precincts bordering on other States, majorities were given twice as large as the whole voting population, and this was from mere registering on the day of election any voting—men who were entirely unknown in the county if it is true, as alleged, that, notwithstanding all this, still a majority of the votes cast was for Governor Smith, and the majority has been overcome by intimidation or fraud of inspectors, who threw out votes legally cast, until a small majority is shown for Col Lindsay; I say if these things are true, and no investigation can be had; if the *Advertiser* is right, and there is no remedy, elections in Alabama are farces that will often end in most serious tragedy to the liberties of the people; and if parties can be intimidated from seeking a peaceable remedy in the courts; if lawyers can be intimidated from appearing in the causes, and courts can be threatened and intimidated from doing their duty in the premises, then I say that justice now will always happen again, and the people of Alabama are completely under the rule and control of the Ku Klux organization as were the people of France under the rule and control of the Jacobins.

Without saying whether or not Governor Smith has pursued the most proper and prudent course, or sought the most appropriate remedy, because I am not prepared to determine this question, I do say to our Governor Smith, in seeking to investigate this matter, is the true representative of every law and order abiding man in the State, of every man who is in favor of a fair, free and peaceable election, and the *bona fide* rule of the people, and especially or every true Republican in the State, and not only the State, but in the United States. The Republican party being essentially a party for union, peace, law and order, and the very fundamental chief stone of their doctrine is, the people shall rule. Then I say let Gov. Smith be—as I know he will be by all true Republicans, and as I believe he will be by all conservative, peaceable, law abiding men—fully sustained. X.

Communicated.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, NOV. 28, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I send herewith a copy of as much of a message to the General Assembly as relates to the contest for Governor. In view of the peculiar phase of that contest, at the present, I deem it proper to do nothing that may aggravate the condition of affairs pending the recovery before the Legislature. At the same time, the public should be advised of the reasons in support of the course which I have deemed it a duty to adopt. I therefore respectfully submit the document to the press, without formally tendering it to the Legislature.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH.

The following is a copy of the notification, read before the joint convention of the two Houses of the General Assembly on Saturday, restraining the President of the Senate from counting the vote for Governor. The case of the Treasurer is same, with the insertion of State Treasurer where Governor occurs:

State of Alabama: In the Chancery Court for the 21 district of the Southern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama at Montgomery, Alabama:

To the Presiding Officer of the Senate Hon. R. W. Burr:

WHEREAS, Wm. H. Smith has this day filed his bill of complaint against you, as defendant, praying, among other things for an injunction commanding and enjoining you, as said R. W. Burr, from processing, as the presiding officer of the Senate of the General Assembly of Alabama, to the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for Governor, held on the 8th of November, 1870, in the State of Alabama, and refrain therefrom, until the further order of the court;

And whereas, the said complaint upon proper application made to the Hon. B. F. Saffold, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama, did on the twenty-fifth day of November, 1870, obtain an order from the said B. F. Saffold, Judge, as aforesaid, commanding the issuance of an injunction, in accordance with the prayer of said bill, upon the complainant entering into bond, &c., and the said complainant having filed his bond as required by said order, and the same having been approved by me;

Now, these are to command you, the presiding officer as aforesaid, the Hon. R. N. Barr, as presiding officer of the Senate of the General Assembly of Alabama, to desist and refrain from opening and publishing the returns of the election, for Governor, of the election held on the 8th of November, 1870, in the State of Alabama, until the further order of this court, and this you shall in no wise omit, and this injunction in no wise disregard, under the penalties of the law.

Witness, J. W. Hughes, Register of the said Court of Chancery, in vacation at office this 25th day of November, 1870.

J. W. HUGHES, Register.

BELOW we publish the correspondence which passed between Hon. Charles A. Miller, Secretary of State, and the presiding officers of the Senate, in relation to the official returns of the election for State officers:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montgomery, Nov. 25, 1870.

Hon. R. W. Burr, Presiding Officer of the Senate:

SIR—I have in my possession a package of letters containing the official returns of the election of the Executive and State officers.

This office is not informed whether these are *complete returns*, since no examination has been made of the same.

I will transmit this package whenever the presiding officer of the Senate shall be pleased to signify his readiness to receive the same.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
SENATE CHAMBER,
Montgomery, Nov. 25, 1870.

Hon. Chas. A. Miller, Secretary of State:

SIR—Your official communication of the 23d instant is before me. You will please to deliver to me the packages alluded to you in your communication, on Saturday (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Senate chamber.

I am very respectfully,

R. N. BARR,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montgomery, Nov. 25, 1870.

Hon. R. N. Barr, President of the Senate:

SIR—I am in receipt of your note of this instant, informing me that you will receive the packages alluded to in my communication of the 23d inst., containing the official returns of the election of the Executive and State officers on to-morrow, (Saturday), at one o'clock p. m. It will give me pleasure to comply with your suggestion and I will deliver the package at the time indicated.

I am very respectfully,

CHAS. A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
MONTGOMERY, NOV. 26, 1870.

To the Presiding Officer of the Senate:

SIR—I have the honor of transmitting herewith a package, containing official letters, addressed to the "Presiding Officer of the Senate."

These letters, containing the official vote given for the Executive and State officers at the general election held on the 8th inst., have been received and carefully preserved in this office. They have not been opened or inspected.

I am, very respectfully,

CHAS. A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Montgomery, Nov. 26, 1870

Hon. Chas. A. Miller, Secretary of State:

SIR—By authority of the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, I, as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Alabama, and presiding officer of the Senate, command you that you forthwith deliver to Ellis Finlen, E. q., who has been by me appointed as Secretary of the joint convention, the returns of the vote cast at the recent election on the 8th of November, 1870, for all the Executive and State officers.

E. H. MORRIS,

STATE OF ALABAMA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montgomery, Nov. 26, 1870.

Hon. E. H. Morris, Lieut. Governor, and presiding officer of the Senate:

SIR—In compliance with your request I send a package containing letters addressed to the presiding officer of the Senate.

I am very respectfully,

CHAS. A. MILLER,
Secretary of State.

Immigration.

It is gratifying to observe the general interest exhibited in the National Immigration Convention, which meets to-morrow in Indianapolis. The Governors of all the Western and Northwestern States have appointed full delegations, and this example has been followed by the Executives of one or two of the Southern and several of the Eastern States. The Boards of Trade and the Chambers of Commerce of many of the leading cities have also elected delegates, while a number of officers of the government and other leading citizens have signified their intention to be present and participate in the deliberations.

The importance of the subject to be discussed, the protection and welfare of the immigrant, can be to some extent estimated by referring to the latest published current report of the Bureau of Statistics, which gives a table of the annual immigration from 1820 to 1869, with that for nine months of 1870. The first year thus reported there were 8385 immigrants; last year the number had increased to 385 000, and during the first nine months of 1870, despite the influence of a European war, which bolted the doors of two of the largest nations on the continent, there were 265,425 immigrants, or within eleven thousand of as many as in any previous years, except those of 1854, 1866 and 1869 The number of immigrants increased steadily each year from 1820 to 1854, when it reached 78,615. During the next nine years it grew from 114 371 to 427,833, and then began decreasing till the outbreak of our war, when it was but 91,920. In 1862 the tide turned, and has been coming in regularly since, with but a slight ebb in 1867 and 1868. The close of the Franco-Prussian war, which, it is to be hoped, will not be protracted by a general European conflict, will bring to our shores a flood of foreigners, driven from the ruined cities and devasted fields of the countries now at enmity.

It is not only, then, a question of how best to protect the interests of the quarter or half million of emigrants who are arriving yearly, but of ten millions of people whom we may expect the next and subsequent years. The infictions perpetrated by avaricious officials and others upon the arriving stranger we have heretofore described. Not only humanity, but national policy, called for a radical reform of these ills. The immigrant should be so welcomed that his report will win scores to follow him, and that the best efforts of them all shall be cheerfully devoted to the prosperity of their adopted land.—*St. Louis Republican.*

War Scenes at Meudon

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, writing from Versailles, says:

The main point of our position is Chateau Meudon, from the balcony of which, with the aid of a good field-glass, we can in clear weather distinctly discern the church steeples and roofs of the higher buildings in Paris, and in calm, quiet nights our sentinels hear that peculiar noise which is always heard in the neighborhood of large cities. Fortifications having been thrown up all around this chateau, in which will be placed over sixty cannons, inside of a week this beautiful resort will of course be totally destroyed by the French forts. The Princess Clotilde, the wife of Prince Napoleon, who formerly had her residence at Meudon, beautified this castle in the most elaborate manner. The apartments are splendid, and our soldier boys now occupy the same silken beds in which formerly the fair ladies of the Princess used to sleep. The costly chairs and sofas now stand exposed to the changes of the weather in the woods of Meudon, and are there used by the officers of the out guards; the plates from which we eat our rather poor dinners bear the coat of arms of Napoleon. The walls of our bed chamber are adorned with elegant pictures, some of which, however, I hope the court ladies did not look at, as they were what you might call shocking. In one of the corridors stood a beautiful marble statue of Venus; and under the impression that her toilet was insufficient for the society of gentlemen, some of our men dressed her 'a la Eugenie,' using silken robes, costly enough to engage the admiration of connoisseurs, for this purpose.

"In the village of Meudon, below the chateau, our parols and those of the French meet frequently and exchange shots, and while it is peculiar to the French to fire always and hit very seldom, our men very seldom fire, but hardly ever miss their mark. The French waste their ammunition in a very uncalled-for manner, and for their special amusement our field guards fix up a large doll in soldier's clothes, and then place it on a conspicuous point, where it can be seen from the forts, when immediately thereafter such an amount of shells and balls come blustering against this innocent figure that it affords the men infinite amusement. During my last three days of out post duty at Meudon our batalion lost but ten men.

"On our first arrival at Charille but very few citizens could be seen; but since our return from Meudon the inhabitants have come back in greater numbers. They are of the lower and poorer classes exclusively, and consist of men and old women only. The latter are very useful to wash and iron, and I suppose they will make money, for I paid ten francs for washing three shirts and a few other articles. The return of the inhabitants does not, of course, give the otherwise gloomy village a natural appearance; but I am told that in a few days all the people were to return. The store to be reopened, and the ammunition wagons and carts now filling the public streets and parks, removed, still the absence of all domestic animals would produce a peculiar impression. Aside from military horses, there is not an animal of any kind within a circuit of ten miles, if you except rats, mice and bedbugs, and occasionally a jackass, which latter animal is sometimes seen walking through the streets hitched to a two wheeled cart, containing cabbages, and said guided by an old woman, crying at the top of her voice, 'Chou-Chou!' which phrase invariably produces a deafening echo from the throats of our soldiers."

Locomotive Explosion.

On Saturday evening last a fearful explosion of a locomotive took place on the Chicago & Alton road, in this city, under the following circumstances: At 6:30 o'clock engine No. 90, Mr. Wm. Dunn, engineer, and Mr. James Cunningham, fireman, started from this city with a heavy freight train. When ascending the grade to the "cut," just below the Alby street crossing, the locomotive exploded with such fearful force that the shock was felt all over the city. The noise of the explosion was like the discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance, and was distinctly heard at a distance of four miles from the scene of disaster. The engine was a complete wreck, the whole upper part of the boiler was torn off and thrown a distance of over forty feet, together with other parts of the machinery The boiler tubes were twisted out of place and bent double, with the openings toward the front of the engine. It is hard to say, neither the engineer nor fireman were injured, except that the latter was slightly scalded. This was owing to the fact that, from some unexplained reason, the escaping steam was thrown ahead of instead of toward them. Their escape, however, is considered little short of miraculous. The train was stopped by the accident, but was not thrown from the track. A large cr

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Conecuh Counties.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Notice.

My engagement with the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, as editor, is terminated.

GIBSON M. DRAKE.

November 30, 1870.

The Gubernatorial Contest.

By reference to the correspondence published in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Lindsay has made a demand upon Governor Smith to deliver up to him the Executive Chamber which he now occupies. This demand Governor Smith refuses to accede to, basing his refusal on the ground that he does not believe that Mr. Lindsay is the legally elected Governor of Alabama, and that in pursuance of that belief he applied for and obtained an injunction restraining the President of the Senate from counting the vote until the matter could be heard in the courts. Governor Smith further contends that this second injunction was violated by Lieut. Governor Mowry when he counted the vote, and therefore, Mr. Lindsay could not legally qualify as Governor until the injunction is dissolved by the courts.

We have before expressed our disbelief in the wisdom of the policy which Gov. Smith saw fit to pursue in this matter, but of course he has the right to pursue that course which he deems best to obtain an early investigation of the wrongs which are complained of.

If what we hear be true, we certainly has good cause to contest, and the Republican party would demand it of him as their standard bearer, though many true and good men honestly differ as to the manner. Be that as it may, however, the contest has been commenced in the courts and it now becomes the solemn duty of every man to uphold and sustain the majesty of the law. Every interest of the State demands that the investigation should be held at once, and we are assured by Gov. Smith that he is ready for it to-day. By consent of both parties, the injunction can be dissolved in Chancellor Folder at once, and we hope that no delay will be made in the matter. It is the determination of the Republican party to abide the decision of the courts upon the alleged frauds, and we trust, for the good of the State and of society, that the same spirit will pervade the Democratic party.

Gov. Smith and the Democratic Press.

We have said but little regarding the Gubernatorial contest, except to discuss the views of the policy of the course which Gov. Smith saw fit to pursue. His right to pursue this course is another question, and one which concerns himself. He certainly has the legal right, and the fact that he has availed himself of it, does not entitle the Democratic press to heap the same upon him and his course which they hits their columns.

The *Advertiser* of December 1st, 1870, commences its work of exciting the passions of the people against Gov. Smith and his counsel, and misleading the people as to the facts and the law.

That paper puts forth the gross error, that the duration of Gov. Smith's official term is absolutely limited to two years, by virtue of section 2 of article 5 of our constitution. It ignores the following notorious facts, that Gov. Smith was voted for and elected Governor at the very election, in 1868, in which the instrument which is now our State constitution, was voted upon, that said instrument, at the time of said election, was not an operative constitution, but a mere *proposed* constitution; that its term of office was fixed, not by that instrument, but by the ordinance which ratified the election for ratification of the constitution and for State and county officers and members of Congress," passed December 4, 1867, and that said ordinance in reference to the State and county officers elected at said election in February, 1868, expressly provides as follows:

"The officers so elected shall commence the discharge of the duties of the offices for which they are chosen as soon as elected and qualified in compliance with the provisions of the constitution herewith submitted, and shall hold their respective offices for the terms and powers prescribed by the constitution, *beginning from the day of said general election after the submission of the State and the Union, and until their successors are elected and qualified.*" See Pamphlet Acts of Alabama of 1868, page 160.

This ordinance is clearly valid. It took effect from its passage, and before the constitution had any force as a constitution or law. Its provisions above quoted were expressly authorized by the fact that the constitution afterwards, and in fact, in no sense, became operative as a constitution, or by any subsequent ratification of the people of any kind. Under that ordinance the term of Gov. Smith continues until his successor is "elected and qualified." Obviously, therefore, the following questions are essential: 1st. Whether Mr. Lindsay has been elected; 2d. Whether he has qualified; 3d. These questions are amongst those which must be decided in the contest between Gov. Smith and Mr. Lindsay for the office. If either of them is decided adversely to Mr. Lindsay, it is clear he is not the lawful Governor.

The correspondent (styling himself "Justice,") of the *Advertiser* is, like the editor of that paper, stronger on abuse than on law. One of his striking errors is that because the constitution prescribes to the presiding officer of the Senate a plain ministerial duty, to-wit, to "open and publish the returns for the election for Governor" and certain other officers, and declare that, presiding officer seeks to support that constitution it follows that no court can, by injunction, stay him in the performance of that duty. To dispel any such illusion, it is called to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Marbury vs. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137, and of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in *Watt vs. the Pennsylvanian R. R. Co.*, 30 Penn. State Rep. (6 Casey) 33.

From the case last cited we make the following extract:

It is objected that the Governor is not subject to this form of our jurisdiction. It is far from our intention to claim that power to control him in any matter resting in executive discretion. But the rule of law seems to be, that when the Legislature proceeds to impose on an officer duties which are purely ministerial, he may be coerced by mandamus *or restrained by injunction, as the rights of the parties may require. In such a case no individual is the head, however high its post or, can claim to be above the law.*

The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States (delivered by Chief Justice Marshall) in *Marbury v. Madison*, demonstrates the proposition, that the jurisdiction over the person to control an officer upon whom a duty has been imposed, does not depend upon the office he holds, nor upon the question whether his duty is imposed by a constitution or a st tute, but upon *"the nature of the thing to be done;"* in other words upon the nature of the duty. In the language of Chief Justice Marshall, when by any law the officer "is directed peremptorily to perform certain acts; when the rights of individuals are dependent on the performance of these acts; he is so far the officer of the law; is amenable to the laws for his conduct; and cannot at his discretion sport away the vested right of others."

The same principles were recognized and acted upon by our own supreme court when all the judges of it were Democrats, to-wit, Hons. A. J. Walker, George W. Stone and Richard W. Walker. Those judges awarded a mandamus to compel the A. B. Moore whilst he was Governor See *Coosa & Tres. R. R Co. vs. Moore*, 36 Ala. 371, decided before the secession of Alabama.

The idea, that the courts can control an officer as to a ministerial duty, when not in the sense of November 30th, 1870, it indulges in an inflammatory comment upon a writ, which would well calculate to excite its rulers, gives them no just idea of the real contents or merits of the writ. The Governor had written, without any formal authorities. The writ itself, although controlling over statute laws in conflict with it, is but a law. And the constitution enjoins on all civil officers to swear to support and defend the "laws of the State" as well as the constitution of the United States. See article 15 of our State constitution.

If the *Advertiser* and its friends really entertain that regard for the constitution which they profess to have in it, they will be sure so relentless in their persecution of Gov. Smith, for his peaceful course in the assertion of rights of the highest order, the right to contest the election, which right is plainly secured by the constitution?

The paper puts forth in the *Advertiser* of December 1st, 1870, a statement to the effect that the constitution afterwards, and in fact, in no sense, became operative as a constitution, or by any subsequent ratification of the people of any kind. Under that ordinance the term of Gov. Smith continues until his successor is "elected and qualified." Obviously, therefore, the following questions are essential: 1st. Whether Mr. Lindsay has been elected; 2d. Whether he has qualified; 3d. These questions are amongst those which must be decided in the contest between Gov. Smith and Mr. Lindsay for the office. If either of them is decided adversely to Mr. Lindsay, it is clear he is not the lawful Governor.

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The following is from a citizen who is well acquainted with the subject upon which he writes. We submit it to our readers as a defense of Gov. Smith and officers from the attacks of the *Advertiser*.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Sir: The Democratic journals of the State have had to call "the status at the capitol" a graphic exaggeration of their stock in trade, or they have not allowed the sun to pass away without dun appeals to the "Democracy" and "Democratic party" to come to their rescue. Even the *Advertiser* may have been startled at the ominous sound of its own *Cry of Distress* and for its use, become a grave worthy thing in our State!

If any man's salt can be traded as a "status," it will only be by so treating the word then, why have courts or laws and supreme authority upon them?

The people at large have an interest in upholding fair and lawful elections, and also in maintaining the right of each and every citizen to resort to the courts and to the law for the protection of what he honestly believes to be his rights.

* * *

Strictures on "the Status at the Capitol."—All is not as it Seems.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 30, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The man at the capitol, standing out in the door, for the want of room in the jointed times, presents as instance of a possession and power which he does not seldom witnessed. Gov. Smith speaks to no passion, attempts to create no mob, but patiently waits on the action of the peaceful, legal remedies that all good citizens invoke in the name of peace. Though he never embraced the treason that attempted the overthrow of the government of the United States, he has been true to the State constitution and to the best interests of all the people of the commonwealth. In official position, he advocated general amnesty, no test oath, militia, and all his acts were for peace, law, harmony and prosperity—so much so that even the enemies have failed to praise him until they found out they could not be driven by him, nor cowed by the threats of riot, violence, and sea of blood, fanned into a flame by the press and leaders of Democracy, he stands firm for what he conceives to be the right. He believes a majority of the votes cast at the recent election were for him, and that he has been fair and honest in the determine the matter, he appeals to the courts, the guardians of the law. What is there wrong in this? What is there to excite indignation and denunciation? He seeks a peaceful remedy under the law; he knows what is right both for the law, for himself, for the State, and he will not shrink from what he conceives to be his duty, whether it be a right, he will succeed; for truth is mighty and will prevail.

Let moderate counsels prevail. As a moderate conservative man, I appeal, to the moderate conservative men, to avert threats, and abandon all idea of violence and intimidation. Peace, peace, and especially by a question thereon asked in reference to the injunction suit. The question is this: Is it a right or a nasty trick to interfere with the operation of the laws of the State. Ans. A right.

It is a trick to file a bill for injunction in the courts of your own courts of equity? It is a "nasty trick" to appeal to the law of our country for protection against alleged wrongs and frauds? The suit of Gov. Smith, like every other suit, must be disposed of according to the law of the land. The courts are equally open to him and to Mr. Lindsay, and to every other citizen. That is the law. The writ upon Gov. Smith, is virtually a war upon the law, and he is in doing only what the law allows.

When it come to pass in Alabama that the peaceful appeal of a citizen, by suit, to the laws of our county is to be held up as rendering him and his cause "unable to indictment;" and that such appeal is to be made a law, is to be announced as "a nasty trick" Is there left in the land a law, or for the right of a suit in a court under that law? He appeals to the law and for its use, become a grave worthy thing in our State!

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* * *

Gov. Smith—Moral Heroism.

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Advice to Democrats.

[From the N. Y. Post.]

The Democratic journals, which are easily made happy are re[illegible] gal over the fact that Mr. Seward has not been so badly beaten as usual in the fall elections. Mr. Seward is a somewhat political Mark Tapley; they are as fond of having somewhat reduced the majority of Republicans in Congress as though they had gained a great victory; and they are ready to accept as a solution of the Republican party, just as it appears to them, the theory that the northern democratic newspapers need to promote the immediate success of the Confederate cause. Democrats who have always acted on corrupt or repulsed as stack of the Union troops.

It must be evident, however, to sensible Democrats that the Republican party, which has in its time borne a considerable number of such minor defeats, shows no signs of dissolution. It is in power; it has just secured a majority in Congress for the next two years; and in spite of some blunders unworthy of a great party of progress it has the sympathy and confidence of the people.

But, Democrats say, the Republicans are divided upon important questions of public policy; and these Democrats seem to expect that this is one of the days when each party which favors Revenue and Reform will go off to the Democratic side.

We advise no Democrat to cheat himself with any such fancy. The Republicans of revenue reformers and civil service reformers do not intend to let the party be published party. They are not the kind of men to do that. They have been at the Republican party, and they are not the kind of men to do that. They have been at the head writing on the wall, affording the party opportunity to vacillate upon them and to occupy vexed minds with the consideration of their projects and plastions of their own creation. They are "seeing visions and dreaming dreams." To push their fulminations without a knowledge of the actual facts and minus revenue reformers would be absolutely justified at the enormity of the outrages and the reckless and reckless state ments: 1st that "Smith, Bingham, Rice, Orton, Symons, Sufford and Pelton know that they are liable to an indictment for a conspiracy and to other pains and penalties." 2d that "they know well that in the issue they have made with the people of Alabama their only reliance to succeed in their unprincipled and unlawful purpose is on the physical force of President Grant's infantry and artillery, and in their ability to persuade and [illegible] in their enterprise." If the *Advertiser* had published Gov. Smith's letter to the Judges it would have discovered from it that the injunction suit instituted by him is based upon well established and familiar principles of law; that it makes no issue "with the people of Alabama," but the issue is with the persons who have illegal claims and pretensions to the offices of the State, and that he has no other reliance than upon the laws of the land, and the law will be executed by the officers of the law, and the people will be protected in the enjoyment of their rights. Their only reliance is

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Sanford of Cherokee.
Journal read and approved.
On the call of districts the following bills and resolutions were introduced:

Mr. SEVIER, to fix the time for holding courts in the 4th judicial circuit.

The special committee to whom was referred the House bill to postpone the collection of 10 per cent. default, bill March 1st, reported a substitute extending the time to Dec. 31st, 1870. The substitute was adopted.

Mr. RICHARDS, resolution that the present standing committees of the Senate shall remain as now constituted for the remainder of the session; tabled.

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Hinds of Morgan, and Coon of Dallas.

Senate took a recess until quarter to ten o'clock.

The Senate reassembled at 12:45, and Mr. Pennington introduced a resolution for the election of a State Printer on Monday, November 28, 1870.

Before disposing of the resolution, the Senate was invited, and went into joint convention with the House, to count the vote for the State officers. [See House proceedings.]

MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1870.

The Senate met at 11 a. m., and the document of error cited, Hon. R. H. Moren, was introduced to the Senate by Hon. N. Perry.

A motion by Hon. R. N. Barr, to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, was carried unanimously.

HOUSE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrah.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

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

Mr. DOSTER, to amend section 11 (eleven) of the act establishing revenue laws for this State.

Mr. POWELL, to repeal the act to suppress secret organizations of disguised men, in Alabama.

Also, to repeal the act regulating the publication of legal notices in this State; also, to amend the act appointing guardian *ad litem* for each county.

Mr. BUTLER, for the relief of Washington S Smith, of Clay county (minor).

Mr. MANGUM, to prevent camp hunting in Covington county.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, to repeal the act to amendatory of the act incorporating the the Sepulga River Manufacturing Company, of Conecuh county.

Also, to repeal sections 2 and 3 of the act to suppress secret organizations of disguised men in this State.

Also, to legalize the location of the main county courthouse at Ozark.

Mr. BULLOCK, to repeal the act to prevent camp hunting in Barbour county.

Mr. SIMMS, to repeal the act to reduce persons who have been divorced.

Mr. DAVIS, to repeal the act amending and revising section 3439 of the Revised Code.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Doster till Monday.

House took a recess till quarter to one o'clock.

The House reassembled at a quarter to one o'clock.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a substitute for the House bill for the relief of delinquent tax payers. [See Senate proceedings.]

The House took up the bill and concurred in the substitute.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a resolution that they would be received in joint convention, and the Senate immediately entered and were seated.

The President of the Senate ascended the speaker's stand, and said:

"Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

As soon as I can dispatch a messenger to the office of the Secretary of State, I shall proceed to the discharge of the duties as prescribed in the constitution and laws of this State."

The Secretary of the Senate was dispatched for the official returns, and presented them to the President of the Senate.

Before opening the returns the President of the Senate read an official notification from the Supreme Court, restraining him from proclaiming the vote for Governor and Treasurer. He then proceeded to count the vote for the following executive officers:

Governor, Secretary of State, Secretary of State and Attorney General.

For Lieutenant Governor—Pierre Burton received 74,504 votes; Geo. E. H. Moren, received 78,681 votes.

For Secretary of State—J. T. Rapier, received 73,598 votes; J. J. Parker received 77,397 votes.

For Attorney General—Joshua Morse received 74,313 votes; J. W. A. Sanford received 77,736 votes.

The returns from the county of Russell were not official and the President refused to count them.

The President of the Senate then presented a copy of the bill filed by His Excellency, Governor Smith, and Hon. Jabez Bingham, State Treasurer, who is straining him from counting the votes for Governor and State Treasurer, which were read by the Secretary of the Senate to the Convention.

After the announcement of the result of the election,

Mr. MABRY introduced a resolution that the oath of office be at once administered to the Lieutenant Governor elect, E. H. Moren, and that he be invited to preside over the Convention; which was declared out of order, and the Sen.te retired.

The resolution was, however, adopted by the House, after the Senate retired, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lindsay, Lewis and Oates, was appointed by the Speaker to conduct the officers elect, before the Speaker, to take the oath of office.

After this was done Mr LOWE of Madison intro duced a resolution demanding that the vote for Governor and Treasurer be immediately opened and counted; adopted.

The Lieutenant Governor then instructed the Clerk of the House to proceed to the Secretary o' State, and demand the returns, which was done. The clerk returned with the returns, and handed them to the Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. OATES then introduced a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a sergeant-at-arms to bring into the House every Senator found within the limits of Montgomery; which was adopted.

The Lieutenant Governor then proceeded to open and count the vote, and the result is as follows:

For Governor.—William H. Smith received 76,292 votes; Robert B. Lindsay received 71,721 votes.

For Treasurer.—Arthur Bingham received 76,376 votes; James F. Cramer received 76,902 votes.

The SHELLEY moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. Lindsay of his election.

The Lieutenant Governor appointed Messrs. Sibley, Worthy and Lowe, who conducted Mr. Lindsay before the Speaker's stand, when the Lieutenant Governor administered the oath of office and was introduced.

Mr. LINDSAY delivered a short address, was applauded loudly and retired; after which the House adjourned till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1870.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrah.

Mr. LEWIS moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with.

Mr. STROBACH opposed the motion, but it prevailed, and he asked leave to enter his protest.

Mr. LEWIS then introduced a joint resolution proposing a compliment to rise on the part of the House, and two to the part of the Senate, for inquiring into the reasons, &c., why a force of United States troops are stationed in the capitol.

A motion by Mr. DUSTAN to adopt the resolution was temporarily laid down for the purpose of allowing Mr. Lewis more time to explain why he did not allow the Republican members of the House to hold a caucus, and discuss the resolution.

The motion of Mr. Oates prevailed, and the House at 12 m. took a recess for half an hour, and the Republican members went into caucus.

The House reassembled at half past twelve, and proceeded to act upon the resolution.

Mr. OATES moved that the resolution be read a second time; which was done.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Lewis, Doster and Strobach were appointed a committee on the part of the House.

Mr. HENDERSON, in explanation of his vote for the resolutions, said that to suppress secret and iniquitous factions favored the fullest investigation of all public acts, they did not wish to be understood to favor the language of the preamble.

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

The Debts of Minors.

There can be no more certain assurance to a young man, of a disastrous business life, than the incurring of debts during his minority. The law wisely says minority may be considered to include the years during which the young man is in the position of a clerk or pupil, even though he has arrived at his majority, or "one and twenty," which, to many besides youth, is the date of confirmed pecuniary soundness and freedom. Experienced among clerks, apprentices, the junior graduates in colleges, and the students of professors, lead to pecuniary embarrassments of the very worst description. For it is not seldom the case that the parents of these young men are put to great cost, and frequently have to exercise the most rigid economy to provide and continue the means for their support. The calculation of expenses has been based upon the necessary outlay for them. Many of the fondest parents would decline to mortgage their property, or to borrow money at interest, to give to their other children, in order to give the latter the benefit of the best educational treatments, overdressing, or dissipation in which they find their sons are engaged, would not dare to ask this in plain terms, and yet not a few incur expenses, and fall into debts which they have no right to enter, for the funds to obtain release from them. The difficulty or danger, however, is virtually the formula of the highway-man's demand to his victim, "Your money or my life!" The parental instinct and the family pride thus appealed to, help an ignorant compromise. While the power of satisfying the demand is felt; and the feeling of independence is conceived that the gracious son may flourish at last.

But appetite grows by what it feeds on; and all that can be raised at home is insufficient. Ruinous debts are contracted, and the fond parents are deceived into thinking that they have quenched the fire, when they have only, in reality, been supplying fuel. The parental infatuation is more involved than ever, more extravagant and more reckless. The habits of indulgence are formed, the thought follows and, from the first sad mistake of contracting the improper debts of mistakes is dated. The small leak has made the ship, and a wreck in point of moral and pecuniary, is the result. Parental affection sent forth the bark fully equipped, and hoped to see it return freighted. But the result is—everything has not enough aboard.

That this is no exaggerated picture, the records of many a family might attest. It is the experience of persons in every condition of pecuniary standing. While the sons of the poor and rich are precisely wealthy waste tens and hundreds, the children of the latter are ruining their thousands and tens of thousands. The embarrassment is one degree or more in another. If people of small property and incomes are hampered, large estates are imperiled. Under a system of expressed when the estate of a man reported wealthy is found at his death to be next to nothing, if not insolvent. The world would wonder if the world only knew what secret payments of large sums of money have been paid for youthful extravagance; or, if not paid, what secret annual license has been permitted to youthful improvidence.

Among the first principles of education inculcated in youth should be that of debt. Even the anticipation of a young person's allowance, whether at school or college, or salary, should not be classed as a wrong done to the father, mother, guardian or benefactor to his friends, who are sure to suffer in the long run. If "there's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream," there's nothing half so sharp as love's young pinch. The former often passes away or turn to realities, which is bitter enough, but the latter will leave, may introduce a chronic condition of bruise, which is worse.

So young man—and we are afraid we must say young woman too—since there is a popular song, "Pa's will pay the bill"—young man or woman, if you are engaged in contracting debts which are on hand—"Don't do it!" The thing may look like the merest joke in the world—a Dutch legend a la Rip van Winkle—but is a style which he could stop with his own hand, and which, if you have not enough sustenance arrived, and thus saved a whole city from destruction, by flood, for which thoughtful act he was rewarded with "the freeing of the city" and other honors which handed down his fame forever. Let your hands do only the eggs on the outside of your purse, instead of enlarging them to empty its contents, and you will be rewarded by a good conscience, and made free, for life, of any city egg-laying clerk. Your money is not yours to waste on superfluities, while you have a debt unpaid. Neither have you a right to decide what your parents ought to provide for you; much less to force them to embarrass themselves to save you from disgrace.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Mark Twain—Jenkins at Willemshobe.

From the Buffalo Express.]

[A remarkable feature of the present European war is the extraordinary caliber of the prominent persons who have been engaged in it. From Bismarck to Napoleon, from Bazaine to William, the dignitaries have manifested a miraculous alacrity in the frank avowal of their intentions, projects, and have seemed happiest when making a clean breast of it to some newspaper correspondent. As a fair illustration of their candor we quote, from a letter addressed by Mr. Mark Twain to the New York *Herald* correspondent's recent interview with Napoleon:]

As I was ushered into the reception room at Wilhelmshohe by the Emperor arose (from a "luxurious fauteuil," of course), and advanced to welcome me, with extended hand and an air of extreme gratification that put me perfectly at ease.

"Bung Zhoo, sire," and I giving his hand a cordial shake. With the exquisite tact of a practiced courtier, his Majesty asked the occasion to pay me (as my countryman) one of his neatest compliments. He said: "Perhaps we had better conduct our conversation in English. The fact is, you speak French with so accent that nearly shames in Parisian. I've often marked this trait in accomplished Americans, and wondered at it." The Emperor's remark was so unexpectedly flattering that it took my breath away. Your curiosity is prompted by an exquisite delicacy that disarms it of any power to offend. Under the circumstance, I grieve to confess—" The sentence remained unfinished. Napoleon unhappily interrupted the Emperor's remarks at this point. I intended to have promptly changed the subject and spoken of private and personal topics, and should have succeeded, but for Napoleon's interference.

As I was about to withdraw, the Emperor embraced me with every mark of esteem, particularly on my shirt-front, which is marked with his name. It is a noble sentiment it has that appearance—I am a historic shirt ahead.

Population.

COLORED POPULATION.—It has been very commonly believed, since the war, especially in many parts of the South, that the negro population of the United States was increasing considerably. This belief was based upon a consideration of the manifest circumstances in which the race placed by emancipation, on account of which contagious diseases made great ravages among them, as well as the previous diseases induced by poverty, unsanitary conditions and vices. Deductions have been frequently made that a condition of things so fatal to their physical existence that the race would speedily become extinct on this continent. The census returns furnish some interesting matter to such views. While the exact figures cannot be given, it can be stated that no considerable decrease will be shown; and it is not apparent that 1870 will show a slight increase over 1860 in the negro population, notwithstanding all the extraordinary causes operating to produce an opposite result.

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BUGGIES,
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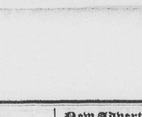
At the old stand of
James Fountain.



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JAMES G. PITCH,
Box 5643, New York City.

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1870. NO. 48.

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Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

It is confidently believed that not a single respectable decision can be found in support of the proposition that the owner of the property must give up the possession to one whose sole claim to it is founded in fraud and violence before he can be permitted to assert his own right.

The Judge goes on to say, in behalf of Mr. Lindsay, that as he has a majority of the votes according to the certificates of the returning officers, and is therefore *prima facie* elected, and must be permitted to take possession of the office. This, as we have already said, would be the rule if neither Lindsay nor Smith were in possession of it. In such case the presumption of the certification of election is entitled to possession of the office, and the claimant must resort to his writ of quo warranto to obtain possession, with the provisions of the constitution herewith submitted and shall hold the respective office for the term of two years. The latter is the rule which is followed in cases of contested elections before the legislature, and is the rule which has been followed by Governor Smith without remedy unless a court of equity has the power to stay proceedings until one can be provided in accordance with the constitutional provision.

It is *said* by Judge Walker, that a court of equity has no jurisdiction of contested elections, and that *"the action of the chancery court is simply void."* If this is true, then his advice to the General Assembly to settle the title to the office in a summary manner is *legally* justifiable, perhaps, but if it is not, he has assumed a grave responsibility by giving it.

One of the reasons for this assertion is that Mr. Lindsay is not a party to the bill. Every lawyer knows that if Governor Smith's bill is legally filed, and that Mr. Lindsay can have himself so made on his own application, and that his right to the office can be defeated by any "contrivance" whatever.

The Mail's Remedies.

The *Mail* has, on more than one occasion, proven itself a most skillful political doctor, though it takes good care never to follow its own prescriptions, or even to administer them to itself. And the awful sufferer who confides in them is—immediate and certain death. It is were not for such untimely mishap there is no telling to what celebrity it might at attain in *materia medica*; this mischance, however, is not attributable to any want of skill on the doctor's part, but to the desperate condition of the patient are that physician is called in. Ignoring and disdaining all quackery accepted and tasted remedial agents, he goes ahead at a venture, quite willing, in case of accident, to adopt the motto—"No cure no pay." And who could expect greater generosity than this? Hence we make no apology for calling special attention to the *Mail's* diagnosis of civil government in its regular operation. This was so decided by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of *Jeremy Speer* vs. Hale, in which Governor Smith was elected there was no constitution nor civil government (except provisional) in the State. From the surrender, in May or February, 1868, was under military authority and amounted to nothing until Congress approved not only the constitution which was framed by the convention in which the election was held and became satisfied that all the provisions of the reconstruction acts had been complied with. This approval was not obtained until July following, and the State, of necessity, remained under military rule until then. The writ of quo warranto as it required to put the new government into operation. Now, if the rule laid down by Judge Walker is to apply to this case, Governor Smith's constitutional term expired either in February, 1870, or in July following, and the election of his successor or other he has been exercising the powers and duties of Governor without any lawful authority.

This, then, is not the case. The convention which framed the constitution foresaw and provided for this contingency, which might happen under the peculiar circumstances in which the State was placed.

That body adopted an ordinance by which they declared an election should be held on the first Monday in November, 1868, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, Members of the Legislature, and Judges from the extravagant terms of office which had been established by these anonymous correspondents. We imagine that the candidates themselves are the real authors of the folsome denunciations, for every one of them has given fat more credit than any others than themselves could possibly have earned. Ambitious gentlemen should know that if they seek office they must be qualified to serve when the vote is taken in the House.

We copy the above learned and patriotic effusion from the last issue of that influential and able journal, published in Tuskaloosa, known as the *Monitor*. We assure Judge Goldthwaite and Col. Crenshaw that they flow our heartfelt sympathy in their efforts to "vindicate the law in the table." We had fondly hoped that if the fates willed it that a Democrat should be sent to the U. S. Senate, they would be so merciful as to give us a man of brains, like either of the above gentlemen. But the great "I am" of the *Monitor* has cast forth his edict, and we can only kneel and cry

The Mail's Quandary.

The subjoined extract shows, we think, needless apprehension on the part of the *Mail* that some terrible deluge are about to happen. Allow us to relieve its anxiety, if possible.

What are our authorities waiting for? Is the State of Alabama a sapphant at the feet of Congress? Is a highway robber to step up to the capitol and declare himself Governor, fill his chamber with armed bandits and intimidate rightful officers? Let us have a solution of this matter instantly! The people demand it.

How submissive to law!

Though the foregoing was announced a rhetorical question, it is a serious one, and which the patient could readily and safely digest; yet so abundant are the *Mail's* resources that are the ink bottle well dried that pondered, it gave us

REMEDY NO. 2.

The United States authorities leave the whole matter to the State authorities for solution.

If Lindsay is Governor, as he and the House of Representatives and the people Alabama claim him to be, why should we not call upon the military power to arresting and punishing the "rebellious of law?" Why do we not see that the laws are executed, and the South, Bingham, Ben, Perry sons, and all other traitors, usurpers and violators of the law, are arrested and brought to trial? Are we to accept a pusillanimous gentlemen should know that if they seek office they must be qualified to serve when the vote is taken in the House.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY
State of Alabama—Montgomery County
PROBATE COURT, regular term continued.
November 26, 1870.
Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.
THIS day came D. Moore, and presented to the Court his account, duly sworn to, as guardian of Mary Ann Lawler, minor heir of Patrick Lawler, deceased, and prayed that the same may be audited, stated and passed, and that he may be allowed credits as therein claimed, and that he may be discharged from his guardianship, and it appearing to the Court that the 15th day of December, 1870, is the day on which said account should be audited, stated and passed, and that notice of the filing and the time and place of the audit thereof should be given by publication in the county of Montgomery, and that all persons interested may appear and contest the same if they see proper, and it is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 15th day of December, 1870, be and the same is appointed as the day on which said account shall be audited, stated and passed, and that notice of the filing and the time and place of the audit thereof be given by publication in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, for three successive weeks, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the said 15th day of December, 1870, and contest the same if they see proper.
And it is further ordered and decreed by the court, that the said account be audited and stated on the 15th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.
nov11-w3

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the State.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Lowndes Counties.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9

Senator Goldthwaite.

As has been announced the Honorable George Goldthwaite was, on Wednesday, elected United States Senator from Alabama for six years. Judge Goldthwaite is a man of ability, and we have always regarded him as an upright, pure and honest man. However much we may regret, and feel mortified, that a man of Senator Warner's worth, one who we believe, could and would have done more for Alabama than others in the State, a pure, right, honest and liberal man, should assist in the Senate, for the term he has served, we believe, is approved by nine-tenths of the people in the State, a man of solid worth and decided ability, a sound, reliable Republican, should have been defeated in a Republican Legislature, and that by anti-Clinton and party defeaters; still we desire to do ample justice to Judge Goldthwaite, and hope he will make Alabama a good and useful Senator. We understand he was an original secessionist, but cannot speak of our own knowledge. We also understand that upon the passage of the reconstruction acts he took a very conservative course, and was of the opinion that they were constitutional; so much so that when the succeeding Congress removed his disabilities under the 14th Amendment before that amendment was ratified by the States. It is the opinion of some prominent lawyers that this removal of disabilities, before they existed, is not valid, that the disabilities, being created after the attempted removal, the disabilities still exist, but we have no opinion on the subject. For some time Judge Goldthwaite has been understood as belonging to the extreme wing of the Democratic and Conservative party. He was certainly the available of that wing, and his nomination and election as a triumph of the extreme men of the party, and indicates clearly, as we think, their ascendency in the party, and is almost as great a triumph over the conservative wing of the party as it is over the Republican party.

We feel confident that Republicans whose course in any manner have aided in bringing about the result feel, upon calm reflection, mortified enough without adding anything we would say. We trust they will reflect and be better in future.

The Gubernatorial Contest.

At 11 a. m. Wednesday Gov. Smith was served with a summons, notifying him to appear before Judge James Q. Smith of the Circuit Court, at 3 p. m., to answer to a petition filed by the Hon. R. B. Lindsay, to show cause why he refused to deliver up the Executive Chamber and other State property.

Before 3 o'clock the courthouse was filled with a crowd anxious to hear the case, and soon after Judge Smith appeared and occupied the bench.

Messrs. Brooks, Morgan, Elmore and others appeared for the petitioner and Judge Rice for the respondent.

The case was called and the Judge asked if the respondent was in court. Judge Rice said that he appeared to represent him, and desired to state that the respondent had not been able to obtain a copy of the original complaint, and was therefore unable to present a reply, and asked for a continuance until this morning.

After considerable argument the Judge ordered that the respondent (Gov. Smith) appear in court within thirty minutes. The court then took a recess for that length of time, at the end of which Gov. Smith appeared in court with his counsel, Messrs. Rice and White.

The counsel for Governor Smith then moved a continuance of the case until this morning, for the purpose of preparing themselves for an answer to the petition.

After a long and able argument by the counsel on both sides, the case was continued until 10 o'clock Thursday morning, when it was resumed and Judge Rice made one of the most powerful legal arguments in support of his demurrer, ever heard within our court room. At the conclusion of his argument, the counsel on the opposite side declined to reply, and the demurrer was overruled. The answer of Governor Smith was then read, and several witnesses examined, after which the court adjourned until 4 p. m.

The court reassembled at 4 o'clock, and Judge Rice made a motion that further proceedings be suspended until to-morrow morning, stating that there was probability that the questions would be settled.

General Pettus also supported the motion, supporting the statement of Judge Rice, that it was probable the case would be satisfactorily adjusted between Governor Smith and Hon. R. B. Lindsay.

Judge Smith, thereupon, adjourned the court till 10 a. m., to-day.

Message of Governor Smith.

Governor Smith, on Monday, sent a communication to the Senate, briefly stating the reasons of his action, to which we call the especial attention of our readers, and in which he stated his real issue "to submit to either house any information which may be called for by resolution while the contest is pending and," and afterward, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, sent in to that body his annual message, which we published on yesterday. The message is a brief, concise, and gives a very encouraging statement of the financial condition of the State; shows that the State has not all its liabilities; shows, also, the amount of endorsement of the State to railroads, and the railroads have and the interest on their bonds. This message, like everything coming from Governor Smith, is marked for good common practical sense and judgment. We hope every man in the State will give this message a careful reading, from which he will see that the State, financially, is in a healthy condition. We are aware that much clamor is attempted to be raised against Governor Smith for his present position, but we feel confident that when the people have had time for reflection, and all facts are fully understood, the people will be real people, who have an interest but in a good government, in fairness and honesty—will find Governor Smith the calm and wise ruler, the firm and unflinching friend of the people, the steadfast friend and supporter of law and order and the rights of the people, they have, heretofore, taken him to be, and that he has always shown himself to be. Governor Smith has always shown that he is the last man to attempt in any manner to deprive the people of any right; but believing the people are attempted to be deprived, by intimidation, violence and fraud, of their right to select for themselves who shall be their Governor, so long as he so honestly believes, he is the last man to yield until he has exhausted every legal means in his power to defeat so great a wrong.

Educational.

A bill is now pending before the Board of Education, which is calculated, if not intended, to destroy the school system which has been introduced into this State, and it becomes the members of the Board, especially those representing that class most likely to be injured, to consider this matter carefully and cast their votes for it. We are well aware that many defects can be found in the present school system, and it is the duty of the Board to provide remedies for them, but we are from believing that it is necessary to overturn the whole system to effect this end.

The entire bill, from section 5, is a rehash of the old school system, with the exception of that paragraph which abolishes the office of County Superintendent. Every intelligent man in this State knows that the old system was a complete failure. This bill proposes to enact the same farce, by placing the control of the schools in the hands of a body of men, none of whom are to receive any pay for their services. Today has passed by in this country when men could afford to devote their time gratuitously to any object, and the result will be if this economical bill becomes a law, that the public schools will gradually dwindle into insignificance.

The schools have prospered under the present system during the past year, and we believe that if the question was submitted to the whole people, laid bare of politics, they would sustain it.

If the Board of Education really desires to economize, there are many ways by which they can do so without losing or saving all the life and energy necessary to accomplish any great object, and the question naturally presents itself, why one man is anxious to do so much of the work, without touching upon the other part.

We think the people of the various counties in this State should have the right to elect their school officers, and we cannot see how the system can be administered successfully and successfully in any other manner.

Auditor Reynolds.

We have requested of the Hon. R. M. Reynolds, State Auditor, a copy of his reply to the Hon. J. F. Grant, who claims to be State Treasurer, and we lay it before our readers as a part of the history of the contested election case now pending.

The course taken by the Auditor, we are assured, was resolved on in no partisan spirit, but from a conscientious view of his duty, as a public officer, in the extraordinary circumstances that have arisen. The payments into the State Treasury at this season are usually much greater than at any other time of the year; and Mr. Reynolds owes it to the State, no less than to his own bondsmen, to see that by no act of his shall the public funds be endangered.

No proclamation of any man, be he Governor or not, will avail to save the Auditor or any tax collector, or the treasuries of any of them, from pecuniary liability for any act that may be legally decided to have been improperly committed.

The accounts of the Auditor show the relations of the tax collectors with the State and for the correctness of which he and his sureties are responsible. If he decides between the contending claimants for the office of Treasurer, he not only usurps the functions which do not belong to him, but he does so at his peril. That it would be safe for the credit of the State, or prudent for him as an officer to assume such a responsibility, no reasonable man will aver. The responsibility is one that he has not sought, and therefore a party to a contest with which he has legally no connection, has in our opinion been met by him with wisdom and firmness, and with that courage for which he is justly esteemed by all men.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Montgomery, Dec 5th, 1780

Hon. James F. Grant, Montgomery, Ala:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to return to you a written instrument purporting to be an official bond, presented for file in this office under existing laws in relation to the bond of the State Treasurer.

I regret exceedingly that this office should be connected with the questions involved in judicial proceedings instituted to ascertain who is the legally constituted Executive and State Treasurer for the State of Alabama.

I had earnestly hoped that the financial department of the State would have been spared the duty to discharge liabilities of interest upon bonds, etc., without any hindrance or embarrassments, until all questions in the present contested case would be settled by some competent tribunal.

Without any discussion of the principles involved, I will only remark that the office is not expressive of what ought to be the decision of the Court in regard to the present controversy, but wishes only to discharge my duty as Auditor. I submit the following reasons for declining to receive the sureties:

1. From the official information on file in this office, Hon. Arthur Bingham claims to be the legal and only Treasurer by the State of Alabama, and holds in his possession all moneys, notes, bonds, &c., belonging to the State, which are required to be in the office of the State Treasurer, and he refuses to surrender the same to you as his successor.

2. The bond of said Arthur Bingham is, beyond cavil or question, valid and binding, and his securities are not, nor can they be released, until the transfers all valuables belonging to the State to his successor in office, and the State thereby is made secure.

3. The written instrument referred to is valid and binding only in the contingency that it will be found and decided that Sch. R. B. Lindsay was legally the Governor on the 21 day of December, 1870.

4. Should the written instrument be placed on file in this office, as a valid bond of the State Treasurer, the Auditor would decide the question that Hon. R. B. Lindsay was the legal Governor on the 21 day of December, and that you are the legal Treasurer. This responsibility the Auditor declines to assume, but will await the decision of some competent tribunal, when a prompt and cheerful compliance with such decision will be given in accordance therewith.

5. The question of prudence as an officer as well as safety to the State, requires at the hands of the Auditor the utmost caution, and he is not willing for the safety of the public property and funds can in no case be legally endangered, while the opposite course which is pressed upon this office, would be legally safe only in the event of Hon. R. B. Lindsay being pronounced the legal Governor of the State, and Hon. J. F. Grant the legal Treasurer.

In conclusion, allow me to reassure you of my high regards, and I shall at most earnestly hope that nothing shall occur to disturb the tranquility of the country and highly appreciated by me.

Very respectfully, obedient servant.

R. M. REYNOLDS,
Auditor.

The Mail and the Senate.

We call the attention of the people to the *Mail's* editorial of yesterday morning, under the head of "Watchman, what of the night?" in which it says: "The State of Alabama is in a condition of anarchy. The difficulty of the situation is, that it is not prepared to defy force and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exercising of cause in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been rejected by the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us see, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows a d orphans, and in the principle of the constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did, or be protected and forestalling a war.

Soon after the existing we broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was invoked in favor of North Germans domiciled in the French territory. Instructions were issued to grant the protection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Hesse and the Duchy of Nassau, Portugal, Uruguay, the Dominican Republic, Equador, Chili, Paraguay, and Hayti, in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring consultation, as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. It has been performed to the entire satisfaction of this government, and, as I am informed, generally to the satisfaction of the governments of North Germany.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared so to a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler form of representative government it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we are content to impose our institutions on the habits of other countries, and while we adhere to the international neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France.

We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European powers, in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere by force or counsel with European governments. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of the United States would be then disposed to listen to such representations from any power, and thereupon exercised my right to be accredited by either Britain Majesty's Minister at Washington, and had several interviews with him touching the pending negotiations unfortunately and unexpectedly to without result, it will then be my duty to communicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject. The long deferred general conference between Spain and the allied South American Republics, which was inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th of December, 1856. The executive department of the government has sufficient discretion, and have been spared from complications and war with foreign nations in our midst comparatively free from embarrassment. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the executive power, as to the peace and intimidation, been denied to citizens in exercising of cause in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been rejected by the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may confidently be expected to take her place there also at the beginning of the new year, and then, let us see, will be completed the work of reconstruction. With an acquiescence on the part of the people in the national obligation to pay the public debt created as the price of our union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors, and their widows a d orphans, and in the principle of the constitution which have been made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did, or be protected and forestalling a war.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lakin.
On motion of Mr. Richards, the Senate adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, December 5, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by the Chaplain.
Journal of last day read and approved.

The following message was received from Governor Smith, at the hands of J. M. Lovey:

STATE OF ALABAMA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Montgomery, Dec. 5th, 1780.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the constitutional requirement, I submit such information as is deemed sufficient to show the condition of the State government.

The present bonded indebtedness of the State is five millions three hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars, ($5,382,800.) Upon this indebtedness the interest has been promptly paid as it matured, and thus the integrity and credit of the State have been fully maintained.

I herewith transmit the annual reports of the State Auditor and State Treasurer, which show, in detail, the receipts and expenditures for the last fiscal year. Financially speaking, the State is in a good condition and free from embarrassment.

It is the settled practice of the General Assembly, when an appropriation bill is passed, to embrace therein an amount to be applied to incidental and contingent expenses of the State government. There is a law regulating the expenditure of this fund which effectually guards the State treasury against its improper use. During the last fiscal year the State was subjected to a considerable expense on account of law suits and other incidents that were unforeseen at the time the last appropriation bill was passed. The consequence was that the amount named in the appropriation was exhausted before the expiration of the year. Then being the case, it was found necessary to resort to the authority conferred in "An act to provide for a temporary loan for the State," approved August 11, 1868. Under this act expenditures to a limited amount were made; no more, however, than were absolutely necessary to the public service and for the expenses thus incurred regular vouchers are filed, showing the amounts paid, by whom received, and for what purpose.

I send herewith a copy of the report of the officers of the Alabama Insane Hospital at Tuscaloosa. The report is very full, and shows the condition and progress of the workings of the institution in all its details. Much credit is due to the officers of the hospital for the efficient manner in which it is conducted. Dr. F. W. Sloss, the present superintendent, has proven himself to be one of the best officers of his class in the country. Under his superintendency, the Alabama Insane Hospital has been raised to rank among the best institutions of the United States for the care of the insane. In addition to the duties in the ordinary management of patients in the hospital, but his report shows that he has also had care in the improvement of the mental condition of the inmates, and, if possible, to restore them to reason. The success in this laudable work shows his familiarity with the subject of insanity, science and practical experiments in connection with the treatment of the mentally unbalanced.

The report contains many suggestions and recommendations to which your attention is invited.

The law laws providing for the inclosement, by the State, of the first mortgage bonds of railroad companies, is becoming more and more popular. The following roads: the Montgomery and Eufaula, the Alabama and Florida Railroads; and the Selma and Gulf road; the Selma, Marion and Memphis road, and the South and North Alabama road. By a special act passed at the last session of the Legislature, the rate of interest to be paid on the last named road is twenty-two thousand dollars per mile, and on the other roads the rate of inclosement per mile is sixteen thousand dollars. It is satisfied that it is well managed, and is successfully accomplishing the objects for which it was established. By the report itself I refer for suggestions as to such legislation as the Official deem necessary.

I also submit the report of the officers of the Freedmen's Hospital, near Talladega. That hospital is but a temporary institution for the benefit of a few helpless colored people who were in it when the Freedmen's Bureau was discontinued, and who had been previously cared for at the expense of the United States government. The law, by virtue which the State took charge of the hospital, provides that no new patient be taken into it. Hence its temporary character.

The law makes it the duty of the Governor to appoint three commissioners, at least once in each year, to examine the books, accounts and vouchers of the several executive officers. In compliance with this law I recently appointed Messrs. J. P. Stowe, Francis Bugbee, and W. T. Hollifield. These gentlemen are now engaged in the examination required by the law; and their report will be ready for transmission to the General Assembly in a few days.

I herewith transmit, as required by the constitution, a list of cases in which reprieves, commutations and pardons have been granted during the past year, together with the reasons therefor.

I also transmit the regular annual report of the officers of the penitentiary, which shows the condition and workings of that institution.

W. H. SMITH.

Which was read, and two thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1870.

House met pursuant to adjournment.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mathews, of the city.
Journal of yesterday read and approved.

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

By GRAYSON, of Clarke, a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of Pistalia at Tuscaloosa. The report is very full, and shows the condition and progress and workings of the institution in all its details. Much credit is due to the officers of the hospital for the efficient manner in which it is conducted. Dr. F. W. Sloss, the present superintendent, has proven himself to be one of the best officers of his class in the country. Under his superintendency, the Alabama Insane Hospital has been raised to rank among the best institutions of the United States for the care of the insane. In addition to the duties in the ordinary management of patients in the hospital, but his report shows that he has also had care in the improvement of the mental condition of the inmates, and, if possible, to restore them to reason. The success in this laudable work shows his familiarity with the subject of insanity, science and practical experiments in connection with the treatment of the mentally unbalanced.

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I also submit the report of the officers of the Freedmen's Hospital, near Talladega. That hospital is but a temporary institution for the benefit of a few helpless colored people who were in it when the Freedmen's Bureau was discontinued, and who had been previously cared for at

For the Alabama & Chattanooga	250
Selma, Marion & Memphis	90
South & North Alabama	90
Montgomery & Eufaula	45
Selma & Gulf	100
Total	455

The interest on all the indorsed bonds has been regularly paid by the several railroad companies as it fell due; and there is reason to apprehend no default will occur to pay it promptly as it matures herefor the completion of the roads for which it is entitled to indorsement is being prosecuted with commendable vigor. There is every reason to believe that they will prove successful enterprises, and consequently valuable to the prosperity of the State.

By an act approved February 25, 1870, it was provided that bonds should be indorsed by the State for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to the full extent of two millions five hundred thousand dollars. The law prescribes in what manner in which the process of these bonds shall be issued. It was required that, before any of the bonds were indorsed, all the liens on the road should be discharged, so that the State would have the first mortgage for the bonds indorsed. In order for the discharge of the existing liens, it was necessary to pledge the proceeds of one million of the bonds. The indebtedness being discharged, the company was allowed additional amount to be supplied to the outfit, repairs, and equipment of the road from Montgomery to Tensas. It is provided, however, that the aggregate amount to be applied to the discharge of the liens and repairs of the road shall be limited to a million and a half of dollars. The process of the remaining million of bonds are to be applied to the relief of W. P. Hatcher and John T. Johnson of Talladega county.

Also, a bill for the relief of Martha N. Hunger; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

By CLEMENS, a bill for the relief of J. Lewis; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation;

By WILSON, a bill to fix the time of holding the courts in Lauderdale county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

By McCALL, a resolution to authorize the appointment of a committee to report a bill for an act to define the duties of Revisers of the Law; which was adopted.

By SMITH of Choctaw, to limit the fowers of the commissioners court of Choctaw county; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring that the Committee on County Boundaries to enquire into the propriety of two tax districts in county as regards population; which resolution was adopted.

A number of bills, heretofore reported, were read a second time and referred to the proper committees.

The bill to regulate the publication of legal notices in Bond county, was passed.

Mr. HOOBING, a bill to allow the commissioners' court of Sumter, Montgomery, Choctaw, Tuskaloosa, Morgan, Perry, Bibb, Talladega, Marion, Walker, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Colbert, and others, to levy a special tax; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Leave of absence was granted several members for a week.

Mr. OATES, by leave, a bill to amend section 1 of an act to establish public roads in Montgomery county.

House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Marsh.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

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

By DOSTIE, to amend section 38, of an act to establish a circuit court in the State of Alabama; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By BLACK, to repeal the act changing the boundary lines between Barbour and Bullock counties; which was referred to the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

By WHITE, to repeal sections 99 and 100, of the act establishing revenue laws; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By LEACH, for relief of H. Graham, late tax collector of Calhoun county; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By MOORE, to legalize titles to the 16th section lands; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

By CARMICHAEL, for the relief of the poor of Dale county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

By CROOK, to protect the planters of Alabama from the sale of bogus fertilizers, [appointing an inspector]; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr. APPLETON, to repeal section 97 of the act establishing revenue laws; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HEWITT, to ratify certain acts, judgments and decrees rendered by the courts of this State, performed between the 11th day of January, 1861, and the 1st day of October, 1865, which are in conflict with the constitution;

Also, to ratify certain laws enacted during the late war;

Also, to ratify certain sales made by administrators, executors, guardians and trustees, during the war, when were made in good faith.

All of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. TOOMER, a joint resolution proposing amendments to the State constitution, and proposing a committee of three members of each house to consider such amendments; which was declared out of order, and withdrawn.

Mr. BOYD, a joint resolution from Wm. M. Phillips, of Marshall county, praying for payment for building a bridge across Brown's creek; which was referred.

Also, for the relief of Wm M Phillips, of Marshall county; which passed.

Also, for SEARCY, to amend section 1827 of the Code;

Also, to authorize Jno. Y. Kilpatrick, administrator of R. H. Kilpatrick, to sell certain property; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Choctaw, a bill for the benefit of plaintiffs in attachment suits;

Also, a bill to amend section 2560 of the Revised Code; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LEWIS, a resolution directing the Committee on Education to inquire into the condition of the 16th section lands; which was adopted.

Mr. ASHBURNS, to protect the people of Alabama; which was referred to insurance companies and their agents, [requiring them to make affidavits, &c.,] of the status of every insurance company to be recorded, under oath, in each town, etc., where they may desire to reside;] which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The following bills were taken up on their second readings:

To amend section 1613 of the Code;

To amend section 2877, of the Revised Code;

Which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To increase the fees of jurors in Limestone and Colbert counties; which was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

To amend the act amendatory of section 1241 of the Code;

To repeal the fine and forfeiture fund of Marengo county;

Which were referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

A resolution to authorize the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the propriety of repealing the 25th section to make Mrs. Eliza Robinson, of Mobile, a free driver; was, it was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

To repeal the act establishing the Mutual Aid Association;

To repeal the act establishing the public pounds in Montgomery county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Mr. TOOMER, a resolution proposing amendments to the State constitutional amendments, as regards the Judiciary; which was passed.

Mr. BOYD proposed the resolution for the reason that the present members of the Judiciary Committee are not present for reference to any such proposed amendments.

Mr. BULGER favored the adoption of the resolution, as the Judiciary Committee should be appointed without partisan motives, and should consult for the general welfare and interest of the people without party.

During the discussion a motion was made by Mr. DUSTAN to adjourn until 4 o'clock, P. M., which was not carried.

The resolution was then voted down.

Mr. CARLIN, a joint resolution proposing amendments to the State constitution, article 7 of the State Constitution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, a bill for the relief of Martha N. Hunger; which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLEMENS, a bill for the relief of J. Lewis; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation;

Mr. WILSON, a bill to fix the time of holding the courts in Lauderdale county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Mr. McCALL, a resolution to authorize the appointment of a committee to report a bill for an act to define the duties of Revisers of the Law; which was adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Choctaw, to limit the fowers of the commissioners court of Choctaw county; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution declaring that the Committee on County Boundaries to enquire into the propriety of two tax districts in county as regards population; which resolution was adopted.

A number of bills, heretofore reported, were read a second time and referred to the proper committees.

The bill to regulate the publication of legal notices in Bond county, was passed.

Mr. HOOBING, a bill to allow the commissioners' court of Sumter, Montgomery, Choctaw, Tuskaloosa, Morgan, Perry, Bibb, Talladega, Marion, Walker, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Colbert, and others, to levy a special tax; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Leave of absence was granted several members for a week.

Mr. OATES, by leave, a bill to amend section 1 of an act to establish public roads in Montgomery county.

House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Marsh.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

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

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By WHITE, to repeal sections 99 and 100, of the act establishing revenue laws; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By LEACH, for relief of H. Graham, late tax collector of Calhoun county; for, to aid certain property; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By MOORE, to legalize titles to the 16th section lands; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

By CARMICHAEL, for the relief of the poor of Dale county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

By CROOK, to protect the planters of Alabama from the sale of bogus fertilizers, [appointing an inspector]; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Commerce.

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Mr. HEWITT, to ratify certain acts, judgments and decrees rendered by the courts of this State, performed between the 11th day of January, 1861, and the 1st day of October, 1865, which are in conflict with the constitution;

Also, to ratify certain laws enacted during the late war;

Also, to ratify certain sales made by administrators, executors, guardians and trustees, during the war, when were made in good faith.

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Mr. TOOMER, a joint resolution proposing amendments to the State constitution, and proposing a committee of three members of each house to consider such amendments; which was declared out of order, and withdrawn.

Mr. BOYD, a petition from Wm. M. Phillips, of Marshall county, praying for payment for building a bridge across Brown's creek; which was referred.

Also, for the relief of Wm M Phillips, of Marshall county; which passed.

Also, for SEARCY, to amend section 1827 of the Code;

Mr. MURRAH, to amend section 1963 of the Code;

Mr. WOOD, to amend section 2938 of the Code;

All of which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LEWIS, a resolution directing the Committee on Education to inquire into the condition of the 16th section lands; which was adopted.

Mr. ASHBURNS, to protect the people of Alabama; which was referred to insurance companies and their agents, [requiring them to make affidavits, &c.,] of the status of every insurance company to be recorded, under oath, in each town, etc., where they may desire to reside;] which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

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SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870.

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Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

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By LEACH, for relief of H. Graham, late tax collector of Calhoun county

Weekly State Journal.
BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.
Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

SENATOR WARNER left the city on Monday morning for Washington.

TREASURER SPINNER will please accept our thanks for his annual report for 1870.

CONTRARY to general expectation the House refused to turn out Mr. Drake on Monday.

OUR subscription list is daily increasing, and memorials will do well to make known their business through our columns. He that would thrive must advertise.

THE election being over I now resume the practice of law in connection with my partners, Messrs. Stone & Clopton, and will give to my profession my undivided attention.

JAMES H. CLENTON.

THE Legislature will take a recess from yesterday until the 18th of January, at which time it is earnestly hoped they will be prepared to enact some whole some law for the benefit of the people.

THE *Mail* of Saturday does not show the same amount of gratitude to Judge James Q. Smith, as was expressed by the counsel of Gov. Lindsay in the court house. What's the matter?

WE are glad to see that the true Republicans of this State are rapidly recovering from the effects of the late political disasters in this State, and are preparing to organize for the great contest of 1872.

NEARLY all the members of the Legislature departed for their homes yesterday. The result of their labor, up to date, amounts to two general bills, one penalty of freedoisder, and repealing, former laws.

THE National Labor Union, co sposed of coorted men, will convene in the city on the second day of January, 1871. The House of Representatives very generously allows them the use of their hall for deliberations.

A BILL was introduced in the House yesterday, by Mr. Adams of this county, to secure equal rights on all public conveyances for all those purchasing first class tickets. The bill provides that first class carriage or railroad shall be set apart for colored persons purchasing first class tickets.

The Mobile *Register* is rash. Does it deny that it took the ground last summer that it would never consent to the admission of the reconstructed States, unless the Democratic party should come into power and repeal the reconstruction acts? Does it deny that it now asking the negroes to vote to its candidates for Congress? Does it deny that it will never disturb them in their political rights?—*Courier-Journal.*

The Amnesty Bill.

We present this morning the Amnesty Bill introduced into Congress by Gen Butler. At this early day of the session we are unable to form a definite idea of its fate, but we hope it may become a law; but it is highly probable that the bill will pass, shorn of many if not all of its objectionable clauses.

AN ACT

For the Protection of Holders of Insurrection Notes in this State.

Be it Section 1 Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer shall, on the first Monday in April, 1871, and every six months thereafter, publish in the official paper for the time being, the names of the banking companies which shall have deposited such bonds or Treasury notes with the Auditor on account of the company, and may at any time require any such company to deposit with the Auditor such bonds to secure the amount of policies issued by such company further security.

In pursuance of the above act, the following list of companies have deposited bonds with the State Treasurer:

Hartford Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn..	$10,000
County Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
Home Mutual Fire Life Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Continental Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
National Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn	10,000
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., of Columbus	10,000
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	10,000
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Home Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
Continental Fire Ins. Co., of Chicago	10,000
Phœnix Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn	10,000
Home Mutual Fire Life Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	10,000
U. S. Fire & Marine Ins. Co., of Baltimore	10,000
Home Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Mechanics Fire Ins. Co., of New York	10,000
Ætna Life Ins. Co., of Hartford	10,000
Ætna Life Ins. Co., of Cincinnati	10,000
Mechanics Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia	10,000
Hartford & Connecticut Western Fire Ins. Co.	10,000
Total	$300,000

I hereby that the above is a correct list of Companies which have deposited bonds in the office of the Treasurer of State on December 1, 1870, and the amount by each deposited.

ARTHUR BINGHAM,
State Treasurer.

dec16-3t

Sale of Land for Partition.

IN PURSUANCE of a Commission to me directed from the Probate Court of Morgan county, and made and filed by virtue of a decree of said Court, rendered at the November Term, 1870, we will sell and on the premises, three miles below Decatur, on the Tennessee River, on the

On Saturday, December 18, 1870,

the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased, to-wit: [Here follows description of lands.]

Sections of section 36, and the west ½ of the west ½ of section 31, in township 4 south, of range 3 west, containing in all one hundred and forty-seven acres, more or less.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with the following sureties to-wit: Emily A. Bibb, Thomas Bibb, Jr., Mary Bibb, Sarah Bibb, Lucy Bibb, Ann Bibb, Edgar Bibb, Thomas T. Bibb, and William Bibb, each bearing interest from the day of sale, and secured by a mortgage on the land sold, and a vendor's lien retained on the same until the purchase money is paid, deceased.

JAMES M. HUBBARD, Jr.,
Commissioner.

dec16-3tawtds

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased, late of Morgan county, Alabama, have been granted to the undersigned on the 6th day of May, 1870, by the Probate Court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EMILY A. BIBB,
Administratrix.

dec16-3tawtds

The Late Gen. Walbridge.

Gen. Hiram Walbridge, who died in New York on Tuesday, was born in Utica, in 1821. He studied law in Toledo, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. He soon became the presidential candidate of the Democratic party, and for many years was identified with the prominent politicians of New York city. He was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Produce Exchange, in both of which institutions he was a leading promoter and advocate of all measures for the advancement of the commercial interests of the country. He was president of every commercial convention that has been held in the United States up to within the last two years, and took a deep interest in all kinds of internal improvement. He was also a liberal and eloquent orator. In 1853 he was elected one of the Democratic electors on the Pierce ticket, and was chosen a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and at the expiration of his term declined a renomination. This was the only political office he ever held. At the breaking out of the rebellion Gen. Walbridge took a prominent part in favor of the Union, and advocated the calling out of 600,000 men to suppress the insurrection. He offered his services in President Lincoln's Cabinet, but declined the position of Secretary of War, during the war in attending, with his usual energy, to financial cause. He was a popular man and a finish after speaker. His last service of a public nature was as one of the Government Commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the condition of the Pacific Railroad, and the many important questions relating to the road up to the Government acquisitions.

Longstreet Makes a Denial.

Gen. Longstreet writes to Samuel L. Dawson, of Nicholasville, Ky., denying emphatically that he declined to shoot Gen. Lee cousin during the war. He says that as soon as Gen. Lee's letter is addressed to Mr. Dawson: "I return thank you for the interest you have shown in the matter, and for the letter from a Lexington paper; the original article I have not seen. It was in the Lexington *Virginian*, and evidently the article was written by some author with feeling but no excuse to go upon the facts of a personal gentleman. I am, therefore, willing to let the matter rest with those who know me, and address a denial to the public. The statement is false, and I shall be pleased to advise you of the source. In the meanwhile I will say that I have not been in the habit of using the custom nature at New Orleans than I have in any other place. I am a Southern patriot, not sure I ever feel. If the country ought to go it does. Whatever my characteristics as very unusual, would never be charged as to justify his comments. I would not have made a statement of such a character had such property classify the conduct of subject of the war, whose duty it was to make suspects, start and keep quiet."

The Amnesty Bill.

Mr. WORTHY, to make Mrs. Mary L. Temple a free dealer; Which were passed.

Mr. McAFEE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the bill authorizing the issuance of bonds by Talladega Manufacturing Company; which was ordered to a third reading.

The special order of the day being the consideration of the House bill to reduce the rate of taxation from three-fourths of one per cent. to one-half rate of one per cent., was taken up.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out one-half and insert three-eights of one per cent.

Mr. McAFEE moved to insert one-fourth of one per cent.

The amendments were tabled by a tie vote, the President, Mr. Moren, giving the casting vote.

After debate Mr. RICHARDS made the point of order that the bill was unconstitutional.

The President sustained the point of order.

Mr. SIBLEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported amendments to the bill making appropriations for the fiscal year, to include the Insane Hospitals at Montgomery and Talladega; Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Lambert of Coosa. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. MARBY, by leave, introduced a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments; which was read twice and ordered to a third reading.

The amendment submits to the people whether they are in favor of abolishing the office of Lieutenant Governor; of depriving the present courts of chancery jurisdiction and vesting the same in the circuit courts; of abolishing the poll tax, and of the police of commissioner of industrial statistics.

Mr. KING, a bill for the relief of the tax collector of Coffee county; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Banks and Corporations, to which was referred on the House bill to amend section 2 of the act to re-enact and amend the several acts relative to the Montgomery Gas Light and Water Works Company, reported favorably thereon.

Mr. SANFORD from the Committee on Taxation, reported back the House bill to establish revenue laws for the State.

Mr. RICHARDS, a resolution to print 1500 copies of the report of the Lunatic Hospital; which was adopted.

Mr. BAIN, from the Committee on Industrial resources, reported favorably on the House bill allowing the construction of a railroad in Lauderdale county.

The House joint resolution to take a recess from the 15th of December to the 18th of January, 1871, was taken up and concurred in, and adopted by a vote of 24 to 6.

The special order was the bill to authorize the Talladega Manufacturing Company to issue bonds; which was taken up and passed.

The general appropriation bill was next taken up.

Mr. SANFORD moved to reconsider the vote by which $3000 was appropriated to the Lunatic Hospital at Talladega; which was lost.

Mr. HARRIS moved to amend by appropriating $5000 to the poor of Montgomery county.

Mr. FINNEY moved to appropriate $5000 to the poor of Lee county.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to appropriate $1000 to the poor of Pike county.

Mr. SIBLEY moved to appropriate $1000 to the poor of Franklin county.

Pending the consideration of the bill on motion of Mr. Sibley the Senate took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, December 15, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The House appropriation bill was taken up, and amendments offered relative to the clerk of House and secretary of Senate.

Mr. BROMBERG'S amendment to allow the clerk of the House $1000 for the services of the President's Hospital near Mobile, was adopted.

Mr. SMITH of Sumter, to repeal section 2 of the act to regulate and levy the debt of Sumter county;

Which were passed.

Also, to abolish fences and enclosures in certain localities in Macon county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

A message was received from the Governor, notifying the House of his approval of the following bills:

To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of the Central Alabama Conference;

To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of Rock Mills Manufacturing Company;

For relief of Wm. N. Phillips, of Marshall county;

Mr. SMITH of Sumter, to relieve Wm. W. Little, of Sumter county, from disabilities of bondage; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, to enable the commissioners court of Sumter county to erect bridges and make the same preferred claims; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. BRADFORD, to allow Arthur T. Wood of Talladega county, to act as it used and attained his majority; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to prepare such amendments to require into the propriety of abolishing the Supreme Court and the Talladega Counties; which was adopted.

Mr. ASHURST, to declare certain lands in Cherokee and Calhoun county sold by Mr. Bruner a estate of Dale county; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAILLOW, to amend the city charter of Selma, approved Dec. 4, 1868, so as to elect the city officers on the first Monday in June; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, to repeal the act to define duties of Sheriff of Dallas, Hale and other counties; which was referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within one half mile of Abbeys Mills, Clay county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, to authorize E. L. Barnes of Talladega county, to practice law in the state; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Greene, to make Mrs. Lizzie S. Oliver and Mrs. Margaret A. Hudson, Smith and Green, Oates, Lewis, Boyd, and others, and the report of the committee to insane Mr. Bass was lost by a vote of—yeas 20, nays 58.

Mr. OATES, by leave, a bill to exempt the property of the widow of Dr. Bass; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, from a special committee, reported favorably on the bill to relieve the tax payers of Crenshaw and other counties to refund certain moneys to tobacconists; which was referred to the Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Also, to repeal the act to define duties of Sheriff of Dallas, Hale and other counties; which was referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within one half mile of Abbeys Mills, Clay county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, to authorize E. L. Barnes of Talladega county, to practice law in the state; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jarrell, chaplain of the Senate.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Parker and Lashley.

The President announced that he had appointed Isaac W. Smith as Inspector of the Penitentiary.

On the call of the districts the following bill was introduced:

Mr. STOW, to amend section 2 of the act amendatory of the act to incorporate the Alabama Savings Bank, of Mount gomery; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The following House bills were taken up:

To repeal the act regulating the appointment of overseers and supervisors in Henry county.

To amend section 11 of an act to incorporate Columbia, Henry county;

Also to repeal the act allowing officers of Barbour county to collect fifty per cent. additional on fees allowed by the Code.

All of which were passed.

To amend section 2 of the act to incorporate the Alabama Fire Company No. 2, approved February 12, 1850;

To amend the Code in reference to courts of equity and other counties to purchase books;

Were read 2d time.

Mr. PARKER opposed the motion to put copies of the message because it was not in the regular order of business and necessarily also, that Gov. Lindsay and Mr. Hall were in accordance with the constitution.

On the vote Messrs. Barr and Richards voted aye.

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

Mr. PENNINGTON, to authorize the Board of Trustees of the Talladega Manufacturing Company No. 1; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Corporations, reported the House bill to amend an appropriation for the fiscal year, with an amendment relative to a freedman's hospital near Montgomery; which was concurred in. Also, adverse to report of H. R. to-morrow.

Mr. LAMBERT, from the Committee on Municipal and County Organizations, reported favorably on the House bill to amend section 1 of an act to incorporate Midway, in Bullock county;

Also, favorably on the House bill to regulate the official pay of officers of Washington and Choctaw counties;

Mr. OLIVER, from the Committee on Grievances and Disabilities, reported favorably to the Senate bill for the relief of Hugh Dooley, of Barbour county.

All of which were passed.

Also, adversely on the bill for the relief of Fleming Murray Gilbert, of Montgomery.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gotha, of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. Wm. H. Odem, of Barbour, and Wm. B. McBryde, of Pike, as inspectors of the Penitentiary.

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

Mr. CALLAWAY, to regulate the terms of chancery courts of the third chancery district; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee;

Also, to require the treasurer of Crenshaw county to refund certain moneys collected in 1865; which was referred to Messrs. CARMICHAEL and HUNT, offered substitutes for the bill, which upon by the several committees in the State Treasurer's Office, Pickens county; which was referred to a special committee of five, Mr. Bulger as chairman.

Mr. CALLAWAY, to make James B. Veasy a citizen of Crenshaw county; which was referred to the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries.

Mr. CARMICHAEL, to authorize the administrator of John G. Stokes, deceased, to sell certain property in this county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, to require justices of the peace, in Geneva county, to act as supervisors and supervisors of roads; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Mr. KENNEDY, to establish a chancery court for Sanford county;

Also, to require the publication of legal notices in Sanford county;

Also, to remove the administration of the estate of James Metcalf from Marion to Sanford county;

Also, to remove the administration of the estate of James Metcalf from Marion to Sanford county;

Mr. STEEL, to regulate the equity jurisdiction of circuit courts in this State;

Which were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, to authorize the commissioners of Colbert county to issue bonds for county purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

Mr. BULLOCK, to regulate the enclosure of stock in Greene county; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DURKIN, to authorize the Governor of Alabama to act as clerk of the county court;

Mr. OATES, to suspend and restrict the law for the protection of animals;

Also, to regulate the publication of legal notices in Bibb county;

Also, to amend section 12 of an act to reorganize the municipal government of Selma;

For the relief of citizens who are exempted by age from serving on juries;

Which were referred to the Judiciary committees.

For House joint resolution proposing a joint committee to submit amendments to the State constitution, be taken up.

Mr. PENNINGTON, offered an amendment to the resolution so that the committee should report upon the propriety of abolishing the offices of Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner of Industrial Resources, and the Board of Education.

As to resolution as amended, was passed—ayes 22, nays 3, Messrs. Martin and Oliver.

The Senate then adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the chaplain.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

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

Mr. WORTHAM, to prevent a monopoly of offices in this State; [provided no man shall hold two of the following offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, administrator, guardian of *lunacy*, register in chancery, or sheriff; Secretary of the same; from and any two of said offices;] which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SANFORD, from the Committee on Municipal and County Organizations, reported favorably on the House bill to amend section 1 of an act to incorporate Midway, in Bullock county;

Also, favorably on the House bill to regulate the official pay of officers of Washington and Choctaw counties;

Mr. OLIVER, from the Committee on Grievances and Disabilities, reported favorably to the Senate bill for the relief of Hugh Dooley, of Barbour county.

All of which were passed.

Also, adversely on the bill for the relief of Fleming Murray Gilbert, of Montgomery.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9, 1870.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McKinzy.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

The regular order of business was suspended to allow the Committee on Privileges and Elections to make reports.

Mr. SMITH of Sumter, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported that Mr. Jenkin of Hale, was not ineligible as a member of the House; which was adopted.

Also, in the case of George M. Drake, reported that Mr. Drake had challenged Mr. Hodgson to fight a duel, and was therefore ineligible to a seat in the House.

The majority report in the above case was then read, and showed that Mr. Drake are not sustained, one of which is the decided to register in accordance with the law.

Mr. BULGER, a joint resolution that the General Assembly shall continue in session 30 days; which was adopted.

Mr. BULGER, a joint resolution that the House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. McKinzy.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The regular order of business was suspended to allow the Committee on Corporations, reported the House bill to amend an appropriation for the fiscal year, with an amendment relative to a freedmen's hospital near Montgomery; which was concurred in. Also, adverse to report of H. R. to-morrow.

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Mr. CARMICHAEL, to authorize the administrator of John G. Stokes, deceased, to sell certain property in this county; which was referred to the Committee on Local Legislation.

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As to resolution as amended, was passed—ayes 22, nays 3, Messrs. Martin and Oliver.

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Mr. WORTHAM, to prevent a monopoly of offices in this State; [provided no man shall hold two of the following offices: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, administrator, guardian of *lunacy*, register in chancery, or sheriff; Secretary of the same; from and any two of said offices;] which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SANFORD

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

The Aldine Press.

There is one monthly journal we would gladly see in the hands of every mechanic and every lover of art in this country, and that is the *Aldine Press*. It is printed on tinted paper in the very highest style of the art, while its wood-cut illustrations are the finest ever published in this or any other country. It is superior even to the *Graphic*, which was supposed to be the most perfectly illustrated art journal ever published. There is no artisan in this city, nor any lover of the beautiful, who ought to attempt to do without this journal. Its special wood-cuts, copies of pictures by eminent artists, its exemplification of designs in almost every branch of industry, and its high-toned literature, render it a fit visitor to the shop, the artist's studio and the drawing room. This magnificent work can be obtained direct from the publishers, James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty street, New York, for $2 50 per year.

The Stringency of the Money Market.

The stringency in the New York money markes, which has alarmed some and puzzled others, appears to be satisfactorily explained. The city has just been called upon to pay $5,000,000 maturing indebtedness, and for the purpose of accommodating the government, some of the banks called in their outstanding loans. It is also said that the Canadian banks called in their loans on account, and refused to make new loans without government paper as collateral. Seeing these operations, foreign bankers followed suit. The combined movement—more the result of accident than intention—had the effect of depreciating prices, changing business men, and producing a feeling of general uneasiness. The result, like the cause, will be temporary; and now that the origin of the financial disturbance is understood, confidence must soon be restored and business resume its wonted activity. The healthy state of our finances and of general business is demonstrated by the comparatively slight effect produced by the calling in of loans by the banks, and the apprehensions awakened by the sudden and apparently unaccountable tightness of the money market.

Hon. B. W. Norris and the Third Congressional District.

We understand the Hon. B. W. Norris has served upon the Hon. W. A. Handley notice that he will contest his right to a seat in the House of Representatives in the XLIIId Congress of the United States. We understand the causes of contest set out in the notice are as follows:

The charges are made that a large number of legal votes polled for Major Norris and the Republican ticket were thrown out and not counted, and instances Russell county, where Gen Major Norris and the Republican tickets received 1400 votes, but which the Democratic supervisors refused to count and certify. The reasons for this action on the part of the officers we have never yet heard stated; perhaps it may have been to defeat Governor Smith and the Republican State ticket.

The notice also instances another county in which the supervisors threw out more than 300 legal votes, on very trivial technicalities not affecting the legality of the votes. Also that large numbers of illegal votes were polled and counted for Capt. Handley, and the Democratic tickets; that a large number of voters were deprived of the right to vote by being refused registration, and charges that intimidation prevailed to a great extent throughout the district; in many precincts to such an extent that o Republican dared to vote; that in some precincts hundreds of Republican voters were actually driven from the polls, and many other charges of unfairness and the increasing of votes.

We know that Major Norris enters upon this contest with reluctance, but the Republicans of this district unanimously demand that he shall do it as a matter of duty to them and the party, whose standard bearer he was in the late election in the third district, and they and all the true leading Republicans of the State, cognizant of the facts of the election in this district, are strong in the belief that it is the duty of Major Norris to make this contest. While Maj. Norris, as we understand, believes he is legally elected, he knows that, so far as his own feelings or interest is concerned, would prefer to avoid the contest, and would do so, but for what he believes to be a duty imposed upon him as the candidate of the Republican party in the late election.

The Courier-Journal Speaks.

The *Courier-Journal* grows wrathy with Senators Bayard and Saulsbury for their action on the McCreery resolution in the United States Senate, and reads them a lecture by which we are to understand that the Southern Democracy proposes to lay down the policy which the National Democratic party is to pursue. The thing is really funny when viewed in its proper light, and accords charmingly with the proposition laid down by the *Advertiser* a few days since, that "practical harmony reigns supreme." Here is what the *Courier-Journal* says:

The two respectable senators from Maryland, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Saulsbury, made haste to relieve the Democratic party from the imputation of any responsibility for the resolution of Senator McCreery. The principle, though discreetly meant, was needless; but the ground of the proposition was ill-considered, indicating the presence of an unworthy fear and the absence of the sort of wholesome and happily rebellious defiance and make its fight on these. The circumstance needs toward the final fortune of the Democratic party as managed by small leaders and, in a manner, expirates it.

As long as the Democratic leaders in the North consider it necessary to assume what the rest of the period calls "rebel-blue," and to make a case out for the "rebels" they may expect to live to complex ignorance and prejudice without offering them a compensation for their attention, or their sufferages. The people of the South want nobody to apologize for them or to explain their conduct and their opinions. If the North wants an empire, and backs up such radicals as Grant and his compatriots in overturning the old order of things, and establishing a new one, it can get what it wants, and is likely to have its fairly full of it. If it wants a free republic, a republic free to all, with prosperity to boot, then the South is ready and the people of the South are willing. But the arrangement must be fair and equal. It must not involve the least criminations or recriminations on either side.

The two Senators from Delaware are blameless if they think they can restore the Democratic party by such delicate handling as they propose. The Democratic party needs not to be excused. It it is not the friend of the South, what is it? and why should the South adopt it at all. But it is the friend of peace and law, and peace and law being all the South asks of it, or of any party, the South is Democratic. When the party ceases to be timid, and its leaders learn to stand up and make a square fight on questions relating to the honor of the Southern people as American citizens, it will be at once stronger and of more respected.

General Grant as President of the United States.

The New York *Herald* pays the following just and deserved tribute to General Grant for his able and impartial administration of the Executive Department of the General Government. It is well known that the *Herald* represents no political party, and the tribute is, therefore, the more pleasing, because it is not the offering of a partisan paper:

General Grant, in the White House, has two important parts to play—that of a statesman and that of politician, that of President of the United States and that of head of the Republican party. In other words, he is charged with the duties of the Queen of England, as well as the labors and the responsibilities of her Prime Minister. He is the head of the State and the head of the party in power, and the success of his own feelings or interest is concerned, would prefer to avoid the contest, and would do so, but for what he believes to be a duty imposed upon him as the candidate of the Republican party in the late election.

Patience of the "Advertiser."

Unfortunately for the the peace and prosperity of mankind, the great virtue of patience is vouchsafed to but few, and we are not, therefore, surprised to see the Montgomery *Advertiser* manifesting its editor, like all other mortals, dislikes to hear ugly truths. We know that it is exceedingly unpleasant to be continually pelted with "damaging facts," but the *Advertiser* must remember that while its patience is becoming threadbare, the patience of the same-loving citizens of Alabama is also gauntly taxed at its persistent effort to arouse an unnecessary public feeling against the general government.

In two issues it has attacked the Journal very severely for recognizing the Mobile *Tribune* as a Democratic organ, and in its issue of yesterday declared "that it really has no patience with us," and expresses us with epistemological endeavoring to render all the Southern people, outside of the "carpet baggers, scalawags and negro leagues," odious to the Northern people. Now the *Advertiser* knows that we have not tried to do anything of the kind. Our whole effort has been to neutralize the pernicious doctrine uttered by the *Tribune*.

The *Advertiser*, while denouncing the *Tribune*, seems totally ignorant of the fact that it is bearing liable to the same charge which we made against the *Tribune*. Now we propose to drop the *Tribune* and take issue with the *Advertiser* upon its own position upon this question, stated in its editorial of yesterday in the following words:

So far from the Democratic and Conservative party in Alabama indulging in any thought, the most distant, at revolution or secession, there is, we believe, no longer the least secession spirit or policy in the South. The necessity for the assertion of this doctrine has passed away; and since, in all human probability, the South and West, with such additions as may choose to co-operate to the movement, will soon be in undisputed possession of the government of the United States, by peaceful means for all future period of time.

Now if is plain to every thinking man that the above charged upon the South is a misrepresentation of the facts and the truth. The people of the South, with the exception of a few radicals, are not in favor of secession, and have not been for years. The people were restive under the apparent remedyless of decisive results. But the Democratic Conventions at Chicago insanely pronounced the war a failure, and demanded a cessation of hostilities, and that criminal and incomparable folly, together with the new swelling tide of victory, triumphantly bore Abraham Lincoln upon the throne and into the Presidency for a second term.

Again, in the contest of 1868 approached, there were some sinister and menacing clouds upon the horizon. The clouds grew blacker, and mustered closer together. Well New York for the first time since 1852. Ohio went against us and swamped Judge Chase. Elsewhere we made unexpected overcome. Hence the partial defeats at different points of the line did not forbode general disaster or spread a feeling of dismay, they at least were felt to impose the necessity of vigilant and aggressive management. The contest was seemingly not to be allogether a fair fight. But while the Tammany Hall Convention allowed the most offensive rebels of the South to become its most conspicuous masters, and nominated Frank Blair because of his revolutionary letter, it perpetrated a blunder second only to that of that the Chicago Convention four years before. That partisan fatuity, together with the public confidence in the sound sense and sterling purpose of General Grant, determined the great victory of 1868.

We are not going to forecast, with entire assurance, the canvass of 1872, and we have no ambition to emulate those who often make up for want of political standing by aspiring to be first in the field in their Richmond. But the general drift is patent to all. It is apparent that the Democracy are shaping themselves very much as they did in these previous contests, and that the only serious or plausible cloud upon Republican prospects as in either of those cases. The country is satisfied with the Republican management. It is satisfied with President Grant. For the rest there was a brief flurry of criticism and coolness. But his recent messages, especially that in favor of Cuban land, the same sound sense, the same faithful and trusty direction—has restored to him their confidence

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870. NO. 51.

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New York

The Springfield *Republican* says, contains a chapter about the New Lexington, condense the story of that place. It appears that the list of New Lexington is headed by a gentleman who professes peculiarness, and corruption exists in the county. High standard of legal training flourishing law schools of the States it more difficult now, than at any time since the adoption of the Code of Procedure, for an unworthy and impotent applicant to obtain admission. The names of Brady, Noyes, Cutting, Lord, Blunt and Sandford now belong to the past, but O'Connor, Evarts, Field, Curtis, and a few others, have left no credits upon the New York bar. Among these O'Connor stands first. He is now over seventy years of age and seldom appears in the court room. During Judge Paine's term he was the largest practice of any city lawyer. He made $50,000 each of the last two years, and is one, and his regular income is enormous. Without any effort, he can order a high salaried situation in a railroad company for a friend. He is, in short, a man of great natural ability, and has improved it by close application to his profession. He is a thorough lawyer, and has a large practice in the United States Courts. He is a Democrat, and has been a Democratic candidate for Governor, but he is not a politician. He is a real lawyer, and has never been a candidate for any office except that of Governor. He is a Democratic-conservative and has been a defeated candidate. Judge Booth. Unfortunately there are no offices to fill for a long season but the offices of mayor and police magistrate, and these no one can tell which place Judge Booth desires. He has, however, been in the army, and given the nation that he will consecrate the remainder of his life to the service of the Union, with all its state, so soon as he can be convinced that he is needed. Judge Booth is a Democrat, but he is not a politician. Judge Booth does not seek office. He is a lawyer, and will become a Democratic candidate for Governor. He is a Democrat,

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Treasurer's Report.

We are indebted to Hon. Arthur Bingham for a copy of his report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870. This report is a clear and satisfactory exhibit of the able manner in which Mr. Bingham administered the financial affairs of the State.

Auditor's Report.

We are indebted to Hon. R. M. Reynolds, State Auditor, for a copy of his annual report to the Governor. This is a clear and comprehensive document, and is another evidence of the fine abilities of Mr. Reynolds as a public officer. We shall notice it more fully hereafter.

The Georgia Election.

The latest returns indicate that the election in Georgia has not gone so "thoroughly Democratic" as was supposed. There is scarcely any doubt that the Republicans have elected three Congressmen, which is all they expected. The legislature will undoubtedly contain seven Republicans than the Democrats have announced; in fact, we feel confident that the Democratic majorities throughout the State will turn out to be much smaller than claimed.

The War.

The people of the South are anxiously hoping for an early termination of the European war. It is the first question upon the lips of the planter when he comes to the city, because he sees in its prolongation great disaster to the cotton growers. The present low price of cotton has worked serious injury to every class of our citizens, and there is certainly but little encouragement, to the planter in the present outlook.

Senator Goldthwaite.

The *Mail* is exercising itself very much about the probability of Judge Goldthwaite not being allowed to take his seat in the United States Senate, because he is known to be opposed to the policy of the Administration regarding the Alabama claims and San Domingo. We do not believe that any cause exists for the apprehensions of the *Mail*. We have never heard any doubts expressed regarding the eligibility of Judge Goldthwaite, and to suppose that the Senate of the United States would refuse to seat a Senator because of his opposition to certain measures is simply absurd. We have reason to believe that Senator Warner will not make any contest of the seat, and though Senator Sherman is his warm personal friend and admirer, his high character forbids the idea that he would refuse to seat Judge Goldthwaite if he be rightfully entitled to the office. The *Mail* must certainly clean its ideas from our Democratic legislature.

TEXAS is going to work bravely and earnestly to make her State as attractive as possible to emigrants. Having overcome her prejudices against new-comers and driven the Southern Indians beyond her borders, she is now waging war against the thieves and outlaws who for years have vied with the redskins in defying the laws and intimidating settlers. The State police, we are told, during the few months of its existence has arrested and turned over to the civil authorities over seventy hundred criminals. Among these were more than a hundred murderers, one hundred and twenty-five horse thieves, and the balance are guilty of arson, rape, robbery, etc. Within three months many thousand dollars' worth of stolen horses, mules and cattle have been returned to their legitimate owners; gangs of outlaws, assassins and horse thieves, who defied the civil law, have been broken up. Peace and law is now reorganized over wide districts once terrorized and wasted by organized violence.

Tax Reliefs (N. C.) *Sentinel* threatens Conservative lawyers with ruin by slander by Gov. Holden to defend his case before the Senate, in the impeachment trial, in the following language: "We learn that Gov. Holden, in anticipation of his trial before the Senate, contemplates securing the services of prominent Conservative lawyers to defend him. We advise him not to lay that 'flattering unction unto his soul,' for no Conservative lawyer of character and reputation will defy public sentiment to such an extent as to defend such a notorious and exquisite violator of the law, the constitution, right and justice; especially after they have all, time and again, proclaimed his guilt and demanded his punishment."

The Raleigh *Standard* republishes the above and says: "The party lash is applied, and any Democratic lawyer who appears as counsel for the Governor brings down upon his head the wrath of the Democratic party. The head of the Ku-Klux organization demanded the impeachment of the governor. The legislature yielded to the demand. The chief of the Ku-Klux forbids, in the *Sentinel*, any Democratic lawyer from appearing as counsel for the Governor. We presume the prohibition will have the desired effect. The gist of the whole matter is that no man has any right in this State except such men as are Democrats in political faith."

THE Maryland Immigrant Convention, which met recently in Baltimore, promises to be attended with the happiest results. The Governor of the State presided, assisted by a distinguished array of non-presidents. Resolutions were adopted recommending a "National Labor Union" as a central organization, with branches in the different counties of the State, to act in concert with the same body, the county societies to control their own local affairs. Three branch societies are to report once in three months, or as often as may be deemed proper, to the parent organization, and to give such information as may be pertinative of the objects in view. A number of very spirited speeches were made, pending the passage of the resolutions. Col. Bailey, in the course of his remarks, said one thing that might be repeated with profit, if properly comprehended in this other States than in Maryland, and that was, "that he looked upon the possession of large tracts of land as an empty honor, unless the same are tilled and made productive." At the motion of another distinguished gentleman, $200,000 was appropriated to encourage immigration and assist the development of the State. One Mr. Clarke, in speaking of it, said if the fields of Maryland could not be made productive through any other means, he was in favor of the State appropriating $200,000 to get the necessary labor from China.

The Carnival of Blood.

The details of the horrible murder committed in this city last Sunday morning, are sufficient to make the blood curdle in the veins of every one, and for a day it created intense excitement throughout the city. On every corner groups of people were to be seen discussing the matter, and the Tuesday afternoon edition of the JOURNAL containing the only full report of the tragedy, was sold so rapidly that we were unable to supply the demand. "So foul a murder had never been committed before," was the general exclamation. This may or may not be true, but it is true that the utter recklessness with which characters may pass, both white and black, in our State, is a matter of deep concern. This murder was doubtless the result of an intense passion for either money or revenge, and within the past three years hundreds of murders, equally horrible, have been committed in Alabama, because the victims were simply politically offensive to certain men. Even the press, to a great extent, when it should unite with the people in the work of preserving the peace, has threatened men with the speedy vengeance of "Ku-Klux" because they chose to saw fit to differ with the editors in their political principles. These papers were read by men already inflamed with passion, and the result is seen at Eutaw, Tuskaloosa, Livingston, Belmont, Mobile, Tuskegee, Greenville, Decatur, Cross Plains, and other places throughout the State, where the most horrible tragedies were committed by men in total disregard of law and the rights of others. So common has this thing become, that many good men feel that we are in the midst of anarchy.

We trust that the Harris murder has no political bearing, and it is probable that it was committed by colored men, but it is a lamentable fact that these tragedies of which we have had so many cases of lawlessness and bloodshed placed before them by men who claim to be intelligent, peaceable and law abiding citizens. For instance the assassination of Hon. Robert Estaw differs from this only in details. The same horrid, bloodthirsty passion characterizes both acts. What is to be done? If this state of affairs continues Alabama is ruined. The great and mercifully God will punish every one, cannot long withhold His anger from a people enjoying the richest blessings of life, who are ready on the least pretense to imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow men. Good men cannot long look idly on at their adhesion to John T. Hoffman or any other Northern Democrat for President.

In St. Bord is clearly presented in his ideas if we suppose that the Southern Democracy will recognize any man who supported Grant in 1868, as their leader in 1870. He should have exercised better financial judgment, even though he be like a Northerner, in his political principles. All political parties contain bad men, but even they invariably respect those of their political opponents who are most honest and honest in their opinions. So with the *True Georgian*. While the campaign was progressing it flourished as a daily paper, but the appeared success of the Democrats sealed its fate, and we are informed that it will hereafter be issued as a weekly paper, devoted to literature and agriculture.

It is really amusing to see the political death struggles of a politician who has no fixed principles. For instance, in the last number of the *True Georgian*, in which its change to a weekly paper is announced, we find the following morsel of egotism:

> We are receiving intelligence from all parts of the State, on the line of the railroads, that our advocacy of the Democratic cause did more to insure the glorious victory of honest principle over the wretched cohorts of Bullockism than any other paper published. Thousands of moderate men followed by the clear and irrefutable arguments used by us in the columns of the *True Georgian*, voted the Democratic ticket, or, at least, cast their votes all in the Bullock interest. This can be established, both in this city, and by the

> Now we do not object to these tricks and arts, nor do we desire to make a special point of warning the colored people against being seduced thereby. All that we ask is that when the Democratic party sanctions their introduction into politics for the avowed purpose of securing at least a fragment of the colored vote, it shall take the consequences thereof. If the Republican party is a "nigger party" because it seeks negro votes on the high ground of principle, how can the Democratic party consent that appellation when it seeks the same votes and endeavors to get them by wallowing in the lowest mire of demagogury? We ask independent and white men to see and assert themselves this question, and to answer it with candor.

The Reward of the Turncoat.

Sometime since the *True Georgian*, a professed Republican paper, published in Atlanta, hauled down its colors and came to the mast-head the name of John T. Hoffman, of New York, for President in 1872. We suppose the editor considered this to be a grand stroke of policy for forthwith he commenced to "out-Herod Herod" in his abuse of the Republican party and the leaders of the movement. A political party pledged to universal suffrage and universal amnesty to the South, and to the support of the Constitutional amendments as verities to be carried out in their fullest extent by the Government. A political party pledged to the support of Grant, who had done more for manufacturers have over commerce and agriculture, than any other man in the nation, as is the employment of capital in manufactures in Georgia, which will employ from five to ten times as many operatives as will the same amount of capital invested in agriculture, as the census tables will show.

The Fighting Outside Paris.

The dreadful aspect of the battle-field outside Paris, after the great sortie, is described by a correspondent of the London *Times*:

> "There is a park just at the extreme end of the village Villiers, on the Paris side. Before and all around this park the battle on both days—the 30th of November and the 2d of December—was intense in officers' quarters. How it surprises me that any of the men should be left in one side of it, and to approach it from the opposite side to make use of the entrance gate. The wall is completely torn to bottom in a dozen places. I entered one of these gaps, and the first sight I saw was ten dead Saxons in a row. Their faces were turned to the sky, and their comrades watched over them. Passing through the park in the direction of Paris, I saw dead, and wounded embraces in the wall and same upon the grass ground. I saw one of the bodies of the dead described, and almost the profile of the face. Strange, what a sight! To see the men so saving under the fire, and the fighting at every step! Then over the Paris and the Saxons said

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

of the alliance is no longer attainable, or even desirable, and Mr. Hill takes occasion to sound the key-note to the Old Union Whig party of former days, Mr. Forsyth comes forth in all the savage asperity of his nature. He says:

> Hill gives up the cause of liberty as lost; submits to the mutilation of the constitution of his country; accepts revolution as a fixture, and likes a Spaniel crouches in the dust before the hateful power of Radicalism, which he sacrilegiously deifies as the majesty of the law. Why does he do it? Because he is a political Bombastes, who, having exhausted the whole stock of his patriotism and love of liberty and truth in splendid diction, has not courage enough left in his soul to stand to fight for the right he had so brilliantly proclaimed. He is a very lucifer in his fall. When he had signed has last address, he had damned his good name and fame as a statesman with posterity, and he is a freedom in Georgia both men and women.

> It is all very well to assume that Mr. Hill was once a Democrat! It may go down before an Alabama audience where the facts are less perfectly understood, but in Georgia, Governor John Forsyth knows better. He well knows that Mr. Hill opposed the reconstruction scheme, not as a Democrat, nor yet as one who ever ceased to be a Democrat, but as a national man, as a Union man; as a man who accepted military rule in the manner of the Constitution then prescribed—just as hundreds of other Democrats did. He opposed the Sherman bill for the reasons that many even of the Northern Republicans opposed it, that is, because it was in some respects unwise, unjust, unnecessarily proscriptive, and working greatly to the injury of the Union man and the secessionist.

> The issues are dead and buried; Mr. Hill and his friends is an issue no longer; reconstruction, as provided in the Sherman bill, is an accomplished fact. The constitutional amendments are verities to be carried out in their fullest extent by the Government. A political party pledged to the support of Grant, who had done more for manufacturers have over commerce and agriculture, than any other man in the nation, as is the employment of capital in manufactures in Georgia, which will employ from five to ten times as many operatives as will the same amount of capital invested in agriculture, as the census tables will show.

> Mr. Hill's manifesto is but the forerunner of this. Moderate men and moderate counsels will prevail in the North, if we have had a prosperous country and a contented and happy people.—*Atlanta New Era.*

Labor and the Tariff.

A workingman's journal, writing upon labor reform, points out as one of the issues in this direction, the duty, and not the "tariff on imported goods from a protective to a revenue tariff." Now, the chief grievance which the free traders and the anti-protectionists complain of, when speaking of the poor man and the tariff, is that the former pays an additional cost of one fifth, or 20 per cent., and sometimes 30, by Sheffield. The tariff of 1861 raised the cost of steel and iron, and was the successful manufacture in this country; but it established a basis, it laid a corner stone for the future industries. Now, that is established, both in this city, and by the

> "Similar were the sights all over the plateau between Villiers and Brie, and among the Chennevieres and Champigny. The corpses were knapsacks, helmets, shakos, bayonets, and arms in great confusion and directed to relatives and friends in Germany and France. I saw in one place my stained on the battle-field itself, I saw between 200 and 300 dead French and Saxons collected in one spot. Where they had been removed from where they fell, and laid out in rows of 20 to 120 men each. All were regulars, and a considerable proportion of them were men of at least 25 or 30 years of age. There were dead bearer to Paris than any spot I had yet seen. Their pockets were, and much too close to be at all agreeable, and the stench of the bodies, which, although not fully decomposed, had already begun to taint the air. Strange, what a sight! To see the men so saving under the fire, and the fighting at every step! Then over the Paris and the Saxons said

TORN PAGE

that horrid din of artillery shooting one another down with Chassepot and needle gun; to hear the 'hurrahs' followed by a volley, and as the smoke cleared away to find the lines thinned and living men advancing over the prostrate bodies of dead and dying was horrible, but nothing like so horrible as the sight of this battle-field, with hundreds of dead lying there in the cold air, the sun shining on their ghastly features and stiff forms, while the cannon on Avron and Nogent were thundering with sounds which shook the earth for miles round.

> "One of the first great groups I came upon was composed of 60 French soldiers. A few Saxons and Wurtembergers lay around them; but the Germans had already removed and laid in their last sleeping-place most of their dead. The center of the group was formed of a close line of 46. You could not have placed a body between any two. They fell shoulder to shoulder, just as they had stood to fire. By far the greater number of them were on their backs, with their feet to Paris and their heads to the front. I was quite particularly struck that many of them, and of others whom I saw subsequently, had died instantaneously, but had lived probably many hours without a hand to lend them succor, and in a piercing sweet and frost. One poor fellow lay on his back, his left leg shot away above the hack. He had partly stripped himself, and had tied with a handkerchief the two ends of his shirt sleeves together, then passed the sack over his head and tied them under beads, and so pillowed his breathed their last breath. Others clenched their water bottles in the hope that they might have to restore the cork, and died without being able to get one drop of water to their lips. Some, in their sufferings, had burrowed their faces in the thick clay on which they lay, and had died in the mud; and earth stained faces upward before their eyes. I could not be afraid in that scene and see it all in his ear. Then he was a States Right Democrat, and so is the editor of the *Georgian*. He was an interesting writer and an agreeable public speaker, and so is the son, the editor of the *Georgian*. He has filled an important foreign mission, and so did his son, the editor of the *Georgian*. He has the confidence party of his day, with all the energy of his nature, to the end that he became the National party of the present day and was the malignity of a Ku-Klux. The son has been a commission commissioner accredited to Washington city in 1867, for the purpose of obtaining terms of "peaceable separation from the Union." He was a disunionist then, as he had been before, and as he is still. He is one by instinct. It would be as unreasonable to expect the leopard to change his spots or the Ethiopian to change his skin, as to expect Forsyth to disavow his political heroics. They are not chromic heroics, however they are hereditary. He came into the world a secessionist, and he has ratified, fire eating Democrat; and he will be one of the world a scared, sectional man, and an incorrigible secessionist.

> It is natural that the son should take umbrage at Mr. Hill of this State because Mr. Hill is opposing to the people of Georgia. Mr. Hill never was a Georgian. He always belonged to a political party which Mr. Forsyth hated, and still hates from instinct. The Alabama editor has no sympathy with the Georgia editor that Mr. Hill was never a Loco-foco Democrat; but he long as Mr. Hill was content to act with the old Loco-foco Democratic leaders, in opposition to the Constitutional amendments, Mr. Forsyth was content to act with the Democratic party. But now that the success of the alliance is no longer attainable, or even desirable, and Mr. Hill takes occasion to sound the key-note to the Old Union Whig party of former days, Mr. Forsyth comes forth in all the savage asperity of his nature. He says:

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Weekly State Journal.

BY C. T. THWEATT & CO.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

PERSONAL.—Chief Justice Peck of the Supreme Court, arrived in the city yesterday morning. We are glad to see that he is in good health, and will preside at the approaching term of the Supreme Court.

IF you wish to succeed in your business, you must advertise, so that the people may know where you are and the business you are engaged in. The JOURNAL is a live paper, and an excellent medium for advertising.

NEW YORK devours nearly a thousand barrels of eggs a day. Each barrel contains eighty dozen, and each dozen of daily consumption is not far from a million eggs, and the cost to the consumers about $10,000,000 a year.

The *Tribune* has the following: "It gives us unqualified pleasure to state that the fullest confidence is entertained by all parties that a settlement of all questions now pending between the United States and Eng land."

The New Iberia *Times* is of the opinion that, in consequence of the hard freeze last week, the standing cane must necessarily have been thoroughly frozen, and if this should be the case, there will be a long and continued rain, all the unprotected cane will necessarily be ruined. There is yet a large amount of cane standing out.

A correspondent of the Toledo *Commercial*, writing from San Francisco, says: "The liquor traffic is here, as with the whole nation, the most money-making pursuit, and widely and stimulating and increasing beverages of every description are the curse of this coast. Bleared eyes, red noses, foul breath, and all the train of physical and mental evils which follow the daily use of alcoholic beverages are everywhere apparent."

A Horrible Murder.

An aged man murdered with an axe, and his wife terribly mutilated.

On Sunday morning at about 3 o'clock, one of the most cold blooded murders which was ever heard of in this community, was perpetrated upon the body of Mr. Amos Harris, an old and aged man, and his wife, residing in Bogue Homa. His wife, an old lady, was cut and so horribly mangled about the head that her life is almost despaired of. Mr. Harris has been for a number of years keeping a small store near the junction of the Norman Bridge and Society Hill roads, and was regarded as a man of some means; the suspicion is that he was murdered for his money. The murderer or murderers effected an entrance to the sleeping apartment of Mr. Harris through a small window in the front portion of the house, used as a store room. The murdered man, his wife and a small child, a grandson of the deceased, were asleep in a bed near the fire place, and the blow struck by the murderer, which caused the wounds to be found on the head of the murdered man, was evidently delivered with an axe, as the wounds are of that character. The murderer or murderers then proceeded to the bed where Mrs. Harris was lying, and struck her a number of blows on the head with the same instrument, which has not been found, and which has left her in a very critical condition. The child, a little boy, was not disturbed. The murderer or murderers then left the house, and all was quiet and undisturbed.

From appearances the deceased had retired to bed, as the night cap, boots and outer garments were found on the floor, and the clothes on the left hand near the outside of the bed, as if he had just left the side of the room. By the side of the bed was a small chair, on which was found a small bed was a bed and stead upon which slept Mrs. Maggie Reeves, a cousin of the deceased, and by the side of the bed was a small table, on which was found a small bed that of his wife were near the door which opened into the store room. From the position of the bodies when found, it appeared that he

THERE were no new developments in the Harris murder case yesterday. Mrs. Harris is progressing favorably, and slowly recovering. Her statements of the case will be published in a few days.

Hon. D. T. Jewett, appointed by Gov. McClurg of Missouri, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court bench, caused by the resignation of Mr. Drake as Chief Justice of Claims, is a native of Maine, but removed to Missouri in 1857. He is a lawyer by profession, and has pursued the practice of his calling for more than 30 years. In politics Mr. Jewett has always been an advanced and consistent Republican. For two years, from 1867 to 1869, he was a member of the Missouri Legislature. During the recent disgraceful gration of the Republican party in the State, Mr. Jewett adhered to the old faith, and was one of the warmest supporters of Governor McClurg. The leading issues of Missouri holds an election for Senator on June 7th next, and the rapidly rising star of Mr. Jewett will be a lengthy one.—*Philadelphia Press.*

UNPRECEDENTED SNOW STORM.—The officers of the U. D. Fry report as the severest storm of the season, that between Columbia and Fort Gaines, a distance of some 100 miles, the snow fell to the depth of three feet, and the storm was accompanied by a terrific gale. The following is a list of the vessels reported as having been driven ashore by the storm:

"Another six months may bring about a decided change. The crops planted in October will probably be diminished, and the consequent scarcity of food, the diverse industries of the farm will be augmented; and thus, in both ways, the market will be relieved of the present pressure of high money-staple, and next by raising the articles he would otherwise have to purchase.

It is amazin: that some people fail to see that the grandson of the

TELEGRAPHIC.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gilbert G. Ferris, late Deputy Revenue Collector of the 3d Mississippi District has been arrested on a charge of representing himself on a revenue officer after his dismissal, whereby he obtained money; also, for embezzlement of $150 worth of stamps.

Prosecution will assume the Communistic ownership of Internal Revenue on Tuesday next.

Mr. Bilkson, wife of the Secretary of War, is dead. She was a Miss Tomlinson, of Kentucky, and a sister of Lieutenant Tomlinson, who served the Confederacy as aid to Gen. Sam W. Ferguson.

FROM VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29.—A severe northwest snow storm set in last night and continued until noon to day. About one foot of snow fell.

The steamer Gen. Terry, from Newbern for New York, put in for a harbor.

The U. S. steamer Fawnee dropped down from Norfolk to the troops, and is now adjusting her compasses.

The pilot boat Maryland, reports having passed in, for Baltimore, the barks India and Xenoden, from Rio, and the brig Clara Brown, from Havana, and passed out, the steamer Ottawa, for Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Judge Blackford gave a decision to day, whereby nearly $500,000 will be refunded for excess of duties paid under the collectorship of Augustus Schell. The decision involves the refunding of several million dollars.

The Herald has the following special from London, dated the 29th:

"A dispatch to Versailles, dated the 27th, states that the bombardment of Mont Avron is ineffectual.

"The French fire from this fort has caused considerable damage to the Prussians."

FROM MISSOURI.

ST LOUIS, Dec. 29.—The military have received orders to remove all the settlers from the Miami reservation immediately.

The steamer Belle Key sunk on the Tennessee, with a thriving town of 1200 inhabitants.

The reservation embraces 70,000 acres of the finest lands in Kansas, much of it well improved, with houses, barns and growing orchards.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 29.—Michael Dunegan, while quarreling with his mother, shot and killed her, and then escaped.

FROM CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The entire population of the Eastern Department is fully aroused, and assist the troops in all local skirmishes.

The government is taking measures to arm all the people.

Gambetta arrived here to-day from Lyons.

It is asserted that the Prussians are incensed with the correspondents of the English papers, and have sent many of them outside of the lines of occupation.

It is officially announced that the Prussians have hastily evacuated Dijon. This is the first result of the recent victory by the war department, which was hastened by Gambetta's efforts at Lyons.

LONDON, Dec 27.—Balloon advices from Paris say that military operations have been suspended since the 22d in consequence of the intense cold.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The reported Prussian victory at Pont Noyelles has been officially denied.

The Prussians have lost heavily in the late battles and from sickness.

The villages are encumbered with the German wounded.

The Germans are suffering from cholera.

There are 1800 sick and wounded Germans in the hospitals at Versailles.

The advance guard of Garibaldi's army entered Dijon this morning.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mont Avon was silent to-day, but the forts in the neighborhood replied to the Prussian guns.

The Prussians occupied Pregnent, 16 miles southeast of Arras, on Monday.

FROM PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—An attempt by the French prisoners confined near the Spandau to escape was discovered and frustrated.

The government organ says that Mont Avron was first attacked on the 27th, in order to obtain a standpoint from which they could operate against the outlying forts of Paris.

Portions of correspondence adds that the bombardment of Mont Avron may be considered an introduction to the general shelling of Paris.

FROM ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The French government formally protests to the Vienna Cabinet against the Prussians using the railroad stock of Austria.

Land communication between Cherbourg and Calais has been interrupted.

The storm on Wednesday occupied a like between Dunlain and Pier, apparently concentrating their forces behind Eaue, where an engagement is imminent.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTGOMERY COTTON MARKET.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 29.—Cotton market quiet, low middlings, nominally, 13¾c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Money closed at 7 per cent. currency, a broker placing $1,000,000 at 6½ per cent. Sterling 9@9¾; governments very strong, sixty twos 107¾; southern bid. Consolidated 88¾; new 6s 93¾; Virginia 86¾, new 63; Louisiana 70, new 64, levees 69@70; Alabama 101, fives 70; Georgia 81, sevens 91; North Carolina 45, new 35; South Carolina 53, new 60¼.

Gold dull, 110¾@110¾.

Cotton dull and nearly sales 3300 bales at 15¾c.

Flour—southern a shade firmer, common to good extra $6 25@6 65; whisky heavy at $6 95@7c; wheat closed heavy and lower, interior red southern $1 33, winter red and amber western $1 47@1 49; corn unchanged; closing firm at 72@73c; oats dull and heavy; mixed western 53@54c; rice steady and quiet; lard heavy, kettle 13½c; rental, stores steady; tallow 8¾@8¾c; freights firmer.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Sterling 12@; sight exchange ½ per cent. discount; gold 111@111¾.

Flour—superfine $5 50@5 60. XX $5 80@6 00. XXX $6 10@6 30; corn firmer, white and yellow 68@70c; oats 56@58c; bran $1 50; prime hay $20, choice $20@21; pork steady, mess $21 50; bacon 13½@13¾c, boxs 12c; lard—tierce 12@12c, keg 14c; sugar quiet, common 6¾@7¾c, good to fair 8¾@8¾c, prime 9¾@9½c; molasses, active demand and advancing, common 50@52c, prime 58@60c, choice 65@66c; whisky firmer at $1 00@1 07½; prime coffee 17½@18¾c.

Cotton in fair demand, at lower rates; middlings 14½@14¾c; net receipts 11, 846 bales, gross 12,353 bales; exports 9250 bales; stock on hand 204,939 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.—Flour steady, superfine winter $4 25@4 60; corn advancing, mixed and yellow scarce and wanted, at 63@67c; whisky wanted at 98@ 99c; bagging 27c; bacon, nothing doing; pork bulk at $19 50; shoulders 9½@10c, clear ribbed sides 12c, clear sides 12½c; lard quiet.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton dull and nothing doing; good ordinary 13½c; net receipts 1132 bales; sales 500 bales; exports to Great Britain 3370 bales, coastwise 1400 bales; stock on hand 43,748 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 14¾@14 5/16c; net receipts 3696 bales; exports to foreign ports 2628 bales, coastwise 1180 bales; stock 1400 bales; stock on hand 76,543 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton dull, net receipts 901 bales exports to Great Britain 1579 bales; sales 25 bales; stock on hand 3420 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13½c; sales 300 bales; net receipts 1136 bales; gross 99 bales; stock on hand 6500 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cotton—net receipts 1255 bales; exports coastwise 1020 bales; stock on hand 20,911.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton inactive; middlings 14½c; net receipts 569 bales; stock on hand 3,000.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 29.—Cotton inactive and drooping; middlings 13¾@14c; net receipts 1,045 bales; sales 700 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; uplands 8¾; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2500 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Cotton unchanged; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2500 bales.

Consols 91¾; bonds 88¾.

Montgomery Price Current.

The following quotations of the market are based upon cash sales, and are corrected daily by DEXTER, SAMUELSON, wholesale grocers and com'n merchants:

Bacon—Clear sides 13¾; clear rib sides 13; clear sides 12½; shoulders 10½; hams 15@16.

Lard—In kegs 13½; in tierces 13¼; in cans 14@15; sausages 9.

Flour—Superfine $5 50@6 00; extra $6 00@6 50; family $6 50@7 00; fancy $7 00@7 50.

Corn—White 70@75; mixed 70@75; yellow 70@75.

Oats—Prime 60@65; mixed 55@60.

Meal—Bolted 70@75; unbolted 65@70.

Hay—Prime $1 25@1 30; choice $1 20@1 25.

Rice—Prime 10@10½; choice 9½@10; fancy 9½.

Sugar—Crushed 13½@14; powdered 13½@14; granulated 13½@14; A 13½@13¾; extra C 13@13¼; yellow C 12½@12¾; dark yellow 12@12½.

Coffee—Rio 19@21; Laguayra 19@21; Java 30@35; Mocha 30@35.

Molasses—New Orleans 70@75; sugar house 50@60; syrup 60@70.

Salt—Liverpool $2 25; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $2 50; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $2 25; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $2 00; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $1 75; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $1 50; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $1 25; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels $1 00; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels 75; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels 50; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels 25; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels 00; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels 00; Kanawha, bbl. or 7 bushels 00

Weekly State Journal

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Wickedest Man Eclipsed

Excitement Among the Dance Houses—A Bagnio Broken up by a Reporter—Description of 277 Water Street—Visit to Annie Russell.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Dec. 18th.]

A revival has commenced in Water street, which, though unheralded by any of the parade which ushered into public notice the notorious John Allen, is apparently far more sincere and promising in its results. Noon prayer meetings have been held at the "Home for Women" every day since its establishment, and have been attended more or less by the inmates of the dance houses in the vicinity. Among the occasional visitants to those meetings was a woman known as Annie Russell, who kept at No. 277 Water street, a house of ill-fame, said to be the most disorderly in the fourth ward.

On Thanksgiving Day, while taking dinner at the Home, she spoke to the missionary in regard to her wretched life, and stated that she was fully determined to abandon it. This determination was strengthened, no doubt, by three of her girls leaving her on that night and returning to their parents, since which time they have been leading virtuous lives. Little has been heard from Annie since, until last Friday night, when she sent for the missionary of the Home to come and see her, for, as she expressed it, "she was in a wretched state of mind." He found her weeping, and as he entered, she said, "My God! I can't stand this life any longer." She was tendered the hospitality of the Home, and the greater part of the night was passed in prayer, in which many of the inmates of the Home joined. The matron provided for all her wants, and every act of kindness shown the poor penitent.

The morning came after a sleepless night to those in the parlor of the Home. Annie made innumerable vows of a better life and of immediate reform, and the day was to witness her absolution from the vice of Water street. The Rev. Mr. Boole, pastor of the Fiftieth street M. E. Church, was sent for, and with Mr. Little, the missionary visited the house at No. 277.

The house is leased from a Mr. Hagendoor, and sublet to Annie Russell by Tom Norton, who keeps a house of ill fame on Water street, and has been known since John Allen's death, as "the wickedest man in New York." It is entered by a low doorway, and the visitor is ushered into a small, dirty room, at the back of which stands, or rather stood, a painted bar. Seats are arranged around the sides of the room, and a large screen standing at the door prevents a view of the interior from the outside. Passing back through a narrow hallway, the kitchen is reached. The floor is covered with dirt and grease and a large stable stands near the entrance. A dirty looking stove and several old chairs complete the picture. A door opens into a small yard, and a narrow passageway leads off between the adjoining houses. Returning to the bar room, and ascending a narrow, creaking stairway, the visitor reaches the second story. At the head of the stairs, a door, cut through the wall into the adjoining building, opens into Annie Russell's room in the second story of No. 279. The floor slants visibly toward the door, and a long strip of dilapidated ingrain carpet reaches from the entrance to the window, which looks out into the street. In the wardrobe hang several elegant silk dresses. The room is furnished with a sofa and a full chamber set. There are two small rooms at the front, furnished with less care. The strange feature is the diversity of the furniture, some of the articles being very fine and others of the poorest sort.

These rooms are partial compared with those next entered. Passing through a narrow way in which it is impossible for more than one to go at a time, and into which only a faint streak of light penetrated through a small window, the doors of the back rooms are reached. There are three doors to as many rooms opening into the hall, each provided with a padlock on the outside. The ceilings are not over 6½ feet in height, and the windows are secured on the outside by strong wooden bars. Here the girls are kept for days when they are refractory.

The whole house, when the work of demolition began, presented a scene of wretchedness such as is seldom witnessed, and Annie Russell declared that everything should be torn up and broken. It was found impossible to disengage the counter before the bar, and it was stopped to pieces. The bottles were broken, the bedding was torn up, the mattresses were ripped open and the straw was cast upon the floor. Annie stood and watched the proceedings, saying she "did not want her mantelpiece Johnnie to have anything left to continue the house of sin." "Her name, Johnnie Sastes, is a tall, strong fellow, with a full beard. The broken furniture was thrown into the cellar of the house for fuel. The theaters were smashed and the liquors in the casks were emptied. Approaching the man with whom she had been connected for seven years she said: 'Johnnie, I have lived with you too long in sin, and if you will become a good man if you will leave this life and quit drinking—I will marry you, and we will pass the remainder of our days in a home far away from these scenes of our past wickedness and misery. But, if you cannot reform, I never want to see you again. I am going to the Home for Women, where I have found good Christian friends, and when you have given your heart to God, you can come and see me there." Johnnie sied many tears, and vowed virtue and total abstinence in she future. Little hope of his reformation, however, is entertained.

On Sunday, at 2, after the opening exercises of the usual afternoon prayer meeting, but with some changes from the dance-house, where the services were continued. Impressive prayer were offered by the Rev. Wm. McDonald and the Rev. W. H. Hicks. After the singing of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," by the entire congregation, the Rev. Mr. Hicks referred, in a cooling manner, to the fact that the house in which they were now assembled—where the name of God had never been heard but in blasphemy—was now dedicated to His service. He expressed his conviction that this was but the beginning of a great work destined to spread from house to house throughout that dark and accursed neighborhood. The services were concluded with but the slightest annoyance or disturbance within or from without. The inmates of the adjoining houses congregated at the doors and endeavored to discover the meaning of the strange scene. When the services were concluded, it was announced that the usual noonday prayer meeting would be held for the present in the new quarters, No. 277 Water street.

Annie Russell received a party of visitors yesterday with great respect, and readily conversed upon her past life. She said she was forty-two years of age, and although she had lived in Water street for many years, she had always cherished a hope of leaving the wretched locality and living a good life. In 1866 she had left Water street, as she confidently believed, never to return, and had started to a quiet locality up town. Here for some months she lived in quiet and was at first treated kindly by her neighbors. She furnished her house neatly and all she had appeared to be forgotten. But Tom Norton, unwilling to lose the rent of the house on Water street, began, as usually the work of driving her back to her old place and occupation. He, in league with the inspectors of the ten-rooms in the vicinity and others until her former history was known by all her party found friends. She did not hear of his actions for some time, but noticed that she was shunned, and she became so miserable that she sought her old abode on Water street to drown her agony. She says it was a cruel alternative, but she felt compelled to choose it.

Speaking of her conversion, she said she meant to attend the meetings at the Home for Women every day, and she would take tracts and go into all those houses. She did not fear abuse or injury, but was determined that her career as a Christian should never be referred to with mockery. She knew that the case of John Allen had acted as a discouragement, rather than an incentive to the girls to do right. She says that she has paid the rent upon the house which she lately occupied up to January 1, and that as long as she can lease the house it shall be used as a chapel room. She prayed very fervently for herself and all her wretched sisters in Water street, and when the party left, asked them to come again. It has been ascertained that she has considerable money, and owns several houses up town. She has placed the work of collecting the rent entirely in the hands of the missionary of the Home, and intends to devote the rest of her life to saving fallen women. The best assurance of her sincerity is the utter hatred which she has for the property and money acquired by this means. On entering the house she cast off a massive gold ring, saying that it was the wages of sin, and she never wanted to see it again."

All who have seen her and talked with her are encouraged to believe in the sincerity of her conversion.

Supreme Court of Alabama—Order of Business for January Term, 1871.

It is ordered by the Court that the following shall be the order of business for the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, commencing the 1st Monday in January, 1871:

The First Division, composed of cases from the counties of Barbour, Calhoun, Chambers, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Coosa, DeKalb, Etowah, Lee, Macon, Randolph, Russell, Shelby, St. Clair, Talladega and Tallapoosa, shall commence on Monday, the 2d day of January, 1871, and continue one week.

The Second Division, composed of cases from the counties of Blount, Colbert, Franklin, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, and Winston, shall commence on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1871, and continue one week.

The Third Division, composed of cases from the counties of Bibb, Choctaw, Dallas, Fayette, Greene, Hale, Jefferson, Marion, Marengo, Perry, Pickens, Sumter, Tuskaloosa and Walker, shall commence on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1871, and continue one week.

The Fourth Division, composed of cases from the counties of Barbour, Bullock, Coffee, Dale, Greene, Henry, Pike, shall commence on the 23d day of January, 1871, and continue one week.

The Fifth Division, composed of cases from the counties of Autauga, Butler, Conecuh, Covington, Crenshaw, Elmore, Lowndes, Montgomery, Wilcox and Monroe, shall commence on Monday the 30th day of January, 1871, and continue two weeks.

The Sixth Division, composed of cases from the counties of Baldwin, Clarke, Escambia, Mobile and Washington, shall commence on Monday the 13th day of February, 1871, and continue one week.

A true copy from the minutes.

D. B. BOOTH, Clerk
of Supreme Court of Alabama.

N. B.—Papers throughout the State will please copy, for public information.

Says the New York *Sun*: The American female element will preponderate this winter in the foreign circles at Washington. The new French Minister's wife, Madame Bothlaud, was a Miss Hoffman of this city. The bride of the Spanish Minister is Miss Terry, a New York Cuban. The wife of the Austrian Minister was a Miss Smith of Washington, and that of the Danish representative, a Miss Zabriskie, of New Jersey. The acting Brazilian Envoy, Mr. Sleezy, is also married to an American lady; and the late Italian Minister Cornuti, has become the husband of Miss Noyes of this city; while Mrs. Letcarage of the British Legation, was a Miss Austin of Boston.

The delineation of a new courthouse in Winterseitz, Madison county, Wisconsin, a few days ago, was made the occasion of a general gathering of the old settlers, their reminiscences give a good idea of the rapid progress of the country during the past few years, and its steady growth in population and enterprise. The courthouse thus dedicated was erected at a cost of $100,000. Just twenty-one years ago the first court ever assembled in the county was held in a log cabin containing two rooms, one of which was occupied by a family as a dwelling, while the other was used as a saloon. The judge's desk was a barrel of whisky, and at the close of the case the jurors would adjourn to a neighboring native to dedicate upon their verdict.

It is said by one of the members of the House select committee on postal telegraph that the senate committee are of opinion that the time has come for the government to intervene in some form; but there is a diff-rence as to the method or means by which this should be done. General Washburn, the chairman, who has obtained the unanimous consent of the committee, will report his bill privately when that committee shall again be called, but with some changes from the one of last session. The most essential alteration is in regard to the appropriation of telegraph property, which, it is proposed, the government shall acquire from the respective companies.

They have an economical but executive mayor in an interior town of Texas. Instead of issuing a proclamation against dogs, he goes through the streets shooting them with a repeating rifle. When asked why he didn't issue a proclamation, he replied: "Now, I've had my say week ago, and I don't issue no proclamation. Suppose I did write a proclamation; the 'larnal newspapers would get it, and then every infernal cur in town would know that I was after them. Printing printers are the cuss of this country."

The Judge Goldthwaite recently elected United States Senator from Alabama, is a native of Massachusetts. His mother, while he was young, became a teacher of a popular female school in Richmond, and he grew up to be a handsome boy. From this place he departed for his class El Dorado of 49er Gulf, and walked the entire distance to Alabama, where he met with friends, settled law, was elected to office, and in the course of time was made a Judge of the Supreme Court in that State.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 10th.

An ingenious mechanic in Row Or leans constructed a safe which he declared to be absolutely burglar-proof. To convince the incredulous of the fact he placed a one thousand dollar bill in his pocket, had himself locked in the safe, and declared he would give the money to the man who unfastened the door. All the blacksmiths and carpenters and burglars in the State of Louisiana have been boring and blasting and beating at that safe for a week with every kind of tool and explosive mixture known to science, and the man is in there yet.

An interesting question of law is occupying one of the Vermont courts. It turns on the alleged distribution of the smallpox in the town of Cavendish some time last winter. It appears that one Jephtha Tupper, while suffering from the disease, visited the house of Harvey Taylor, and, it is claimed, knowing the nature of his illness, took no means to prevent its spread, nor informed Mr. Taylor or his family of his situation, although he tarried some days with them in the time the host and all his family were taken sick, and suffered severely from the smallpox in its most malignant form, all being disfigured for life, while one lost the sight of an eye. Mr. Taylor has sued Page for ten thousand dollars damages.

The Haytien Minister, it is reported, recently sent a letter to the Secretary of State reviewing the recommendations in the President's message in reference to the annexation of San Domingo to the United States, by joint resolution of Congress. Mr. Fish, in reply, sent, it is stated, a severe note to the Haytien Minister, informing him that communications of such a nature were not to be received with the usages of diplomacy, and demanded an apology.

A storm of indignation has been called forth in New York by the publication, by a portion of the press, of the returns of births, marriages and deaths made daily to the Board of Health. Too many secret marriages and other questionable incases come prematurely to light, and the Commissioners of the Board of Health has ordered the withholding of the records hereafter.

A young man, becoming engaged recently, was desirous of presenting his intended with a ring appropriately inscribed, but as a loss what to have engraved on it, called upon his father for advice. "Well," said the old man, "put on—'When this you see remember me!'" The young lady was much surprised a few days after at receiving a beautiful ring with this inscription: "When this you see remember Tucker."

The British Minister Thornton has been advised of a remittance of nearly $5000 in aid of the widows and orphans of the United States steamer Oneida. The sum was contributed by seventy British subscribers, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl of Clarendon and the Rothschilds. The money will be appropriated by Mr. Thornton at his discretion on application made to him by the parties interested.

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COMBINATION
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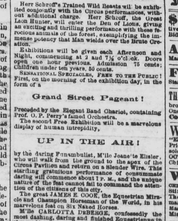
NEW DESIGNS TO AMUSE!

Peerless Talent! Matchless Skill!

FRESH SENSATIONS FOR 1870!

Will Exhibit at Montgomery, Thursday and Friday, Jan. 5th and 6th.

EXTRA ATTRACTION!



Here is Orbell's Trained Wild Russia will be exhibited engagement with the Circus performance, without additional charge.

Lon Stone, will star the Den of Lions, giving an exciting and thrilling performance with these fierce animals, and for a short engagement only. A genuine scenery that Man winds over the Bruin Creation.

Exhibitions will be given each Afternoon and Night, commencing at 2 and 7½ o'clock. Doors open one hour previous. Admission 75 cents; Children under ten years, 50 cents.

Reserved Seats, $1 Extra. Secure Seats for the Night.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or whiskers to a beautiful black or brown. It contains no poison or dye. Sent by mail for $1. Address Magic Comb Company, Springfield, Mass. 4w

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines sold for less money for $35 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., 96 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 4w

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WANTED!
Men Who Want to Make Money!

THERE is an opportunity for making money rarely presented to a business. I have given up my present selling article ever invented, that every housekeeper buys on sight. It is a small furnace, for burning coal, so simple that any one can set it up without a mason, and fit in the holes of any sized stove or range, and will burn any kind of coal, and in such a manner that the dirty, sickening coal gas or soot cannot be done on any stove with one of these furnaces. I will send a sample furnace by express, prepaid, to any part of the United States on receipt of $1.75. Address for circular,

WM. FLINT, 26 S. Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa. 4w

GETTING UP CLUBS.
Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties contemplating getting up clubs, should send for terms, and Price List, and a Club Form will accompany it with full directions,—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative pay to Club organizers.

The Great American Tea Co.,
(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St. New York. 4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
FREE LOVE,
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ITS VOTARIES,
by Dr. Jno. B. Ellis. Large Sales. Immense profits. Stupendous revelations and startling disclosures. Every one should read how and be wise. Circulars exposing the infamous secret free. Address, in the interests of Civilization and Morality, Public Morality Board for circulars, or Jno. B. Ellis, A. S. Publishing Co., 611 Broome Street, New York. 4w



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BLACK TEA
With Grec n Tea Flavor
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$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Exactly five circulars free. Address G. RAND & CO., Middletown, Conn. 4w

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FORTUNES filled to live men. Send stamp. Diamond & Co., Wilmington, Del. 3m

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$10 made from 50 Cts.
Something urgently needed by everybody. Call or send; or 12 samples sent postage paid for 50 cents that retail easily for Ten Dollars. S. L. WOLCOTT 161 Chatham Square, N. Y. 4w

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(P. O. Box 5643.) 31 & 33 Vesey St. New York. 4w

Tax Assessor's Notice.

I WILL attend to assess the State and County TAXES of 1871, at the following named places.

Robertson's store,	on	Jan. 2d.
Orme's Store,	"	3.
Mt. Meigs,	"	4.
Hope Layout,	"	5th and 7th.
Union Academy,	"	6th and 9th.
Tankersley's Store,	"	10.
Gardner's Store,	"	11.
Grove Store,	"	12th and 13th.
Mt. Hope,	"	14th and 16th.
Mt. Moriah,	"	17.
Owen & Jones',	"	18.
Barnes',	"	19th.
Hall's Store,	"	20th.
Porter's,	"	21st.

D. D. B. MCDUFFIE, Tax Assessor,
dec30-3t Montgomery county.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS of administrable age for wards of the undersigned, are hereby notified that they are required to select their guardians at the next regular term of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, to be held on the first Monday in January, 1871, or the same will be done by the undersigned.

JOEL HANDLEY,
Administrator.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership of Goldthwaite, Row & Semple is dissolved by consent of the parties. Judge Goldthwaite and Henry C. Semple will continue to practice under the firm name of GOLDTHWAITE & SEMPLE. S. F. Rice will continue the practice in Dallas.

SEPTIMUS GOLDTHWAITE,
H. C. SEMPLE,
RUFUS F. RICE.

dec31-4w3

H. K. SHACKLEFORD,
Wholesale
Liquor Dealer!
BROAD STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WILL DUPLICATE ANY BILL bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. 1w30

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Sale of Land for Partition.

IN PURSUANCE of a Commission to us directed from the honorable Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 15th day of December, 1870, we will sell on the premises, three miles below Pine Level, on the Chisholm road, adjoining Richard Otts's place,

On Saturday, December 12, 1870,

the following described lands, belonging to the estate of Richard Boyd, late of Montgomery county deceased:

The S. of section 34, and the W. of the S.W. of section 35, all in township 12 and range 20. comprising three hundred and twenty acres, more or less. The said estate is unable to effect a partition among the following seasuits in common, to-wit: Sinthy A. Simmons, one-third part; Mary Ann and William Brown, one-third part; William T. Webb, and Wiley Boyd, one-third part. The remaining third part, the said surviving heirs-at-law of said Richard Boyd, deceased.

Terms of sale of said land are cash. Titles unencumbered.

GRAS. S. HUBBARD, Esq.,
T. J. BELL,
JOHN PARKER,
A. C. MCDONALD,
Commissioners.

The above sale has been postponed until Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1871, when the sale will take place at Pine Level, instead of on the premises, at which time and place the terms of sale, with bonds for title, will be given.

dec8-d1wtwfs ROBERT BARBER,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of an attachment to me directed, from the Circuit Court of Elmore county, in favor of Samuel W. Bonner, against the property of A. J. F. Horton, I will proceed to sell at

On the 4th day of January, 1871,

at the Alabama Basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described personal property, to-wit:

One Skiff of Lumber, now lying at the Wharf on the Alabama river, at or in the city of Montgomery, Alabama.

ROBERT BARBER,
dec23-d4ds Sheriff, Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy a fi. fa. in my hands from the City Court of Montgomery, in favor of Daniel C. Bell, Jno. A. R. Gillett & A. G. Hall, I will proceed to sell at

On the 29th day of December, 1870,

at the Alabama Basin, in the city of Montgomery, during the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One Safe.

ROBERT BARBER,
dec21-d4ds Sheriff, Montgomery county.

Look to Your Children.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.	Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels and Regulates the process of Teething.	PRICE 25 Cents
MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.	Subdues convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children.	PRICE 25 Cents
MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup.	Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and destroys worms. Relieves all complaints in children of all ages.	PRICE 25 Cents

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy. It is all that can be brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., at Grafton, Vermont.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. 1y15dec1y

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or Single, on the sexual system and the secret diseases of the sexual organs, with the latest discoveries in medical science, pointing out the way to health, happiness and the prevention of premature decay, with the means of cure. This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and should be read by every man who wishes to be married or contemplates marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one free of postage for 25 cents.

Address, PUBLISHER, Box 2, P. O. Station D, St. Louis, Mo. 1y15dec1y

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious Quacks who advertise in public papers or using any Quack Medicine, perused Dr. Sole's work, no matter what your disease may be, and you will be saved much misery, expense and disappointment. Dr. Sole can be consulted personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his work, at No. 12 N. Eighth street, 1st Married and Chronic, St. Louis, Mo. 1y15dec1y

WANTED!

A SITUATION as OVERSEER in the Summer Season of a Cotton Mill, by a competent and experienced operator, who understands both the dead and live spindle system. Can furnish the best of references as to character and capability. Address, with full particulars, Box 1, Columbus, Ga. 4w

LEGAL NOTICES.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the November Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Robert T. Ware, administrator of the estate of James H. Ware, deceased, against Octavia Ware and others, I shall sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, within the legal hours of sale,

On the 1st Monday in January, 1871,

the following described real estate, situate in the county of Elmore, in the State of Alabama, and within the limits of the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, to-wit:

Lots 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, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 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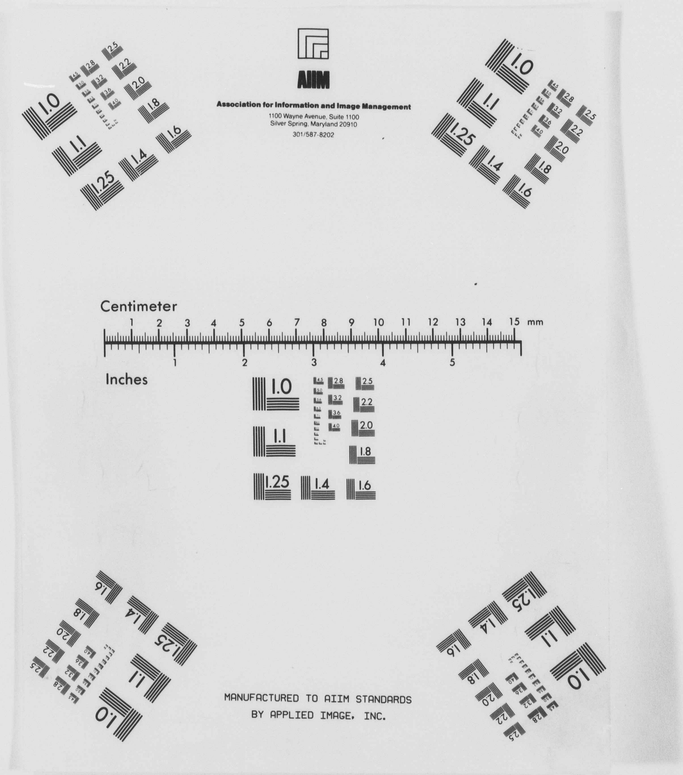
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