Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

THE Washington special of the New York *Post* says that there is reason to believe that M. Catacazy, the Russian minister, will soon receive his passports from the President, because friendly relations between the Russian minister and Secretary Fish cannot exist so long as M. Catacazy remains. The minister claims that his government sustains him; but as the difference seems to be entirely personal, the leave to withdraw cannot be considered an offense to the Russian government. The President has the right to recall of any foreign minister not acceptable to this government, without giving reasons.

NEBRASKA is to vote upon a new State constitution on the 19th. The instrument meets with decided opposition, chiefly on account of the refusal to exempt church property from taxation, the restriction upon the voting of town and county subscriptions to railroads. The new constitution also fixes the salaries of the judicial officers at a figure which is thought to be extravagant; although the total amount for the eight judges of the supreme and superior courts is only $28,000. It is not improbable that the interests of the religious corporations and that of the railroads, so strong enough to defeat the new organic law, which is said to be a good one on the whole.

SOME immediate good is likely to come out of the recent agitation against the abominations in New York by the enforcement of the law against the publication of their vile advertisements in the newspapers. These wretches would find it much less easy to carry on their nefarious work if their trade was not advertised in journals of wide circulation. The newspapers which print these are *participes criminis* in the moral as well as the legal tribunal. The leading London journals never print abortion advertisements or personal assignations, and public opinion ought to make newspapers feel that to do so is to sink into a journal of the lowest class, a mere pander to the vilest and most criminal practitists.

THE question having been raised whether "boilers on river steamers shall be required to provide means to remove mud and sediment from all parts of the boilers when they are under pressure of steam," under the provision of section 11, act of February 28, 1871, the treasury department decides that the section of the law referred to applies to the boilers of all steamers, and nothing appears in subsequent portions of the law exempting any steamers from its operations except foreign vessels, while vessels of the United States, boats propelled in whole or in part by steam for navigating canals, lighters or steamboats employed therefor govern themselves accordingly.

The *Courier-Journal* of the 13th inst., says: About the last thing which poor John Forsyth did before starting North to recruit a system prematurely broken down by indulgence was to write and print in his paper, the Mobile *Register*, a very indecorous article about the *Courier-Journal* and its editor. John Forsyth is an old offender; but he is unfortunate, and we have always felt for him. He is well known as the mouth piece of Braxton Bragg and the defamer of Kentucky. Long ago his papers were sold out to him by the sheriff. His grievance is great, but likewise are his troubles. So, let the poor, old, painted and pelted cuss her go and mend his health, and with it, if possible, his manners.

THE jury in the inquest on the dead by the late Revere accident on the Eastern railroad, have entered a verdict which, after reciting the usual formulas, censures John S. Newhall, conductor of the Beverly train, and Abbot S. Jones, engineer of the Pullman train, declares that the depot master in Boston was remiss in his duty, and that that an insufficiency of rolling stock was a remote but no less certain cause of the disaster. In the lack of telegraph facilities and non employment of improved brakes, the use of explosive burning fluid, and general negligence, the president and officers of the Boston corporation are responsible to a great extent.

"STROP that old line Whig if you please," calls out a Republican, and why? Because he is about to go into affiliation with that party that by base lies and fraud denied Clay his right to the Presidency; because he is just starting with the party that put John Bell out of the Senate for Tennessee, for Andrew Johnson, that executrated Crittenden of Kentucky; that denied Fanuel Hall to Webster; that crushed the national conservatism, that always has and now opposes internal improvement by the general government; that opposes common schools, that made war upon the general government, and that tore down the flag.

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What the German Empire Is.

The Hartford *Courant* says that the present German Empire is, in some respects, a new thing in federal union. It is a great advance on the North German League; it is very different from the old German Bund, the presidency of which was in Austria. But it is so dissimilar from the federal union of either the United States or Switzerland as to be really an experiment. If the old Bund was something of the loose nature of an old confederation, so the present union has more of the enduring and cohesive properties of our republic of States.

The new thing in the German union is that it is not a republican but a monarchial federation. Its constitution is entirely monarchial, although a part of its machinery is universal suffrage and the secret ballot. The union is not of independent states but of monarchies. Two or three of the constituents are free cities, and of course republics, but the majority are kingdoms and duchies with hereditary rulers, and these rulers, and not their kingdoms, represent themselves or are directly represented in the union. The union is like ours in that it has an executive head, two houses of legislature. The *Bundesrath* is the upper house or senate, but with very important differences. The *Bundesrath* consists of representatives of the several States, who are not chosen by the people in any capacity, but are either the princes or their ambassadors. The number of these representatives is not like ours, equal for all the States, but is in proportion to the size and importance of the states. Where ever number of representatives each State may send, it has a fixed number of votes, and these votes must be cast in one way. For instance: Prussia has seventeen votes in the Union, and Bavaria has six, and the seventeen can never be divided so as to cast more than one vote. The lower house, or reichstag, is more nearly like our House of Representatives; it represents the nation directly, and its members are elected for three years, by universal suffrage and the secret ballot.

The preponderance of Prussia is more apparent in the exe ntive than elsewhere. Since the accession of Bavaria and the Southern States, Prussia has in the upper house the not unfair proportion of only seventeen votes to the total of fifty-eight. But the executive of the federation is hereditary emperor, and is the King of Prussia first, and Emperor of Germany or officially. Prussia is, therefore, the hereditary head of the federal union. But the Emperor of Germany is by no means autocrat like the old time King of Prussia as president of the North German League—he can make war only with the consent of the *Bundesrath*, exercised through a majority vote.

The union has not been accomplished without some disturbance of the strict federal principle. Bavaria was strong enough to make terms for herself, and she had rendered Germany such important services in the war that the greatest independence was due her. It is especially for her benefit that a provision is inserted in the new constitution for the possible secession of any state broken down by indulgence was to write and print in his paper, the Mobile *Register*, a very indecorous article about the *Courier-Journal* and its editor. John Forsyth is an old offender; but he is unfortunate, and we have always felt for him. He is well known as the mouth piece of Braxton Bragg and the defamer of Kentucky. Long ago his papers were sold out to him by the sheriff. His grievance is great, but likewise are his troubles. So, let the poor, old, painted and pelted cuss her go and mend his health, and with it, if possible, his manners.

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Correspondence.

MOUNT MEIGS, Sept. 11, 1871.

Hon. Holland Thompson, Montgomery:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned citizens of Mount Meigs precinct, and Republicans, beg respectfully to request that you address them on the political issues of the day, and that "Solimi and Sons" of organizers, who, it is understood, will be present at Mount Meigs on Saturday next, the 23d inst.

We are, very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

CHARLES FAGAN,
ALMERIAN LYMAN,
WASHINGTON RYAN,
And over fifty others.

MONTGOMERY, Sept. 13, 1871.

Messrs. Charles Fagan, Marshall Thomas, Washington Ryan, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your favor of the 11th inst., inviting me to address you at Mt. Meigs on Saturday next, on the political issues of the day. In reply I beg leave to assure you that, in connection with the other Republicans of Montgomery county, I feel the pressing necessity of a thorough canvass of good and true Republicans. I do not feel at liberty, although I have urgent business engagements in the city, to turn a deaf ear to the demands of my fellow citizens. Especially do I recognize the right of those to call upon me, who by their suffrages have placed me in the legislative halls of the State as their representative.

I will be pleased to meet my fellow citizens at Mt. Meigs on Saturday next, and will exert my utmost endeavors then, as I have always done in the past, to disseminate and foster the principles of the Republican party.

Yours truly,

HOLLAND THOMPSON.

Resolutions.

Adopted by the Southern Commercial Convention, held in Cincinnati, October, 1870.

WHEREAS, The Southern Commercial Convention, now in session, by its liberal policy and comprehensive action, has revived and secured a representation of the various commercial and industrial interests of the whole country, and has thereby assumed a national character and importance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That when this convention adjourns, it will meet at Baltimore on Monday, the 25th day of September, 1871, under the name and style of the National Commercial Convention.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION

For the National Commercial Convention, to be held in the city of Baltimore, September 25, 1871—adopted by the Convention held at Cincinnati, October, 1870:

Each incorporated city shall be entitled to one delegate and to one additional delegate to every ten thousand inhabitants over the first ten thousand; provided, that no city shall be entitled to more than ten delegates.

Each territory and the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to one delegate, and each State to one delegate for each congressional district, to be appointed by the governor.

Each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing and mining company, or actual operation, having a cash capital of $50,000, shall be entitled to one delegate.

Every chamber of commerce and board of trade shall be entitled to one delegate.

The committee of arrangements shall have authority to invite persons of eminence to take part in the deliberations of commercial and agricultural pursuits, and to invite such other persons as they may deem to the interest of the convention.

NOTICE.

Should any agricultural body, or any delegate who may be appointed, desire to present a subject, other than those before enumerated, for the consideration of the convention, it is respectfully requested that a written paper, containing the substance of such subject, be forwarded to the secretary of the committee at least ten days prior to the assembling of the convention, in order that such subjects may be placed upon the official programme of the business of the convention.

SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

1st. Railway connections of the cities of the Southern States, which are now Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

2d. Election. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

3d. Central line water communication between the North and South. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

4th. Development of the gold and silver mines in the Pacific States and territories. Post. oned from the Cincinnati convention.

5th. The enlargement of the more important lines of canals in the United States, so as to render them navigable for vessels propelled by steam. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

6th. Encouragement of a reciprocal trade between the United States and Brazil, and the other South American States. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

7th. Continuous inland water line communication west from the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

8th. Settled policy in the public interest in regard to the disposition of the public mineral lands. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

9th. Continuous water line communication from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic Ocean. Postponed from the Cincinnati convention.

10th. Railroads generally.

11th. Department of commerce.

12th. American navigation interests and 13th. Revenue reform.

14th. Immunity of private property at sea in time of war.

15th. Direct trade between Southern Atlantic cities and Europe.

16th. River navigation.

17th. Construction of permanent levees on, and artificial obstructions from the mouth of, the Mississippi river.

18th. Ocean steam shipping, including civil service reform.

19th. Charges on passengers and freight traffic by rail and water lines.

20th. The Pacific railroad and the whole country license imposed on commercial travelers.

21st. Improvement of sea coast harbors.

22d. Ample railroad facilities from the Ohio river to the central South.

23d. Taxes and duties on imports.

24th. Foreign immigration.

It is proposed that the entire business to be discussed by the convention, and those interested should see that strong delegations are sent from all the cotton growing States.

Is the World Round or Flat?

About a year ago, an eccentric philosopher of London, England, named John Hempden, having convinced himself beyond all peradventure that the world is flat, and not round, as commonly supposed, undertook the arduous missionary work of converting mankind to his way of belief. Not making much progress by following the ordinary methods of preaching, he resorted to the expedient of offering a bet on the subject. He made a public announcement, offering to stake $2000 against $200 to be put up by any scientific man, that he could prove that the earth was flat, and not round, as everybody else believed.

No one appears to have taken immediate notice of this absurd offer, and Hempden on Hampden came on with another announcement, to which he added a challenge to discuss with any man who thought they were going to be imposed upon by propounding the round theory, and that, in consequence, they were afraid to take up the challenge, and stake $2000 as he proposed.

But the challenge having come to the notice of Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, a gentleman of high reputation as a member of several scientific societies, he accepted the conditions, and put up the $2000. This amount, together with a similar sum put up by Hampden, was placed in the hands of the editor of the referee, Mr. Walsh, editor of the *Field* newspaper, who was to pay over the $6000 to the winning man.

The mode adopted for settling the question was planned by Hampden, the advocate of the flat theory, and the arbitrator to the enforcement of the eight hour law of the State. It is claimed, among other causes of grievance, that the provision of the eight hour act, granting the skilled mechanics of the State the privilege of working ten hours per day, has been steadily ignored; that unskilled mechanics on public works have struck in consequence of this non-compliance with the law, their places have been filled by raw hands imported from Canada and elsewhere, thus causing great dissatisfaction and suffering among the families of those hitherto employed on the public works of great magnitude throughout the State. Having failed in the new capitol building at Albany and elsewhere to remedy this shameful disregard of the provisions of the eight hour law, the stone cutters' organization, after due consultation with other societies, decided to appeal a competent male for the question of a monster indignation meeting of the various labor organizations of New York and Brooklyn.

The efforts of this committee have been crowned with the most gratifying success. From every trade union invited to, came the hearty response: With a vim and unanimity rarely witnessed, delegates from numerous preparatory meetings have been held, and every arrangement made for the completion success of the demonstration. It is estimated that in this grand show the organized forces of workingmen is not short of 50,000; but the magnificent possible scale of that number will be somewhat lost on our streets will be one to create the deepest impression upon the mind of holder. Summoned from the workshop, the bookkeeping and from every department of labor, to make this appeal for their just rights—this demand for a moiety of time, which urged in the midst of arch idle glitter and splendor seems to make of eternity the burden of the toiling masses. May the peaceful exhibition of their strength so evoke sympathy contained in the cause of their peril that honorable men will not rest until the law has no longer a dreaded of its guaranteed rights.—*National Standard*

A Boy's Letter.

DEAR JIMMY: Ask your mother to bring you here with her when she's got. There's fishing here, and plenty of women to look after you. I've got a new dog in 'em and they wriggle lolly. Fishin's very good here when you can get a rod, and in the seat of your pantaloons, so you can't sit down and can't fish all the way home. And then there's a new boy at school Mr. Jenkyns, Cousin Laura's beau, ask't me to go up to see him, and I'm going to be tied he was going to be funny, but I don't think he was anywy, he sent a piece out of Cousin Laura's hair, where her book caught, and I'm to be hanged if he didn't put it in his pocket. So I told on 'em at tea, and everybody laft. Then he pretended he'd got a fly in his eye and milked. They don't pump it out with milk here as you and I do at home. They just chew tobacco and squeeze it out of a bag. Mother's very fond of me. I'm a little boy very frequently burns their only home, by eating natural, grotesque and comic specimens, covered with extraordinary pictures, often carrying a figure head in front of them, and a long paper tippet, or fish with eyes starting from its head; and look as black as the ace of spades, with lanterns and fluttering festoons of rules. When the ship is under the sea voyage, the actors sing and rehearse their parts under the direction of the stage manager.

Here the Sno-No, or sentimental man, performs a solo, generally on the tender youth, and strives to give to his hearing the impression that his mother-in-law would indicate his being always in the possession of ague. The Tobie-Me, who takes the leading parts, studies the expression of feeling in a mirror of polished steel. The Oaks, or heavy dignitary, makes himself pompous and big, and looks down upon the rest. Lou, elderly parent, studies to be grave and venerable; while the Tekoes, comedians, makes faces and counterfeits his voice, and the Bobbins, a young man, is loved upon message in Cairns, the young and most interesting boys of the troupe are trained to represent the young and illustrious origin, the virtu as wife, the mother-in-law, and the Tekoes, who forgets her duties. Another sect of actors is the Mulligrubs, who are delightfully manner, and appear pale and

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO county executions in my hands from the Probate Court of Montgomery county, in favor of Henry Flinn, guardian vs. Thomas B. Carter, I will sell

On the first Monday in Sept.-ber, next,

at the court house door, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: Forty acres and 60-100 acres of land, more or less, in the S. E. ¼ of section 20; also, forty acres S-100 acres off the north end of the S. W. ¼ of section 21, all in township 16, range 17, containing in all 81 acres.

$5—Terms of sale cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Sheriff.

aug25-w4w P.F.$12 00

Chancery Sale.

Hallenquist vs. Noble & Bro. et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered on May term, 1871, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, Alabama, in the cause of Peter Hallenquist vs. Noble & Bro. et al., I will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the city of Montgomery, on the

First Monday in October, 1871,

the following described real estate, situate in the county and State aforesaid, to-wit: Lot 3, in Gunter's Carter's Hill plantation, to-wit:

Lot 3, in the S. E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ of section 24, and lot 4, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 25, and in the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 26, the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 27, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 28, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 29, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 30, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 31, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 32, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 33, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 34, and the S. ½ of the S. ½ of section 35, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 1, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 2, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 3, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 4, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 5, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 6, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 7, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 8, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 9, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 10, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 11, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 12, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 13, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 14, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 15, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 16, township 15, range 19.

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Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 44, township 15, range 19.

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Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 46, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 47, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 48, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 49, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 50, township 15, range 19.

Also, lot 1, in the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of section 51, township 15, range 19.

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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Unsworth, Coosa & Tallapoosa Counties.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to the thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; and a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest revenue with the least number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or possibility of on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

One Term.

There is always a lively discussion of the Presidential one term principle just before the expiration of a term. It can never then be discussed without passion or personal prejudice. Those who favor the one term are accused of hostility to the pretensions of the incumbent, and those who oppose it are reckoned the followers of a Cæsar who is trying to be a new President in the guise of a general clearance. Mr. Greeley shows that more has been from time to time since 1789 an effort to limit the Presidency to one term, and that the principle has failed to be incorporated into the constitution by reason of compromising considerations. In 1832 General Jackson, in his answer to Congress, favored one term; in 1831 a constitutional amendment to that end was debated in Congress because Gen. Jackson desired a re-election. Mr. Greeley points out that since 1789 no President has been successful after a first term except the nomination on that basis.

Mr. Greeley has written and printed in the *Galaxy*, an elaborate paper in favor of one term. We venture to say that his argument will not receive the consideration it might at another time; because, whatever may have been Mr. Greeley's intention, the public will say that the article is rather against a man than for a principle. Instead of being judged upon its merits, the paper will be regarded as a circuitous method of expressing an opinion upon the renomination of General Grant is unwise. Now, we beg leave to say, though it ought to be unnecessary, that every Republican is at perfect liberty to express his opinion of the wants of any candidate for the Presidency, and his dislikes and preferences, and that no person has, therefore, any right to call in question his party orthodoxy. No man has any claim upon the Presidency. The people have the right, and it is their duty, to select the man, who, at that particular time, will best administer the affairs of the country. It is only by the exercise of freedom of expression and of choice that we can secure the services of the best men. To say, therefore, that Republicans should not be permitted to freely discuss present fitness for the office of any one, from the President down to the humblest citizen, would be a tyranny totally at variance with justice and with the habit of the Republican party. We shall have, at the proper time, our own preferences to express, and we see no reason why others should not have equal freedom without incurring the suspicion of hostility to the party, or personal enmity towards any candidate.

Mr. Greeley's argument is mainly an historical one; the effort to establish a precedent, and to show that the re-election of a President is exceptional, although he uses the arguments of the civil service reformers in favor of the one term principle. The danger of the power of the President, as to official patronage since the time of Jefferson, has indeed been steadily and alarming. And the danger that Mr. Greeley points out is that the President just installed in office and already looking forward to a renomination, will make appointments to office, not on actual fitness of applicants, but that he will appoint men who are most likely to aid him in the next election. Thus the interests of the country are sacrificed to personal ends. The practice also of senatorial front offices or political recess has unduly grown since Andrew Johnson's time, until the election of a new President is the signal of a general clearance. Mr. Greeley shows that there has been from time to time since 1789 an effort to limit the Presidency to one term, and that the principle has failed to be incorporated into the constitution by reason of compromising considerations. In 1832 General Jackson, in his answer to Congress, favored one term; in 1831 a constitutional amendment to that end was debated in Congress because Gen. Jackson desired a re-election. Mr. Greeley points out that since 1789 no President has been successful after a first term except the nomination on that basis.

We do not, therefore, regard the one term as an established principle. The constitution permits two terms. When the right man arises the people will exercise their right of reelecting him, and that is all the precedent that is needed. And there is another consideration that justifies a second term. The time of many of the best Presidents is largely occupied in the first term in feeling their way, and it is only in the second term that they are able to put into practice the practical experience they have gained.

The Board of Trade.

Our liberal and energetic business men have at last taken hold of a most important matter, and are moving with a will and energy, and we have assurances that, ere one more month has passed through the calendar of time, Montgomery will have a thorough, efficient and complete organized Board of Trade. We are much pleased at the beginning; it looks onward to the successful march towards prosperity, which all the surroundings warrant us, in claiming as the hope of our city. Well organized Boards of Trade are mighty levers in the progress of commercial growth and financial affairs; all cities owe, in some extent, much of their importance to these organizations. A city without one, is like unto a wagon with three wheels; its value as well as its capacity for usefulness are at once suggested. Montgomery has been terribly negligent of its duty and evil to her citizens, one and all, and strangers have expressed some surprise at the fact that we had no recognized business head; no fountain from whence flowed pure streams of business life. But we are glad indeed that the first step has been taken, and already half the battle has been won, and with united action, harmony, co-operation, and a "unity of interests," we shall soon have our "system" reduced, scattered throughout the farmingdi-stricts, emanating from the "Montgomery Board of Trade." Then Montgomery will become the commercial emporium of the state, and the entire country trade will not only look to us for correct commercial news, but they will with one accord appreciate our efforts to make the business of this city on a par with that of any other well regulated and successful metropolis.

We hope this movement will succeed; we feel a deep interest in it, and shall use all our influence in its behalf. If we can be of any service towards its successful organization, we tender our colsmue to the gentlemen of the committee appointed last evening, to be used as they may deem most conducive to the interests of this city.

Hon. C. W. Buckley.

We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting in the city, our distinguished friend and fellow citizen, Hon. C. W. Buckley, the energetic and faithful Representative in Congress of the second district of Alabama. We are glad to learn from Mr. Buckley that the opposition of affairs is regarded as more hopeful for a successful solution of party political troubles, than at any time before. It will be remembered that Mr. Buckley is a member of one of the non-committal sub-committees on "Southern outrages," and has been engaged since the adjournment of Congress in taking testimony relative to the political status at large of our section.

His committee will visit Huntsville in a few days, and may possibly pay a visit to our own city, during the interim to the regular convening of the next Congress. Mr. Buckley has given great satisfaction to his constituents for his high mind, moderate and conservative course in Congress, and will, no doubt, be elected by a handsome majority. We are glad to see Mr. Buckley in the city, and hope that the members of the ring now visiting

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

FRESH GOODS!

NEW ARRIVALS!!

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!

WERTH & CO.,

—THE—

Shoeists

OF MONTGOMERY,

LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine

BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters

—AND—

Slippers,

OF NEW MATERIAL AND NEW MANNER.

This is positively a C. O. D. Store, and all we sell at Retail. Therefore, we will not be under charge of bad debts, and can sell cheaper than others.

WERTH & CO.

BOOTS, SHOES, Leather and Findings,

At prices which defy competition.

Come and see for yourself.

Country merchants offered in photos and entire assortment always on hand.

WHOLESALE.

Special Agents for Alabama for

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machine,

Which runs the easiest, makes the prettiest stitch, cannot get out of order, and is unequaled for necessary election purposes.

Also, for the

Gold Medal Sewing Machine,

which is the only machine that received a premium at the Alabama State Fair in 1871.

We also sell the

Home Shuttle & Lock Stitch Machine,

to be run by hand. Price only $25. Every one on the Shuttle principle.

Sewing Machine Findings, Twist and Thread constantly on hand.

G. L. WERTH,

25 Market Street,

may14 dly MONTGOMERY, Ala.

THOMAS C. B. SYDNA. LOWNDES COUNTY.

SHULAR & HARTWELL

Cotton Warehouse,

FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

BRICK WAREHOUSE,

ON THE

Corner of Commerce and Bibb Streets,

And are prepared to do the

Storage and Factorage Business

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Our charge for storage will be FIFTY CENTS for the bale, and TWENTY FIVE for each succeeding month per bale. Our charge for

SELLING COTTON

will be ONE DOLLAR per bale. We are prepared to make

LIBERAL ADVANCES

—ON—

COTTON IN STORE,

Or for Shipments to our Friends

in

New York, New Orleans or Mobile.

WM. WELL Farrish.

Bagging & Ties,

—AND—

BUTCHER'S AND LEATHER'S FINDINGS,

Lowest Market Price.

THE ALABAMA

Practical Business College,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Open the Entire Year.

A. T. GLASS, A. M., Principal

A. LEE MOORE, Secretary. C. C. MOORE, Treasurer.

THE ALABAMA BUSINESS COLLEGE is in complete working order, and is now open for the reception of students. Its rooms are large, well ventilated, and elegantly furnished. Its location is central, and convenient to the business houses of the city. Its Faculty is composed of experienced and practical teachers, and its course of instruction is thorough and complete. Its Commercial Department is conducted on the principles of actual business, and its Penmanship Department is unsurpassed by any in the country. Its Telegraphic Department is under the charge of a practical operator, and is supplied with the best instruments. Its Law Department is under the charge of a member of the Montgomery bar, and is complete in all its details. Its Literary Department is under the charge of competent teachers, and is thorough and practical. Its Music Department is under the charge of a graduate of the Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., and is unsurpassed in the city. Its Penmanship Department is under the charge of Prof. A. T. Glass, who has had a long experience as a teacher of penmanship, and who is the author of the "Practical Penman," a work of merit, which has had a large sale

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

THE unlimited cut—Selma.

BUNCH has it that the passionate editor of the *Advertiser* will soon write another reply to A. H. S. The whole selling force of the Atlanta Sun, Mobile *Register* and Savannah *News* will be divided into three pellets, and details made from day to day until the thing is read. The Selma *Times* will attend to the *States*.

THE rattle of "small arms" around the head of the Montgomery *Advertiser* plainly indicates that the battle of antinew departure has commenced in earnest. We trust our friends of Commerce street will stand firm and rally around the glorious flag of our country as many of its brethren possible. Republicans hail with pleasure all who fight under the standard of "universal suffrage and liberty."

HISTORY not only repeats itself in the world at large, but does it in the life of the same nation. When Rome, as queen, from her seven hills surveyed the known world and called it her own, she was enacting the first historical scene. Then followed an oligarchy under the the name of republic. The empire possessed no elements of stability, and was succeeded in the end by a sacerdotal government. And last yesterday the descendants of the first royalists celebrated, with intensest enthusiasm, the first anniversary of their freedom. Once more is Rome a royal city. The next move will advance her fo the second republic. But at this point, if Italy is wise, the comparison will cease, and the new republic shall only change as all true republics change, by developing more and more completely the ideas of popular government.

One of the Bourbon papers charges the "new departurists" with the recent successes of the Republican party. It says that the "new departure, being a surrender of every Democratic principle, caused all those who were "wishywashy Democrats" to vote the "Radical ticket," which is the same as the "new departure." This paper, after saying that "the departure is Radicalism," builds the following pyramid, and with tearful eyes, points to it as the work of the "new departure:"

The Republican pyramid for 1871:

MAINE.
MONTANA.
COLORADO.
NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA.
NORTH CAROLINA.

The Democratic pyramid for 1871:

KENTUCKY.

The Sow and the Wolf.

A sow had just furrowed and lay in the sty with her whole litter of pigs about her. A wolf, who longed for one of them, but knew not how to come at it, endeavored to insinuate himself into the sow's good opinion, and accordingly coming up to her. "How does the good woman in the straw do?" says he. "Can I be any service to you, Mrs. Sow, in relation to your little family here? If you have a mind to go abroad and air yourself a little, or so, you may depend upon it, I will take as much care of your pigs as you could do yourself." "Your humble servant," says the sow, "I thoroughly understand your meaning, and to let you know I do, I must be so free as to tell you I had rather have you room than be your company; and therefore, if you would act like a wolf of honor and obligation, I beg I may never see your face again."

We commend the above to all those who have any reconstruction or amendment pigs, or union pigs, which they would like to submit to the nursing of the Democratic wolf.

The True Statement.

A correspondent of the Eufaula *News* has addressed some very sensible remarks to that paper, and has assumed the identical position which we took several years ago. This correspondent attributes all the harsh enactments of Congress and the amendments to the conduct of the Southern leaders of the Democratic party, and the bitter tone of the Southern press. Among other things, this correspondent says:

That there would never have been such measures as the reconstruction laws, known in the history of this government, had they not been provoked by the insane sagacity, fruitless opposition, and unmitigated folly of the South's press.

We believe that the continued abuse by the Democratic papers of the South of Congress, the President and the Northern people, has been the excuse for all the reconstruction measures and the amendments. If the Southern people had quietly acquiesced in these measures, we honestly believe they would have been repealed long ago, and the amendments never would have been proposed for adoption.

"Old Greenbacks."

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the mass of the negroes of the South have never heard of Chief Justice Chase, by whom it styles "Old Greenbacks." An exchange referring to the remarks of the *Press*, speaks as follows:

A paragraph in the *Press*, to the effect that the mass of the negroes of the South have never heard the name of Judge Chase pronounced, has considerably worried the newspapers which have been asserting that the Chief Justice would get the colored vote solidly. The statement was made on faith, and not from any desire to injure Mr. Chase before the Democratic convention. As for the statement that the colored people of the South are familiar with "Old Greenbacks" because his face adorns the dollar notes, that may be true as regards his physiognomy, but not his antecedents or his present. Any one who knows anything at all about the organization of the Republican party at the South, its oath-bound leagues, etc., know that no Democratic candidate could get a thousand black votes, in all the South except through intimidation and the Ku Klux Klan. Republicanism is to the religion of the ex-slave population of the South: it is preached from the pulpits of every log church, instilled in every negro's mind, and is the only thing many of the ardent white Republicans worship. Take that away, and the Democratic programme, do not.

Political Hatred.

The Austin, Texas, *State Journal* of a recent date, contains an account of a recent political meeting in Texas, at which, it is charged, the Democrats acted very badly toward the Republicans, maltreating them in various ways. The German Republicans of the place hoisted a national flag during the progress of the meeting, and the Democrats tore it down, built a fire near the place and burned the flag. The following from the Austin *Journal* will be read with regret by all peace loving men everywhere:

At a recent meeting in the town of Liberty, while the Hon. Geo. W. Whitmore was speaking, Herndon, the Democratic nominee, made a violent assault upon him. Such are the tactics of the opposition. The bitter, savage hatred towards loyal principles and loyal men felt by the Ku Klux party, continually overflows their speech and acts. The burning of United States flags, the terrorism inaugurated against the Germans, the abuse of every loyal man in the State from the Governor down, the personal assaults upon every Republican candidate, reveals clearly enough the temper and animus of the Democracy.

Hon. Jacob Tome, the Republican nominee for Governor of Maryland, is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and forty years since went a poor boy to the town of Port Deposit, in which he has ever since resided. By native talent and industry he has become the wealthiest man in the State outside of the city of Baltimore. He is the president of two banks, half a dozen steamboat and manufacturing companies, and has built two churches and a school house in Port Deposit with his own money.

The Germans in Bohemia do not take kindly to the proposition of the Emperor of Austria to make himself a tripple-crowned sovereign. When consideration of the Imperial rescript regarding the wish of Francis Joseph to recognize the rights of Bohemia by a coronation oath came up in the Diet, the German delegates adopted the tactics of an American minority and deserted in a body. They had the coolness, however, to send back word that no illegal vote must be passed in their absence. There are about two Bohemians to one German in the province, and the probability is that this movement toward Pan-Slavism will be successful carried out eventually.

A remarkable instance of rapid traveling is noted, which a few years since would have seemed incredible. On the afternoon of August 2d, a gentleman left San Francisco by the Pacific railroad, and arrived in London before the expiration of seventeen days from the time of his departure. He reached New York just in time to get on board a steamer bound to Liverpool, and the steamer made a very quick passage, and the traveler left her promptly for an express train in the same hour that she arrived in the Mersey. If the improvements in steam engines accomplish what is expected by some experts, the transit between San Francisco and London will be effected by 1880 pretty regularly within fifteen days.

A Serious Imputation.

The Atlanta *Sun* of Friday morning contains a letter dated Washington, September 15th, of which the following extract is the concluding paragraph:

I had intended in this letter to go further into detail. It is known that the New York plunderers own (bodily) the New York *World*. It is further known—*and I say it advisedly*—that the very men now under trial at New York, *established and now own the Washington Patriot!* I learn also that they have a controlling influence over the Richmond *Enquirer*, Louisville *Journal* and Montgomery *Advertiser*—all red hot "departure" prints. But I will reserve further disclosure. CATO.

Within a week past a number of exceedingly dangerous counterfeits have made their appearance. How large the number may be cannot be known, for the counterfeit is so nearly faultless that it is only with the utmost difficulty that it can be distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit is a twenty dollar green-back. The only weak point in the execution seems to be the central figure, which is a little too coarsely done. When presented in a package, however, this figure is not seen in the rapid counting, it being hidden by the hand or the overlying bills. The other points of the bill are so excellent as to stand the test of the strongest light. We are told that two or three banks have been deceived by the bills. There has not been a more dangerous counterfeit put afloat. Business men, bank tellers, railroad ticket agents, and others, would do well to keep a sharp lookout for these bills.

Have You Enemies?

Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything; he is made of that kind of material which so is easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A strong character is one who thinks for himself; and speaks and what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "They are sparks, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." "Live down prejudice," was the Iron Duke's motto. Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk—there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.—*Exchange.*

The Laziest Man on Record.

We clip the following extract from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. We think it slightly elevates the drapery from the slumbery concerning laziness:

About ten o'clock yesterday morning, while a young man, not wholly unrecognized by the public as a dead beat and idler, was sitting lazily in a chair in front of the United States Hotel, he by chance noticed something lying on the pavement a few feet distant that greatly resembled a loose bank note, but, from want of energy, he failed to investigate the matter to see whether it was or not. After sitting some time in a half dazed, stupefied and lazy manner, evidently without knowing where he would get the next meal, he was astonished to observe a small negro boy come along, seize the object, and upon examination, find it to be a genuine \$20 note from the First National bank at Columbus, Ohio. The good for nothing *oil* afterward endeavored to make the boy give him the prize, stating as a reason that he had been holding it for some time before he picked it up; and, had it not been for two gentlemen who observed many of the very next dispatches, the first would no doubt have been compelled to give it up, but to it was, in the end, left in carrying the prize away in triumph.

The very strongest constitution, very likely to be impaired by many, if not all of the diseases to which flesh is heir, is that of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Fortunately, however, the number of cases that come under the influence of this great remedy, and are thereby saved from the ravages of disease, is very large. Among the diseases which it has proved itself capable of curing are dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney complaint, and nervousness. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. sept 29 1w

The Sow and the Wolf.

A sow had just furrowed and lay in the sty with her whole litter of pigs about her. A wolf, who longed for one of them, but knew not how to come at it, endeavored to insinuate himself into the sow's good opinion, and accordingly coming up to her. "How does the good woman in the straw do?" says he. "Can I be any service to you, Mrs. Sow, in relation to your little family here? If you have a mind to go abroad and air yourself a little, or so, you may depend upon it, I will take as much care of your pigs as you could do yourself." "Your humble servant," says the sow, "I thoroughly understand your meaning, and to let you know I do, I must be so free as to tell you I had rather have you room than be your company; and therefore, if you would act like a wolf of honor and obligation, I beg I may never see your face again."

We commend the above to all those who have any reconstruction or amendment pigs, or union pigs, which they would like to submit to the nursing of the Democratic wolf.

The True Statement.

A correspondent of the Eufaula *News* has addressed some very sensible remarks to that paper, and has assumed the identical position which we took several years ago. This correspondent attributes all the harsh enactments of Congress and the amendments to the conduct of the Southern leaders of the Democratic party, and the bitter tone of the Southern press. Among other things, this correspondent says:

That there would never have been such measures as the reconstruction laws, known in the history of this government, had they not been provoked by the insane sagacity, fruitless opposition, and unmitigated folly of the South's press.

We believe that the continued abuse by the Democratic papers of the South of Congress, the President and the Northern people, has been the excuse for all the reconstruction measures and the amendments. If the Southern people had quietly acquiesced in these measures, we honestly believe they would have been repealed long ago, and the amendments never would have been proposed for adoption.

"Old Greenbacks."

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the mass of the negroes of the South have never heard of Chief Justice Chase, by whom it styles "Old Greenbacks." An exchange referring to the remarks of the *Press*, speaks as follows:

A paragraph in the *Press*, to the effect that the mass of the negroes of the South have never heard the name of Judge Chase pronounced, has considerably worried the newspapers which have been asserting that the Chief Justice would get the colored vote solidly. The statement was made on faith, and not from any desire to injure Mr. Chase before the Democratic convention. As for the statement that the colored people of the South are familiar with "Old Greenbacks" because his face adorns the dollar notes, that may be true as regards his physiognomy, but not his antecedents or his present. Any one who knows anything at all about the organization of the Republican party at the South, its oath-bound leagues, etc., know that no Democratic candidate could get a thousand black votes, in all the South except through intimidation and the Ku Klux Klan. Republicanism is to the religion of the ex-slave population of the South: it is preached from the pulpits of every log church, instilled in every negro's mind, and is the only thing many of the ardent white Republicans worship. Take that away, and the Democratic programme, do not.

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The bogus bill is a United States 20 greenback, and purports to be of the issue of March 10, 1862. It is an excellent imitation of the genuine article, and is so well executed as to be apt to deceive some good judges. However, it can be detected by the central figure, which is too coarsely worked, but this part of the bill is likely to be covered by the hand while counting a package. We hope this warning will be heeded in Mobile, should the spurious operators visit us. While we are on the subject of counterfeit bills, it will perhaps aid our business men to know that among the latest counterfeits in circulation are 20s on the National bank, city of New York; 20s on the Merchants' National bank, New York city; 10s on the Merchants' National bank, Chicago, Ill; 5s on the Sixth National bank, Philadelphia, Pa; 10s on the Farmers and Mechanics' National bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y; 5s, National bank, State of New York; 20 greenbacks; 10s, First National bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y; 5s, Merchants' National bank, State of New York; 10s, American bank, State of New York; 20s, National bank State of New York.—*Meridan Gazette.*

A Duel in Louisiana.

We copy the following from the Shreveport, La., *Gazette* of September the 5th:

Our city was somewhat excited on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., by a duel being fought on the opposite bank of the river. The cause in the case we will briefly narrate as they have come to our knowledge. Early Sunday morning the rumor was rife on our streets that a difficulty had occurred the night previous between Mr. Ned Phelps and Mr. Chas. E. Hughes, compromising new citizens of the place. What the point of difference was, or what the provocation, we have not been able to learn, but a blow on the cheek was struck, and prompt demand for the satisfaction usual among gentlemen when the insult direct is given, followed. Early on the next morning the necessary and preliminary arrangements were effected through the services of their respective friends, Mr. E. H. Bootie acting for Mr. Ned Phelps and Mr. Andy Jarvis for Mr. Hughes. At ten o'clock, accompanied by a few friends, the parties crossed the river in skiffs, and the ground selected, the weapons changed and all things pronounced ready. When the principals took their respective positions the word was given and each fired two shots, as was the understanding, with shotguns, at twenty paces. Neither shot took effect, though both did good shooting, the balls whistling in remarkably close proximity to the ears of the opponents. Through the intervention of mutual friends the difference was then amicably adjusted and the matter ended. There was considerable interest manifested, and eye witnesses speak of the coolness and nerve of both parties when looking down the charged muzzles of the deadly dealing weapons.

Removal of the Capital.

The capital removers of St. Louis, Mo., who contend that it is the duty of the nation to make Washington city a howling wilderness and transfer the seat of government to the banks of the Mississippi, have held a meeting. It was "rather meagerly attended," although speeches were made by two persons, whose names are duly telegraph for the information of an admiring country, "and others." Two letters were also read, and, whether the audience exceeded the number of orators and letter writers, may be in doubt. As a matter of economy, it does not seem to us, here in the East, to be advisable to remove the national capital from the District of Columbia, where the government is already accommodated with proper buildings and has been a large source of trade. The geographical idea that the place of the seat of the government ought to be exactly in the centre of the United States has long since ceased to be any value, because the facilities of traveling from one part of the country with expedition are so great that it is not worth while to consider a question of distances in determining what is best for the public convenience. Nevertheless the time will come when, by the growth of the Western States, this idea of removing the national capital will attain such strength that it will have the power to succeed. We can predict safely that, whenever that period arrives, the place chosen for a new capital will not be St. Louis, neither will it be Chicago, Cincinnati, nor Detroit. The same spirit of jealousy will exist between those cities and others in the West which prevented Philadelphia from being the seat of the national government up to this time. The Washington and Adams' administrations were born but temporarily. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and even Trenton obtained the advantage of being the permanent seat of government. The result was that none of them secured the prize. Their influence restrained each other, and a wild piece of land, at that time partly in Maryland and partly in Virginia, which had no natural advantages, was selected as the seat of the government.—*Exchange.*

Persecutions of the Jews.

The powers of this world once more turn their attention to the Jews. They are to be re-regulated in Algeria—*i. e.* their liberties, due to M. Cremieux, are to be restricted in deference to the noble savage of the country, to whom French possessions is very offensive. In a rather better spirit their affairs are being taken up now also in Prussia, where, ever since 1837, the date of the famous "landtag," they have been differed into two principal communities with some sort of shadowy autonomy. Several attempts to place their affairs on a somewhat more satisfactory basis have hitherto failed under the auspices of the Cultus Minister. This time, however, some recognized authorities belonging to their own body have been invited to report and to propose plans for the amelioration of the status quo; and as Herr Von Mahler will probably prepare a long rest after his return from the waters, some steps in advance may possibly be taken shortly. At the same time Russian statesmen are deliberating on the future position of the Jews in the Russian Empire. Before 1861 no Jew was permitted to domicile in Central Russia, nor was he allowed to enter Russian territory without a special permit, and whenever he wanted to stay more than twenty four hours at a place he had to pay a heavy price for the indulgence. Since 1861 all Russia has been open to them, and the question of regulating their position in the empire proves to be one of no little difficulty. A project of a law has already been laid before the imperial council, but no decision has been arrived at yet. The Orientische *Zeitung* tells a story apropos of the debates there, which is not only apocryphal, but has done duty on at least a dozen occasions, though it has never perhaps been told so circumstantially. When, in 1851, it became a question of existence or nonexistence for the Jews in Poland, Count Bludow, the president of the imperial council, received, the day before the question was to come on, a deputation consisting of three Jewish bankers from Warsaw. The Count had made it a condition that the deputation was to speak as little as possible. They supplied him with a small parcel upon his taking leave of them, but it was not till the council, Bludow had his speech in reference to his right hand. The deputation had left Petersburg, and the Count found in the parcel nine thousand ducats. Whether he had taken the money by mistake or not, he declared in the council that he had not spoken one word. His imperial neighbor then said to him, "Well, Count, you were right, you have nothing to say." Bludow replied that he had pleaded with all his might, and sent to the following effect: "15,000" (rubles) "take and be silent." "This," he said, "I received that I should hold my tongue." His hint, soon understood, and seconded in powerful quarters, was followed by the passing of the measure, for which they had never even dared to hope. The parcel, however, went most unexpected, and formed the first commercial capital for a Jewish orphan asylum at Warsaw.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

An Interesting Story.

The last Paletka *Herald* has a letter from Orange county, Florida, containing a thrilling narrative of the sinking of a good portion of Orange county and the formation of a lake where it once stood. After relating the experience of one man, he goes to another, whose account is as follows:

More and more wonderful. Mr. Alex. K. Foster has just come in with more marvelous and startling reports. He says that on his way from Orlando to Milltonville, after crossing Fort Mellon branch, he left the road to avoid the constant bogging to which he was subjected. The safest place, he thought, would be on the crown of a high black jack ridge, running parallel with the road, which he accordingly took. After riding perhaps a mile, his horse commenced sinking, and for some distance it was questionable whether he could get through. He however reached more solid footing. Again he commenced bogging. At this time he noticed remarkable and portentous sounds in his rear. The bogging grew worse as he progressed, until he had to dismount; there seemed no escape for him, both he and his horse were still bogging; the sounds in his rear increased more and more, and became more and more alarming, and the roots in front more boggy—he dared not stop, as this would have rendered it impossible to have extricated himself—he neither dare nor could look behind him, his whole thought and aim was to reach terra firma. All last, after the most superhuman exertions, both he and his horse exhausted to the most extreme degree, he reached solid ground. Turning to examine into the cause of those fearful sounds in his rear, he saw the most terrific and appalling sights it has ever been his lot to listen to. The first thing that attracted attention, was that the trees were moving, first in a grisley motion of the top, and some sinking gradually out of sight, like ships receding, more and more rapidly as it sank and disappeared, others following, and as they fell revolving and describing arcs of a circle in the rear of the opposite. Through the intervention of mutual friends the difference was then amicably adjusted and the matter ended. There was considerable interest manifested, and eye witnesses speak of the coolness and nerve of both parties when looking down the charged muzzles of the deadly dealing weapons.

This extraordinary phenomena appears more and more extraordinary. The country for two or three miles from here to Lake Meiu, is entirely submerged, and is now one vast lake. Nothing authoritative from beyond, though rumors are rife that Orlando is swallowed up and the whole chain of lakes to Lake Conway are now united and form an immense inland sea. We leave again directly and in terror for our own fate.

AN HOUR AND A HALF LATER.

People are rushing from the scene of disaster. Our camp is crowded with the terror stricken inhabitants from the country in our rear. Everybody is waiting the forebodings and horrible expectations. They believe the day of judgment has come.

A Rich Love Letter.

From the Oakland (Cal.) News:

A young man living near this city courted the widow Myers, afterward went off and married another woman, and the widow sued him for breach of promise and damages. At the trial the following rich love letter was developed:

MY DEAR MRS. MYERS—Every time I think of you my heart does up and down like a churn dasher. Sensations of unutterable joy pour over it like young goats on a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow linen trowsers. A smile sweet as mush in a mud puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. You can predict safely that whenever that period arrives, the place chosen for a new capital will not be St. Louis, neither will it be Chicago, Cincinnati, nor Detroit. The same spirit of jealousy will exist between those cities and others in the West which prevented Philadelphia from being the seat of the national government up to this time. The Washington and Adams' administration were born but temporarily. New York, Boston, Baltimore, and even Trenton obtained the advantage of being the permanent seat of government. The result was that none of them secured the prize. Their influence restrained each other, and a wild piece of land, at that time partly in Maryland and partly in Virginia, which had no natural advantages, was selected as the seat of the government.—*Exchange.*

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Alabama Journal.

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Talladega Nominations.

The Republicans of Talladega met in convention yesterday, and nominated a very able and popular set of men for county officers. Each of the nominees is highly respected in the community for their good character, honesty, integrity and social influence. We congratulate them upon their action, and trust that they will be successful in electing their nominees at the November election. See special dispatch in another column.

Party Discipline.

Perhaps no political party in this county has ever suffered so much from the lack of thorough and high-toned discipline as the Republican partyy and especially the Republican party of the South. The great trouble with us has been the their of men—professing to be actuated by principle—for spoils. There is much loose talk afloat about the tyranny of party and the necessity of preserving individual freedom of action. We admit that there is a clearly defined limit to legitimate party control, and that large liberty of individual opinion and generous toleration will always exist in a healthy political organization. But we contend that discipline, by which we mean the submission of the individual preference, to the clearly expressed will of the majority, and the acceptance on the part of each of his allotted share of party work) is essential to all co-operative action; as the party is a co-operative body and can only exist by mutual forbearance, toleration and concession, and can only achieve its work by thorough discipline; no discipline becomes an important as the existence of the party, and is endowed with all the value of the cause which the party represents. If an army were drawn up in line of battle, and each soldier, possessed by some baneful influence, should suddenly refuse to obey his superior officer, though expressing his willingness to fight the enemy on his own account, it is clear that the army would be worthless from lack of discipline. The cause represented would be lost, not from lack of men who believed in it, and were willing to fight for it, but because they refuse to fight in the only way that could win success, viz: in that orderly co-operation which we will call discipline. The great lesson for the Republican party of Alabama to learn is the superior value of discipline. We have a sacred trust committed to our charge. It is the education of the people into the great gospel of loyalty, peace, and popular government, and the equal rights of all men before God and before the law, and the insertion of Republicanism, which has wrought out in eighteen centuries of labor, battle and prayer, into beneficent institutions to bless mankind. To fulfill this work we must bring into the field a disciplined army of earnest and determined men, who have at heart the interests of all the people of Alabama, and who will strive for the accomplishment of peace and friendly fe-lings amongst all the people. To ignore discipline, is to ignore the cause. Its sacredness attaches to all the means essential to secure its triumph. We appeal to the Union men of Alabama, all, to come forward and organize for the perpetuation of peace and concord, and to save from the wreck all that is possible, of liberty and prosperity. The present is the auspicious time to take hold of the reins and secure to the people of Alabama good government, peace and prosperity. The vineyard is inviting, the labor is pleasant, and good men can find all the work that they can do. Alabama needs repose and a prosperous government. Let us achieve both.

To the People of Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 29, 1871.

At a meeting of the citizens of Montgomery, held in the theatre of this city on Thursday, the 28th inst., to give expression to their profound sorrow at the death of Alabama's beloved son, General James H. Clanton, and to pay a becoming tribute to his memory, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted at the instance of Capt. Elmore J. Fitzpatrick, viz:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that in the death of James H. Clanton, the life of a true, upright, and able man, fearless and noble man has been sacrificed by the people of this State, and that by his death his widow and children have become the wards of the people.

Resolved, That in view of this obligation, a committee of fifteen, of whom Col. Judge shall be the chairman, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to receive subscriptions from the people of the whole State, to be devoted to the discharge of the trust which has been imposed by his death.

I deem it proper to announce to the people of the State that I hereby accept the position of chairman of the committee of fifteen, designated in the second resolution of Capt. Fitzpatrick; and I take the responsibility of also announcing that the distinguished citizens of Alabama, who constitute the other members of said committee, will each likewise accept the position assigned him, and cordially co-operate in the communication of the purpose expressed in the resolutions.

The following are the names of the committee as appointed by ex Governor Watts, the chairman of the meeting: T. J. Judge, chairman; E. J. Fitzpatrick, R. W. Pettus of Selma, J. J. Jolly of Selma, T. H. Herndon of Mobile, John Bigley of Mobile, Wm. M. Lowe of Hustsville, Alpheus Baker of Eufaula, Hilary A. Herbert of Butler, Col. W. C. Oates of Henry, B F. Ligon of Macon, W. H. Barnes of Opelika, Tazi Bradford of Talladega, E. A. Vanhoose of Tuskaloosa, and W. H. Forney of Calhoun.

The people of Alabama owed to Gen. Clanton, in his life time, a debt of gratitude, for his well known fearless, constant, and unselfish devotion to their best interests; and he lost his life in their service. And now that his helpless and dependent family have been so suddenly deprived of him upon whom alone they leaned for succor and support, the people of the State, whom he loved so dearly and served so well, are asked to aid in discharging, to some extent, the obligation they owed to him while living, by extending timely aid to those who were so nearly allied to him.

Contributions for the purpose indicated may be made to either member of the committee, or forwarded to the undersigned or to Capt. E. J. Fitzpatrick, at Montgomery.

THOS. J. JUDGE,
Chairman of Committee.

P. S.—All the newspapers of the State are respectfully requested to publish the foregoing address.

Interesting to Builders.

A new kind of material for house walls is coming into use in England. The advantages are very great, and it involve non-absorbing of moisture, noncombustion of heat, economy of space, facility of cleaning and cheapness. The process is thus described by an English paper: "Over a framework of strong cross wires, of about one-quarter of an inch in thickness, there is woven, by a powerful pressure, fibrous matter, which is saturated with a solution that renders it fire proof. It is then subjected to a very powerful pressure. A coating of light Scott's cement is then put upon it for inside facing, and of Portland cement for outside facing. By this means surfaces are made impermeable to moisture, smooth and easily washed with water, thus saving the expense of repeated lime washings. It is formed into slabs in iron frames, which are put together and closely and securely fastened with bolts. The slabs are from one and a half to four inches thick. They are said to serve as superior paneling for dividing walls and partitions. Where space as of importance, it has the advantage, perhaps, over concrete walling, in enabling a wall to be made of not more than one and a half inches in thickness, and yet its quality is said to greatly deaden sound."

Threatened Revolution in Mexico.

Mexico is seemingly about to undergo one of her periodical revolutions. Late dispatches say it is reported that Lerdo has come over to the support of Juarez, in which event the latter's reelection to the presidency may be deemed to be assured. It is said that some of the prominent frontier chiefs—Cavalles, Vargas, Trevino, Gonzgon and Martinez—are prepared to issue a pronunciamento in case Juarez should be elected. The revolutionists in Campico exact duties of the merchants, and the people protesting, their stores have been closed by the troops. In the city of Mexico much excitement exists respecting the first meeting of Congress, and there are fears of conspiracy and revolution. Not less than three hundred rebels are operating in Zacteca, and others in Michigan. Mexico cannot, it seems, remain at peace with herself long at a time. The only wonder is that she has lived through all her revolutions and preserved the semblance even of a government.

Without a Governor.

Georgia is just now in the condition of the United States—without an acting executive head at the capital. Grant, about three months ago, deserted and criminally abandoned his post of duty. Bullock no doubt encouraged by such an illustrious example, about the same time, did the same thing. Both departments, of course, have been either neglected or run by subordinates—irresponsible and unauthorized parties. In Grant's case, the "outs" have thus far made no complaint.

It is presumed they like the business—there's plenty of money in it. But not so with Bullock. Beaning the "assistant" has lost its novelty, and the treasurer of Georgia gave notice a few days ago that he would pay no warrants for supervisory without a national Governor to approve them. If the Georgia treasurer sticks to this determination it would be better for his State if Bullock never returned as the treasury will thereby be freed from wholesale plunder.

[Talladega Watchtower.

Has the *Watchtower* not kind words for the Governor of Alabama, who is always absent from the capital? Are the people of Alabama an exception to the rule? Is our Democratic Governor to be allowed to stay away from here all the year round and allow the business of the State to take care of itself? If Republican governors can't leave home, why then make Democratic governors stay at their business also. Let justice be done, and pick the nest out of thine own eye before thou goest for thy neighbor's beam.

Our Paris Letters.

PARIS, Sept. 17, 1871.

France is getting along very well with her new constitution. It is the fifteenth or sixteenth, it is true, since 1793, and has been elaborated in less than four days. It is not the republic as exists in the United States or Switzerland—it is one in form, and it rests for President Thiers to make it "a peaceable and glorious reality." This he can do by a safe policy which will disarm suspicion, and a practical spirit that will eradicate crying evils and leave the three pretenders—the trinity of miseries for France—without a standpoint for their return. The moral evils are to be cured simultaneously with the material ills. He has to extinguish the seeds of dissolution left by the materialism of that reign, and supply its neglects. Instead of voting 120,000 recruits—the customary annual contingent—it would be better to pass them over to the school, rather than to the drill master.

The trial of the Communist leaders is already a thing of the past. The miserable figure cut by the accused—their efforts to shuffle out of responsibility—the vanity of some, the bravado of others, the cowardice of nearly all—the speeches of counsel to make political capital—the pains-taking character of the courtmartial—the unexpected clemency of its decision, which has saved the lives of the notorious Ferre has failed in his appeal for a commutation of his death sentence. Rossel will not be shot; he is preparing to pass his life with Axe, Grousset, &c., in an African military prison. They have been all furnished with convicts' uniform, and a "number" will henceforth be their only recognition. The same which knew them will know them no more. Jourde and his fellow condemned are to go to Cayenne, as the authorities desire to transport the depot only to New Caledonia, away from any possible contagion of the leaders. The court martial is shamed—and only in this—for acquitting two of the accused. They belonged to the Commune, and their liberation is viewed as a premium for rebellion. But where commence the illegality of a French revolution?

C.

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1871.

The trial of the female Communists is popularly known as the prostitutes' trial, not almost many questions. It is well known beforehand that they were fiends of society, to whom an opprobrious epithet was a second nature—so it proved. The five accused—aged from 21 to 34—were hardened outcasts, devoid of shame, insensible to feeling, strangers to pity. No spectator doubted their ability to pillage, to roll up barrels of petroleum in public buildings and private houses, and fling fire thereto, and inciting the *espirit perdus* to the commission of robbery and assassination. Their defense was a denial of evidence the most conclusive—their explanation a series of audacious lies, delivered with an air of injured innocence and cunning tact. Yet the condemnation of three of these young hags to death startled with its severity. They all cried or fainted on hearing their sentence—one excepted, who laughed. As in the case of the male prisoners, the military judges delivered judgment standing and wearing their caps. When they and else public retired, the prisoners were brought into court, and the registrar acquainted them with their fate. They were at once put into convict toilette—their hair cut off. Two of them had very beautiful chestnut hair, to the gaolor will make something by his perquisites, as such is the fashion—pale colored hair now in vogue. The death sentence will be commuted.

A triton of the second order, George Cavalle, familiarly known by the sobriquet *Pipe en Bois*, has been disposed of. He received that nick-name because some years ago he organized the students to clamor down in the theatres what plays they disliked by means of wooden whistles—hence the epithet. He is 29 years of age, a civil engineer, with a wife and three children. I never saw such real agony as that displayed by his aged mother and wife, on hearing him condemned to share for life the misery of Assi. Cavalle, like the other accused, was smartly and fashionably dressed, just as if going out for an evening party. He is very thin, pale and boney, a nose covered with bruddy blossoms, and a mouth exhibiting from ear to ear. He was found guilty of erecting the barricades, which his official position under the Commune was to "look after the tulips' and other flowers in the public gardens, valued at 80,000 francs." His sentence is regarded as severe, especially when compared with that of the artist Courbet's six months in prison and five hundred francs fine, for demolishing the column Vendome. Courbet is rich, and will have to pay the costs of the entire prosecution, as his co-accused —collectively liable—have not a sous. He has made some sketches in his cell, of the trial, which have already sold at a high figure. Rossel, war minister for a fortnight, is aged twenty-seven, a captain in the engineers of middle height, eccentric and intelligent, resembling Napoleon when first known. He applied as a soldier, and his trial was the most dignified of any that has taken place. He confessed the city barricades were erected under his orders, and were only erected to give courage to the Federals battling around the forts—whose alleged victories were studied, published lies. As a captain, his judges, seven, were not of lower rank than himself—in the other case a non-commissioned officer, and sub-lieutenants composed the court. The accused did not desire to fight against his old brothers in arms. He wished to get rid of the Prussians—he acted as Marshal Ney, who deserted Louis XVIII to rally to Napoleon on his escape from Elba, and fought with him at Waterloo. Despite the marvelous eloquence and ability of his young counsel and bosom friend—which led the audience to exclaim, "the prisoner is saved!" —he was condemned to death; a sentence likely to be carried out. He heard his fate without saying a word. His poor father was carried out of the court, struck with apoplexy. Rochefort will be tried on Monday; 6,000 applications to witness his trial have been refused. The famous lampooner, who first pricked that bubble—the second empire—will likely be transported to Cayenne, where his father was once sub-governor. The chances of an amnesty no longer exist. Former amnesties have shown that the clemency—mercy—only rules, or nocturo to indulge in greater follies.

Jules Favre—what a termination of a career. For a quarter of a century leader of the French bar, chief of the Republican party before it became demagogical, he has played the part of Talleyrand under the Empire, the glass of fashion and the world of form in public harangues, the Juvenal of our corrupt times, the man who moved the dethronement of Napoleon after Sedan, the master spirit of the provisional government that succeeded, who negotiated the capitulation of Paris and the treaty of Versailles, and remained Foreign Minister under Thiers, has confessed "the story of his life," in repelling the calumnies of a life-long friend, and hitherto responsible two journals that published them. Jules Favre is 67 years of age. In his youth, and when unknown to fame, he loved a lady, but who became another. She and her husband did not agree, a separation ensued, and Jules Favre gave her a home, for some twenty years; till her death they lived in concubinage. He described her as a "saint." The husband visited Jules Favre, and when dying, bequeathed his fortune to the children of which Favre was the father. The French law does not recognize divorce whatever children a woman may have after a formal separation from her husband, according to her they are still the latter's. Jules Favre had three children by the spouse, and when baptising the first, then ten years old—which is curious as the son ought to be done within forty eight hours after birth—he registered it in his own name as the father—instead of in that of the husband of the mother—these alive, and so required by the statute. He was legally wrong—hence the scrupulous of a false declaration. Was he morally so? But morality is hushed in the case—for law and society constitute a Nemesis, to pursue and follow up with punishment those who "snatch a fearful joy," in violation of their codes. *Sic transit gloria!* Favre falls like a bright exhalation in the evening—no man shall see him more—in public. It was the mode to laugh at his tears, and Bismarck dubbed him the "water-works of Versailles." Yet his heart cried over the downfall of his country, and privately he was esteemed. The skeleton in his cupboard he never paraded like too many Frenchmen—he shared his irregular love in severe retreat, and the children of that affection have been reared even in the shade. In the libel the printers were not held responsible—which thus abrogates the old law.

The admirers of the late Paul de Kock are starting a sort of penny subscription to raise a statue to his memory. Pity the warmest of his admirers—Gregory XVII is no more. He would not be afraid to head the list, as he never hesitated to own he read the author. If all foreigners who found de Kock so loose, but not the less heartily laughed at his amusing descriptions, would contribute a franc, the statue would be erected at Passy's grave at Belleville could be covered with a mausoleum, and his dear Montmartre replanted with lilacs and repeopled with Adelos.

C.

MEETING OF THE BAR SATURDAY—*Resolutions Adopted, &c.*—In pursuance of a notice published in the JOURNAL of Saturday, the members of the bar, held an adjourned meeting at the law office of Messrs. Walker & Murphey, on Market street, at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon to take suitable action expressive of the sentiments of the bar at the death of General JAMES H. CLANTON, who was a prominent and honored member of the profession. In the absence of Hon. John Gill Shorter, who had been elected chairman at a former meeting; on motion of Judge WALKER, Hon. David Clopton was called to the chair; and C. R. Hubbard, Esq., acted as secretary.

After some preliminary remarks, Hon. A. J. Walker introduced the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as members of the bar we can but express our deepest sorrow at the unexpected death of our brother, Gen. James H. Clanton. He was a lawyer of rare gifts; enthusiastic in the pursuit of whatever was right and marking and adorning with the brightest sense of professional honor his intercourse with his brethren. He had attained an envious reputation both as an advocate and counsellor. His past success, so brilliant in its nature, gave promise of a full measure of professional renown and prosperity. His sudden death forcibly teaches us "what shadows we are—what shadows we pursue."

Resolved, One great merit, the crowning merit of his many great merits, of our deceased brother, was that there was nothing negative in his character. Whatever right led, he was always ready, willing and anxious to follow, and did follow with all the force and impulse of an energetic nature, and in pursuing and carrying out his conscientious convictions of right no danger could deter nor no obstacle retard.

Resolved, Our deceased brother was devotedly and sincerely patriotic; he loved his native land and his State, and there was no sacrifice, however great in its nature, that he would hesitate to make in behalf of either.

Resolved, His whole bearing, unwavering devotion to truth right, friends and country, together with his unbounded ability in maintaining the cause which his judgment approved gave him a large space in the public eye and a warm reception in the affections and hearts of his countrymen.

Resolved, Possessed of the highest generosity and benevolence for the suffering and afflicted, of an indomitable courage under all circumstances, of sincere devotion and adherence to truth, and utter detestation of falsehood, he was the embodiment of the noblest and purest type of true manhood.

Resolved, We condole with his bereaved family, tender them our sympathies, give our assertion and bestow our encouragement on all measures for their relief.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the circuit, city and chancery courts of this county, by a committee of five, to be appointed by the chairman; and that each of said courts be requested to spread said resolution upon its minutes.

The chairman, in conformity to the resolutions, appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee:

Judge A. J. Walker, chairman; ex-Gov. T. H. Watts, Col. M. D. Graham, Col. J. W. A. Sanford, and Col. D. S. Troy.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned *sine die*. DAVID CLOPTON, Chairman.

C. R. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

Marengo County Convention.

The Republican County Convention, of Marengo, met on the 23d inst., and after nominating the various candidates, unanimously passed the following resolutions, which were offered by W. B. Jones:

Resolved, That the maintenance of *free schools, free speech, and free ballot*, the progress of internal improvements, and the development of the industrial resource of the State of Alabama, all depend upon maintaining the supremacy of the Republican party in this State; therefore it is the duty of all good Republicans to throw aside personal prejudice, interests and ambition, and to put their utmost endeavors to preserve harmony, peace, and unity of action in their party, to the end that it maintain a perfect organization so as to be the better able to cope with that arch enemy to human progress and liberty, modern Democracy.

Resolved Further, That the Republicans of Marengo county appreciate the services rendered to Republicanism by Senator Spencer and ex-Senator Warner, but are compelled to dispro-ate as injurious to the "good cause" the difference that exist between the two gentlemen.

Resolved, Further, That we cordially indorse the administration of President Grant, and will use our influence to carry the State for his re-election in 1872—subject to the action of the national nominating convention.

Resolved Further, That we as Republicans deprecate the action of Hon. E. C. O'Conner and other professed Republicans in other counties in the State, in disposing of his and their offices as probate judge, and placing such in the hands of Democrats, thereby proving recreant to the trust confided in him and them by the Republicans of Marengo and other counties.

Resolved Further, That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to support the Republican nominations of Marengo county.

C. W. DUNAN, Chairman,
F. H. TURNEY, Secretary.

The delegates then repaired to the court house yard, where at least 2,000 people were assembled. Col. Forden and Senator Jones made able and elegant speeches, which were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

General Clanton—Tribute by Citizens of Baker County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clanton and vicinity, held at the court room in Clanton on Thursday evening the 28th day of September, 1871, on motion of J. R. Jones the Hon. A. Baker was called to the chair and Jno. S. Dolcoahs requested to act as Secretary. On motion a committee of three was appointed by the chair to prepare resolutions in regard to the death of General Clanton for the consideration of the meeting. J. R. Jones, L. A. Thornton, Frank Marsh were appointed said committee, who retired for a few moments and returned, and through J. R. Jones, their chairman, presented the following resolutions, prefaced by a few very appropriate remarks:

Resolved, That the announcement of the death of Gen. James H. Clanton has cast a pall of gloom over the hearts of our entire community, and the most profound regret and deepest sadness cast their darkest shadows over our brows when we reflect that Gen. Clanton is no more

Resolved, That in the death of Gen. Clanton the State of Alabama has lost one of her purest, ablest, and most incorruptible patriots and statesmen, a high toned, chivalric, and noble citizen, as a statesman incorruptible, as a public servant undefiled.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our most heartfelt sympathy in the and bereavement that has befallen them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montgomery *Advertiser* and other papers be requested to copy.

On motion the said resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

A. BAKER, Chairman.
JNO. S. DELOACHS, Sec'y.

After the Assets of a Bankrupt Railroad—A Field Day in Court.

From the Knoxville Chronicle, 28th.]

In the *Daily Chronicle* of the 20th inst., we gave the only report of the contents of the petition of Seth Hopkins & Co., and Benj. F. Emmerson, creditors, &c., seeking to have the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad company declared bankrupt. The creditors alleged five acts of bankruptcy on the part of the road, and upon it Hon. Connally F. Trigg, United States District Judge, rendered a rule facing the 26th inst., as the day on which the petition should be heard. The court being otherwise engaged on the 26th, the hearing did not come off until yesterday.

THE WAR OF THE CREDITORS.

The petitioning creditors appeared by Judge F. Hoe, of Alabama, and Tennison Fort, of Chattanooga. The Alabama & Chattanooga road appeared through Mr. Ekin. The State of Alabama, through Col. John Baxter, solicitor, Col. V. S. Murphy and Gen. Clanton. An innumerable number of other creditors appeared through Messrs. Moore, Wood, et al.

The first contest upon the reading of the creditor's petition was when the State of Alabama, through the petition of Col Murphy, appeared and asked for delay. Judge Hoe resisted this earnestly on the ground that the State was not a party to the proceedings. Col. Murphy's position was alleged that the district court of Alabama had original and prior jurisdiction of the case because a creditors' petition had been filed in Montgomery some weeks ago, asking for an adjudication of bankruptcy against the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad. The bankrupt law provides that the court first obtaining jurisdiction must prosecute the case to a final hearing. Judge Busbeed, having obtained the prior jurisdiction, Judge Trigg could not take cognizance of the case at all.

It was for her more insisted by Colo. Baxter and Murphy that the road had no domicil in this district, and, therefore, the court could not entertain the case.

The petition of Col. Murphy alleged that, because of the absence of the clerk and deputy clerk of the district court at Montgomery, he could not produce record evidence of the fact that the alleged bankruptcy proceedings had been instituted at Montgomery, and they, therefore, asked delay to offer the proof. The petition per contra insisted that the Alabama & Chattanooga road had such a residence in the district as the law contemplated, and that this was the proper place for the bankruptcy proceedings. He furthermore claimed that no proceedings in fact had been instituted at Montgomery, for there was no clerk there to file the petition. He asked, also, of the adjudication was to be delayed to give the State of Alabama or creditors an opportunity to resist bankruptcy it ought be brief, for the creditors were asking for their rights in bankruptcy had long been delayed.

Mr Ekin appeared for the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad and said practically that he would not resist bankruptcy.

Judge Trigg then made some very forcible remarks. He said he thought the State of Alabama showed good grounds for delay. If, as it alleged, prior proceedings were pending before Judge Busteed, he could not entertain the case at all. If, as alleged, a second case had been begun here through collusion and for the purpose of defeating Judge Busteed's jurisdiction, he should not allow the parties to come into his court. If these proceedings were prior, his duty was plain. As soon as satisfied that he had jurisdiction and that the petitioning creditors were within the requirements of the law, he should adjudicate the bankruptcy, take possession of the road, and distribute its assets ratably as the law provided. The fact that States were creditors and had large claims made no difference. The humblest creditor had the same rights as a sovereign State in his court.

He would give all parties a reasonable time for preparation. He would fix two weeks from to-day—the 12th of October —for the final hearing.

The petitioning creditors then asked and obtained leave to amend their petition.

The courthouse was crowded during the hearing and the spectators were interested in the earnest and able efforts of counsel and in their repartee, which was at times quite pungent.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Where Does the Shoe Pinch?

Ex-Governor Winston was appointed receiver of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad by a chancery court of this State, but the Democratic press of the State, shrouded by some unaccountable motive either of dislike to Winston, or of servility to Gov. Lindsay's clique, failed to announce his appointment. It only looked out by an inadvertent glance to it by Judge Woods in his opinion. Well, we should like to know the cause of this strange reticence. Winston is a Democrat—has been conspicuous in the past history of the State, and has always maintained the character of an honest man; yet the Democratic press hardly deigns to announce his appointment as receiver of the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad. What is the matter? Did the appointment of Winston frustrate the schemes of any "ring" formed to so manage the Alabama & Chattanooga road as to feather their own nests? Did it defeat some cherished scheme of Gov. Lindsay and his kitchen cabinet to avenge themselves on Stanton for his McKay disclosures? If Winston was "honest, capable and faithful," whence the freezing coldness with which his appointment has been received by the press of his own party? That it was distasteful to somebody is very obvious. The people would like to know why the appointment of ex-Governor Winston was so coldly received by his own party, as it looks as though it was resented as an interference with some sort of a "ring," that had parcelled out the railroad. Let us have the facts. The people of Alabama we fancy would sympathize with Winston; those who are dissatisfied with his appointment, are doubtless moved by purely selfish motives, rather than patriotic impulses. Of one thing we are certain; the people are hostile to all cliques and rings, and are always glad to see such come to grief and shame. Did ex-Governor Winston's appointment circumvent any blue little "wing" or rout in its own interest and for its own benefit? We ask for information. Where does the "collected organ of the State" say on this topic of "rings?"

X.

The Schoolmasters of the Middle Age.

Toward the close of the eighth century we have the first satisfactory and faithful compilation of the chronicler of the ages that these were no schools in all the transalpine realm of Charlemagne. But the empire of the Frankish ruler embraced nearly the whole of Western Europe. It comprised all Ger nany to the borders of Sclavonia, all France from Marseilles to the British seas. Over this vast region, once the seat of a gifted and progressive population, had settled the darkness of savage ignorance. Men had ceased to learn, and sunk once more into brutal apathy. Nor was Italy apparently more favorable. The priests of the Romish church emulated the indolence of the laity. It was difficult to find a priest who could read his breviary, or a monk who could repeat his psalter. The church had ceased to educate the people; the people to educate themselves.

From this dark and hopeless period of mental decay sprang up most of those puerile and degrading superstitions that still embarrass the progressive intellect of nations. The oriental theory of caste was impressed upon the institutions of Europe. The working classes sank into slavery; the military caste ruled with despotic power. The feudal conception of personal independence and of self respect, which had been ingrafted in a long succession of vigorous political contests, was lost in gothic barbarism; the principles of equitable freedom who had sustained the cause of the people in the forms of the Campus Martius found no successors in the night of midlevel ignorance; their place was supplied by indistinct barons and savage kings. The hapless serfs clustered around the castles of their robber lords, and learned to kiss the hand that alternately plundered and protected them.

To rescue mankind from ignorance and degradation, to plant the seeds of progress in the congenial soil of feudalism, was the almost hopeless aim of a band of gifted m n—the schoolmasters of the Middle Ages. Yet history has ordained that the science of the people in the form

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Coosa Counties.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Union Republican Ticket.

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all the blighting consequences, may be avoided, if possible without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color." U. S. GRANT.

The Clanton Fund.

In order to expedite the raising of the fund which, it is contemplated, is to be invested in a home for the widow and children of Gen. James H. Clanton, and in some permanent form for their support, notice is hereby given that contributions to that fund will be received by Messrs. Pollard & Metcalf, Weil, Moses & Co., Samuel Marx, Offutt Bros., Beebe & Henshaw, John Hammond & Co., Thos. Smith, Diaz & Gillette, L. Manassee, Isidore Bros., E. G. Case & Son, M. P. LeGrand & Co., Shulman, Goetter & Weil, Maj. Thos. W. Oliver, Gen. W. W. Allen, Jest & Baumer, and at the offices of the Exchange Hotel, European House, ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL and *Advertiser and Mail*.

It is desired to furnish the opportunity for contributions in amount large or small to this fund by every one of the people for whom this gallant and noble man has devoted his energies for years, and at last his life.

THOS. J. JUDGE,
Chairman Clanton Fund Committee.
Montgomery, Oct. 2, 1871.

Fair Warning.

Whilst we are Republican to the core, and ever expect to battle with unceasing zeal for every principle of our faith, that lies at the root of good government—a government of the people and for the people—and though we dedicate ourselves to the task of perpetuating such principles, and shall ever stand by and retain the rights of the people by means of the authoritative expression of our political associates, yet we must not be understood as blind to the abuses by which our generous system of popular choice may be subjected, by a too exact, unreasoning adhesion to mere party measures; especially in elections not purely political in their ends, and when such seeming choice a representative, rather of the low cunning and contriving of demagogues than of patriots, and tends, in its effects, to lay the foundations of well-organized society, or continues ignorance and charlatanry, where intelligence and disinterestedness should dominate.

And those who may hope to prostitute, cowe[illegible], or enlarge the JOURNAL to the support either of measures or men, in pandering to such results, touching our approaching municipal election, if such there be, "they will have their hope in vain." We are not made of that kind of stuff. We are true to the interests of Republicanism and to the material prosperity of the city of Montgomery to become the cat's paw of such preposterous plotters. We give fair warning that we will do no such thing.

The men the JOURNAL is expected to support must be men of character and capacity, fitted to inspire confidence and trust by reason of it. Any other policy would be suicidal, not only to our prosperity as a party, but of good government and the stability of popular institutions. Such as the very cornerstones of our political fabric, and such must be our practice if we would honor ourselves or regard the just rights of others.

Do we, as Republicans, desire to place aspirants into positions of public trust for which they are unsuited, either from want of capacity to appreciate the interests they jeopardize, or from slow design, on their part, to strut about with a little brief authority, or to gun burdens upon citizens they themselves cannot feel, merely because they use our party shibboleth? The history of Montgomery Republicanism in municipal affairs is free from such reproach in the past; we trust, it may be in the future.

We have the finest opportunity at present, to make popular suffrage and popular rights, *universal* freedom and progressive ideas, the slogan of the great body of our citizens, that was ever presented to the friends of such sacred objects. Shall we miss the golden prize, or will we bester it for a mess of pottage?

In Mayor Faber, the present incumbent, these ends and aims have always had a sure and steadfast friend. And one who has been through the fiery furnace, yet whose garments have not upon them the smell of corruption, or of infidelity to patriotic virtue. Him the people are more than willing to treat again. Then let the manipulators and wire-workers of petty intrigues followed by grave consequences, not clog his feet, or his hands, or forbid him from the field at their peril. This is no time for fadic-

creet or reckless experiments. Let the Republicans of each ward put nominate or indorse such gentlemen for aldermen as shall reflect credit upon their intelligence and public devotion. Let Faber's name not be coupled with or linked to others that must be not only unacceptable to himself, but so many stumbling blocks and rocks of offense to all thinking and right minded citizens of whatever party. If this be not done the victory is assured, and the triumph of the principles of freedom and equal rights, in person and estate, guaranteed to the capital city of Alabama for years to come.

In such contingency and to such ends the JOURNAL will make every sacrifice that can be required of it.

But, if it be expected that we will indorse an ill advised and capricious nomination of candidates, so called, by whomsoever thrust into the field, or who thrust themselves into it, and who desire, as they will prove, to defeat, somebody will be disappointed in us. To prevent which we give fair warning in advance, that, if such false course be pursued, we will not acquiesce in it, or be party to the wrong, *after the fact.*

The responsibility will be made to rest upon those who beget it, either through their arbitrary and domineering will, ignorance of our true position and interests, or in disregard of its consequences to themselves and others.

We know that, in spreading this, and warning as we do against the ruinous line of conduct indicated, we but express the general sentiment of the true and tried Republican citizens of Montgomery, who have no selfish axe to grind, but who cannot be indifferent to the consequences to us as a party and as citizens in disregarding every principle of reason and sound policy. Therefore, take heed to yourselves.

Political Evils.

Much has been said and written to admonish the people against the evils which have crept into our political system, and it is to be regretted that so little regard has been given to the advice, and notwithstanding the people, when smarting under some act of oppression, or upside of the dreadful, condemn for a glaring act of corruption, resolve to mark the men who have betrayed the confidence reposed in them, they, urged on by the party lash, go to the polls on election day and vote the straight ticket, then instantly indorse what they but a few days before had denounced with so much bitterness.

The reason why these things exist is no great secret, and every intelligent man in the country must be familiar with the cause. It is simply this, that' party leaders rely on value upon their rights, and have but little regard for their liberties; for, if they were disposed to appreciate and maintain the latter there is no doubt but that every citizen would struggle to uphold his dignity, by not only resisting the oppressions of party, but would wage a war of extermination against rings and cliques. The fountains from whence flows these evils is that of corruption. Politics hold out such inducements to acquire wealth, or to lead an indolent life, that thousands have actually abandoned it, and that honest, upright and capable men only be elected to fill offices, and finally, that bribery and corruption are only held up frowned upon and discouraged, but those who are mean and contemptible enough to resort to such means be punished to the full extent of the law. Let these things be made examples of to deter others from committing the same offenses.

If those things are done, and there is no reason why they cannot be done, then the poisonous vine of corruption which has overrun the national and many states of our political system will not only be paralyzed but it will be utterly destroyed. Then there being no longer any fruits for rings and cliques to flatten upon they will soon disappear, and parties being released from the thraldom of their influences will rise up in the purity, and embark upon their mission of preserving and maintaining that system of checks and balances for which they were first organized.

The Alabama Muddle.

The Atlanta *Era* of the 1st says: We regret that our Alabama friends should have allowed what appears to be mere personal matters to interfere with public issues.

As, however, the *Era* is largely circulated in that State, and was, through one of its contributors, made the medium for the opening of this discussion, we cannot do otherwise than to award an impartial hearing *pro and con.*

We regret that the name of Judge Cunningham should have been introduced by the disputants. As a judicial officer of that State, his hands are tied. He is not in politics. He cannot be. His office is one above the plane of mere political or partisan scrambles, and we have reason to believe that his administration stands well indorsed by the bar and by the best men of both political parties. In sentiment a Republican, he, however, has a host of warm and influential friends on both sides of his party. He was an intimate and trusted friend of the late Gen. Clanton, who, as is well known, was the foremost Democrat in Alabama. The fact that he is retained upon the bench by the Democratic administration, is evidence to our mind that he is a judge above mere party, and that consequently he stands well with the members of the bar, and with the people as a man.

Board of Trade.

At last our city has an organized Board of Trade, which promises to be of inestimable value to our commercial prosperity. We hope that the gentlemen who have been elected as officers, will have every assistance rendered them in perfecting every thing tending to advance our commercial interests.

The following well known citizens have been elected officers:

A. Strassburger, President.
M. P. LeGrand, 1st Vice-President.
J. W. Darr, 2d Vice-President.
R. H. Screws, Secretary and Treas.

Mayor Faber.

We find the following notice of our popular and distinguished Mayor, Hon. Henry E. Faber, in the Atlanta *New Era*'s Montgomery correspondence of October 1st:

HON. HENRY E. FABER, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR,

is one of the most prominent and rising self-made men of Alabama. He has served us as mayor nearly two years, and has been chosen by the council to serve by after the death of the lamented Hon. Wm. O. Crook, mayor of the city at the time of his death.

H. E. Faber was born in Rhine Bo varia, Germany, on the 7th of February, 1838, and consequently is thirty-four years of age. In 1851, at the age of fourteen, with but limited means and no friends in this country, he left his young Faber bid farewell to fond parents, friends and kindred, and came to New York.

After a brief sojourn there will an aunt he removed to Schuylkill county, Penn., where he remained until his 18th year, his time was devoted to finishing his English education. After thoroughly acquiring the language he went to live with an older brother in mercantile business, where he soon showed his first efficiency, inspiring him with confidence in him by imparting a knowledge of business on a larger scale. Accordingly we find him returning to New York, where, as junior member of the firm originally formed in Schuylkill county, Penn., he engage in extensive mercantile enterprises greatly to their advantage. But Mr. Faber's naturally aspiring mind foresaw in the South more lucrative fields for mercantile pursuit, and we find him in 1858 permanently settled, and doing business in Montgomery, Alabama, where his unassed s princely fortune, and mad for himself a name as important as the fame of the city whose chief magistrate he is.

At the close of the late war Mr. Faber's natural sagacity suggested the propriety of developing Southern resources, and he set about building Indian Hill cotton factory, near Prattville, Autauga county, Alabama, which is now one of the best and most successfully managed factories in the South, utilizing steam as motive power, its usual sledge-hammer organ, or the graceful and sympathetic violin of its owner.

On Sunday the Assembly will hold its last or "stirrup sitting," and will meet again on the 20th of November, instead of 1st of December. The ministers will thus have what they claim, not repose to work, but work to repose. In 1846 the assembly sat fourteen consecutive months, and did not demand either rest for body or soul. The majority, which speaks against it, is composed of those, for him, must leave a few parting kicks, so it decided not to give the President, but the latter is determined to have the ty-five Deputies appointed to survey his conduct that he will make no coup d'etat during the prorogation, like Louis Napoleon, on the 2d of December, 1851, by whom he has been so long and so grievously outraged. Perhaps, however, he will make no coup

Mayor Faber.

In the Atlanta *New Era* of the 3d inst., we find the following continuation of a lengthy and complimentary notice of our faithful mayor. We published yesterday the other part of the notice. We heartily indorse every good word spoken of our faithful and popular mayor:

Mr. Faber was married to a daughter of Dr. Bascowitz, of New York City, in 1850, by whom he has four beautiful and interesting children, three sons, and one daughter twenty years old. Previous to, and during the late war, he was an Old Line Whig, often taking a conspicuous part in the political issues of the times. His opposition to the war left him the choice of affiliation with but two parties. The Old Line Whig party had been completely obliterated, he united with the Democracy, whom he had always been taught to look upon as his Republicans. Hence, we find him shortly after the close of the war, actively engaged with the Republicans of Alabama in the grand and permanent restoration of the seceding States to their former position in the government of our fathers. He was elected to the mayoralty of Mayor Faber with extreme Radicals; to the contrary, his principles were, and are, just and liberal towards all.

As representative he is just such a man as would attract public attention to himself. He is about five feet eight inches in length; walks a little stooped; with his head down and forward, as though constantly reflecting. He has a warm, congenial German face, florid complexion and light gray eyes. His head is rather large, with high, broad, massive forehead, with benevolence and the simi-moral faculties largely developed, indicating the man he really is. His hair is dark auburn, or nearly black, and inclined to curl at the ends. He is by regular and systematic in his habits, kind to all whom he deals with, punctual in business relations, in every sense of the word, a model man, and a high-toned, intelligent, educated gentleman. His fifty past and present is a living refutation of the old assertion and belief abroad, that foreigners cannot attain political positions in the South.

Among Mayor Faber's warmest admirers and most determined supporters are many Southern gentlemen, who differ from him politically, but who respect and support him because he is the sole architect of his deserved and honored position. The firm of Munter & Faber is one of the leading houses of our city. Their stock does, perhaps, more locative business than any other in Montgomery.

Our Paris Letter.

PARIS, Sept. 20, 1871.

Is President Thiers the author of his gushing message? That is the question. It possesses all the brilliancy and much of the charms of his style. It is so sentimental, so full of bad taste, and lamentably unworthy of a statesman, that it is hard for him, must leave a few parting kicks, so it decided not to give the President, but the latter is determined to have the twenty-five Deputies appointed to survey his conduct that he will make no coup

Communication.

WINDSOR, ALA., Sept. 30th, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Inclosed herewith I send you the proceedings of the county Republican convention. The convention was largely attended by delegates and citizens, who feel an interest in the action. All the recent manifestations of the KU-KLUX in this county are condemned by Republicans, and such an outpouring of the party has been in Windsor since the days of '67. Speeches were made denouncing KU-KLUXISM, and unfalteringly pointing responsible for their diabolical deeds, and eulogizing from the repeated applause from the large assemblage. The Democracy is doomed in this county. Their county convention held here, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket expressed their intention to vote the Republican ticket, for the reason that the Democratic party of this county had failed in their convention denounce KU-KLUX. They are truly are in favor of law and order, and the Republican party are the only ones pledged in public convention to bring about same.

Yours truly,
REPUBLICAN.

Union Republican Convention of Randolph County.

Pursuant to notice, the Republican convention for Randolph county met and was called to order by David A. Perry man, Esq. chairman of the county executive committee. On motion of B. Smith, Esq., R. S. Rollin was chosen President of the convention, and William McCreless, secretary.

The convention being ready for the transaction of business, on motion a committee, consisting of one from each township, after retiring, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Randolph county still adhere to the fundamental principles of the Union Republican party of the United States, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and reiterated in the Chicago platform, viz: "That all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights; that among these are *life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*"

Resolved, That to secure these rights the Declaration says that governments are established by the fathers, and it is the high duty of every patriot to maintain the practical effect to them in the administration of the government, both national and State.

Resolved, That a strict obedience to, and a faithful and vigorous execution of the laws, both of the State and of the United States, are the only safe guards by which the inestimable blessings of liberty can be enjoyed and perpetuated.

Resolved, That we denounce all attempts of *any* combination of men, no matter whether called *Ku Klux*, or by any other name, to regulate society and labor, or to control politics by force or violence; and we pledge ourselves to aid, in any and all proper ways, the execution of the laws, as the only safe and effectual means of preventing crime, and securing peace, happiness and property to all; and we cordially invite all good citizens to aid us in the execution of the laws in the county offices, who are pledged to the support of these principles and intentions.

Resolved, That every member of the Republican party of Randolph county is earnestly requested to participate in this convention.

The following gentlemen were then nominated by acclamation:

For Sheriff.—Jenkins Bennett.

For Deputy Sheriff.—Charles A. Prescott.

For Tax Assessor.—William H. Cofield.

For Tax Collector.—Christopher B Nichols.

For Treasurer.—William Colwell

For County Commissioners.—W. D Lowery, W. H. Culpepper, Wm. H. Osborn, Thomas N. Jones.

For Coroner.—Wiley Mize.

The convention was then addressed by Hon. W. H. Smith, and Hon. R. S. Heflin.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be forwarded to the STATE JOURNAL for publication.

The convention then adjourned *sine die.*

R. S. HEFLIN, Pres't.
WM. A. MCCRELESS, Sec'y.

The Modern Office Seeker.

A correspondent of the Lumberville (N. J.) *Beacon* says, a short time since, while staying at the borough of B., he overheard the following, which he thinks is too good to be lost:

A number of politicians, all of whom were seeking offices under the government, were seated under a tavern porch, when an old man, named Jed D., a poor son who was very loquacious when sober, said he would tell them a story. They told him to "fire away," whereupon he commenced:

"Once upon a time there was a man named Smith, who was a candidate for an office, and he went around electioneering for votes. He called on a man named Brown, and asked him for his vote. Brown told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Brown to treat him to a drink. Brown refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Brown's house, and called on a man named Jones, and asked him for his vote. Jones told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Jones to treat him to a drink. Jones refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Jones' house, and called on a man named Robinson, and asked him for his vote. Robinson told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Robinson to treat him to a drink. Robinson refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Robinson's house, and called on a man named Thompson, and asked him for his vote. Thompson told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Thompson to treat him to a drink. Thompson refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Thompson's house, and called on a man named Wilson, and asked him for his vote. Wilson told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Wilson to treat him to a drink. Wilson refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Wilson's house, and called on a man named Johnson, and asked him for his vote. Johnson told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Johnson to treat him to a drink. Johnson refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Johnson's house, and called on a man named Williams, and asked him for his vote. Williams told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Williams to treat him to a drink. Williams refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Williams' house, and called on a man named Davis, and asked him for his vote. Davis told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Davis to treat him to a drink. Davis refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Davis' house, and called on a man named Miller, and asked him for his vote. Miller told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Miller to treat him to a drink. Miller refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Miller's house, and called on a man named Moore, and asked him for his vote. Moore told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Moore to treat him to a drink. Moore refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Moore's house, and called on a man named Taylor, and asked him for his vote. Taylor told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Taylor to treat him to a drink. Taylor refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Taylor's house, and called on a man named Harrison, and asked him for his vote. Harrison told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Harrison to treat him to a drink. Harrison refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Harrison's house, and called on a man named Jackson, and asked him for his vote. Jackson told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Jackson to treat him to a drink. Jackson refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Jackson's house, and called on a man named Adams, and asked him for his vote. Adams told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Adams to treat him to a drink. Adams refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Adams' house, and called on a man named Jefferson, and asked him for his vote. Jefferson told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Jefferson to treat him to a drink. Jefferson refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Jefferson's house, and called on a man named Madison, and asked him for his vote. Madison told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Madison to treat him to a drink. Madison refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Madison's house, and called on a man named Monroe, and asked him for his vote. Monroe told him he would give it to him. Smith then asked Monroe to treat him to a drink. Monroe refused, and told Smith that he would not vote for a man who was so mean as to ask a man to treat him to a drink. Smith then left Monroe

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6

Judge Decker, of Milford, Pa., has just sentenced two boys, who plead guilty to stealing out of the Erie railroad cars, to pay a heavy fine and spend two years and a half in a penitentiary.

Last night a cabin in the vicinity of this city, in a locality called McClanville, occupied by Harriet Gray, was discovered to be on fire. Some parties on hastening to the spot, found the house nearly consumed, and made the horrible discovery that two negro children, aged about six and ten years, had perished in the flames. The fire broke out about 10 o'clock, while the mother was off attending church, and the children were the only occupants of the house at the time.—*Talladega Watchtower.*

The Virginia *Enterprise* says that a prominent Democrat, in that town, referring to the California election, gave vent to his vexation as follows: "The Republicans have carried everything. Just as I expected. I said so three weeks ago. We will never have one more square fight, and if we do not win in 1872, we will kill the Democratic party, and when it shall have been decently buried, I want to write its epitaph —strangled by its Irish supporters. Yes sir; one more stand up fight; and if the party does not die then, I will kill it myself, so, sir; I will kill it myself—myself, sir—myself—so help me God sir, myself."

AN OLD MARK.—A party grading the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad through Forsyth street found embedded some two and a half feet below the surface of the ground, in the front of the residence of Mr. Cory, a rock slab, on one end of which were the letters D. L. S. 1835, deeply engraven in the stone. Lines running at right angles were also on the same end of the slab and are supposed to have pointed north and south, east and west. The stone was doubtless planted years ago by parties engaged in the United States coast survey and was intended as a permanent mark. The march of civilization, however, has uprooted it.—*Eufaula News.*

CURIOUS RELICS.—Miss Henrietta J. Bedford died recently at Weymouth, Mass., in the ripe age of eighty-two. She left a great variety of curious relics to the institution, among which we had only room to notice two. One of these is a silver punch strainer which once belonged to Benjamin Franklin. The history of the latter is given as follows. "Dr. Franklin and my grandfather were pastor boys in Boston, and served a silver dollar from their first earnings by selling newspapers in the city. They had those dollars made into punch strainers, and ere changed with each other, so that the strainer is made out of the dollar earned by Dr. Franklin."

Spending a week or two as invalids at Aiken, South Carolina, the Hon. Thurlow Weed and Mr. Thomas G. Alvord whiled away one Sabbath afternoon by attending a negro church, and were accompanied by Mr. John A. Kennedy, who was on a visit of a few days to Mr. Alston. When the sable owners of the festive temple, the preacher, who was a rare African, was grappling with all the fervor of his race with the old, old subject of the fall of man. Sketching that day in the Garden, and the fruit of the knife, he excoriated Mr. Adam in this fashion:

"Now, brederen, when de Lord calls Adam to count, did he 'scuse de Lord? No man, confess his sin and ask forgiveness? He didn't he 'scuffle of de sort. brederen, but he say:

"Lord, de woman dat Dou gubest me gub me fruit to eat."

Then again:

"De woman dat Dou gubest me gub me fur to eat."

"Dar brederen, you see dat mean, skulkin' Adam was tryin' to sneak out of it by frewin' all de blame on de Lord himself."

This new idea of an old question was too much for the distinguished "white trash." who had fortunately taken seats near the door, and they retired into the the fields to indulge in irreverent laughter.

"Boast not Thyself of To-morrow."

The divine injunction, "work while the day lasts," is a rare counsel in happiness nation, and ought not only to stimulate us to the one great object, your own final salvation, but urge us to perform the minor duties of every day life. The little opportunity of yesterday for doing good, if neglected, will never return; the little thought which comes into our hearts, and wears themselves into such friendlike existence, if not expressed, may die away, doing none the good they might; in vain we strive to call them back—nothing but the memory of what might have been, and oh, how keenly it pains the heart, yea the heart, yet we may profit by it, by the thief we will heed the voice of the blessed Master, "while it is yet today." when the great drama of life is ended and we have done with earth, the question whether we have failed many time or not, will never be asked—but it will be, have we finally succeeded? In this we ought to rejoice and be glad, for we know that we have an high prize who can be hindered with the feeling of indefinition." Ro was tempted many times, yet never yielded, thus performing his own mission to earth, so we may be diligent, perform life's great mission, and at last reach that great goal which leads us onward, and within the veil.

Harper's Weekly on Grant's Reconsination.

Harper's Weekly, a paper which wields great influence in the country, in an article on party orthodoxy, says: "For reasons which we have mentioned, and shall probably every week repeat, the renomination of Gen. Grant seems to us most expedient for the Republican party.

While to his administration, as in every other, there is much to be criticised, and also of what is said of him, and of it, is a sheer calumny. But if the party shall large decide that it will not fight it out upon that line, but prefer another leader, we shall follow the flag. And if at this time the withdrawal of Gen. Grant from the candidacy would obviously unite the party upon a more satisfactory candidate, we believe that the President, whose patriotism and devotion to the welfare of the country have certainly been amply proved, would not hesitate to withdraw. But his retirement now would not produce that result. There has been no other person named upon whom there is any probability whatever of harmonious action. In 1867, even, the question of the nomination was agitated, and General Grant most properly decided, Mr. Chase would have been unanimously nominated by the sentiment of the party. But who stands now as the next Chief Justice stood then? In the actual situation, therefore, the renomination of the President is as expedient as his nomination was in 1868."

Harper's last Weekly has as ugly but suggestive picture. It is an investigation of valterer on the prostrate body of New York, under superadding and falling rocks, with a fine other. Number storm of indignation in the sky above. "A group of ruffians, waiting for the chance to blow over—Let us pray." Pretty good for Nast and for the Tammany.

Death of Judge Hutchinson.

It was with feelings of sincere sorrow that we heard on yesterday of the death of Judge A. H. Hutchinson, the editor of the Tuskaloosa *Observer*. Judge Hutchinson was a prominent and much respected citizen of Hale county for the greater portion of his life, and resided in that county until some three months since. During the past summer he became connected with the Tuskaloosa *Observer* as one of its editors, and became a citizen of Tuskaloosa, where he died on last Saturday, after an illness of some weeks. His remains were interred in Greensboro yesterday. We had no personal acquaintance, and are entirely without data to do justice to his memory. We regret that such is the case.—*Selma Times.*

The Bride of Lammermoor.

In legend—one which was born of sad truth, and has passed into Italian opera —there is no maiden more famous than the Bride of Lammermoor. In the melancholy prose, the lady was the Honorable Lucy Dalrymple, daughter of the Earl of Lord Stair. She and young Lord Rutherford had plighted their troth, had spoken a silver coin between them, and invoked male Satan on whichever of the two should be false to the contract. The parents of Lady Janet insisted on her marrying Dunbar of Baldoon. The mother, Lady Stair, was most cruel to her daughter for this match. Janet, broken hearted and helpless, had an interview with her lover, and school was a test from Numbers xxx. 2, 3, 4, 5, as an excuse for her obedience to her mother's commands. The lovers parted in sorrow; Rutherford in anger. He had sold to him the spirit of Destroyer, and Janet she wit to run away with him herself. The group thing was, in fact, feared. She was carried to church to be wed, in a state crazed and more than half crazed state. At night a hurricane of shrieks came from the bridal chamber, and when the bridegroom was found on the ground, profusely bleeding from a stab, and the bride sat near him in her night gear, bidding them "take up my lord's broken bridegroom !" She died in same in less than three weeks. Dunbar has been recovered, but he was never known to open his lips on the causes which led to the catastrophe. Baldoon evidently took the secret to the grave; and his death, some thirteen years later, to the hemorrhage of a wound, was called by some a duel. Rutherford, the lover, died childless in Rutherford, the lover, died childless in Amsterdam.

A Circus Tent and Forty Horses Burned.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

Through a letter to a prominent citizen, we learn that a serious disaster befell the Older circus on Thursday morning. The establishment was on its annual tour through the interior of the State, and had entertained the residents of Beesburg, when it was involved in a heavy rain through the destruction of a tent and forty horses. Mr. Older, who combined a circus, museum and menagerie, and consequently required a large number of horses for the transportation of the wagons and cages. Of 150 belonging to the institution, 41 were destroyed by fire.

On the conclusion of their entertainment at Beesburg on Wednesday night, eighty horses were provided with quarters under three large tents on the piazza of exhibition, each containing respectively 25, 27 and 28 horses. About 2 o'clock in the morning, when nearly all were in part for Baraboo, the men and drivers went to the hotel for breakfast leaving no one in charge but a watchman belonging to one of the side shows. Shortly after their departure the tent on the eastern extreme of the line, filled with straw to a depth of three feet

Blue and Gray—Patriotic Sentiments.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The speech delivered by Hon. Carl Schurz, at Memphis, Wednesday, has created a profound impression in political circles. The most significant incident in connection with it is the following letter, folding, addressed to Senator Schurz, and signed by several hundred ex-Confederate soldiers, embracing every grade and rank of the late rebel service, from privates and noncommissioned officers up to major generals. The signers generally are representative men of influence in the community:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21, 1871.

To Hon. Carl Schurz:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, formerly Confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself and our profound regard and admiration of the manly, noble, generous, cultured and patriotic address delivered by you to this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obscurity to party when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are no politicians, but we feel it both that no words can express to the sublime significance, misery and agony of the American people that we honor and revere the man who, in the hour of peril, stands forward as the unsecured herald of peace. We are sincere in the hope that our actions and sentiments will be received and delivered from all spoilers of political and mental thraldom. We believe that the time has come when political parties and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and to ally ourselves to Masonic honors, and to limit their right of visitation to Masonic lodges, to degrees, when the period has been propagated that monstrous Masonic heresy, that the highest right to suspend or expel a brother by any single supreme act of a by-law, and without a trial upon specified charges after due consideration, for the non-payment of dues.

It is in the memory of the writer when Masonic lodges were few and far between throughout the country. Their inventors have, so far as we observed, in every instance, been parties who, prior to their initiation, were zealous members of some one of the old and well established associations alluded to, whose laws they were sworn to obey. In their judgment when investigating the laws, usages, and principles of Masonry, it is believed that our principles depended upon the smile or frown of Gen. Warner or Senator Spencer for success, we could not bear reproach and scoff, as we like Narcissus of old, that our great Creator had so moulded man as to make him king of his kind, and lord over the millions, in regulating their minds and actions.

We believe that Gen. Warner is a Republican; a gentleman whose past career in Alabama leaves no stain upon him either as a private individual, or as a politician. We have never heard him charged with corruption, or with any other criminal offense. He is respected by the people of Alabama because he is a gentleman. Many of the prisoners arrested in consequence of shop keepers and customers failing out, when both sides are marched off. An undertaker's man—"a mute"—has been arrested for being one of the most "noisy" embodiments of the Commune. After discharging his melancholy work at the cemetery, the police invited him to follow them. Godin, as accursed, stated in defense, that he "acted as national guard under Louis Philippe, as republic, the presidency, the empire, the provisional government, and continued, as matter of course, his routine duty under the Commune." This was not a very bad defense for a prisoner, whose council claimed his discharge, because the client was belonging under "reasonable monomania"—the court, however, condemned the "rational lunatic" to a penal settlement. Next week is to see Rochefort at last in the dock. The state of his health has had much to do with the delay. He is still laboring under erysipelas, and his face is covered with eruption. His hair, which is not very short, is almost grey, but he wears in the meantime a moustache and beard.

Dr. Rastouil, since his sentence, has become a violent lunatic, and curses his judges incessantly. He has been removed to an asylum. Jourde is condemned, and so will Ilay the least he can do to atone for not joining in the struggle against Prussia. It is suggested that the "pomice" that have escaped the horrors of the fire-stage, be exhibited apart. The new operas in a fair way to be finished. The architect proposes to give the public smoking rooms. Why not? In the Spanish theatres every one smokes, except in the stalls and de Spectacle. The artists will each have a dressing room, fitted up with all the comforts of a home. Nor will his amazon majesty be forgotten; for the rehearsals of the "Grandes Dames" to make up appearance, instead of coming up clumsily through a trap door, that is to proceed through a large, elegant lights, the stage, by an hydraulic process, can be lowered to meet his majesty, who will enter in time and every thing shall be put to rights.

The trees on the boulevards, particularly near the ramparts, are undergoing a process of "painless extraction" of bullets. It appears the presence of a "foreign body" is inimical in the economy of the vegetable as to the animal kingdom. M. Thiers' sister is dead—so he is now the sole representative of his family living. He has been thirty days in office ago. His sister, deceased, created some scandal a quarter of a century ago, by eloping or boarding with a young officer, ing on a large show board, that it was kept by "the sister of M. Thiers"—one of the King's ministers. The new family quarrel was the wrong.

The president promises to be overrun with publishers. He has received one from a philadelphia who does not describe to a paper, "to commute the sentence of death passed on Gambetta

—Thiers sent it to the latter. Since the last pensions awarded by the second empire to its creatures are to be revised, the prayers are arriving for the woodman to spare the trees. After the 1848 republic was established, the assembly received a petition, whereby the petitioners prayed that body "to continue the pension awarded to him by the detestable Louis Philippe."

George Sand is now writing for a Paris journal at the rate of "one hundred and fifty francs per article."

C.

Letter from Mobile.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 5, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR—Thinking a letter upon the present aspect of political affairs in Mobile might not be uninteresting to your readers, I have concluded to write you concerning matters and things in Mobile.

Mobile Republicans, as usual, have put two county tickets in the field. Whether this is the result of a split or of ejaculation of Montgomery county or the force of habit, I cannot say; but this course has bad and will have a disastrous effect on the party interests. I can say with almost positive certainty.

The two tickets now in the field represent to a certain extent the friends of Senator Spencer on the one hand and of Senator Warner upon the other. Mr. Spencer men hope to carry the majority of the Republican vote of the county for their ticket; not, however, with any hope of success, but to defeat, if possible, Gen. Warner's confirmation as Collector of the Port of Mobile. And in order that they might to a certainty have such, Warner men upon their tickets, they have scratched and cut in such manner as to make it impossible that they might be elected. Such a course could not end up the rank. The departurists are all "Radical Bluffs," in high glee at the state of our political safety, and will soon be "Radical Bluffs" in fact, as they have done little else but cry "Radical Bluff" and "Radical Bluffs" literally. We are not, I am sure, enough to cast about head and tail, saying who can lay aside their party prejudices and look the truth honestly and squarely in the face, and more forward to the great work of unselfish promotion of all material interest of the entire country, laying aside, as all true statesmen do, all those foolish and frivolous ideas, that Democracy must be instilled for the special few, but the contrary, for the promotion of the whole good of the entire community in which they live, and not have their being "a thorn in the flesh" to the Republicans of the two wards, but the opposition was voted down.

These two wards were entitled to seven delegates, and they were elected by *nine persons*. This is the only place in the United States where a straw can be found to make such a return. The publisher would already blankly over his spectacles with an air that was childish in the extreme, and the storm of astonishment and disgust stole gradually over his pleased countenance. With a most expressive shrug of the shoulders, he turned and betook himself to the opposite side of the room in great haste. But he had said his say.

Rev. Mr. Eurpos and Mr. Chris. Smith were elected as delegates at large, Hon. M. B. Jones and Mr. A. B. Royal as alternates.

Mr. Bates moved the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions. He drew his motion to give place to a motion that the officers temporarily elected be made permanent officers of the convention, which was carried.

The following committee on resolutions: Louis H. Mayer, William Addison, W. B. P. Bates, Beek Boney, Columbus Lasky, B. B. Comer, and Hon. Hilary A. Herbert.

The chairman of the convention reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse and admire the able and economical administration of President Grant, and that we look upon the election of the Republican party for President in 1872.

Resolved, That we believe that all and heavy rains have inundated both sides of our river and utterly ruined the crops of every kind, destroying our stock and leaving a wreck of all our hopes."

The same letter says:

"Whatever people may say, the Democratic party is not dead. It is the most organized party in the country. Its members are in every county, in every precinct, in every town and village, and are ready to vote at a moment's notice. Its leaders are not to be found in the ranks of the Republican party. Its members are not to be found in the ranks of the Republican party. Its members are not to be found in the ranks of the Republican party. Its members

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Conecuh Counties.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872!

For President

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican Nat'onal Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but with our surrender of no right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so once and but once, and vote without fear or molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."—U. S. Grant.

For Concession and Harmony.

At exchange remarks that it is inevitable for all earnest journalist to promulgate whatever he deems vitally important to the success of the cause which he advocates; and he accepts the alternative of being considered officious, and even tiresome, in order to secure the object of his desire—success. This is precisely the position in which we find ourselves to-day; victory within our reach if we are harmonious and steadfast, defeat inevitably if we are divided and selfish. As our readers must be abundantly assured, we are advocates of principles and not being determined to enforce these principles, individuals are weighed and measured by us as the means, not the end; and our opposition of them is scaled by their ascertained value as agents for our coveted triumph. In politics harmony and discipline are strong words; all may prevail, discipline simply holds the reins; if there is no harmony, discipline must use the bit and restrain those who are refractory.

All of us may, and indeed do, have individual preferences, and it is not only our privilege, but our duty, to show that preference by our advocacy of the merits of the person we prefer.

Political nominating conventions are simply selections of the party champions. A party desiring to carry off the prize, it is of course the wish of those interested to make such selection as will most certainly insure victory. Thus, it is not only proper, but necessary, that great care be exercised in the selection, and the best man put forward. It becomes the duty of every friend of good government to yield his individual preferences to the public good, and the man men who can best secure as unanimous and judicious rule are the men to choose as the offer office. No narrow minded policy, no proscriptive course, can build up a successful party, no matter what its principles are. We must be liberal and forget the great interests of the masses, and secure the co-operation of those men who can influence for our several interests consistent with the public welfare. If the individual action of members of the Republican party is as lawless as our declaration of party principles, we must succeed. We trust that our friends, seeing that some dissatisfaction already exists, will reflect upon the responsibilities which are upon them; and not only become harmonious, but by their efforts to make first, the best selections possible, and then do all you can to have the people ratify your action at the polls. The triumph of our principles is our prize, in fact, should be our sole object. The selection of good men, and harmonious support of them is essential to success to victory. Where on earth is the necessity for a bitter, partisan, blind and malignant contest on our part, in this present unusual political contest? What we want is good men; it is not our policy to foist upon the people a set of rabbits simply because, forsooth, we have the power to do so. That is not Republicanism. The abuse of conscious power or mere numerical strength, will result in ruin, if not now, upon those who do it, and put in jeopardy the public good. Nor can we wonder at any such course on the part of the presume of any faction or party, give our support to any such pernicious policy. If our principles are right—victorious, we can not wish to be the standard bearer, except he must be a man whose private character will not be a stain upon them. But for the mere sake of proclaiming without any other merit or claim, in day by type, that a Republican can only be found elected, we say nay—see our principles prostituted to so ignoble a purpose. If there are some small minds who look upon concessions made for harmony, for the triumph of our cause, as an excuse to crack the lash over our heads, we intend to teach them that magnanimity and not littleness is the crowning virtue of our creed; and further that they cannot lead us into the ditch that they have dug for their own vanity or themselves. We want neither "dictators" nor "bosses" nor self seekers; we are engaged in a struggle for principles and we intend to use the "staple of our arms and we entreat our friends to come up to the duty of the hour as individuals each and every one of us, and we will do our best most effectively for the public good. Acting in happy concord with good men, although they be

"distinct as the billows, one as the sea." This spirit will give us victory, increase the ultimate and assured dominance of the principles we cherish, and result in the triumph of peace, law and order, in the behalf of a liberal and enviable local government, and place our city on the highway to prosperity and happiness. Turn the tide of public sentiment will sweep over the barriers of prejudice, and few scarcely with irresistible force towards the balcyon shores where public peace and prosperity await the voyagers who stem storm braved by war and agitation and political turmoil.

Central Council.

The true and discreet Republicans of this city did, on Friday night, make the most judicious selection of a head centre. We shall now only speak of the president and secretary. Delegates from the different wards of the city met in convention at the courthouse on the date above named, and organized a city Central Council, which is to have charge of the political questions alone to the city limits; they have not done this to wage any partisan contest in the present municipal canvass, but simply to see that only a really nominating good citizens without regard to past adherences, is a flattering evidence of the broad idea of Republican principles, and reflects not only credit upon those whose immediate work it is, but reflects honor upon the whole Republican party of Montgomery. The good citizens of Montgomery, who heretofore have been disposed to accept everything served with Republican name and stamp of honor and shame, are assured by us that no partisan, nor furious contest shall be waged by us to any political nomination in this city or State. We have determined to support only good men for office; if they are Republicans our duties will only be the more pleasant. But whether good and acceptable citizens, against whom no calumny nor charges of dishonor can justly be urged, or not, we trust that the JOURNAL will support henceforth for political honors and promotion.

If any Republican should be defeated for office as he put forward men whose characters are not acceptable to the mass of the people, they will have to elect them without our aid and assistance. We have somewhat digressed from the original purpose of this article. By reference to our columns it will be seen that Judge J. L. C. Danner, one of the most pure men and enthusiastic Republicans that our State can boast of, has been elected President of the Central Council of Montgomery city. We yield not only our concurrence in this election, but our warmest and most cordial indorsement. We know John L. C. Danner to be as honest as any man who breathes upon earth; he is a man whose feelings and sympathies are all for the people amongst whom he lives, and against whom calumny has never been accused of wielding any power or influence which he is known to possess. He is an able man, a conservative man and one of principles which he honestly conceives to be just and right, in all relations. The selection of Judge Danner for this important position plainly shows the high estimation in which he is held by his immediate friends, and the fact that he has been elected by nearly every ward in the city, certainly insures victory. Thus, it is not only proper, but necessary, that great care be exercised in the selection, and the best man put forward. It becomes the duty of every friend of good government to yield his individual preferences to the public good, and the men who can best secure as unanimous and judicious rule are the men to choose as the offer office. No narrow minded policy, no proscriptive course, can build up a successful party, no matter what its principles are. We must be liberal and forget the great interests of the masses, and secure the co-operation of those men who can influence for our several interests consistent with the public welfare. If the individual action of members of the Republican party is as lawless as our declaration of party principles, we must succeed. We trust that our friends, seeing that some dissatisfaction already exist, will reflect upon the responsibilities which are upon them; and not only become harmonious, but by their efforts to make first, the best selections possible, and then do all you can to have the people ratify your action at the polls. The triumph of our principles is our prize, in fact, should be our sole object. The selection of good men, and harmonious support of them is essential to success; victory. Where on earth is the necessity for a bitter, partisan, blind and malignant contest on our part, in this present unusual political contest? What we want is good men; it is not our policy to foist upon the people a set of rabbits simply because, forsooth, we have the power to do so. That is not Republicanism. The abuse of conscious power or mere numerical strength, will result in ruin, if not now, upon those who do it, and put in jeopardy the public good. Nor can we wonder at any such course on the part of the presume of any faction or party, give our support to any such pernicious policy. If our principles are right—victorious, we can not wish to be the standard bearer, except he must be a man whose private character will not be a stain upon them. But for the mere sake of proclaiming without any other merit or claim, in day by type, that a Republican can only be found elected, we say nay—see our principles prostituted to so ignoble a purpose. If there are some small minds who look upon concessions made for harmony, for the triumph of our cause, as an excuse to crack the lash over our heads, we intend to teach them that magnanimity and not littleness is the crowning virtue of our creed; and further that they cannot lead us into the ditch that they have dug for their own vanity or themselves. We want neither "dictators" nor "bosses" nor self seekers; we are engaged in a struggle for principles and we intend to use the "staple of our arms and we entreat our friends to come up to the duty of the hour as individuals each and every one of us, and we will do our best most effectively for the public good. Acting in happy concord with good men, although they be

Hon. N. H. Patton—The State Fair.

Col. S. G. Reid, the indefatigable president of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association is making herculean efforts to attract public attention to her approaching Fair, at Eufaula. Its glorious park, on the 21st inst., and the prospects are indeed encouraging. Already several distinguished persons have signified their acceptance of invitations to deliver addresses upon interesting topics connected with the development of the vast resources of our State. Ex-Gov. Patton was invited to deliver an address on some subject connected with the agricultural interests of this section. Knowing as the people of Alabama do, the large experience and profound practical judgment of ex-Governor Patton on this and kindred subjects, we shall expect a large attendance on Wednesday evening of Fair week to hear him. The following is his letter:

FLORENCE, ALA., Oct. 7, 1871.

S. Reid, Jr., President Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Montgomery Ala:

DEAR SIR: On return to my family house from Coatsnati, in attempting to cross a stand Ex, colds, and from that while, taking part in the Tennessee Alabama Fair, and also the organization of the National Agricultural Congress, and caution, all of which interesting and important assemblies have just adjourned, I am just now in receipt of your letter asking me to address the September 28th, inviting me to a participation in the above Alabama Agricultural Association to commence on the 21st inst, and close on 5th 29th inst.

Feeling a vivid interest in the success of your laudable and praiseworthy enterprise, I would be glad to comply with your beloved Alabama. I cannot well decline to do so, and the more so that the tendered me by your enterprising board of directors, to contribute to the cause of republic influence, although it will be at first greatly with another important engagement, which I have with you at the time mentioned. I therefore promise you, that I will endeavor to be at it to your service (which is not very good,) to be with you at the appointed time, on the first day of the Fair, and suggest Wednesday night, the 27th inst., as the suitable time, to address your good people on the important subject indicated. It so happens that I am to be in the city of a society of respectable citizens for the purpose of literary and political reform. Referring to this society, the other day, we remarked that the success of the Democratic party, particularly in the South, seemed to us too obvious to the patriotic understanding to require much argument in favor of them. This remark being liberal minded men of all parties at the North cannot but be satisfied. And we honestly believe that it would be equally beneficial to our own social and political community. A better understanding between Northern and Southern men is certainly desirable, and we are free to repeat that we were and are favorably impressed with the purposes of this enterprise of our fellow-citizens as expressed in their address and their compact or basis of organization.

COMMENTS BY THE JOURNAL.

The result of the fall elections in the several States, points unmistakably to the fact that the people have no confidence in the so-called democratic party, and are unwilling to support that party as it now exists; we contend, therefore, that there is hope of our Southern people to secure peace to themselves rests in the organization of a reform party, a party of principles, and that moderate and conservative men shall take the places of the present impracticable Southern leaders. We all know that it is utterly impossible for Stephens, or Toombs, or any of that class of old Southern leaders to regain the confidence and support of the Northern people—and we all know further, that the Northern people are now in a condition to dictate to the Southern people in the matter of reconstruction. We have asserted time and again that the old Union men of the South were the only class we could select the opinions of the Northern people; and we repeat the assertion here that no long as the so called Democratic leaders and time-duff Democrats are allowed to control the South control of the South control of the South control of

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

There are known to be 700,000 cats in London, and the returns from a large number of the back alleys are not in yet.

POSTAGE TO GERMANY.—The reduced rates of postage, provided for in the recent convention, went into effect on the 1st, and now prepaid letters will be six cents to Germany direct. Letters not prepaid will be charged double these rates at the place of delivery.

RANDOLPH GOLD MINE.—A few weeks since a joint stock company was organized in Randolph county for the purpose of working the Pinetucky gold mine, in that county. We learn to-day that sufficient amount of stock was immediately subscribed, and that work was commenced last Monday. Among the stockholders we see the names of ex-Gov. Smith and Solomon Jordan, of Randolph county, and Col. C. D. Hudson, of Columbus, Ga.—*LaFayette (Ala.) Reporter.*

BEN. BUTLER, in his endeavor to get to be Governor of Massachusetts, is parading himself as the most popular man among the negroes that there is in the United States. He says: "If I am not sustained in more salary by the prayers of the colored men than any commander in the army, I will never appear in public again." The New York *Tribune* illustrates him thus:

"Here's yer nice roast chicken," cried an old negro woman, as the cars stopped at a Virginia railway station. "Here's yer roast chicken an' taters, all nice and hot," holding his plate aloft and walking the platform. "Where did you get that chicken, Uncle?" asked a passenger. Uncle looked at the intruder sharply, and then turns away crying, "Here's yer nice roas chicken an' taters, all hot; needn't go in de house for dat." When did you get that chicken?" repeats the inquisitive passenger. "Look a yer," says Uncle, speaking privately, "do you from de North?" "Yes." "Is you a friend of de called man?" "I hope I am." "Then don't you go an' tell him what I got dat chicken'. Here's yer nice roas chicken all hot."

English Praise of America.

The London *Economist*, whose opinions respecting this country have been no more favorable at some times not long past than those of other English journals, sings the praises of the nation now in this language:

Other States borrow; the United States pays off debt. Other States habitually exceed their income; the United States habitually lives within its income and stands alone among the governments of the world in having a large surplus, applicable and actually applied, monthly and annually, to the reduction of the capital of the debt. Then, as regards natural resources, facilities of future expansion and development, the extent of the field for immigration, from that modern curse—the necessity of keeping up large standing armies—and the possession of large tracts of government land ever increasing in value—each and all of these points put the position of the United States in a manner to find no parallel elsewhere. The appreciation of the credit of its governments in the markets, therefore, is perfectly natural, and will doubtless go on until a much higher range of value is attained."

Meeting of the City Central Council.

MONTGOMERY, Friday Oct. 6.

Met and commenced business by calling Mr. J. L. C. Danner to the chair.

The names of the delegates elected from the different wards was reported, except from ward six, there being no delegate elected in said ward.

Mr. Rice moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair on credentials, which was adopted.

The chair appointed on said committee Messrs. Knox, Harris and Stephens.

The committee reported the names of the duly elected delegates.

Mr. Harris moved that the report be received and adopted; which motion was adopted.

The chair then decided that there was not a quorum.

On an appeal being taken from the decision of the chair, the chair was not sustained.

Mr. Knox moved that the chair appoint a committee of three on permanent organization; motion carried.

The chair appointed on said committee Messrs. Knox, Williams and Rice.

The committee reported on permanent organization, as follows: For president of council, Jos. L. C. Danner; for vice president, Hollis Haworth; second vice president, William Fleming; secretary, John C. Hendrix; treasurer William Mc.

Mr. Knox moved that the report as a whole be adopted.

The same being put to the members present, resulted as follows: Eleven for and two against its adoption. The chair was declared elected.

Mr. Williams moved that all Republicans present be requested to join in the procession of this evening; which was carried.

Mr. Stephens moved that the STATE JOURNAL be requested to publish the names of the officers of this council, and also the proceedings of this meeting; which was carried.

Mr. Williams moved that the president of this council be empowered to appoint a committee of three to be termed finance committee, the same to be appointed at his leisure.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned to meet at the rooms in the basement of the capitol on Monday, 10th inst.

J. L. C. DANNER, Ch'n.

J. C. HENDRIX, Sec'y.

N. B.—In order to expedite effective organization and secure promptitude of action, the secretaries of the different wards will please see that the roll of the Council, through their delegates or otherwise, as soon as may be, as official accounts of their ward organizations, and all steps taken in reference to the approaching election.

J. L. C. DANNER,
President.

The Village Shoemaker.

From the Times and Seasons.]

Did you ever go to the village shoemaker? If not go at once; it will pay the trouble. If you don't believe it, try it and see. I have been. I was there today. I went to get my boot mended. The shoemaker took my boot, rubbed the sole and cast a hole in one. The first thing the cobbler does is to take the boot in his hand and give it a critical examination. This takes several minutes. He then asks how it was done. If you cut your foot, how long has it been? &c. Then, if you are in a great hurry, he takes a chew of tobacco, then turns the boot over and looks at it again; lays it down and goes to looking after leather. At last he finds a scrap, and sits down on the bench.

By this time it is half-past three o'clock. He then commences talking about Tom Jones, who was elected judge this fall. Just then a couple of dogs commence fighting in the street, and he goes out and slays half an hour. He loses a quarter, for which you rejoice. You then modestly intimate that you are in a hurry. He looks around, and says he can't fix it to-day, and you go home in disgust.

STRAWY.

"Do you call this a trunk?" growled a baggage agent. "It only needs a lighted ring rod to be mistaken for a boarding house."

A gentlemen, on getting soda, retiring from the store without the usual little accompanying which follows that operation, "Beer! ice, sir," said the polite proprietor, "if you lose your pocket book, you didn't pull it out here."

A darkey who preferred being killed in a railroad smash up than in a steamboat explosion, gave his reasons as follows: If you is run ober by de cars and killed, why—dare you is, but if you is blowed up in de boiler—whar—whar are you?

Men Wanted.

Boys, young men—read the following: The great want of this age is men. Men honest, men sound from centre to the heart's core. Men who will condemn in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who will tell the truth and look the world and the devil right in the eye. Men that neither brag nor whine. Men that never flag nor flinch. Men who can have courage without shouting to it. Men in whom the courage of everlasting life runs deep and strong. Men too high for sectarian bounds. Men who do not cry nor cause their voices to be heard on the streets. Men who will not fail nor be discouraged till judgment be set in the earth. For such men I have been sent and tell it. Men who know their places and fill them. Men who mind their own business. Men who are not too lazy to work, nor too proud to be poor. Men who are willing to eat what they have earned, and wear what they have paid for.

Harry Meigs and his Washerwoman.

Mrs. Joslyn is a washerwoman, and has been very hard for her living. In the palmy days of Harry Meigs she descended with him no less an amount than $2000, and when Harry got his money were gone, the time in which a woman could put up a home from the profits of her business was gone also. Some two or three months ago she read in some publication that her old banker had made money in South America and, believing that he was a man of old faith in human nature, she wrote a letter to him, got an answer, and wended her way to the South, where Meigs now holds sway. She sought the millionaire in the gorgeous residence described in the letter, and presented her bank-book and told her tale. Meigs listened, and when she had finished he handed her a check for the amount of the deposit and interest from date to date of time of return. She departed a wealthier and a happier woman.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Patagonians and their Infants.

Their superstition makes them regard as divinities all phenomena which affect, principally such as are born with a larger number of fingers or toes than is natural. According to their belief, such a child is a presage of great happiness for their family. As those are also together deformed—such cases are very few—their consideration does not appear to fit them for the kind of life they would lead. They are taken away with them, either by breaking their limbs or smothering them; they then abandon them, without burial to the wild animals. If the innocent little creature is dangerously wounded by a fall, it becomes from that instant the object of adoration for the people from the necessary, will submit to the greatest privations to satisfy its least wants or caprices. They place their newborn on a small ladder, which serves it instead of a cradle. The upper portion of its little body rests on the cross-pieces or rounds of the ladder, close together, and covered with sheep-skin, while the lower part is inclosed in a sort of hollow formed by the other cross-pieces below the uprights. The child is held in this position by soft cords wound above the knees and below it instead of linen.—*Three years of sledge journeying in Patagonia.*

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Spencer C. Marks, executor, &c., of el. vs. Elbert Darden as administrator of S. Evans, Dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, in the cause of Spencer C. Marks, executor, &c., of el. vs. Elbert Darden as administrator of S. Evans, Dec'd., et al., against Elbert Darden, administrator of Samuel Evans, Dec'd., et al., heirs, and others, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, in front of the Exchange, in the city of Montgomery, on

First Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, situate in the county and State aforesaid, to-wit:

Sec. 6 of section 29, and the W½ of section 31, the E½ of section 36, and the W½ of section 32, all in township 16, range 19, containing 670 acres. Equity of redemption barred and foreclosed.

TERMS of sale—Cash.

sept27 wtds pr$10 JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy executions in my hands from the city and city courts of Montgomery county, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit:

On the 1st Monday in November, 1871,

to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 1, lot 1 in square 2, lot 1 in square 3, lot 1 in square 4, lot 1 in square 5, lot 1 in square 6, lot 1 in square 7, lot 1 in square 8, lot 1 in square 9, lot 1 in square 10, lot 1 in square 11, lot 1 in square 12, lot 1 in square 13, lot 1 in square 14, lot 1 in square 15, lot 1 in square 16, lot 1 in square 17, lot 1 in square 18, lot 1 in square 19, lot 1 in square 20, lot 1 in square 21, lot 1 in square 22, lot 1 in square 23, lot 1 in square 24, lot 1 in square 25, lot 1 in square 26, lot 1 in square 27, lot 1 in square 28, lot 1 in square 29, lot 1 in square 30, lot 1 in square 31, lot 1 in square 32, lot 1 in square 33, lot 1 in square 34, lot 1 in square 35, lot 1 in square 36, lot 1 in square 37, lot 1 in square 38, lot 1 in square 39, lot 1 in square 40, lot 1 in square 41, lot 1 in square 42, lot 1 in square 43, lot 1 in square 44, lot 1 in square 45, lot 1 in square 46, lot 1 in 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Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Conecuh Counties.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice-President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be Strengthening government of every law; faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the money; prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honesty and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Signs of Peace.

The recent organization in the city of Nashville by the leading men of the two political parties in Tennessee, of a social and political reform movement, promises substantial good to that State, and we have warm hopes that it will make throughout all the Southern States. There is nothing the South so much needs now, as a cessation of the bitter political strifes which have agitated the country since the passage of the reconstruction acts. The old leaders of secession have well nigh destroyed the energies of our people in their second attempt to "fire the Southern heart," and the rich fields and cities are blighting all over this sunny land, are but the ghastly monuments of that mad folly, which has erected the standard of graves over the fairest portion of our Heaven blessed land—secession. The ghost has been haunting Louisiana and his ghostly sword is drawn and gallant Lee sheathed his bright sword at Appomattox, and every energy and industry of our people have been languishing and dying, while these mad men were trying to shake the ghost off in another attempt to array the sons of the South against the constituted authorities of the Federal government. How wicked indeed has been the attempt; how false—yea, how treacherous have they been to the very people who have sacrificed their all in the fratricidal war, to build upon the Union of our forefathers, an oligarchy of secession leaders! Do our people owe Toombs and Stephens anything? Did they not make the feast of blood, and did our people not bow down to Baal, and worship at the altars of secession? Did not these men erect a Golgotha and drag Southern youth, their childbirth, to the sacrifice, as if they were beasts of the field or reptiles of the plains? And is not the thirst of the war fiend yet quenched, and that, too, with the very last blood that ever flowed through Southern veins? Are we never more to have fraternal rest in the South—and are we doomed to have the eternal dread of bayonets and drum-head courtsmartial hanging over us? Yes, we see the dawn just ahead, and the gallant old State of Tennessee throws the flag of peace to the breeze. Brothers once more meet in council, and the bloody sword of war and Ku Kluxism no more stalks over the land with the firebrand in one hand and the sword in the other. The old Union men of Tennessee have gathered together, and their voices, more potent than the bullets of a million Ku Klux, have said THERE SHALL BE PEACE! Other words ring in the ears of every Southern patriot! For four long and weary years of turmoil, and strife, and murder and blood, Southern heroes—know who bore their bosoms to the storm and tried to beat back the fiery flood of secession—have arisen in their might and have said to the troubled elements, PEACE, BE STILL! Are not their voices potent, and do they not demand in thunder tones that the war fiend must cease to disturb?

We have waited patiently for the glorious news; the Journal has borne the brunt amidst the curses of the old "war horse" (?) battling for Southern peace and Southern prosperity. The JOURNAL has humbly posted the people to the paths of peace, and implored them to walk therein, while the "howlers of war" have drowned the land in curses, and sent into every household its bleeding, mad and sorrow.

But the festival is done—the sighing of the despoilers of our vine clad land must be driven back to the wall; and the heroes whose voices have been stilled so long by the bloody weapon of secession, are rising triumphant, with the banners of peace floating in defiance, in the face of Union men of the South, the pet remnants of the gallant armies of Clay and Webster, are rallying in their might, and will crush to atoms the last vestige of that foul fiend, secession. Union men of Alabama, you who have always stood for the Union, the old constitution and the enforcement of the laws, have seen more glorious in the dread silence which has marked your earnest since 1860, than all the glittering hosts of "grim visage war," with swords shining in the sun of secession? The country now calls you in thunder tones to guide her ship and save us from the lie of another crusade. Union men of Alabama, you have been tested upon the wild seas of political agitation until your country is well nigh wrecked beneath the angry waves of Ku-Kluxism. Follow the noble men of Tennessee who demand that henceforth *all* men, in this free land, shall stand equal before the law, and at the ballot box; that no man shall be again murdered because he dare assert that the Republican party is an political god, that every man shall exercise the rights of conscience, and Ku Klux dens must and shall be rendered to death. Union men of Alabama, we beseech you to gather around the old flag once more; like Jeremiah, yearn to wend forth to an anxious country the glad tidings that the Union men of Alabama have "gone to the front," with music and banners flying. Now, or never.

A cry for reform comes up from all the land, and no party can stand against it or refuse to listen to and obey it if it hopes to gain or to hold the confidence of the people. This was the great mistake that the Democracy made in the elections just closed. They resolutely set their faces against the plain dictates and wishes of the people. In Tweed's brutal, defiant phrase, they said, "It is so; it is all true. But what are you going to do about it?" The Rochester convention expressed it a little more mildly and politely. There it was "regularity," "caution," that could not be satisfied without grave danger. Pennsylvania plainly says by her twenty thousand majority that honesty is never dangerous, and that dishonesty is always dangerous. It was not mere "machinery" that brought out in these comparatively quiet and resentful days a vote that all the great interest and excitement of the war rarely called forth, even under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. This great and tremendous majority is the answer to the insolent platform and proclamation of the Democracy that practically in our government is obnoxious and a sham, and that he honest masses will not punish those who trifle with public interests—who are unfaithful to their trusts.

And last of all, this Pennsylvania victory is a rebuke of the pygmies' pack of approval to the administration of President Grant, a verdict that in their opinion the interests of the country are safe in their hands, and in his keeping.

Discord, Disruption, Annihilation.

The little last ditch sheet, published at Opelika, under the singular cognomen of *True Union*, seems to be terribly afflicted with a sore of defunct political *scabies*. We copy the following morsel entire, from its column of Saturday last:

O. K. ALABAMA RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE.

For twenty years Alabama has led the country in the South. A few days ago we expressed the opinion that "the new departure will not be heard of in the national convention which nominates the Democratic Conservative for the Presidency."

About that time the Democracy of Autauga county met in convention at Prattville, and among other sensible things,

Resolved, 3. That we regard the right of local self government, under our political system by the States as paramount to every other right; and "departures," calculated to disrupt our government, when contrasted with this; and the Democratic party would be recreant to its pledges and past history if it failed to secure us this inestimable right.

Resolved, 4. That the Democracy of Autauga county pledges its undivided support to the nominees of the next National Democratic Convention, to assemble in 1872, and to the nominees of the State convention.

That's the music! Give us your hand, Brother Northington, "on an air line!"

But how does "the official journal of the State" relish "the organ of the Democratic party" manage to bolt the platform organs of a convention which gives the "new departure" such a slap in the face? The *Advertiser* justly says that the resolutions are "altogether unexceptionable." Brave! We are sure that *guild* men will make *Pooles* and "our Coffee House" both "happy" with the announcement! The fact is that our political Jeremy Diddler is only after his breakfast, and has waked up a Yorkshireman for a waiter! He is like *Judge Longstreet* and hero of "the dark corner of Lincoln" only saying, "How he might *a* fooled!" We only discredit all charges and insinuations that he has been bought or silenced by the new departure. We have no more faith in such slander than we have in its equally slanderous and dishonorable charges against Mr. Stephens. Autauga and Alabama. *Alabama lands the South!*

Homesteads.

The Ohio Democracy, in their platform, charge the Republicans with "the wicked departure of the purpose of the free rightful heritage in the public lands." This is infamous, to say the least. Who gave the people a homestead in these lands? Did not A. Lincoln save them, and we trust every one will read it, as it shows that the acquisition of slave territory was of more interest and importance to the Democratic party than the granting of homesteads to the people. Here is the history:

"Look into the records of the United States Senate on the 25th of July, 1850, and note the bill pending for the admission of Cuba, with no slaves. An amendment was made to lay this bill of infamy aside and take up the homestead bill. Mr. Seward, a great and honorable statesman, said: 'After nine hours' yielding to the Cuba question, it is time to come back to the great question of the day and age. The Senate may as well meet face to face the issue which is before them. It is an issue presented between these two questions. Cuba, and homestead bill, is a question of homes, of land for the homeless freemen of the United States. The bill is a question of slaves for the slaveholders of the United States.' On that day and on that issue Democrats voted to deny gallant men the crime of all ages, chattel slavery, the Democratic party, but one Senator dissenting, refused to entertain the bill for securing Cuba and slavery, and against the bill to secure the people 'their rightful heritage in the public lands.' Thus, my fellow citizens, the first homestead bill to secure homes to the landless people of America was defeated by a Democratic majority. I know it afterward became a law, but not till the Democratic majority in the Senate was lost by the secession of the Democratic Senators.

"It became a law, but not until the Congress was Republican and the people had made a man in favor of it President. Surely, it does not become the Democratic party to claim in any agonistic the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in the public lands; and after failing to save Cuba with slaves and slave trade, to the Union, it ill becomes the same party to denounce President Grant for refusing to the people the question of acquiring free San Domingo in the interests of freedom."

Gen. Grant.

The re-election of General Grant to the presidency is now an acknowledged fact, even by the most bitter of his enemies, and hence we contend that it is useless for the old fogies of Alabama to whine any longer about "tyranny," "oppression," "despotism," &c. The idea that any despotism exists in this country when we can lawfully and peaceably be allowed to heap mountains of calumny and abuse upon the government and President, is one of the most foolish chimeras that ever entered the brain of mortals. A paper in one column calls President Grant a butcher, a thief, and other names of equal endearment without any doubt a despotism and tyranny are oppressing the people. Instead of waking up to the true issue of the hour, the so-called Democracy is wallowing in the traditions of an effete and defunct conservatism, which knows no progress, no advancing elements in the constitution of government and peoples. Instead of pressing Alabama onward to the goal of agricultural and mechanical prosperity, her fields are allowed to lay idle, her rich mineral ores wild wastes, and her people ground by the mongrel organ as "a Radical mob," and the silly whoop of seventy months in the land amounts to an indorsement of the wicked measures. You say that the Democracy is going to "unite" to its past; and when you breathe a little after this, go soon your bloody secession hands in joyous ecstacy at the thought that the hundreds of thousands of voters, who you persistently call a Radical mob," intend to countenance another "revolution." You are not content with having compelled the South of her property; of having sent to untimely graves a half million of our young men; of having left the land with widows and orphans, but you must plunge the eternal turmoil amongst the people, teaching them to hate the government, and to plotment in every conceivable way, the non-administration of the laws. In the name of reason have not our people had their surfeit of Lincoln's and Toombs', and their manic associates? Is our fair land again to be devastated with hostile armies, the sword and firebrand? We charge upon the so called Democratic party, that it has botched discord among the people; we charge upon it that it has attempted to disrupt our government, when contrasted with this; and the Democratic party would be recreant to its pledges and past history if it failed to secure us this inestimable right.

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CONSERVATISM VS THE JOURNAL.

We do not care a straw whether the "new departure" succeeds at the North or not, but we submit that unless the South accepts the principles laid down by sundry so called Democratic conventions at the North, the entire Democracy of the North will be forced into the Republican ranks. The Democratic party of the North has certainly given evidence that it is tired of the assault which Toombs and Stephens, and other leaders of the original organ of this city, have been making against the government, and the people who sustain the government, the constitution and the President. The whole Republican vote of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio are denounced by the mongrel organ as "a Radical mob," and the silly whoop of seventy months in the land amounts to an indorsement of the wicked measures. You say that the Democracy is going to "unite" to its past; and when you breathe a little after this, go soon your bloody secession hands in joyous ecstacy at the thought that the hundreds of thousands of voters, who you persistently call a Radical mob," intend to countenance another "revolution." You are not content with having compelled the South of her property; of having sent to untimely graves a half million of our young men; of having left the land with widows and orphans, but you must plunge the eternal turmoil amongst the people, teaching them to hate the government, and to plotment in every conceivable way, the non-administration of the laws. In the name of reason have not our people had their surfeit of Lincoln's and Toombs', and their manic associates? Is our fair land again to be devastated with hostile armies, the sword and firebrand? We charge upon the so called Democratic party, that it has botched discord among the people; we charge upon it that it has attempted to disrupt our government, and finally we charge that the Democratic party with such men as Toombs and Stephens at its head, is unpledged to attempting to institute any reform in our popular government upon this continent. We know that there are many Democrats, even in Alabama, who love and revere the Union and oppose the mad policy of these men, but they have no power to make their party back on its old springs, and will sooner or later all good men must leave that party and join in with the party of progress, of liberal ideas and equal rights—the grand old Union Republican party. We appeal again to the old Union men of Alabama to gather together as of old—ye who wept when the old flag was torn down and fired upon, and all you who desire to have peace and good government in this country. The Democratic party has lost the confidence of the people; its course has been too furious and sectional; its policy has driven capital and labor from our State, and under its influence every energy and industry is languishing and dying because of the proscriptions and tyranny of Democratic leaders. The old Union men of Alabama can bring order out of all this chaos, and restore peace and good feeling among all our people if they will but try. Never was there a more auspicious moment for cool and deliberate men to step forward and seize all the blessings which tranquility and fraternal feeling can engender among our people.

We warn the whole people against all these evil suggestions. Insurance companies will be compelled to meet their assets in order to meet their liabilities in the Chicago policy holders. This will add greatly to the amount of securities thrown on the market. It will add just so much to that used by speculators who buy and sell upon mere "margin." These speculators will be compelled to sell, and this will react upon the basis of "margin" do not purchase the securities outright, and hence they must sell them as investments. The sales of speculators will be forced on the stock market will be plethoric; the money heretofore used in the speculative field will be diverted to loans for the building of Chicago; and so the prices of stocks and bonds are bound to come down.

All this will operate favorably to those who wish to purchase for regular investment, and we do not see why the result should be feared by any one except speculators, substantial stock and well secured bonds. The crash will be with the frightful centralization of capital in a few hands, and the consequent destruction of small fortunes, all living ratio to merchants, and consequently to consumers. The same principle will prevail in regard to railroad freights—which monopolies have put up higher in proportion than as any other kinds of business—from monopoly. We trust, however, that the next legislature will set them beconfingly in the premises, and stop this evil in our own State.

While as a legislative question, would it not be well to look into and if necessary change the laws at present only partially regulating the chartering of banks? The various companies represented here, but carrying on their principal business and general management elsewhere, should be carefully scrutinized by the State authorities, so that the bonds deposited by these companies are not "shaved" to the detriment of the note receivers, and cause the suspension and bankruptcy of many solvent banking institutions, of many solvent banking institutions, of many solvent banking institutions.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Secretary Boutwell has issued a circular to the collectors of internal revenue in New England to-night, which is somewhat startling. It directs them to withhold all refunds of taxes on cotton, and to collect all taxes due on cotton, whether the goods are in bond or not. This circular will probably diminish on the lower lakes, and pleasant weather continues. Every body generally out at the Brady Monument to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The stockbrokers' and dry goods merchants are advancing their prices, on account of the Chicago fire.

—Yesterday, to the amount of $60,000 have been found to have been paid to the Internal Revenue Collector, by the Chicago insurance companies. They were paid by the Ætna National bank.

The Insurance Convention has adopted a resolution to memorialize Congress to exempt life policies from the extent of the bankrupt act. A committee was appointed to report as to the best method of closing up the business of insolvent companies.

In the 24th case to-day, the Columbia and Livonia were again matched. The Columbia lost five minutes at the start, but passed Fort LaFayette a good mile ahead, with a stiff breeze. But the breeze slackening, the Livonia won the race by ten minutes.

FROM MARYLAND.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—Nute & Cannaday's bank book, containing about five thousand dollars worth of securities, was stolen to-day.

A wagon load of Union torpedoes exploded to-day, instantly killing two drivers of the wagon. His leg was blown several hundred yards. The workmen in the vicinity were shattered by the concussion.

Later.—There was one person killed; one severely wounded and several slightly wounded in the explosion this morning. The contents of a saloon in the vicinity were shattered. The torpedoes were accidentally exploded by the explosion of New York, and were discharged from the ship George Hurlbut. Two hundred cases are still on board the vessel, and will probably be ordered off

FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The committee on election reported adversely to amending clause 13, title 2.

The report upon uniformity in ritual was made the special order for to-morrow.

Gen. Richard N. Bowerman was sentenced to imprisonment for four years in the Baltimore jail, and fined $2000 and costs.

Col. THOMAS W. Wilson was sentenced to three years imprisonment, and fine and costs. He was convicted of counterfeiting.

Seven persons were convicted of common house debauchery.

FROM TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 19.—The supreme court has reinstated for a new trial the case of Baxter vs. Sanders & Clark. The lower court gave Baxter $27,000 for libel in publishing the speech of Gen. Mabry.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19.—There have been four or five deaths from yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTGOMERY COTTON MARKET.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 17¾@17¾c.

MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE SOUTHERN MESSENGER, }
Saturday Evening, Oct. 14, 1871. }

GENERAL REMARKS.—Trade during the past week was fairly active, in western produce transactions were principally confined owing to the large amount of provisions, grain, etc., that was devoured by the great fire. Unfortunately for Chicago, and the bursting of a bridge on the Louisville railroad connecting South. Some of our local merchants took the time by the forelock in entering our own market and providing themselves with supplies equal to their prospective demand, but the bridge in question has again passable, ample stocks will soon be forthcoming. Our merchants have very fully filled up with all kinds of staple, western produce and groceries, and promise to sell them at living figures. The money market in the West is unprecedently large this season, and consequently abundant; hence the natural consequence will be that ere many days have passed, cash and produce will be lower. The rivers in the West are at present very low, and only light draught boats can penetrate up or down with passengers or light cargoes. The railroads have for the present the monopoly, and seem to harvest large profits. Our merchants paid last spring 90 cents per barrel freight on flour from St. Louis to Montgomery, while now the freight is $1 40 —everything else in proportion, except the rolling stock of the railroads, which is by no means equal to the demand. But this evil is also only a question of time. Let our South and North Alabama Railroad be once finished through, and the enormous resources of commerce, agriculture and the mechanical arts of the people intend to let the impracticable leaders of the old secession armies drive capital and labor from our borders simply because the people of the United States will not support the old secession leaders? Now is the time for the people to rise in their might, throw off the lethargy which has weighed them down, and seize the present auspicious time to wheel Alabama into the line with our sister States, in her devotion to law and order.

Rebuilding Chicago—Stocks and Bonds.

Chicago lies in ruins, but already there is ample evidence that it will be speedily rebuilt. As yet, of course, we are without any precise figures showing the total amount of loss by the fire, but intelligent and seemingly reponsible accounts represent it at over $200,000,000. The loss was in substantial property, and represented actual cash. Money will be required to rebuild the city, and during the process of rebuilding, that money must be extensively applied to the pur-

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

FRESH GOODS!

NEW ARRIVALS!!

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!

WERTH & CO.,

THE

Shoeists

OF MONTGOMERY,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their many friends and the public generally that we have opened the

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine

BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters

AND

Slippers,

OF MOST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

This is positively a C. O. D. House, and as we sell for cash, and buy for cash, we can afford to sell cheaper than any other house in Montgomery. We offer

BOOTS, SHOES, Leather and Findings,

at prices which defy competition.

Cheap and the fit guaranteed.

Repairing neatly attended to promptly and satisfactory charges.

WE EXCEL IN ONE A. M.

Wheeler, Wilson & Co.'s

Improved Automatic Lock Stitch Machines,

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machine,

Of Great Simplicity and Durability.

Gold Medal Sewing Machine,

Having the celebrated double lock stitch. Prices from $30 to $60.

We also sell the Howe Shuttle Lock Stitch Machine, to be run by hand. Price only $35. Every one sold warranted for five years.

Agents wanted in Pittsburgh, Tyler and Tweed county.

G. L. WERTH,

25 Market Street,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

D. R. HITCH, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS S. HARTWELL, Agent, Louisville, Kentucky.

SHULAR & HARTWELL

Cotton Warehouse ,

FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

WE would inform our friends and the planting community generally that we have leased the

BRICK WAREHOUSE,

ON THE

Corner of Commerce and Bibb Streets,

And are prepared to do the

Storage and Factorage Business

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Our charge for storage will be FIFTY CENTS for the first, and TWENTY-FIVE for each succeeding month per bale. Our charge for

SELLING COTTON

will be ONE DOLLAR per bale. We are prepared to make

LIBERAL ADVANCES

—ON—

COTTON IN STORE,

Or for Shipment to our Friends

—IN—

New York, New Orleans or Mobile.

We will furnish

Bagging & Ties.

AND

OTHER PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

At

Lowest Market Prices.

From our long experience in business and strict attention to all matters entrusted to us, we hope to merit a share of patronage.

SHULAR & HARTWELL.

THE ALABAMA

Practical Business College,

Montgomery, Alabama.

Opens the Entire Year.

A. T. CLARK, A. M., Principal

Assisted by

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Special attention given to the wants of

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

All kinds of job work neatly and promptly executed at the office, on the most reasonable terms. Give us a call.

THE cotton market continues quiet, but as lively as it has been lately. The staple was making a stand at 17½c to 18c. The Chicago calamity no doubt affects the price of cotton at this time.

THE FAIR TICKET.—The officers of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical Association have succeeded in getting up the neatest and handsomest tickets for their approaching fair that we have ever seen in this city. The design and is really beautiful, and are a credence of artistic skill. They are about six inches in length, and three and a half inches broad in width, the borders beautifully colored, and in the centre are the words, "Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical," with a handsome border, and just beneath it the word "Association," making a most complete system of neatness and elegance. Every work executed with such taste has been done in the neatest style, and shows that the officers of the association intend to have everything in full blast this fall. In connection we will again remind our readers that we intend to make the JOURNAL the official organ of the fair. In this

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20.

President Grant has telegraphed to Boston to dispense with all parade upon his visit there, and give the money that would be expended to Chicago.

The New York *Herald* ecclesiastically and truthfully remarks: "The President of the United States, in directing the resources of the military service to be placed at the command of our suffering and homeless brothers in Chicago, is but an emblem and a prophecy of the whole people of this happy land."

The Chicago Journal.

The Chicago *Evening Journal*, one of the ablest and most successful of the newspapers of the ill fated city, comes to us with a half sheet, having been burned out with the remainder of the concern. We rejoice to see it rising phœnix like from the ashes of the burned district, and hope that in future years it may be as brilliant and prosperous as the past. Charles L. Wilson, Esq., the owner of the *Journal* is one of the most powerful newspaper men of the country, and we extend to him the right hand of fellowship, wishing him the success he so justly merits. Success to the Chicago *Evening Journal*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Says a Washington special of the 7th:

The woman crusade on Congress this winter promises to be a very formidable one. Besides the outside feminine notorieties, the native strong-minded have ere pushing the work with vigor. Mrs. Dr. E. Lockwood has in her possession a petition embracing more than a thousand signatures, praying Congress to pass a declaratory act to the effect that women have the right of suffrage under the XIVth amendment to the constitution. It is also announced that the advocates of suffrage to the number of a hundred, before Judge Underwood, in the Virginia courts, in order that that legal tribunal may pass upon the recent letter of Federal registry of the movement in the form of a judicial decision.

Chicago had in 1860 fifteen fire insurance companies which must be nearly ruined by the great fire entire loss. Only pretty generally resorted to the frequent precaution of reinsurance.

The agencies in Chicago for foreign fire insurance companies number more than forty, including all the leading Eastern companies. The capital of the leading companies was about ten millions, but the amount of property insured in Chicago must have been from sixty to eighty millions. The bulk of the loss will therefore fall, it is presumed, upon the foreign companies, and being diffused among a large number, there may be no resulting failures.

Mrs. Shaw appeared before the Recorder to prosecute her husband for insult and abuse.

"What have you to complain of?" inquired his magistratorial majesty.

"My husband neglects me sir," was the answer of the plaintiff lady, thrown out with a sort of jerk.

"Indeed! how is that?"

"He leaves me at home, and when I complain of it, insults and abuses me."

"Can you give me an instance of it?"

"Yes. He went to the cock-fight on Sunday, and wouldn't let me go with him, and said, if they fought hens he'd go for me."

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house, lest the sun should have charge against your name—lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty cobwebs of discontent. If you want to ruin your sons let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without which they come home at night. When once home is regarded as a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and drinking shops. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere, and if they do not find it at their own hearth stone it will be sought at other and less profitable places. Therefore let the long tea table be set early at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children, half an hour's merriment round the lamp and the light of home blots out the remembrances of many cares and annoyances during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic circle.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* has the following highly interesting account of a recent discovery:

The workmen engaged in opening a way for the projected railroad between Weldon and Jackson struck on Monday, about one mile from the former place, in a bank beside the river, a calcareous shell stone, supposed to be a tomb of Indians, of a remote age and a lost and forgotten race. The inhabited were of strange and remarkable formation. The skull was unusually large, and from the teeth filed sharp, as are those of cannibals, the canine teeth being preserved, the bones were of wonderful length and strength, *the femur* being as long as the leg of an ordinary man, the stature of the body being, probably, as great as eight or nine feet. Near their heads were sharp, stone arrows, stone mortars, in which their corn was ground, and the twists of pipe apparently of soft friable soapstone. Shells of the alligator turtle are said to be as large as horses. One of these has been brought to the city, and presents it to an editor of the Petersburg railroad.

The Chicago Press.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The newspaper establishments are all in ashes in Chicago, but the press has justly esteemed as embracing some of the ablest and most enterprising journals in the country. The *Tribune*, the *Post*, and the *Journal* are among the papers—and the *Journal* and *Post* are both penny papers—are extensively circulated all over the West. The *Tribune* office, which was built for fire-proof, was the finest in the world. It was of marble and iron, six stories high, of splendid architectural proportions and highly equipped. The *Times* office though less splendid, was a model of convenience and completeness. Both the *Times* and *Tribune* were rich. They are now, like their neighbors, reduced to ashes, and it seems but a poor offering on the part of the Louisville press and people to say that they have the kindly sympathy of the world of journalism.

At New Orleans, Monday, a jury was empanelled in the case of the Negro, for killing Rainey. A *salle prosqué* was the order of Judge Potter, who was subpœnaed as a witness.

When the name of John Field was called, he stepped up, and to the many questions of his Attorney General, he responded that from reports of the newspapers, he had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. The next bid fair to stand aside, but the counsel for the defense objected to this course. Mr. Semmes objected, and asked that he be sworn and examined. He would perhaps change his opinion, and if he would give the accused an impartial trial, he was a good juror.

Mr. Semmes read a number of decisions sustaining his point that opinions merely formed on newspaper reports did not disqualify the juror. Mr. Semmes also declared that if this course would be adopted the juries in capital cases would consist of the most ignorant men of the community, as it was supposed that every man who was able to read would form his opinion from newspaper reports of cases, which, however, would rarely have been set aside by hearing of evidence contrary to the reports which the juror may have read. The Attorney-General having withdrawn his objection to the juror, Field was sworn in.

Republican Nominations in Autauga County.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The Republican Executive Committee of Autauga county, met pursuant to call at Prattville, October 7th, 1871.

On motion of Judge Golson, all Republican present in town were invited to consult with the executive committee.

On motion of Col. Dozier, the following committee was appointed by the Chairman to report candidates for the various offices to be voted for at the election to be held November 7th, 1871:

C. S. D. Doster, W. G. M. Golson, Col. Dozier, Capt. Carver and Jno. H. Booth. The committee reported the following persons as candidates of the Republican party of Autauga county.

For sheriff—Wm. J. Boon.

Tax assessor—T. H. Winston.

Tax collector—J. H. Booth.

County treasurer—P. H. Booth.

Coroner—J. J. L. Stewart.

County commissioners—Jno. S. O. Doster, Jefferson R. Bozeman, J. L. Alexander, and Jesse H. Booth.

On motion of J. A. Farden, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL and Autauga *Citizen*.

A grand ratification meeting will be held at Vernon, October 28th, 1871.

Able speeches were made by Hons. C. O. Dozier, Jesse H. Booth, and J. A. Farden, and candidate nominated.

J. A. FARDEN, Sec'y.

On Their Way to Prison.

Eight convicted Ku-Klux passed through Baltimore yesterday, under a strong guard of Federal soldiers, en route to penitentiary at Albany, R. A. Shotwell, a young lawyer and banker, is considered one of the numb'r. He says he is interested forth a good Republican, whether particular or general. Shotwell, he says, is freely admits that he was a prominent Ku-Klux, but refuses to give the names or heads of the realm and the Province. There is a grand Vizier, Genii, Chiefs of Realms, Provinces, Departments, Counties and Dens. There is a Grand Cyclops or Central Sun. These heads or chieftains are not necessarily members of the Klan, but they are appointed by some central power, and, from their secret recesses, govern the movements of the whole Ku-Klux Klan. The chiefs give instructions to the political managers and prepare for future emergencies. One of them examines the strategic points, and looks to the supply of powder, shot and ball, &c. Many thousands of barrels of powder and Spencer rifles have been sent South. The country did not fully wake up to this until the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter. We should profit by the past.

Thus far the courts and the investigating committee of Congress have only touched the hem of the garments of the real criminals. Both the Democratic party and the Republican party will take with them into the next campaign the influence of a bright little domestic auxiliary.

Whistling.

A good flow of animal spirits is, perhaps, a good thing for a man to have, but we doubt if it often commends itself to the fair sex. As a general thing, experience has taught us to regard animal spirits, in the general acceptation of the term, with some repugnance. When gifted down practically, it becomes but often a more transparent excuse for toleration of the most disagreeable things, and is most insidious foe of courtesy and good breeding. It is very hearty and jolting in a man to slip up behind a friend and with, "How are you, old boy?" drive the breath of your body out of you with a bow, and yet this is conventionally to be practiced as a limited on the score of "high animal spirits." It is more pleasant to be attacked at daylight in a dark alley by some outlaws, in which animal spirits take the form of whistling, a screech half which ought to be punished as a penal offence.

Of the popular whistle for anyhow! There is certainly no music in it, and there can be no gratification. In why we endeavor to fathom its origin. If Orpheus had whistled, the trees and rocks would never have been startled from their propriety. We are inclined to believe that it originated in an eighth placement down on Pharaoh. We know between up very well against it, but as the seventh was not much worse, the bigots of Israel has never been satisfactorily accounted for. Perhaps whistling was only threatened as the eighth; in which case Pharaoh knew that the Egyptians one and all, would probably leave the country and so made the best of a bad bargain, and let Moses go. But we hope the parents of to-day will endeavor to rank whistling among the lost arts, teaching their children to avoid it as second only to base ball in abhorrence. Fine animal spirits can manifest themselves happily in some other and less objectionable as well as more genial shape, say: In waltzing word, carrying in coal, "toting" water, in plowing matches. Such are their appropriate sphere, not in whistling.—*N. O. Times.*

The Disastrous Conflagrations of Modern Times.

Norfolk, Virginia, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of January, 1776. Property to the amount of $1,500,000 was destroyed.

Boston after New York passed into the hands of the British, September 20, 1776. 1,100 buildings were consumed by fire.

In 1811, December 26, the theatre at Richmond was burned, in which the Governor and many leading citizens perished.

Six hundred warehouses, and property to the amount of $20,000,000, were destroyed by fire in New York, December 16, 1835.

April 27, 1838, in Charleston, S. C. 1158 buildings were consumed, covering 145 acres of ground.

May 7, 1845, in Pittsburg, 1000 buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss $3,000,000.

Fifteen hundred buildings were burned in Pittsburg, May 26, 1845, and in less than a month afterward, 1300 more; in all two-thirds of the city.

July 19, 1845, in New York city, 302 stores and dwellings and $6,000,000 worth of property were consumed.

June 12, 1846, the whole town of New Haven was destroyed by fire, and 6,000 persons rendered homeless.

September 2, 1848, in Albany, 600 buildings, besides steamboats, piers, &c., 24 acres burned over; loss, $3,000,000.

St. Louis lost 15 blocks and 23 steamboats by fire, May 17, 1849.

July 3, 1850 in Philadelphia, 350 buildings were lost by fire, 25 persons burned, 9 drowned and 120 wounded. Loss $1,500,500.

In San Francisco, May 3 to 5, 1851, 2,500 buildings were burned. Many lives lost, and $3,500,000 worth of property destroyed.

December 25, 1852, 35,000 volumes were destroyed by fire in our Congressional Library.

July 12, 1852, 1,200 houses were burned in Montreal.

August 25, 1854, Damariscotte, Maine was entirely destroyed by fire Thousands more than 100 houses in Troy, N. Y., and a large portion of Milwaukee, Wis.

October 9, 1857, a great fire occurred in Chicago; $600,000 in property destroyed.

July 4, 1865, the city of Portland, Me., was nearly destroyed by fire; ten thousand people rendered homeless. Loss $15,000 000.

February 17, 1865, the city of Charleston almost destroyed by fire, and millions of military and naval stores.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

This great fire whose ruins covered 436 acres, extended from the Tower to the Temple church, and from the northeast gate to Holborn bridge. It destroyed in the space of four days 89 churches, the city gates, the Royal Exchange, the customhouse, Guildhall, Sion College, and many other public buildings, besides 13,200 houses, laying waste the property of 100,000 people compelled after the fire in Islington and Highgate.

Concerning this fire Sir Christopher Wren erected a monument with this inscription thereon:

"This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by ye treachery and malice of ye Popish faction, in ye beginning of September, in ye year of our Lord, 1666, in order to ye carrying on their horrid plot for extirpating ye Protestant religion an old English liberty, and ye introducing Popery and slavery."

The monument was finally erased by order of the common council January 26, 1831.

The church of the Campania, Santiago, was destroyed December 8, 1863 and 2000 persons perished in the flames.

It will be seen from the above record that the conflagration in Chicago is the largest which has taken place in the world since the great fire in London in 1666.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

Wells vs. D. S. Gibbs, deceased.

BENJAMIN S. HEBD and Jefferson Palmer, executors of the last will and testament of Jefferson Palmer, deceased, having filed their petition in this cause, praying that the lands belonging to the estate of said deceased may be sold for the purpose of paying the debts having been referred to the Register to report the debts of said estate, and the lands belonging thereto, and it appearing from the report of the Register, filed in the office of the Register, on the 16th day of October, 1871, that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said estate, and that it is to the interest of the heirs and creditors of said estate that the lands belonging to said estate should be sold for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate, it is therefore ordered by the Register, that all persons interested in said estate appear at the office of the Register, in the city of Montgomery, on the 6th day of November, 1871, and show cause why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, for three successive weeks, prior to the 6th day of November, 1871.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

oct16 w3t

New Advertisements.

COCOAINE

A positive cure for Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds, Fevers, &c. Sold by druggists generally. Price, $1 00 per bottle. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Wholesale Agents, Wood, Taylor & Co., 74 Maiden Lane, New York.

FREE Two new songs sent free on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. Address, Box 1,000, Boston, Mass.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.

The regular annual term of this Law School will commence on Monday, October 2d, 1871. It continues, two terms six months each. Address (as required to the senior class on examination by applications on or before October 1st, 1871. Tuition fee $60 per session, can ceiling fee $10. Degree conferred LL.B.

G. M. STEWART,
Secretary Law Faculty,
903 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ILLINOIS
26 YEARS! 300 ACRES! 19 MILLION SOLD!
Largest Assortment. Best Stock. Low Prices. Catalogue Free. 10 Splendid New Sorts. Sent by Mail. 20 Page Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address as above.

FREE For samples of our gilt edge specimens, which we are now distributing. Send your address and name, and we will send you a sample copy free. Address, Hallock, Mc. Nesse & Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wheeler's Opium Syrup. Cures Colds and Coughs, Prevents Consumption, Relieves Pain. PRICE 50 Cents

Wheeler's Opium Soothing Syrup. Relieves convulsions and strengthens all the digestive organs. PRICE 25 Cents

Wheeler's Opium Syrup. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera. PRICE 50 Cents

Sold by all druggists. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 625 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS Solicited by MUNN & CO., Editors of the Scientific American, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Pamphlets containing Patent Laws, with full directions, sent free. Oct 20 w3m

EARTH CLOSETS.—Got the best. Earth Closet Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Dr. S. Pr. Factory at Meriden, Conn. Circulars free. The only Closets that have proved effective. Dr. Vanderburgh's Earth Closet Co. Sole Agents for Alabama. Everything agreed to or made and sent on receipt of circulars. Dr. Vanderburgh's Earth Closet Co., 10 Barclay st., Agents wanted. Office hours: 12 to 2 P. M. Address, Dr. Vanderburgh, P. O. Box 5,643.

LIQUORS, RAW RUM, and WHEAT for sale at wholesale. Send for price list. It is not the usual rates, by means of BOBBLE'S Receipts, 1870. Sent, delivered by mail. Price $1 Address and it is sent free by F. A. BOBBLE, sep20 w3m Chemist, Cincinnati, O.

$30. WE WILL PAY $30.

Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable Family Medicine. Address, with stamp, Dr. WILLIAMS & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

A VOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

Thirty Years' Experience
IN NURSING.
Chronic and Sexual Diseases.
A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

The deepest book ever published—containing 300 pages, 125 prescriptions for all diseases, and many illustrations, and more than fifty plates and engravings to the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, in health and disease, with directions for self-cure. Every species upon the mind and body, with the secret habits of both sexes explained. The Natural and Abnormal Mode of Cure, as shown by a report of cases in the Dispensary attached to the Institution, and under the charge of the author. Also, containing directions for self-treatment by mail, with medicines and instruments necessary for the same, sent by express in plain wrapper, securely packed from observation, on receipt of price, $5. Consultation, personally or by letter, $1. Address Dr. Parker Dispensary, No. 11 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cherokee Pills No. 2
Recommended by Physicians
Vegetable Cure
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CURES in ONE DAY
Sold by Druggists
A Book for the Million
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor in the Married or Single, for the married or single, for the married or single, for the married or

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Randolph Counties.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.)

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax imposed by law; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every dollar of the national debt; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; such reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Martial Law.

We call the attention of our readers to the following proclamation of the President, relative to secret organizations. The wicked persons who are now attempting to bring about discord and strife in our midst will take notice, and cease their infamous purposes.

It may become necessary to invoke the President to put down secret klans in Montgomery county:

BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, approved the 20th day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one

Power is given to the President of the United States, when in the judgment of the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or classes of the people of such State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protections named in the constitution of the United States and secured by the set of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection, and do oppose and obstruct the laws and the United States to such an extent that the constituted authorities of such State are unable to protect, and do not protect the citizens of such State in such rights, privileges, immunities and protections aforesaid or even combinations and conspiracies are organized and committed in such State for the purpose of so hindering the execution of said laws and any part thereof, and of so depriving the people aforesaid of their rights, privileges, immunities and protections aforesaid, that the enjoyment of said rights is entirely prevented, and such facts exist in such a state of affairs that the usual course of justice is entirely obstructed and the regular authorities of such State are unable to protect the people in the enjoyment of such rights, privileges, immunities and protections, and in which any or all of these conditions exist, insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in such State shall so hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, and so oppose and obstruct the due enforcement thereof, as to deny to any class or classes of persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or to which, for any of the purposes aforesaid by the power conferred to the President by the act aforesaid, the President shall deem a necessity for the use of the military forces hereinafter described to exist; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by the act aforesaid, is clothed with power, in all cases where he shall deem it necessary, to use the militia and the military forces of the United States, and may employ such parts of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary, to suppress such insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and to call forth the militia of any or all the States to such extent as may be necessary to that end; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is required, whenever it may be necessary in his judgment to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, forthwith by proclamation to command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is authorized by the act aforesaid, in every case in which any insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy mentioned in the act shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, to direct that such combinations be prosecuted for such offenses, and cause the offenders to be arrested and brought before the courts of the United States for trial, in the manner provided by the act aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is required, by the act aforesaid, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed in all the States and Territories where such combinations exist, and where, by reason of such unlawful combinations or conspiracies, the ordinary judicial proceedings are inadequate to cause the laws to be executed, and the duties required of any officer or officers of the United States to be performed; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is required, by the act aforesaid, to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the military forces of the United States, or by any or all of them, as he may deem necessary to suppress such insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies, and to cause the laws to be duly execut

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27.

The old Confederate powder works at Augusta, Ga., which were surpassed in size or perfection of equipment by none in the world, have been lying idle since the war, fast going to ruin. They have now been purchased by a company who intend to put them to their original use. They were confiscated by the government at the close of the war, and their purchase would have to be made of the United States authorities. It does not seem at all probable that they would permit them to be used as powder works again.

THEIR PHILOSOPHY.—The *Journal of Commerce* philosophizes in this strain:

It is of no use crying over an inevitable loss. Two things should never be idly bewailed, viz: things which can be helped and things which can't be helped.

Improvement.—Stop croaking; stop whining; stop wagging your head; stop wringing your hands. Get on your feet, straighten the cords of your neck until you can look whatever is before you squarely in the face, and not yourself about something active and useful. Many a man, by sitting still in a low position, has mistaken the fog, which the morning sun is about to lift, for a galloping tempest. An hour's honest work will relieve your stomach, clear your brain, and give new stiffness and vigor to your dorsal vertebræ.

Application.—This is written especially for you, and not for your neighbor or the man over the way.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 16.—Brigham Young appeared in court this morning, when the indictment for lecherous cohabitation was read to him, and, upon the usual question of the clerk, he answered, with mark seriousness, "Not guilty." The court room was but moderately crowded, and there was no excitement. Brigham seemed much improved in health and confined in manner.

In the case of the mayor, Daniel H. Wells, on a similar charge, the reading of the indictment was waived, and after the title of the case was announced, he replied, "Not guilty."

The defendant's counsel moved the court to continue the case until next term. The prosecution opposed, but they said they were willing to give the defendants for trial.

The motion was not acted upon, but will be taken up at an early day, probably to-morrow.

Judge O. F. Strickland, United States Marshal Patrick, and a number of storekeepers, left for Provo this morning, where the court for the second judicial district will be opened to-morrow. A cavalry escort was asked for from General De Trobriand, but refused. The United States Marshal says it is impossible for him to make arrests there without military support.

The Mormons here have started a subscription defense fund to aid Brigham Young, Mayor Wells and other church magnates in overthrowing the charges brought against them by the United States grand jury. It is said that men and women alike are contributing freely.

Trobridge & West opened to day the most magnificent billiard hall west of the Rocky mountains. It cost over $80,000.

There is increased excitement in regard to the tin mines at Ogden. The "Star of the West" is said to be wonderful.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention, Wilcox County.

On Friday, October 13th, 1871, at one o'clock, the Republican County Convention met at the courthouse in Camden. The convention was called to order by A. L. Morgan, chairman of the County Executive Committee.

C. C. Cotton nominated Willis Merriweather as temporary chairman, and C. J. Atkinson and H. A. Candee as temporary secretaries, who were unanimously sanctioned.

Mr. Merriwether on taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting. On motion of M. G. Candee, the chair appointed three committees, as follows:

On credentials, William Henderson, John Bruce, Prince Bells, Elisha Robbins and Charles Portis.

On organization, C. C. Cotton, Alien A. Beck, Jerry Harris, Jackson McLeod and Wm. Fraser. On resolution, M. G. Candee, Charles Perkins and Peter Threefoot.

The committee on organization reported the following named gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention: L. W. Davis, chairman; Chas. J. Atkinson and H. A. Candee, secretaries.

The report of the committee on credentials was then adopted. It was then moved and carried that the convention proceed to make nominations. M. G. Candee was placed in nomination by Willis Merriwether for the office of sheriff. There being no other nomination before the convention it was decided to vote by acclamation. Mr. Candee was then nominated by a unanimous vote, whereupon he made a short address, thanking the convention for this evidence of their confidence.

C. C. Cotton then placed Mr. DeF. Richards in nomination for the office of county treasurer, which was unanimously carried; Mr. Richards not being present.

On motion of Gen. Bruce, D. J. Fraser was unanimously nominated as tax assessor. L. M. Davis was then placed in nomination for tax collector and was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Merriwether then moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to fill all vacancies on the ticket; which was carried, and he appointed the following: William Henderson, M. G. Candee, Elijah Baldwin, Willis Merriwether and Elisha Robbins.

The report of the committee on resolutions was then heard, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Wilcox county, with her twenty-two hundred majority, cordially indorses the administration of President Grant, and that in the appointment of Gen. Willard Warner to the post of collector of customs of the port of Mobile he has the thanks of the Republicans of this county, and that we recognize in the appointment a well deserved reward for the earliest and valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Republicanism in Alabama, and that in him we recognize a true patriot and one in whom we have the utmost confidence.

Resolved, That the appointment of Timothy Pearson to the responsible post of supervisor of customs, Secretary Boutwell has perpetrated a great wron gon the Republican party; and we, knowing the man well, know that his whole influence has been used against Republicanism in Alabama.

Resolved, That is the opinion of this convention, the party organization in this county is not as complete as it should be, and that we will do all in our power to perfect that organization and in pursuance of that object do is further

Resolved, That the objection of this convention be authorized to appoint a chairman and six members of a central executive committee, and that each beat in this county be recommended to hold a meeting and elect a beat committee to be composed of five members, to act in relation to said committee to a member of the said county committee.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Wilcox county in convention assembled repudiate the attempt of any ring or clique to control the action of the people and overnign their wishes.

Resolved, That the voters of each beat be recommended to hold meetings and put in nomination two names for justices of the peace and one for constable, and send the names by the chairmen of the central executive committee, who will see that their names are printed on the ticket for that beat.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL.

Under the resolution the chair appointed the following as the county executive committee: C. C. Cotton, chairman, Willis Merriwether, Capt. William Henderson, Elijah Baldwin, M. G. Candee, Gen. John Bruce, and Major Burford.

It was moved and seconded that Capt. Henderson address the meeting, which he did in a very appropriate speech. Mr. Cotton was then loudly called for. He rose and addressed the meeting in a very effective speech, which was received with applause.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

L. H. DAVIS, Chairman.
CHAS. J. ATKINSON, H. A. Candee, Sec's.

PATENT PUMPS

THE Undersigned has purchased the sole right and the last PATENTED PUMPS of I. R. MILLS which are fast taking the place of all others Pumps in this country. We are now prepared to sell rights, either county or individual at reasonable rates. The virtues of these Pumps are too numerous to mention, and we invite all desiring to purchase to

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Mr. CAMPBELL is my authorized agent for the State of Florida.

Address for full particulars R. Williams, Talladega, Ala., or Arthur Bingham, Montgomery, Ala.

Agents Wanted.

R. WILLIAMS,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

P. S.—Mr. H. C. BINGHAM was the Right of the State of Alabama, and will sell County or individual rights for this Pump, by addressing him Talladega, Ala. sly11-dwtf

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TEST IT.
The only Cream Baking Powder that will not injure the food. Prepared from pure Cream Tartar. Recommended by the Heads of the Government, Physicians, Chemists, and Housekeepers throughout the country. Sold by Grocers. Manufactured only by THOMPSON, STEELE & PRICE BPG CO., Depots, Chicago and St. Louis.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORINGS
TRY THEM.
With great care, by a new process, we extract from the true, refined, Pineapple and Lemon, such character, as to produce Flavorings, unsurpassed by any. Vanilla, Joline, Cognac, etc., of *very excellence*. Of *great strength and perfect purity*. *Nothing* artificial. *Every flavor is warranted*. No *drug*—used. Sold by *first* grocers. Use them once, and use no other. The Trade supplied by wholesale grocers. Manufactured only by THOMPSON, STEELE & PRICE BPG CO., Depots, Chicago and St. Louis.

Look to Your Children.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Colic and Griping in 20 minutes. It is the prescription of Twenty. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Sickness convalescing and overcomes all diseases incident to infants and children. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum in all its forms of all ages. PRICE 25 Cents

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or Derangement.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. sg30dawly

LAGER BEER DEPOT.

THE CELEBRATED

WESTERN LAGER BEER
IN ANY QUANTITY.

Quarter, Half Barrel, and Barrel.

THE BEST for COUNTRY USE.

ORDERS RECEIVED AND DELIVERED FREE O

CHARGE TO STEAMBOATS OR RAILROADS.

JOS. BIHLER.
jun2 dawly

NOTICE.

ALBERT A. WILEY, Esq., becomes, from the 1st date, a member of our firm. The firm name will remain unchanged.

se6 dtm BIGG, CHILTON & JONES

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.,
Wholesale Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
11, 13 and 15, Desplaines st., Chicago.

SPECIAL attention given to the demands of COUNTY OFFICERS.

Orders solicited. Our facilities are large. We judge ours are unsurpassed. We fill up orders with which we may be favored.

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H. C. McAFEE & G. T. McAFEE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega, Alabama.

Will practice in the Third Judicial Circuit and the Supreme Court of the State, and in the District Court of the United States at Montgomery, Alabama. mch15 dwly

By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } AND BY AUTHORITY OF THE SAME.

ROBT. B. LINDSAY, Governor of said State, to the Sheriff of Montgomery County—Greeting.

WHEREAS, a vacancy exists in the office of Representative in the General Assembly of Alabama for the county of Montgomery, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Chas. A. Hatchett;

Now, therefore, you will proceed, on the 7th day of November, 1871, to hold an election to fill said vacancy; and you will cause said election to be conducted, held, and returned thereof made to the Secretary of State, as provided by law.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Montgomery, this the 23d day of October, A. D. 1871.

ROBT. B. LINDSAY.

By the Governor:
A. J. PICKENS, Secretary of State.
oct dawtw

P. B. SHULAR, Montgomery. THOMAS R. HARTWELL, Lowndes County.

SHULAR & HARTWELL
Cotton Warehouse,
FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,

WE will forward our friends and the planting community generally that we have leased the

BRICK WAREHOUSE,
ON THE
Corner of Commerce and Bibb Streets,

And are prepared to do the

Storage and Factorage Business
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Our charges for storage will be FIFTY CENTS for the first, and TWENTY-FIVE for each succeeding month per bale. Our charge for

SELLING COTTON

will be ONE DOLLAR per bale. We are prepared to make

LIBERAL ADVANCES
—ON—
COTTON IN STORE,
Or for Shipment to our Friends
—IN—
New York, New Orleans or Mobile.

We will furnish

Bagging & Ties.
—AT—
OTHER PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
AT THE
Lowest Market Price.

From our long experience in business and prompt attention to all matters entrusted to us, we hope to merit a share of patronage.

D. H. SHULAR.
THOMAS C. HARTWELL.
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SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

FRESH GOODS!

NEW ARRIVALS!!

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!

WERTH & CO.,
—THE—
Shoeists
OF MONTGOMERY,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their "Dear Ones" and the public generally, that they are daily receiving

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine

BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters
—AND—
Slippers,
OF BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

This is positively a C. O. D. Store, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, we can sell our goods cheaper than any other house in Montgomery. We offer our entire stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, Leather and Findings,
at prices which defy competition.

Come and see for yourself.

Special inducements offered to planters and country merchants buying

IN WHOLESALE.

General Agents for Alabama for

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machine,
making the lock stitch, which received the highest Premium at the Alabama State Fair in 1871.

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making the interlocked double lock stitch. Prices range from $45 upward.

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Home Shuttle Lock Stitch Machine,
for the low price of $40. Every one warranted to be as we say. Price only $40. Every one can now have a good machine.

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G. L. WERTH,
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MONTGOMERY, ALA.
mar24 dly

THE ALABAMA
Practical Business College,
Montgomery, Alabama.

Open the Entire Year.

A. T. CLARK, A. M., Principal

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Montgomery, this the 23d day of October, A. D. 1871.

ROBT. B. LINDSAY.

By the Governor:
A. J. PICKENS, Secretary of State.
oct dawtw

New Advertisements.

COCOAINE
A preparation of the Cocoa nut for the growth of the hair. DR. MITCHELL'S, 24 E. Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

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The regular annual term of this law School will open on Wednesday, October 11th, 1871. The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and the degree of LL. B. conferred upon graduation on examination before the faculty. For circulars address

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St. Louis, Mo. Brilliantly

LEGAL NOTICES.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County, Court of Probate, general term continued.

October 23, 1871.

Proven—Hon. Gaussen Rly, Judge.

THIS day came William T. Gilmore, executor of the estate of Mary Ann Gilmore, deceased, and presented to the Court his petition in writing, under oath, praying for an order of sale of the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, to-wit: The south half of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. Also, the south half of the southwest quarter of section 28, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. Also, the north half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. Also, the north half of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. Also, the north half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. Also, the south half of the southeast quarter of section 32, township 16, range 19, containing 80 acres. 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Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 2. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1871. NO. 9.

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ARTHUR BINGHAM, PROPRIETOR,
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The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the money; prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; insertion of no tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to me, a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Martial Law.

We call the attention of our readers to the following proclamation of the President, relative to secret organizations. The wicked persons who are now attempting to bring about discord and strife in our midst will take notice, and cease their infamous purposes.

It may become necessary to invoke the President to put down secret Klans in Montgomery county;

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, approved the 20th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one:

Power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State or part of a State, wherever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State, of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, either to overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of said State, and of the United States within said State; and whenever, by reason of said causes, the convention of such offenders and the preservation of the public peace shall become in such State or part of a State impracticable; and whereas, such unlawful combinations and conspiracies for the purposes aforesaid are declared by the act of Congress aforesaid to be rebellion against the government of the United States; and, whereas, by said act of Congress it is provided that before the President shall enforce the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* he shall first have made proclamation, commanding such insurgents to disperse; and, whereas, on the 12th day of the present month (October) the President of the United States issued his proclamation, reciting therein, among other things, that such combinations and conspiracies did then exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Union, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in the State of South Carolina, and commanding thereby all persons composing such unlawful combinations and conspiracies to disperse and retire peacefully to their homes within five days from the date thereof, and to deliver, either to the Marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States, with special authority for that purpose, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements of war, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized as commanded by said proclamation, but do still persist in the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

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 fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

ADDRESS.

To the Republicans of the County of Montgomery and State of Alabama:

Recently disclosures were made, which induced the editor of the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL and other Republicans of Montgomery county to believe that there was a secret political klan, called "The National Guard," in existence in said county; that the members of this klan had heretofore been known as Republicans; that this klan would not support Republicans into it, but only such as they thought would with them; that it was the intention of this organization in many cities and fomilitarizing its members with the thoughts and accoutrements of war rather than of peace, and that, whatever might be its professions or pretenses, it was really an enemy of Republicanism as expounded by the Union Republican party of every State of the Union and the policy of the Republican President and Congress of the United States.

After these disclosures, Gen. Healy, the Chairman of the Union Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama, by a polite note, requested M. D. Brainard, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Montgomery, to sign (either by himself or in conjunction with Gen. Healy) a call for a Republican meeting to be held at the Artesian Basin, in the city of Montgomery, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, at which free speech and free discussion should be tendered and secured to all who claimed to be Republicans.

At the time this request was made it had become known by the confessions of said Brainard, that he was one of said secret klan. He failed to sign said call, whereupon the said call was made by Gen. Healy, as Chairman of the Union Republican State Executive Committee, and published in the STATE JOURNAL.

We were present on last Saturday evening, when pursuant to said call, there was a large assemblage of Republicans at the time and place appointed for said meeting. The temporary platform erected for the occasion, was occupied by Republicans who were known to be opposed to any and every secret political organization, whether composed of Democrats or Republicans, and to be in favor of free speech and fair discussion, at that meeting. A motion was made that J. L. G. Danner, Esq., be chairman of the meeting, it being well known to the assembled crowd that he was in favor of free speech and fair discussion, by all who claimed to be Republicans. The gentleman who made the motion said in substance, all who are in favor of the motion will say aye, and there was a very strong favorable response thereto. Thereupon Mr. Danner stepped forward to the front of the platform and commenced a statements of the objects of the meeting. He was interrupted by loud yells and cries from a number of men in the crowd, who appeared to be acting in concert and under the orders and directions of one R. H. E. Knox and the said Brainard, and nearly all of whom were colored men. Amid these cries and yells, Mr. Danner proceeded for a short time, and then he and many others invited Daniel F. Rice to address the assemblage. The said Rice then went to the front of the platform and attempted to address the people; but the yells and cries continued so that it was impossible for him to be heard. He held his position and waited quietly for some fifteen to thirty minutes, the yells and cries continuing without abatement. During this period, several of those who were present were of the disciples of Knox and Brainard, or acting with them, came upon the platform, and asked if Knox and Brainard would be allowed to speak; and they were assured in every instance, that Knox and Brainard, or any body else who claim-d to be a Republican, should be allowed to share equally with others in free speech and fair discussion. Some of those to whom this assurance was thus given, then made efforts to stop the yells and cries of their associates, but without any avail. After this noise had continued for some time, a band of musicians, under the direction and control of Knox and Brainard or their followers, came down the main street through the assembled crowd quite up to the platform, playing their instruments and increasing the noise. This band, when getting near the platform, stopped playing. The yells and cries continued a while longer, when suddenly Knox and Brainard and their associates, and a small number of followers with the band of musicians went off, evidently designing to draw and carry the crowd with them. And in this design they signally failed. For, but for their noise and noticeable concert, their disappearance would not likely have attracted attention.

The said Rice, still holding his position, then addressed the large crowd of Republicans who remained. The crowd was then addressed by R. W. Norris, R. D. Sharwood, Arthur Bingham, W. T. Blackford, and J. L. G. Danner.

These several speakers were in full accord and harmony upon the following points:

1. Equality of civil and political rights, privileges and immunities, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is one of the essential ingredients of Republicanism.

2. Whoever opposes this equality, or full enjoyment, by a secret political klan, or by any other means, is not really a Republican, no matter what he may say in his professions or professions.

3. To support of any secret political klan (whether composed of Democrats or Republicans, so-called), is itself opposition as well as unity to the equality above mentioned, and to its practical enjoyment. The prevalence of such secret klans would render the enjoyment of equality in its broad and Republican sense, utterly impossible.

4. The right of free speech is another essential ingredient of Republicanism. Anything which denies or impairs this right, or naturally leads to its denial or impairment, is enmity to Republicanism. Any secret political organization naturally leads to the denial or impairment of free speech, and ought to be opposed by every Republican.

5. However specious or plausible may be the objects pretended by secret political klans, the very nature of such organizations and their modes of operation, secure undue advantages to the unprincipled over the honest and unpretending man, and make these organizations always dangerous when controlled by bad and selfish men, as they are always liable to be. Through such organizations the power of good men is liable to be controlled and directed by traitors and unscrupulous schemers.

Ten times cheers of Republicans listened with delight to these speakers, and gave the plainest evidences of entire approval of the propositions contained in these speeches.

It is impossible for us, by any writing, to give to those not present at that meeting anything like a portraiture of the disgraceful conduct of these opposers of free speech, these shameless supporters of secret political klans.

The events of the meeting Saturday night prove to our entire satisfaction that this secret klan is hated and despised by a very large majority of the Republicans of Montgomery county, and is a mill stone around the necks of those who do not promptly abandon it and reform their political lives. The masses of the Republicans here are the more indignant at Knox and Brainard, because both these men hold themselves out as quite prominent Republicans and both are civil officers whose official oath required them honestly and faithfully to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State. Brainard is circuit clerk, and Knox is an alderman of the city of Montgomery. And the oath of each alderman further is, that he will endeavor to prevent and punish all tumultuous and riotous assemblies, * * * and all other public offences and violations of the laws of the State and ordinances of said city.

We appeal to all Republicans, in every part of Alabama, to exercise all diligence and firmness to put down every attempt to introduce among Republicans, any secret political organization. In our judgment any such organization now must necessarily partake, to some extent, of the spirit of KU-KLUXISM, and is so far as it may differ from the KU-KLUX, the difference is in degree and not in kind.

SAM'L F. RICE, GEORGE ELY,
S. W. NORRIS, LOUIS FEIST, JR.
J. W. DERMIS, N. D. STARWOOD,
JNO. L. C. DANNER, G. V. EVERSON,
ARTHUR BINGHAM, J. A. MIMMS,
W. R. NORRIS, P. J. ANDERSON,
FRANCIS WIDMER, R. W. HEALY,
W. T. BLACKFORD, J. F. HAMMOND.

Mass Meeting.

Official Report of the Grand Union Republican Mass Meeting, held at Court Square in the City of Montgomery, Saturday, the 28th day of October, 1871.

It has been evident to the observing that for some months past there was springing up in the midst of disorganization and discord in the Union Republican party of Montgomery, wholly at variance with the heretofore existing harmony and patriotic co-operation, and which, if longer persisted in by its authors, would inevitably culminate in our political disintegration, if not destruction. All seemed and sagacity were for a time at a loss, to account for these manifestations and results. Within some days past, however, its source was found to be a secret political organization, introduced here without the knowledge or consent of the vast majority of those who had ever been recognized as prominent and trusted Republicans in the counties, known as "The National Guard." Upon inquiry it was found to be manipulated and commandered by a few bold spirits in utter disregard of the just claims to consideration of those whose title to fealty to the Republican cause could not be gainsayed; and yet involving all in a common responsibility for the acts of said organization, which they were unwilling and unable to guide, control, or share.

The formidable conspiracy against the vital and essential principles of Republicanism, equality in matters civil and political; and directed by ends and by instrumentalities the most despotic and dreadful known to society or legitimate governmental authority, constrained all who would bear the stigma, and share the consequences of its existence with the Union Republican party organization, to repudiate its claim, and defy its malice.

To further this end, it was resolved that, as a preliminary step, a mass meeting of Republicans be called at the time and place above stated, at which such discussion should be had as might lead to the repudiation and abandonment of the secret political organization, or to give it an opportunity to justify itself before the public, if possible. This call, from a sense of duty and necessity, was made by Gen. R. W. Healy, chairman of the Union Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama.

Pursuant thereto, an immense concourse of persons assembled on Court Square as aforesaid. Gen. Healy called the meeting to order, and nominated Hon. Jno. L. G. Danner as chairman, and Geo. Everson, Esq., was selected to act as secretary.

The speaker's stand was occupied with some of the most prominent Republicans of the county, and decorated with the Amerian flag. The boom of cannon and the flashes of ascending rockets gave ample assurance that no child's play was intended.

The chairman arose to explain the object of the meeting, and proceeded to state that any Republicans prepared to enter into courteous debate in behalf of "The Guard," should be guaranteed a full and fair opportunity to do so; but he was sorry to announce that the spirit of peace that displayed in an unmistakable manner the full spirit that would entitle to such privileges. He stated that Hon. Sam'l F. Rice, whom name is a synonym of political power and patriotic fervor. For a great while he concealed the most heartless hostings and disturbances of the intered men, so that speaking by him impossible. He bore in unfaltering temper, assured that the evidences of the criminality against the accused class. After this and other abortive attempts to foil the explanatory address, the disturbers withdrew to some more congenial haunts, and the Judge made one of his masterly efforts in exposition of the evils that spring from such associations everywhere, and their antagonism to the teachings and principles of genuine Republicanism.

It is needless to inform those who know the Judge—and who in Alabama does not—that his invective against the leaders were exscoriating, and his denunciations withering. But he dealt gently, kindly and firmly with the unsuspecting who had been duped into this political excrescence, this social evil and political crime. He held his audience spell-bound, and cheer upon cheer made the welkin ring in token of approval.

The chairman next introduced that tried and staunch Republican patriot, Hon. R. W. Norris, whose fidelity to principle and devotion to the true interests of our party are so well known that commendation is superfluous. His speech was one of the most forcible that ever fell from his lips. Suffice it to say that he plainly told the truth of the past, in political discussion when surrounded by foes, free speech had never been so completely stifled and denied as on this occasion by Republican *Ku-Klux*. He denounced the "Guard" in unmeasured terms, and implored the law abiding Republicans not to touch this cruel, despotic organization, as they loved peace, their party, or their country. But it is impossible to give more than the most meagre outline of his excellent speech in this report, which abounded in the words of truth and soberness.

At its conclusion, there were introduced successively, with appropriate and felicitously chosen prefatory remarks by the chairman, Hon. N. D. Sharwood of Lowndes, Hon. Arthur Bingham of Talladega, and Dr. Blackford of Hale. Each and all, sterling and hardly tried Republicans, whose speeches were replete with patriotic zeal, and inexorable logic, showing the terrible calamity impending upon us as citizens and Republicans if this secret plot is permitted to fasten itself upon our community and State. Their statements and arguments brought manifest conviction to the heads, and enlisted the affections of the hearts of the immense auditory. Applause of indisputable significance encouraged the orators of the occasion at frequent intervals, and which must have lots its impress for future guidance to all, except those "who have ears and hear not; eyes and see not."

After the incipient disturbances, tonight occurred to mar the proceedings in any manner, and all passed off smoothly pleasantly and satisfactorily, to meet the most sanguine expectations of its originators and sympathizers.

At the conclusion of Dr Blackford's speech the meeting adjourned.

JNO. L. G. DANNER, Chairman.
GEO. EVERSON, Secretary.

Autauga County.

Grand Mass Meeting—Fifteen Hundred Persons in Attendance.

AUTAUGA COUNTY, Oct. 30th, 1871.

The largest mass meeting ever held in this county was assembled to-day at Vernon. It was an uprising of the people, and fully fifteen hundred persons were present.

The meeting was organized by the election of Judge W. G. M. Gholson as president, and Hon. Jesse H. Booth as secretary.

Judge Gholson was escorted to the stand, and delivered a few happy remarks upon taking the chair.

The first speaker of the occasion was Wm. V. Turner, who delivered one of the most conservative and liberal speeches which has been head in the county. He advised the colored people to obey the laws, and obey their employers, and do everything in their power to obtain peace and prosperity.

The next speaker was Col. C. S. G. Dozier, who delivered one of his usually characteristic speeches, abounding in eloquence and good advice.

The next speaker was Hon. Jesse H. Booth, who delivered a very able speech, and was frequently cheered by the vast concourse.

Col. Ferden, State Senator, was loudly called for, and ascended the stand amidst a round of deafening cheers. He spoke at length, congratulating the people upon the general quiet and peace which they enjoy, and advised them to continue in the future, as they had been in the past, friends of law and peace. Col. Ferden was rapturously applauded at intervals of his speech, and impressed the audience with his feeling and able speech.

W. J. Boon, Coy Brown and others also delivered addresses, and were happily received by the audience.

At the conclusion of the addresses, Hon. Jesse H. Booth introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

Be it resolved by the Republicans of Autauga county in mass meeting assembled, That we congratulate our fellow citizens of Autauga county upon the general good order and tranquility which prevails in our midst, and that we ascribe this happy state of affairs to a faithful and impartial adherence to and administration of the laws.

Resolved, That as there are several good citizens of our county laboring under disabilities imposed by Congress for participation in the late unhappy war, and as we are convinced that no necessity exists for further disfranchisement of these good citizens, we request our Representative and Senator in Congress to exert their influence in securing the passage of a law removing from our fellow-citizens all disabilities imposed for participation in the late war.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our adherence to the benign principles of the Union Republican party, as we understand them to be equal and exact justice to all men, and proscription of none; and that we endorse the administration of President Grant, and pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the National Union Republican party for the Presidency in 1872.

Resolved, That we invite our fellow citizens of this county to continue to unite with us in obedience to and the supremacy of the laws:

Resolved, That we endorse the course of THE ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, the organ of the Union Republican party of Alabama in its warfare upon fraud, dishonesty and corruption, and we commend it to our fellow citizens as the fearless champion of peace, and law and order, and equal rights to all men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Senator Spencer, and the members of the Alabama delegation in Congress, with a request that they present the same to the President and Congress.

Resolved, That we denounce the attempt of certain incendiaries to introduce in our midst elsewhere a secret organization known as the "National Guard," as a crime against our peace and prosperity, against the liberties of our people and an insult to every law abiding citizen in the State.

Resolved further, That we denounce the instigators of this devilish conspiracy as enemies of Republicanism, and unfit to be countenanced by the liberal and peace-loving men of the country.

Resolved further, That we denounce all secret political organizations as conspiracies against the public peace, and enemies of the Union Republican party of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, with a request that the same be published.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. G. M. GHOLSON,
President.

J. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

The Alabama State Journal—Daily and Weekly.

THE JOURNAL is presented to the people of Alabama as the organ of the Union Republican party, the steadfast friend of peace, law and order, and the sworn foe to all secret political organizations. It is now enjoying the most unbounded confidence of the laboring masses of the land, as the friend of the laboring people, and battling for the rights of all men before the laws. The JOURNAL is in favor of universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and of every measure which promises peace and prosperity to the stricken South. It sustains every measure devoted to the interests of the whole people of Alabama, and appeals to the people to obey the laws, and frown down every attempt to initiate discord, no matter by whom it may be started.

We invite a fair trial from all men. We are prepared to receive subscriptions for any length of time, and advertisements upon the most liberal terms. We are also prepared to do all kinds of job work at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Our terms of subscription are as follows, and we invite the attention of all our readers to them:

Daily per year, one year	$ 7 00
" " ten copies	50 00
Weekly per year, ten copies	15 00
" one copy, six months	1 00

Liberal inducements to clubs.

Now is the time to subscribe and get the proceedings of the General Assembly and Supreme Court, reported in full daily. The JOURNAL is the cheapest daily paper published in the State.

Address:

ARTHUR BINGHAM,
Montgomery, Ala.

Ku-Klux Republicans Proscribe Other Republicans.

The "pledge" exacted by "The National Guard" of each member of that secret klan, among other things, requires "conformity and obedience to the constitution, regulations and ORDERS of this organization."

In section 4 of article v of the constitution of that klan, among other things, is found the following: "Especially will they (the members of the klan) be asked to support ONLY SUCH MEN for places of power, honor or emolument, as by their record, their character as citizens, *their known sympathy with the objects of this organization,* and their patriotism, afford AMPLE GUARANTEE that they will uphold the principles so adverse."

In this we find the spirit of relentless proscription which animates this secret klan. That spirit is to keep out and disregard of the just claims to consideration or emolument every Republican, however old and faithful and gifted, however eminent his qualifications under the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State, and by nature and education, provided he is wanting in that one thing *essential*, to wit, "*known sympathy* with the objects of this organization"!

The imposters who got up and control this klan, may try to evade this crushing odium of this bitter and foul proscription, by calling attention to the "declaration" of the objects of the organization, with which they begin their constitution. But the Democratic Ku-Klux as we are credibly informed, in their "declaration" of their objects, make fully as fair a show of glittering generalities as these Republican Ku-Klux. And what thinking man can expect a band of men to hide from the light, who have already committed themselves in secrecy, *to write down in their own declaration* as honest or truthful statements of their real objects—their intended meanness, lawlessness, proscription and wrong? Their "declaration" is a tissue of false pretenses, formed to catch just enough of men of good character and good intensions, but of men of an honest disposition, to give some show of respectability to the concern, without thwarting the selfish schemes of the managers of the organization. To get at the real objects of such a band, the people must look not merely at their words, but their acts. "Actions speak louder than words." "A tree is known by its fruits."

Political Crimes.

The wisest statesmen which America has produced, have universally held that the Union of American States was a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Upon this theory the laws have been enacted and enforced; courts have been organized for the administration of justice, and offices have been created as the proper receptacles for all the records of the different branches and departments of our government. The whole American people were a unit in reference to the mission of our grand Republic, but there were certain political questions, affecting the rights of States to do certain things, which all of us knew led to civil war and the final destruction of at least one political right, and certain property rights. Of these we do not care now to speak, because we well know that, upon these questions, we differ from a very large portion of our best and most intelligent citizens. But our object in this article is to bring to the mind of all one fair minded reader, the fact that there are certain political wrongs which can and have been committed, and which are now being committed. Some of these wrongs simply amount to political crimes. If our government is of the people, by the people, and for the people, and by this we mean the whole people, can there be any sort of excuse for political organizations, the sole object of which are to create class preferences for political preferment; to establish secret tribunals, bound together by solemn oaths, to pass upon the rights of citizens, and to stifle public expression so effectually that none but they who will stoop to ignorance and corruption can expect to control the destinies of States, and may be, the Federal government? Can there be any palliation of a political crime so damnable as that which would elevate the most corrupt and ignorant to place and power, instead of the most honest and intelligent? And does any honest man pretend to deny that, in the present condition of society which manufactures corrupt officers, and clothes public legislation with the taint of bribery and fraud? And does not every honest citizen of Montgomery well know that the history of our political organizations in this county (and State) is a history of bribery, corruption and the elevation to office of men whose only prominent characteristics were those of dishonor and shame? Yet in the face of all these facts a few political tricksters and trunnel bed politicians—unwerthy the respect of the public, attempt to overthrow the peace of the community by establishing a star chamber court, wherein virtue is a refugee, and vice reigns supreme? Is it not a burning shame that the representatives of the people, in their State legislature, who are supposed to labor for the good of the whole people, could so far forget the dignity of their stations as to engage in the work of a midnight clan, whose purpose is to break down public honor, and erect a Commune—bound together by fearful oaths taken at the point of the sword, and administered by an infamous political assassin, who would embroil the people in civil war, in order that a few more corrupt designs? Is it come to this that the law makers of the people are a band of conspirators against their peace and prosperity; a band of public plunderers, elevated by oath bound clans, organized in dark and disgusting secrecy as far as possible the open light of Heaven's bright sun? Are public morals at such a fearful discount that the vile emissaries of darkness, with triumph over good; that superstance should control and strangle intelligence and enlightenment. But we have fallen upon evil times, it seems; and the sneaking, snarling demons of darkness and corruption are on the eve of tearing down the peace and happiness which we were quietly enjoying. The JOURNAL has labored hard and devoted all its influence, humble though it be, to the end that equal and exact justice to

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Conecuh Counties.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thoroughly enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, that with it may cease surrendering any right or obligations due to me; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing to me a pure and untrammelled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may go to the ballot box at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Martial Law.

We call the attention of our readers to the following proclamation of the President, relative to secret organizations. The wicked persons who are now attempting to bring about discord and strife in our midst will take notice, and cease their infamous purposes.

It may become necessary to invoke the President to put down secret klans in Montgomery county:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, approved the 20th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and and seventy-one.

Power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State or part of a State, wherever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State, of the rights, privileges, immunities and protections named in the said act and the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so oppress and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same;

And whereas, Many persons in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons not belonging to the militia of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

If witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

The Plain Truth

"The brave do never show the light,
Just are their thoughts and open are their sayings;
Truly without disguise they love or hate;
Still are they found in the face of day,
And Heaven and men are judges of their actions."

We appeal to the judgment of this peace loving community for the JOURNAL'S vindication, and by the verdict we are content to stand or fall. When we opened fire upon the conspirators who suddenly sprang up in our midst, wearing the ominous appellation of the "National Guard," we expected to have a storm of opposition from that infamous crusade; we expected to have a lash cracked over our head, and we knew well that the generalissimo, the major generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants and purveyors would lead their hosts of ignorant—yet innocent—dupes against us, attempting to stifle our voice or diminish our pen. We well knew that desperation had seized these bad men, and, no means, however base or cowardly, would they scruple to employ to force the JOURNAL to champion—or at least to excuse, them. It is so popular nowadays for the riffraff of the Republican party to assert upon their own initiative command and dictate to nobler and purer stuff, that we were not surprised to hear the Jacobin pimps of the "Guard" threaten the JOURNAL with extermination, should it dare oppose their wicked attempts to disrupt the peace and quiet of Montgomery county. These wicked hostile political outlaws, suddenly bastinadoed into notoriety by the foul cadgel of disorganization, in all the filth and scum of social degradation and social prostitution, stand before the peace loving and law abiding people of our community by an exercise of that Godlike power, suddenly stripped of their disguises, we have shown them to be a band of office seekers, whose hatred for the blood of the country, conferring, yet patient people of Alabama can be appeased only by a total overthrow of the United States Government, and the rebels, T. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that to my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended, to the end that such suspension may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons not belonging to the militia of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

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 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

The Plain Truth

"The brave do never show the light,
Just are their thoughts and open are their sayings;
Truly without disguise they love or hate;
Still are they found in the face of day,
And Heaven and men are judges of their actions."

We appeal to the judgment of this peace loving community for the JOURNAL'S vindication, and by the verdict we are content to stand or fall. When we opened fire upon the conspirators who suddenly sprang up in our midst, wearing the ominous appellation of the "National Guard," we expected to have a storm of opposition from that infamous crusade; we expected to have a lash cracked over our head, and we knew well that the generalissimo, the major generals, colonels, captains, lieutenants and purveyors would lead their hosts of ignorant—yet innocent—dupes against us, attempting to stifle our voice or diminish our pen. We well knew that desperation had seized these bad men, and, no means, however base or cowardly, would they scruple to employ to force the JOURNAL to champion—or at least to excuse, them. It is so popular nowadays for the riffraff of the Republican party to assert upon their own initiative command and dictate to nobler and purer stuff, that we were not surprised to hear the Jacobin pimps of the "Guard" threaten the JOURNAL with extermination, should it dare oppose their wicked attempts to disrupt the peace and quiet of Montgomery county. These wicked hostile political outlaws, suddenly bastinadoed into notoriety by the foul cadgel of disorganization, in all the filth and scum of social degradation and social prostitution, stand before the peace loving and law abiding people of our community by an exercise of that Godlike power, suddenly stripped of their disguises, we have shown them to be a band of office seekers, whose hatred for the blood of the country, conferring, yet patient people of Alabama can be appeased only by a total overthrow of the United States Government, and the rebels, T. Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that to my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended, to the end that such suspension may be overthrown, and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons not belonging to the militia of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

If 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 16th day of October, in the year

It is Better to be Right Than President.

The above was, with a slight change in form of expression, the memorable sentiment of one of the wisest and most gifted patriots this country ever gave birth to. It is destined to go down to posterity as the watchword of as virtue has ever been the rallying cry of as true a patriotism, as ever nerved the arm of man and driven cattle heedlessly over the prostate forms of their betters. But we are not now in a day of awakening but a day of reckoning. The patriot can await the time of his vindication; but the traitor and the knave can not. The wicked men who are now attempting to bring about discord and strife in our midst will take notice, and cease their infamous purposes.

It may become necessary to invoke the President to put down secret klans in Montgomery county:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, approved the 20th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and and seventy-one.

Power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State or part of a State, wherever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State, of the rights, privileges, immunities and protections named in the said act and the Constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid; and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so oppress and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same;

And whereas, Many persons in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons not belonging to the militia of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, or by any soldier or citizen acting under the orders of said marshal, deputy, or such military officer within any one of said counties charged with any violation of the act of Congress aforesaid during the continuance of such rebellion.

If witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 16th day of October, in the year

Card from J. W. A. Jackson.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 1, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

In the issue of this day's issue of your paper, that of all the gentlemen who were identified with myself my name is the only one that yet flies at the mastheard of your journal, as a recognized candidate of the Republican party of Montgomery county. However appreciating the kind and complimentary way in which such candidate may be, the demands of honor upon me, and my duty both plain and imperative. The latter would certainly not allow me to be (and I only purpose to deprecate), and I must not avail myself of it as a nominated candidate, if any untoward circumstance has since occurred that rendered it proper that I should call attention to take down the names of my friends. I can only regret, now that it my peculiar mission to criticise your action. But, if I am the Republican party's regular nominee, so as they respectively; and I must not avail myself of an unfilled position, and I must take such action as may be necessary to them and each of them.

Sincerely regretting the necessity imposed upon me, by and through you by your kindly sentiments towards me in the future. Let these pages go on to their work of strife, and make merry over the ruin they have wrought, but the time will come when they will be met with strife with their manifold sins to the door of patriots, the voice of truth. Let them drive to the wall with their infuriated ostracism, the brave and tried soldiers of Republicanism till not one can maintain his position in the field, and decorate their staffs brown with the victor's wreath; let them lay the flattering unction on their craven spirits that the race is lives, and the swift and the battle to the strong; let them go on with their wholesale swearing and persecutions of those whose short belabor they are unworthy to unloose," but also let them read to the end of the chapter the story of their unrighteous deeds, and tremble.

They and their unhappy and inconsolerate dupes and tools will find their self sought alienation and isolation from the associations and the people to be the gall of bitterness, the cup of woe, the gulf of ruin. But let them go on in the road to ruin. It is the fate they voted, and their own handiwork. It is better to be right than President.

The Drift of Politics.

It has been a favorite and successful device of those who make base use of politics to endeavor to insist that fidelity to a party shall rule higher than personal character. What a man does as a private citizen, as a husband, father, or neighbor, say they, has nothing to do with his fitness for public office.

This vicious assumption has been practically adopted by men of all parties and of every degree of moral and religious standing. We have gone so far in indorsing it that it is impossible in any

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

A trial between Ah Sing and Ah Sin, two Colestials, is before the courts of Grass Valley, California, for the possession of a woman from Ah Sin, for whom, being drunk, he paid the enormous amount of $500. When he recovered his senses he ascertained that Ah Sin had cheated him, as it was evident to his mind that in consequence of a lasity in the demand, the market value of the "Suzy" did not exceed $300, in consequence of which suit was brought to recover the excess. What a region of sinners California is.

This melancholy little story is told in *Demorest's Monthly:*

An order was sent to Paris soon after the release of the city from its bondage, by an infuriated lady, who determined to have a French costume. The goods were received recently, and to her great mortification, the dresses were made up with the full ruffle, and short trimmings upperskirts, of one year ago. They look so old fashioned, and are so ungraceful, the flat trimmings, the almost straight flounce, and stylish polonaise of the day, that it seems impossible to wear them, while the cost would be equal to apply upon the latest style.

An Irishman one morning went out very early in search of some game on an estate where he had no right, and was interfered. Turning a sharp corner, whom did he meet but his employer, standing on the estate. Paddy, seeing that the game was up, coolly advanced towards the gentleman and said: "The top of the morning to your honor's self, and may the day of November next, the people most to their respective places of worship, to make the usual acknowledgements to Almighty God, for the blessings He has conferred upon them, and the merciful exemption from evils; invoke His protection and kindness for their future estate breathren, whom, in His wisdom, He deemed it best to chasten. In which event, I am sure, your honor will be hard and ceased and the Shot to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the

U. S. GRANT.

By order of the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Sec. of State.

The Philosophy of Advertising.

From an admirable article under the above head, in the August number of the *Bureau*, we make the following extract:

Boldness and nerve are indispensable to success in advertising. Irregular combinations of circumstances will sometimes make a man's fortune. Every fortune is built upon a foundation of daring, and every successful man has been compelled to take risks. Nothing is to be gained by timidity. Napoleon's motto was "Audacity, audacity, always audacity." Grant from Chicago to New York pays 65c per hundred, while the charges for large quantities are arriving. This brings the bulk of the rolling stock to the seaboard, and the lines whose high rates were in operation most of the year, suffer. We say, look here to go back to the West empty. The "Suzy" is gone, and with an unlooked advantage to the extreme West, is the least and almost surprising, in intermediate cities. The tariff to Buffalo is 70c per hundred, and to Binghamton, Syracuse and Syracuse in proportion; whereas, freights to Cleveland pay $1.00 per hundred, United Line, and to Chicago 90. The cause of this discrimination is undoubtedly the lack of competition, which is not so strong to these points as it is to the extreme points.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Thanksgiving — Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 28.

By the President of the United States of America:

Proclamation:

The process of the seasons and the rewards of labor which crown its graces the fruit of successful toil, humanity has been generally well rewarded. We are at peace with all nations; tranquility, with few exceptions, reigns in our land. Within the past year we have in the main been free from the ills which have often affected our kind. If some of us have had calamities, they should be the occasion for sympathy with others, and not of resignation on their part to the will of the Most High, of pointing to every one by whom been favored. I therefore recommend that Thursday, the 30th

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The First Fruits.

Late yesterday evening Gen. R. W. Healy, United States Marshal, Maj. Jno. A. Minnis, United District Attorney, Judge J. L. C. Danner, Hon. Colonel Morse, late Attorney General of Alabama, and Stephen Coffin, Esq., candidate for tax collector for this county, were arrested on the joint affidavit of Bob Knox and Mark Brainerd, alleging a violation of the 21 Sec. Act 71, known as the "Ku-Klux Act." This is but a pool of the first fruits of the harvest of woe and ruin in store for the people of Alabama, from the introduction of the order and brotherhood known as the "the National Guard." The parties arrested gave bonds to appear before United States Commissioner Watts, to answer at 12 o'clock m., to-day.

The Polish Conspiracy.

We clip the following notice of a Polish conspiracy from the *Illinois State Journal*, to show our readers how our Northern friends regard anything like conspiracies. It is only in secret klans like anything like a conspiracy can be perfected for the consummation of its devilish purposes. It behooves all, sane and all may belong to, and act with a klan, in hidden, devilish conspiracy:

There is a Polish conspiracy in New York to assassinate, at least insult, the Grand Duke Alexis on his visit to this country. We have much sympathy for the Poles; but a demonstration against Alexis, in its mildest form, would meet with a rebuke that would astonish them beyond measure. We suppose they have not stopped to think whether their proposed action would do good or evil; but have permitted themselves to be governed by that blind fury which is always to be condemned, regardless of the wrongs which are the cause of the upraising. Good men stoop to assassination for no wrongs whatever, and fools only are gratified at attempts to maim by explosion. The Poles of this country cannot afford to be nuisances or ruffians, and a vast majority of them would frown upon the plans of their countrymen in New York with as much rookie as would come from the American people.

"Constitution and Regulations."

A neatly printed pamphlet, bound in very rich blue cover, has come into our possession, purporting to be the constitution and regulations of the dark lantern, outbound secret political organization, known as "The National Guard." We publish, for the benefit of our readers this morning, *verbatim, et literatim*, the contents of the same. We have no means of knowing whether it is *bona fide* or not, but we can vouch for the source through which it has come to us. Our readers will see that such an organization, carrying out these rules, regulations, is a menace to the public peace; and should be crushed out at all hazards. If the good people of the community will unite and sustain us in not cease our efforts until the foul cancer is eradicated from the body politic. We denounce any man who upholds it, as an enemy to the State, an enemy to the principles of the Republican party, and a public outrage. We shall pursue our warfare upon the infamous clan in other issues, and for the present we invite the attention of our readers to the following:

Constitution and Regulations of the National Guard.

Regulations Established by National Council of the National Guard.

DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Sec. 1.—It is made the duty of the National council to charter State councils upon the application of not less than twenty-five members, and upon satisfactory evidence of their proper residence in the State for which the applica- tion is made, and of their moral character, intelligence, general knowledge of public affairs in said State, and of their sympathy with and fidelity to the principles and objects of the organization.

Sec. 2.—The National council shall subject to the State councils a sufficient number of printed constitutions and regulations, of blank commissions for State councils, and of blank commissions, and constitutions for county or regimental and township or company organizations.

Sec. 3.—The National council shall from time to time, issue such additional regulations and circular advisory instructions as shall be deemed essential to progress or efficient working of the organization.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1.—Immediately upon its organization, the State council shall enter upon efficient measures for the organization of districts, counties, regiments and companies, as provided in the constitution for the following regions.

Sec. 2.—The State councils may establish judicatories, in their discretion, not exceeding one dollar for the initiation fee, in their respective districts, for the trial of members, and the decision of appeals from the decisions of subordinate organizations, subject to such limitations as shall be deemed essential to the proper and efficient working of the organization.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The officers and members of this organization, the State council shall enter upon efficient measures for the organization of districts, counties, regiments and companies as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 2.—The commissioned officers shall be appointed by the State council upon the nomination of the board of district and county officers, and shall be commissioned by the State council.

Sec. 3.—The officers shall be appointed by the colonel of the regiment, upon the nomination of the commissioned officers of each company, and be commissioned by the governor of the State.

Sec. 4.—The officers shall be appointed by the captain of the company, upon the election of the members, and be commissioned by the governor of the State.

Sec. 5.—The officers and members of this organization shall be required to observe the law and its obligations; to commit no assault; not even to trespass upon the rights or property of others, but they must be equally opposed with the obligations of defense and protection which the law imposes, and the officers especially will be expected to use the force of their commands for the prevention of wrong or oppression by whomsoever attempted. Retaliation for accomplished injury, except by legal process, is not inculcated, but enforce by all proper means. Arms in the common rights of all, must not be neglected.

Section 4. The members of this organization will be required to participate in elections; nominate no candidates for public office, engage in no political persecutions, but will be expected to require and communicate to each other all important political information, so that every member may be as far as possible, well informed in political subjects. And while each member will be entirely free and independent in his political action he is required to vote and act with that political party, which adheres to, and supports the principals which underlie this organization; essentially will they be asked to support *only such* men for places of power, honor or emolument, as by their record, their character as citizens, their known sympathy with the objects of this organization, and their acknowledged public characters that they will fully uphold the principles we advanced.

Sec. 5. In brief, it is intended that this organization shall be a vigilant universal and perpetual police, in which shall be taught by all appro- riate means, the principles of American citizenship, and a compact and unflinching power by which the lawful enforcement of equal and exact justice all be promoted and secured, and the supremacy of the constitution and laws upheld.

ARTICLE VI.

Counties.

That the members may, with certainty, be able to identify each other, the State council may divide the counties as they shall be common to the whole State, and may be changed at the discretion of the council. Such countersign may be a word, a phrase, a gesture, or all, and the district councils and commanders of regiments may, in like manner, adopt and change countersigns for their respective districts or beats.

ARTICLE VII.

Junius Again.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 31, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The contest now going on in our party is for and against free speech and constitutional liberty. If the klan known as the National Guard can succeed, we who have fought so long and so persistently for the principles of Republicanism will be overthrown, and all our labor will be the dark tide of the klan as the seething waves of ignorance and misrule. If that is grand and noble, all that is dear and valuable to Republicans, who look back on their works, rejoicing in the overthrow of the common enemy and the establishment in the hearts of the people principles. A few years since, as my Republican friends well remember, those who contended that all men were by nature free and politically equal, came forth as good and true men should, battling, nobly battling for the ascendency of their principles. The result of that contest is the living, breathing, working party in Alabama as free as any other freeman, no matter what his color may be, or what previous condition was. He endure the fiery ordeal that assailed the cause of freedom, and they are to day rejoicing with him in the free and happy enjoyment of those blessings we gave them. Now, while they are quietly enjoying those blessings, under their own vine and fig trees, a more and disaffected faction, who would monopolize all the offices in the State, no matter by what means, regardless of the results and consequences ensued to disturb them, and perhaps become the original instruments for their overthrow and eternal ruin.

Republicans of Montgomery county: Your principles and liberties have been assailed by men who have no claims on our party. They are assailing you to day. They desire to overthrow every principle you hold dear and near as Republicans. They love darkness rather than light, and they therefore assail your principles in dark lantern klans where none but those who are forsworn to overthrow you assemble. They forget that

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Bob & Sim ex. Robert T. Ware.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of John B. Rice and Wife et al. complainants, and Robert T. Ware et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

that being the 6th day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: Lot number one (1) in the subdivision of the south half of the south half of section thirty-six (36), and the north half of the north half of section one (1), all in township seventeen (17) range eleven (11) east, containing in all one hundred and twenty-one and a quarter (121¼) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept29 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of James H. Rather, William B. Gunnell and Thomas Gunnell et al. complainants, and Francis M. Gilmer, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder,

First Monday in November next,

at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, for cash, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: The south half of the north half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36), and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five (35), all in township seventeen (17) range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

sept28 with c P F $10

Administrator's Notice.

Having given bond before the Judge of Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 19th day of November, 1870, as administrator of the estate of Jno. Hall, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to me for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

Montgomery county.

oct26 with c

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to me on the 7th day of October, 1871, by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all amounts the estate of Thomas Gunnell, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle.

WILLIAM B. THORNTON, Executor.
oct7 with c P F $10

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Coosa county, Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1871, for the sale of the lands of John M. Burnett, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on the 1st day of December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The south-west quarter of section 36, township 21 range 16, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

MARGARET D. BURNETT,
Administratrix of John M. Burnett, deceased.

oct14 with c P F $10

Administrators' Notice.

BY virtue of an order made by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, on May 12th, 1871, we propose to sell at the Autauga House, in the city and county of Montgomery, on

Monday, the 27th day of November, 1871,

the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, to-wit: The west half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township seventeen (17) north, range eleven (11) east, containing eighty (80) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

WILLIAM R. SHARP,
ALEX. MCLEOD,
Administrators of Josephus F. Sharp, dec'd.

oct6 wit

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, October 24, 1871.

THIS day came Thomas B. J. Jelan, guardian of A. George, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration an account of his administration of the estate of said minor, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that the day be set apart and entered on the docket of this court for that purpose, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands against A. W. D. Baldwin, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

PATENT PUMPS

THE undersigned has purchased the sole right to sell the late PATENTED PUMPS of I. R. MILLS and will manufacture the place of all others Pumps in this country. Warrants every pump sold, either county or individual at reasonable rates. The virtues of these Pumps are too numerous to mention, and we invite all desiring to purchase to

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MR. CAMPBELL is my authorized agent for the State of Florida.

Address for full particulars R. Williams, Montgomery, Ala. Arthur Higgins, Montgomery, Ala.

Agents Wanted.

R. WILLIAMS,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

P. S.—MR. C. BINGHAM over the Right of the State of Alabama, and will sell County or Individual rights at reasonable prices, by addressing him Talladega, Ala.

oct28 wit

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

FRESH GOODS!

NEW ARRIVALS!!

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!

WERTH & CO.,

—THE—

Shoeists

OF MONTGOMERY.

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their "dear friends" and customers, that they have just received a large and WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine

BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters

—AND—

Slippers,

TOP BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

This is positively a C. O. D. Store, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, we can sell our goods cheaper than any other store in Montgomery. We offer our entire stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

Leather and Findings,

at prices which defy competition.

Come and see for yourself.

Special inducements offered to planters and country wholesale buyers.

WHOLESALE.

Opposite Agricultural Warehouse.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machine,

making the celebrated double lock stitch. Prices range from $40 upward.

Also, for the

Gold Medal Sewing Machine,

making the celebrated double lock stitch. Prices range from $50 upward.

We also sell the

Home Shuttle Lock Stitch Machine,

to be run by hand. Price only $25. Every one can now have a good machine.

Agents wanted.

G. L. WERTH,
25 Market Street,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

mar14 dly

Wanted.

A COOK for a small family. Black man preferred. Good wages. Call at OFFUTT BROS.
oct28 1st Theatre Building.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BOYT, Ware, adm'r, vs. Octavia Ware, et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Boyt, Ware, adm'r, complainant, and Octavia Ware et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

that being the 6th day, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, and known as the "Governor Moore Place," to-wit: Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, in the subdivision of the south half of the south-east quarter of section 36, and the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 1, all in township 17 range 11 east, containing one hundred and sixty-one and a quarter (161¼) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept29 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

C. J. Ward vs. Silas Carlisle.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of C. J. Ward against Silas Carlisle et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

First Monday in November, 1871, that being the 6th day,

the following described real estate, lying and situate in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: The west ½ of section 36, and the south-east ¼ of section 26, all in township 16 range 12 east, containing three hundred and sixty-seven and a half (367½) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Ellen Gregg vs. Benjamin F. Jackson, et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, by the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Ellen Gregg against Benjamin F. Jackson and Mary Jackson, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in October, 1871,

that being the 2d day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 30, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

George B. Holmes, executor, vs. W. G. Walker, et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered in the May term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the State of Alabama, in the cause of George B. Holmes, executor, against W. G. Walker et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 31, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

James W. Hall et al. vs. Thomas A. Cox et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of James W. Hall et al. complainants, and Thomas A. Cox et al. defendants, I will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

being the 6th day of said month, the following described real estate, lying and situate in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: The north-east ¼ of the south-east ¼ of section 36, and the north-west ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 31, all in township 17 range 12 east, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of P. W. Tarrant, assignee, against R. Hyer, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the 1st Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12 east. Also, the north-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty acres, more or less, and levied on as the property of R. Hyer to satisfy said execution.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

sept28 with c

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the November Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Jno. B. Rice and Wife et al. complainants, and Robert T. Ware et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

First Monday in November next,

at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, for cash, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 25, the north-east ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 36, the north-west ¼ of the north-east ¼ of section 36, and the south-west ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 31, all in township 17 range 14, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

sept28 with c P F $10

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of R. A. Gunnell against P. Randolph, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, lying in the county of Montgomery, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12, and the north-east ¼ of section 1, township 17 range 12, containing in all one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff.

sept28 with c

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of A. Cox, one of Montgomery county, against A. Cox, executor of Jno. Cox, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 31, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty acres, more or less.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff.

sept28 with c

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

C. J. Ward vs. Silas Carlisle.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of C. J. Ward against Silas Carlisle et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

First Monday in November, 1871,

that being the 6th day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: The west ½ of section 36, and the south-east ¼ of section 26, all in township 16 range 12 east, containing three hundred and sixty-seven and a half (367½) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of October, 1871, by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the estate of Hiram Maloney, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle.

ELIZA MALONEY, Executrix.
nov1 with c

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of October, 1871, by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the estate of William Maloney, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle.

ELIZA MALONEY, Executrix.
nov1 with c

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of October, 1871, by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the estate of Hiram Maloney, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle.

ELIZA MALONEY, Executrix.
nov1 with c

Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of October, 1871, by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the estate of William Maloney, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle.

ELIZA MALONEY, Executrix.
nov1 with c

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Coosa county, Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1871, for the sale of the lands of John M. Burnett, deceased, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, on the 1st day of December next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The south-west quarter of section 36, township 21 range 16, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

MARGARET D. BURNETT,
Administratrix of John M. Burnett, deceased.

oct14 with c P F $10

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, October 20, 1871.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Joseph Planala, deceased.

THIS day came William T. Mcdonald, administrator of said estate, and presented his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the same, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, October 19, 1871.

THIS day came William T. Mcdonald, administrator of the estate of Joseph Planala, deceased, and presented his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the same, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, October 19, 1871.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Thomas Gunnell, deceased.

THIS day came William T. Mcdonald, administrator of said estate, and presented his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the same, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, October 20, 1871.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Joseph Planala, deceased.

THIS day came William T. Mcdonald, administrator of said estate, and presented his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the same, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Court of Probate, October 20, 1871.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Joseph Planala, deceased.

THIS day came William T. Mcdonald, administrator of said estate, and presented his account and vouchers for a final settlement of the same, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

State of Alabama—Coosa County.

Probate Court, October 19, 1871.

Present—Hon. Jerome Tank.

Estate of John Z. Tubb, deceased.

THIS day came Thomas B. J. Jelan, guardian of A. George, a minor, and presented to the court for consideration an account of his administration of the estate of said minor, and the same is examined and passed and ordered to be recorded. And it is further ordered that the 28th day of November, 1871, be set for the hearing of all persons interested in said estate, and that notice be given to all persons interested to appear before this court on the 28th day of November, 1871, and be heard and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate court, Montgomery county.

oct28 wit

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands against A. W. D. Baldwin, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of R. A. Gunnell against P. Randolph, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, lying in the county of Montgomery, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12, and the north-east ¼ of section 1, township 17 range 12, containing in all one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff.

sept28 with c

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of P. W. Tarrant, assignee, against R. Hyer, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the 1st Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12 east. Also, the north-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty acres, more or less, and levied on as the property of R. Hyer to satisfy said execution.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff.

sept28 with c

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

BOYT, Ware, adm'r, vs. Octavia Ware, et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the November Term, 1870, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Boyt, Ware, adm'r, complainant, and Octavia Ware et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

that being the 6th day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: Lot number one (1) in the subdivision of the south half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six (36), and the north half of the north-east quarter of section one (1), all in township seventeen (17) range eleven (11) east, containing in all one hundred and twenty-one and a quarter (121¼) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept29 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Ellen Gregg vs. Benjamin F. Jackson, et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, by the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Ellen Gregg against Benjamin F. Jackson and Mary Jackson, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in October, 1871,

that being the 2d day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 30, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

George B. Holmes, executor, vs. W. G. Walker, et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered in the May term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the State of Alabama, in the cause of George B. Holmes, executor, against W. G. Walker et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 31, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

James W. Hall et al. vs. Thomas A. Cox et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of James W. Hall et al. complainants, and Thomas A. Cox et al. defendants, I will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in November, 1871,

being the 6th day of said month, the following described real estate, lying and situate in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit: The north-east ¼ of the south-east ¼ of section 36, and the north-west ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 31, all in township 17 range 12 east, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Ellen Gregg vs. Benjamin F. Jackson, et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, by the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of Ellen Gregg against Benjamin F. Jackson and Mary Jackson, I will proceed to sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in October, 1871,

that being the 2d day, the following described real estate, lying and situate in the county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 30, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty (40) acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

sept28 with c P F $10

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of R. A. Gunnell against P. Randolph, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, lying in the county of Montgomery, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12, and the north-east ¼ of section 1, township 17 range 12, containing in all one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff.

sept28 with c

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution to me directed from the Chancery Court in favor of W. J. Wilson, administrator of Matthew Wilson, deceased, against Thomas Wyatt, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, 1871, the following described property, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 10, all in the town of Alabama, now in the city of Montgomery.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff Montgomery county.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO SATISFY an execution in my hands in favor of P. W. Tarrant, assignee, against R. Hyer, I will proceed to sell, at the Autauga House, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the 1st Monday in November, 1871,

the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-east ¼ of the north-west ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12 east. Also, the north-east ¼ of the south-west ¼ of section 36, township 16 range 12 east, containing forty acres, more or less, and levied on as the property of R. Hyer to satisfy said execution.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, Jr.,
Sheriff.

sept28 with c

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

C. J. Ward vs. Silas Carlisle.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, in the cause of C. J. Ward against Silas Carlisle et al. defendants, I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door of said county, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

First Monday in November, 1871,

that being the 6th day, the following described real estate,

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery and Coosawda Counties.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1871.

For President

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration in the thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but with without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a treatment of the remnants of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to vote may live it, and cast once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Marital Law.

We call the attention of our readers to the following proclamation of Gen. Grant, relative to secret organizations.

The wicked persons who are now attempting to bring about discord and strife in our midst will take notice, and cease their infamous purposes.

It may become necessary to invoke the President to put down secret lodges in Montgomery county:

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the XIVth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes, approved the 20th day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one:

Power is given to the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any State or part of a State, whenever combinations and conspiracies exist in such State or part of a State, for the purpose of depriving any portion or class of the people of such State, of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the constitution of the United States and secured by the act of Congress aforesaid, and whenever such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of any such State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities, and protection, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same, and whenever such combinations shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to unable, by ordinary mode, either to prevent such obstruction and resistance, or cause the authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State; and whereas, by reason of such causes, the execution of such offenses and the punishment of the offenders cannot be secured by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in me by the constitution of the United States and the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare that in my judgment the public safety especially requires that the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* be suspended, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown; and do hereby suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* within the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, in said State of South Carolina, in respect to all persons arrested by the marshal of the United States for the said district of South Carolina, or by any of his deputies, or by any military officer of the United States, within said counties, and all arms, ammunition, military supplies, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the said combinations and conspiracies are organized; and command the insurgents engaged in such unlawful combination and conspiracies within the counties aforesaid, to disperse peaceably and retired peaceably to their respective homes, and submit themselves to the marshal of the United States, or to any of his deputies, or to any military officer of the United States, within said counties, all arms, ammunition, military supplies, and other means and implements used, kept, possessed, or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purposes for which the combinations and conspiracies are organized as commanded by said proclamation, before the 26th day of October, 1871, and to submit themselves to the laws of the United States.

And I do hereby command all officers and soldiers of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of the laws of the United States and in the suppression of such unlawful combinations and conspiracies.

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 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the 96th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

J. C. Bancroft Davis, Acting Secretary of State.

Unjust and Partisan, in the Extreme.

The *Advertiser and Mail* of yesterday morning, in its leading editorial, makes the most cruel, unjust, and partisan assault upon a conscientious and faithful public servant that has ever come to our notice. Indeed, we cannot imagine a grossly more revolting, and injustice more palpable than that once high toned and respectable journal, has heaped upon our habitual and esteemed Mayor. Wrongs so uncalled for, so damaging in their tendencies to the reputation of an officer whose highest ambition has been to do good for his constituency, and his brother business men, upon every occasion, where his authority has been invoked, or his advice sought, scarcely leave us any room to discuss the issue which has been thrust upon Mayor Fisher. We deplore, deeply and sincerely, the sad calamity of Monday night; we feel the loss of our good citizens, we have here and for the fifty of three whose children are left fatherless, and we mingle our sympathies, humble though they be, but as sincere as ever flowed from the breasts of the bereaved, naturally feel the untimely loss more than we, we would shed a tear at their graves; and, if possible, we would make reparation; but what reparation could give back those innocent lives? We are willing to condemn the guilty ones, but Heaven forbid that we should condemn a single innocent heart to suffer a pang, for injustice, for deeds they never committed, or for that a which they neither participated in nor ordered. Heaven forbid that the faithful and just should be made responsible for the acts of the wicked and unjust. No law, divine or earth, has ever sought to punish the innocent for the deeds of the guilty, and the example so happily handed to mankind by that pure and just Book, where is the inscription, complains of his neighbor's goods intervening with his passage along the streets, because he well knows that it is a right and custom productive of good to all. And the very life of our city depends to a great extent upon the hospitable efforts of our merchants to attract trade and custom by every possible lawful means. It certainly cannot be claimed that our city authorities can, by any proper legal construction, be made responsible for the acts of the citizens, and we are called upon to engage in a warfare against the servants of the people, we must see that we are right. In the present case, the Mayor is no more responsible for the sad calamity of Monday evening, than the editors of the *Advertiser* are. The firing of cannon, of rockets, and the shooting of rockets, is nothing new in our city. Mayor Fisher never inaugurated the practice, nor could he tell that good citizens would ever suffer from the practice—especially in such a shocking manner as our inocent victims did on Monday night. Long before Henry E. Fisher became the mayor of the city, and in every fair and honorable way advance the interests of our merchants and business men. We defend the rights of our citizens

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10

An editor of a Chicago paper has received several poetical effusions suggested by the late disaster; but his declines them all on the ground that it is wasteful to printhanything which requires every line with a capital, when capital is as scarce as it is now in Chicago.

A young countryman shopping in Lawrence, Mass., stole a ride on the sprinkler of the water cart, evidently not knowing how the old thing worked. The driver pulled the valve lever, and the countryman was about three feet in the air, coming down wetter but wiser.

The Metropolitan Hotel, a well known house in days gone by on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city, was closed by legal proceedings on Monday, in consequence of the failure of its proprietor, and a load of passengers who sought its precincts from the morning trains were obliged to go elsewhere. This is the fourth large hotel closed in that city this season.

Pleasant Greetings.

The Union Springs *Herald and Times*, one of our most conservative Democratic exchanges, has saluted us with the following generous words, which we shall gratefully remember:

The ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, the leading organ of the Republican party in Alabama—a paper conducted with no mean ability, and characterized by a courtesy worthy of imitation, is doing a service to the people that will be gratefully remembered in after times, in exposing the evil designs of the secret political organization called the "National Guard," and bidding it up to the scorn of all good and patriotic citizens. We have read the STATE JOURNAL with great interest since it has been under the editorial management of the Hon Arthur Bingham, and are gratified to find it at all times, arrayed on the side of peace and good order, and battling eminently for what he believes to be for the best interests of the people.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1871.

Senator Blair has returned from the South. He appeared on the avenue recently behind a pair of "Kentucky blue bloods," and it is suggested that he is driving a team for the Presidency. His stock is good, no doubt, notwithstanding the fact that they came from Kentucky, which is at present the last place in the world from which to size a President.

Referring to Senator Blair and his latespeech at Montgomery, a Democratic correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* makes some singular disclosures of the present situation of the Democratic camp and counsel in to-day's issue. He says that Senator Blair also took ground for maintaining the Democratic party intact, but in favor of nominating a Republican for its candidate, and continues as follows:

It is thoroughly so sens that there is an important difference between those who favor and those who oppose giving up the Democratic organization for the election; but a little reflection will show that this difference is more ostensible than real—that all are in favor of a substantial *reelection*. Those who are for and those who are against this measure are equally in favor of an advanced candidate. Now, it is the equivalent to the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, or any other Republican by the Democratic party, will be equivalent to its immolation. Whatever might be said or thought about it, the avowed principles would have to match the candidate. It would scarcely do to go before the people with the idea that the candidate was a Democrat in principle and a Republican by profession. The two would have to tally, and then what would be left of the Democratic party but the name.

"Yet such a reunciation seems to be in the order of things, the part of wisdom and necessity. The Democratic party as a reality belongs to the past. It is of the *ante bellum* period. We live in another epoch. A party must stand for a principle if it hopes to triumph. The greatness of the Democratic party in times past was due to the fact that it was an exponent of the principles of the *equality of the States*; but that principle is not in issue. What is now to be contended for is the *equality of the sections*. The war has developed a new order of things. It has brought into existence the North and the South as the cardinal elements of our political activity, and the ruler and the party not recognizing this will fail."

After arguing at some length in favor of sustaining Southern feeling and a Southern faction, as controlling/sinplied from the South and its progressive civilization, the writer thus concludes:

"Standing for both sections, holding the balance with an impartial hand between them, and thus insuring the dignity, the power and the glory of the country, if such a candidate should be presented to the field—be it Judge Grant, or Judge Trumbull, or Judge Davis, or Grata Brown, or any other equally worthy—I have the faith to believe that they would steel him."

It is unnecessary to utter a word upon such a swan-like song of hope on the part of the fiasco relic of a once powerful party of principles. It is impotent and vain for a man to s aud against mutual and inevitable progression and endeavor to uphold the policy of dividing the interests and estimation of the country which must be "one and indivisible," in order that the nation may endure and prosper. This question was finally settled by the dread arbitrament of war, and any appeal from that final decision must result, as it has done already, in the overthrow of those who rashly make the attempt.

George Wm. Curtis, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, held a consultation yesterday with the President regarding rules to be adopted by the commission to govern clerical appointments, competitive examinations, &c. The question of appointment of postmasters was subsequently discussed as a meeting of the commission.

Mr. Kenny, who was formerly Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of Tennessee, has been reappointed to that place vice Stokes removed. This appointment will be probably temporary as it was filled hastily upon a sudden emergency before the return of Attorney of the State could be consulted.

Second Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, Fourth Cavalry (eldest son of the President) has been ordered to report to the General of the Army. Lieut. Grant will accompany Gen. Sherman and Col. Audenaid on their tour of inspection in Europe.

The statement of the public debt issued from the Treasury Department shows to-day as follows:

Total debt, principal and interest.....	$ 2,345,081,842 87
Cash in the Treasury	99,054,989 23
—Coin.....	10,283,805 58
Currency.....	109,338,794 81
Debt less cash in Treas'y, Nov. 1, 1871.....	$ 2,951,719,448 03
Decrease of debt during last month..	8,950,491 94
Decrease of debt since March 1, '71	68,266,389 69
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871..	204,784,413 09

The statement of bonds issued to Pacific railroad companies now totals as follows:

Principal outstanding,	$64,619,000; in-
terest accrued and not yet paid,	$1,292,-
376.64; interest paid by the United States,	
$12,059,470.61; interest repaid by transportation of mails,	$3,586,029.62; bal-
ance of interest paid by the United States,	$8,605,945.79.

It is positively asserted that Collector Robb, of Savannah, Georgia, is to be removed within a day or two. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, expresses no opinion regarding the matter.

Alexander Delmar, ex director of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, is now editor of a paper in Brooklyn, New York, and is charged with having published slanders on the female school teachers of that city. Register McLaughlin seems to have taken up the endgeis for the lady teachers, and at last accounts was on a rampage after Mr. Delmar to cowhide him at sight, but so far he was not to be seen. Like a sensible man he manifestly had no desire to meet the irate official who ought to be taken before some other official and have his ardor cooled. However ladies may have been abandoned, there should be other means of punishment besides committing an unlawful assault, the success of which depends not upon the rights of the case, but upon the size and physical power of the man who thus presumes to take the law in his hands. Public sentiment ought to frown down assaulters and also those who commit assaults on citizens.

C. M.

California Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1. 1871.

DEAR JOURNAL:

A month or more has elapsed since I last wrote you. My silence has not proceeded from indolence, want of interest, or forgetfulness of my old friends in Alabama, but your correspondent has been wandering through the labyrinths and mazes of this metropolis, taking notes of passing events, and endeavoring to explore the substratum of society as existing on the Pacific slope, but more particularly in this great commercial metropolis. This city is always designated as the great cosmopolitan city in the world. I think it is a misapplied term; it should be rather, the most monopolitan city. The railroads, the banks, bankers, brokers, land grabbers and shipping interests all, everything, from the millionaire banker to the common grocer, whose sales don't amount to twenty dollars a day, is controlled by rings, combinations, and secret societies. The Italian and French, indeed are clannish, and hostile to every interest and to all people, except their own. The English, Scotch and Irish will fraternize with the American, but the Italians, will not. The Chinese will never deal with an American if they can help it, and 'tho' enjoying the inestimable blessings of liberty, treat Americans as their enemies. They are a peaceable, industrious, orderly race, but in my humble opinion, their industriousness is as dangerous as it is powerful. They are coerced and petted by both political parties, and can carry victory upon whichever side they throw the weight of their numbers. The Superintendent of Education is a bonnable German, many of the most honorable and profitable offices in the State are held by this race. The idea of religion is a mere nonentity upon christianity, their philosophy, their materialism, their wild vagus ecpistatry, their infidelity animates sumptuous in practice—never go to church, but to concerts, to keep their corner groceries open, to have military parades in the streets, brass bands, excursions, to public gardens, where drinking beer, target shooting, dominoes, waltzing with ballet girls is the usual mode of spending the Sabbath.

The Italians—the children of that classic land of beauty and the arts, the lush the itinerant organ grinders, the tinkers, glass menders, dairy men and gardners to the city. Go around the suburbs on any Sunday and you will find these lowly but industrious and shirtless Gar'baldians, working like beavers upon their rented gardens. A penny thrown to them never comes back upon the waters to us, you might as well dry it in forty fathoms of water.

The Chinaman is altogether superior to the negro; he is far more industrious, frugal and managine. They smoke opium, are great grumblers, and have a great fondness for pigs and poultry—not their own; but they are active and intelligent, and immoral as beasts; they live packed in cellars and garrets; they make a pretty good domestic servants; they are great shoe and cigar manufacturers; they will sell you pure Havana cigars—and the tobacco composing them was grown in Connecticut; they work well in boots —will take large contracts for less money than any other class, and will do the work faithfully.

I cannot but think that their introduction into the South would do much to enrich that sadly neglected region.

In their religious ceremonies, they remind one of the negroes of the South.

The rich men, ah! they are *nec plus ultra* theaucracis of gold! theirs is a charmed circle that only the fortunate few can enter, but their influence is all powerful, and none escape its effects. The fact may seem startling, but there is no other government under the sun so completely a moneyed aristocracy to-day as California; there are men here, who came penniless adventurers less than twenty years ago, who are now worth millions of dollars, who own mines which produce their sixty to ten, real estate of fabulous value, and thousands of acres of valuable land in land. Think of one man owning of miles square, another 3,000 milk cows, another 14 miles under fence. Some of this and was bought from the Mexicans at less than five cents an acre; is is now sold at $100, some at $200, some at $300 per acre, near towns and in favorable localities. In California, most of the valuable property, both in the city and in the country, including both mineral and agricultural lands, are owned by the railroad kings and millionaire land grabbers. They have bought up the Legislature, the courts, the newspapers and lawyers, control and rule every interest. All the fine accounts one read: in the States about the unbounded fertility, vast extent and fabulous cheapness of California lands is perfect chap-trap, awfully got up in pamphlets, newspapers and magazines to delude, deceive and ruin the unwary. There never existed a more corrupt, unscrupulous, lying set of varlets—the pimps of three rings—than are to be found here. Not a word they utter must be received without posi ive proof from the unfortunate emigrant and his family. Who is it that has not heard of the fabulous fertility of the great Mt. Zion Valley 7—yet, to-day, the poor in front of that valley are starving—actually living on ground squirrels, and they so poor that they are not fit for a human being to eat. A subscription is being taken up to relieve these poor people. One settlement in that valley is composed chiefly of Southerners, and is called "Alabama." There has been no rain there this summer, and no forge for two successive years. Imagine the soulful s ene of those unfortunate people, deluded by exaggeration and falso accounts into this place, which has proved to them, the dark valley of financial death. There can be no denying the plain, broad fact, that no good agricultural lands can be bought in Kansas, Nebraska, and in the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains, for one-fourth the money it can in California.

What I have been saying doubtless many will pronounce an exaggeration; a glowing picture, of some disappointed and disgusted emigrant. I appeal to every experienced and intelligent California, if I do not speak the "words of truth and soberness"—most noble testimony.

In my next I shall speak more particularly of the climate, soil, agriculture and pastoral resources of California. In the meantime I beg you will accept the assurance of my esteem.

Very sincerely, yours,

D.

A Little History.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 8, 1871.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

It was under the administration of Hon. A. J. Hobbs, the Democratic leader of our city in 1861, that a thousand sermons were fired on our streets, endangering the lives of citizens. All our old citizens will remember these facts, and the fact that not a word of danger was sounded from the throats of the knowing ones.

Joseph Baker was killed by the bursting of a cannon on Market street, in front of Hitchcock's marble yard, in 1852, at a celebration in honor of Daniel Webster. The city was then under a Democratic administration, and it does not appear that any ordinance for the suppression of the nuisance was passed.

When Alabama seceded from the Union, the Democracy celebrated the news on the 11th of January, 1861, by firing cannons during the entire afternoon, and till a late hour at night, in nearly every part of the city. On the receipt the news of the fall of Ft. Sumter, in April, 1861, the Democracy fired cannons, anvils, &c., till a late hour at night; and to add to the danger of such practice, the gunners, with perhaps a single exception, were intoxicated. Still, the Democratic city government did not suppress the dangerous practice.

Mr. Rob. Fountain, a Democrat then and now, if we are correctly informed, is the man who introduced the practice of firing anvils instead of cannon. The Democratic city government did not suppress the practice. We refer those who may doubt what we say to old citizens, whom we are at liberty to mention if such a thing should become necessary. Every city government, so far as our record extends, have favored such demonstrations. Our present city government is the first one to act for the suppression of the evil. We do now, and always have, objected to such demonstrations. We simply state facts for the press, the *Advertiser*, to digest.

CITIZEN.

The Brazilian Emancipation Bill.

It will be seen on reference to the terms of the Brazilian Emancipation bill, the principal features of which we have given in our morning edition, that it relates primarily to gradual emancipation, and consequently is quite as remarkable for what it promises as for what it does or performs. All the slaves born on or after the 28 h of September, 1871, are made free, while all saves held by the national government are liberated immediately and an emancipation fund established. Special provisions are also made for the benefit of those remaining in bondage. These are in accordance with existing laws, and from the provisions of the bill, however, will soon be seen that it is framed in such a manner as to leave much to the discretion of the government. This is one of its most important features. It contains the germ of what will be the most liberal construction be placed upon the present law for the benefit of the slave. But that future legislation will be called to exercise its power in the act of equitable features, and make it really an act of complete and irreversible and immediate emancipation.

As now constituted the law is less comprehensive than the provisions of the measure outside the Brazilian empire anticipated. The number of slaves annually liberated by it is comparatively few; the action of the country provided is believed to be inadequate to the necessities of the case. However, this law is a half-step—that a government favorably disposed toward complete emancipation and only waiting a vigilant guard against a failure, who seems to avail herself so cruelly of the multiplication of human ingenuities and energies to multiply also human perils. But a vigilance of this kind, should always be on the watch against the new physical dangers which great human societies involve, would certainly produce a guardedness of character all but certain to extend into the moral as well as the physical sphere. A city which had been thirty times scourged over the face of its inhabitants would soon be found guarding against such long recurring evils as have now almost overwhelmed New York. Disinterested vigilance against physical dangers is a quality so soo spiritual a kind to exist without a more self possession and circumspection that would bear fruits in higher spheres. It is fanciful to suppose that Chicago has said in this awful warning a lesson which may cause a new and more thoughtful city to rise on her ruins—a city in which not only will fire never again be able to work its ravages, but where, perhaps as a con-sequence, vigilance against more plagues as destructive and even more terrible than fire, will guard the new road kings and millionaire land grabbers of the great capital of Transatlantic trade and corruption?

THE HOME RULE AGITATION IN IRELAND.—The meetings and sayings of Irishmen who are determined that Ireland shall henceforth have "home rule" still continue, and have latterly become somewhat accustomed in its behalf. The nitrus, however, who go so far as to demand complete separation from England, do not have the whole sympathy of the people. Member of Parliament Martin, in a speech made a few days ago at Drogheda, observed that if Englan prosa was beginning to adopt the cause to demand for home rule, and contented itself with expressing hopes for the future. Another speaker at the same meeting went as far, however, as to say that, although he would not recommend total separation from Great Britain, the only remedy that he saw for the present conditions of affairs was a federal form of government, like that of Canada and other colonies. The Irish press, as a rule, admit that the idea of separation is impossible; but willing to a home parliament, and thereon difficulties ones is is granted. The populations of the different countries seem at last to have appreciated the fact that upon their strength of holding alone can they rely, and are all campaigning vigorously.

A HORSE'S NEST ABOUT SPAIN'S EARS.—America has exhibited a marked degree of forbearance in her relations with Spain for the past five years, and Undoubtedly our country has interpreted it as arising from the timidity of American statesmen. The arrogant and contemptuous conduct of the Spanish authorities in Cuba has more than once excited Uncle Sam's indignat on, and the time will arrive when the representatives of the dowsing Dutton will receive a severe check to their floridiate vanity. The report that two Spanish war vessels have left Havana for Hayti with the intention of seizing the steamer Howard and returning her out of the Hayti en ports where she has been seized, needs confirmed; and if indeed Spain should attempt such an insult to America, the Cuban question would be quickly settled. The Herald, innocent of all offence, has in a neutral port under the American flag, and the Spanish Government will find that the United States will not fool a no-cent book so green as insult as an attack on that vessel would be. Prompt redress would be sought, and no red-tapism such as the rods and reckless Valiandigham has once indulged in toward their country, would be tolerated for an instant.

GERMAN emigrants in Virginia, to the number of fifteen or twenty, charmed with the reception that hospitable State has given them, have furnished information for their fellows at home, in the form of a letter to General Scogel, which is decidedly interesting. They state that the land where they are settled, about sixty miles south of Richmond and forty miles from Petersburg, is probably the cheapest land in the Union, when the fact that it was all fenced in and supplied with buildings is taken into consideration. The price of land in that section varies from $5 to $10 per acre, according to situation and value of buildings. The German emigrants own 1200 acres in one county alone, and grow flourishing crops of tobacco, corn and wheat. One item is that the climate is favorable to the production of wine, and that grape growing will soon be a very important industry there. The population, they say, is without exception friendly to emigration, and they think Germans in Virginia will soon be counted by hundreds.

CROPS IN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE.—The European harvest is an unusually late this year that it is almost impossible to estimate the amount of crops in any particular section; but it seems certain that in Germany and Italy large deficiencies will be apparent. In Germany the crops, both of wheat and rye, are insufficient for the demand; and in the Prussian provinces only Prussia proper can boast of a satisfactory result of farm labor. The yield has been very small in Pomerania, Posen, Brandenburg and Silesia, while the failure has been complete in Saxony, Hanover, Westphalia and the Rhinelaud. In Russia there is only a moderate crop of wheat crop, especially along the Baltic. The cold has been regularly increasing for a series of years in Northern Europe, and consequently the poor wheat crops there have as regularly decreased. Finland, once so famous as a grain export, is now a large importer.

In low don, Norway and Denmark the yield has been somewhat larger than in Germany and Russia; yet is smaller than a medium season. The cropsof barley in Northern Germany, on which the brewers depend so much, are of very inferior quality this year, and in such a beer drinking country this may be considered as a sad misfortune. The Alpine nature barley, it is found, is only good for horses, and breweries must depend on Hungary and other countries of Southern Europe this year. Oats have been also discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he freely imparts to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. R. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

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VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1872. NO. 3

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"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us!"

Are peculiarly appropriate to "Bonted's official organ" in this city, which, of late, has been cutting three fantastic "didoes" than were ever displayed by the proud Carthage Queen, when the false "Trojan under sail was seen." Because it has its *pro rata* share of public pap, and is backed by a *wiery* United States District Judge, it struggles auto itself both the brain and muscle of the Democratic party, and more impudently than a royal autocrat upon his purple throne, dictates the rules and regulations for the government of every citizen who hankers for upon the sunny soil of Alabama, while it strives to rive with the red thunderbolts of Jupiter every "son of Adam," who presumes to differ with its lordly self; but this same organ has shot wide of the target if it now supposes that it can longer deceive the intelligent people of Alabama *as to its true meanings*, when one day it heaps flaming panegyrics upon Judge Woods as an able lawyer and impartial judge, and on the next day represents him *"as the most famous judicial jay,or of the age."* It tells us in unmistakable language that Governor Lindsay was erroneously opposed to the bankrupt proceedings before Judge Busteed in the matter of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, and that the State of Alabama was not a party, is not a party, and never has been a party in any of the proceedings. She could not be sued and would not offer herself to be sued or to appear as the defendant in a suit under the circumstances, and yet in the same breath wisely asserts that but for this obstruction to the action of the Governor and the probable order in the bankrupt court, there is good reason to believe that the affairs of the road would have been advantageously disposed of within ninety days. That is to say, this mammoth chicken would have been most *cleanly* picked of all its feathers "in ninety days." Again it says, "Suffice it to say for the present Alabama has never been a party, even remotely, to any bankrupt proceedings," and yet, strange to say, in almost the same breath our over Judge Woods' decision, annulling those very proceedings in bankruptcy to which this would be Brutus-like Governor was so *bitterly opposed* (?) If the *Advertiser* and Gov. Lindsay were in sincerity adverse to this road being adjudicated a bankrupt, in the name of *decent consistency*, we ask, why is it that the *Advertiser* proclaims so loudly from every housetop that a *circuit judge of the United States* has made a decision "swallowing" his judgment, and opposed to the principles of a self government "so desperately struggling against a overmount or imperial tyranny." Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel!"

Furthermore, the *Advertiser* declares: The Governor had appointed a receiver, as was required by law, in the person of Col. Gindrat. The State stood on her rights and dignity and refused to appear, and never has appeared as a party in the bankrupt court. Judge Busteed, however, of his own volunteering motion selected O. J. Gindrat as one of the assignees in bankruptcy.

There are two sides to every question, and it is but just that the people at large should know the *suit*, and the *facts* in the case as they exist. On the 6th day of November last, as the records of the courts show, the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company was adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt upon the petition and affidavits of W. A. C. Jones, a petitioning creditor, Col. Gindrat, the present receiver appointed by Gov. Lindsay, and the courts of Massachusetts, Georgia, and Tennessee respectively, at the instance of the State of Alabama, was also appointed on that by Judge Busteed (*on motion of Col. Murphy*), the *temporary* custodian of all assets and property belonging to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, to be found in all the States through which this road passed or was operated; but upon the condition and with the *expressed understanding* that Gindrat's appointment as receiver by the Governor of Alabama, and the courts of the said other States, should be merged into and swallowed by Busteed's appointment of temporary custodian, and that he (Gindrat) should be accountable for, and answerable to, Busteed's court, and not to the Governor of Alabama, for the management and custody of all such railroad property coming into his hands, pending the decision of assignees, and for the "prompt delivery" of said property to such assignee, whenever elected. Col. Gindrat's accepting of Busteed's appointment, with the understanding and upon conditions above stated, was of course known to and approved by Gov. Lindsay, and the mean effort of their *Advertiser*, through the medium of the *Advertiser*, to escape the just censures of an outraged and indignant people, and to wash his hands of a foul transaction, whereby the interests of the State have been jeopardized by shifting the burden of the blame from his own shoulders upon those of his successor, Friday, (Gindrat) is not only unworthy the Governor of a great State, but is alike odious and despicable in the extreme; and the assertion by the *Advertiser* that the road was adjudicated an involuntarily bankrupt against the will of Robert B Lindsay, or that Judge Busteed, "*of his own voluntary motion*," selected Col. Gindrat either as a temporary custodian under his court or one of the assignees in bankruptcy, is simply false upon its face; incontrovertible facts are before us that Gov. Lindsay so literally *forced* the road into said bankruptcy against the advice of his counsel, and also against the consent of Robert Walker & Murphy, attorneys for the petitioning creditor, W. A. C. Jones, to stay further proceedings until the directors and managers of said road could make suitable and amicable arrangements to meet the State liabilities and satisfy the floating debt. For a long while we were much disposed to sympathize with poor Bobbs, attributing his gubernatorial mismanagement to ignorance of, and utter mental incapacity to discharge, the duties of so high trust, and not to a want of honesty; but his mysterious conduct of late, together with his close intimacy with Judge Busteed, has been such as to force us to the conclusion that there is a strong combination of all these in this singular man

The *Advertiser*, in its wild political career, so fantastic, fickle, fierce and vain," reminds us sensibly of the fabled Lernia, who were ugly monsters, commonly represented in mythological story with the breast and head of a *female* and the slimy body of a loathsome serpent They *changed* their forms, we are told, at pleasure, and when desirous of ensnaring their prey, could assume such appearances as were most seductive to the eye and pleasing to the soul. The blood of *innocent* people had peculiar attractions for them, and in order to obtain the end at which they aimed, they resorted to many means and devices, one of which was a species of *hissing* sounds emitted by them. When not in disguise, and when they had eaten their horrible appetites, their forms were hid eous and unsightly to behold. Any one who has endeavored to keep pace with the *Advertiser*, in its inconsistent course, can discover a striking analogy between that abed and these fabulous monsters.

The Declaration of War.

The high sounding war bill introduced in the House of Representatives a few days ago, and which, in truth, should have been entitled, "A balderdash declaration of war against a United States judge," we are reliably informed, was *framed* by one or more of the able lawyers employed by the Governor and Busteed's bankrupt court in the matter of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company. That all of these attorneys are gentlemen of great abilities and high legal attainments, is not doubted even by their political adversaries; and, therefore, they must have seen that *unconstitutionality* was glaring and apparent in the very face of that bill; that it could not stand for a single moment the touch stone of a constitutional test, and, furthermore, that under the existing state of political affairs, it could not, by any possibility, pass both houses of the General Assembly.

Why, then, the introduction of such a bill? The query is an important one, but easily answered. When Judge Busteed had declared all the proceedings in bankruptcy null and void, and was on the eve of appointing a receiver under the United States Circuit Court, the attorneys for the Governor, *dreaming* in the sea of an embarrassing situation, seeing Lindsay, Busteed, Gindrat, and all their appointees overboarded, and the bottom forever fallen from the bucket of the bankrupt court, in the extremity of their despair went back, antidelavian-like, behind the *blood* of a chancery decree and, at the eleventh hour, interposed a objection to the appointment of a receiver upon the ground that the State still had a receiver in the person of Charles Walsh, of Mobile, who had been appointed such receiver at the instance of the State by the chancery court of Sumter county, eight days prior to the filing of the original Drake bill at Mobile.

Mr. Walsh, we are informed, accepted the receivership and demanded of Col. Gindrat the surrender of the road. Yet, strange to say, he and Lindsay refuse to comply with the demand. A general *strike* along the road, the result of the non-payment of employes, is reported This is the position which Governor Lindsay and his attorneys occupy to-day before the people of Alabama, and the introduction of that bill was but to manufacture a little political thunder for future purposes and to serve as a cloak, with which to screen from public gaze the "cloven foot" of their treacherous course and ridiculous attitude, by creating a wrong impression upon the minds of the people, that their conduct was fully indorsed by the *brains* of the legislature. This is the whole question in a nut shell.

We have felt it to be our duty to make this exposition, and to state that to the best of our belief, the sole object and design of that Bellona-like bill, yet we desire to be expressly understood in saying we attach no blame whatever to, nor would we willingly injure in public opinion, in any way, either one of the high toned attorneys engaged by the Governor or under the bankrupt court, in the case of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company. They certainly have thought, if they think proper, like the poet Tasso of old, to infuse honey into the pill that they are forced to swallow.

The mysterious assertion of that bobtailless little pop gun that the Stantons had raised a half million of dollars with which to bribe somebody, and which passed such a furor in the House is of the passage of the bill under whip and spur, is absurd as truthful as the remarks of that would-be important personage usually are. His well known intimacy with Busteed is quite sufficient to demonstrate the utter falsity of *his* rotten statements.

What ought to be the measure of public chivalry toward a member of the legislature who sublushingly asserts upon the floor of the House of Representatives that a wholesale bribery scheme is on foot, and never once demands an investigation thereof

We dare say if there is any bribing in the wind, little *whipper snapper* would delight to have a finger in the pie. Having been put in the county jail for attempting to bribe a jury of his country men in a case in which his master, Busted, was interested, well might he be suspicious of a like bribing propensity on the part of his superiors.

Legislative Proceedings.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

FORTIETH DAY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrah of the House.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Mabry, to incorporate the Clayton book and ledger company No. 1 of Clay ton; passed.

Mr Pardon, fixing the salaries of certain State officers, viz: Superintendent of Public Instruction $2500, Commissioner of Internal Resources $1000 Lieut Governor same mileage and per diem as the Governor, and Secretary of State same mileage and per diem as the Governor; bill Assembly;

Referred to the Committee on Fees of salaries.

Also, to prevent the sale of liquors within two miles of Hickory Grove church, Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Stow, for the relief of of Daniel W. Hall, of Montgomery county (senator); passed.

Mr. Bromberg, for the support of the State library; passed

Mr. Foster, to fix the time for holding courts in the 7th judicial circuit (circuit courts); passed.

Mr. Whitney, from special committee, on the Clanton bill, submitted a report, with amendments, and asking the passage of the bill as amended. [The report of the bill was slightly amended, as also the body of the bill.] Amendments adopted.

Mr. Oliver offered a substitute for the bill, which provides that the Governor shall, after having the proper testimony taken, pay to Stone & Clopton, as surviving partners of Stone, Clopton & Clanton, the amount justly due for services rendered to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company; substitute adopted, and the bill passed.

The message of the Governor relative to the organization of militia, etc., together with the report of the Adjutant General, were ordered to be printed—150 copies each for use of House and Senate.

Mr Coon, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably to the Senate bill to ratify the subscription by the people of Dallas county to the capital stock of the Selma and Gulf railroad company; passed.

Also, favorably to the Senate bill to amend the act incorporating the Selma, Marion and Memphis railroad company; made the special order for Saturday at 11 m.

The Senate then adjourned until to morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Petrie of the city. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The favorable report of the Committee on Revision of Laws on the bill to amend section 4397 of the Revised Code, was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr Bradford, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported favorably to the bill to amend section 3160 of the Revised Code; passed.

Also, favorably to the following bills:

For the relief of certain school officers, as to Washington county; passed.

To amend the act to regulate the publication of legal notices, &c.; passed.

To repeal section 73 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Hewitt, by leave, to prevent the stoppage of railroads in this State. [To meet the present deplorable condition of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. Fixes punishment at twelve months's imprisonment and $500 fine.]

Several amendments were proposed and adopted, as this bill referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Henry moved a reconsideration of the vote by which Thomas E. Blanchard of Georgia, was authorized to act as administrator of the estate of Thomas Mitchell, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Payne moved a reconsideration of the vote by which notaries public were required to use an upper locum of roads, &c., which motion prevailed.

Mr. Bradford, from Committee on Revision of Laws, reported favorably to sundry local bills, which were passed.

Also, favorably to bill to exempt certain property from levy and sale, $1000 of personal prop rty and 80 acres of land, with homestead (not in a city); made special order for 12 m. Monday.

Mr. Semmes moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill offered by R. R. Varner, R. T. Varner and T. H. Alexander limits between Barbour and Monte counties was passed, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Bradford the bill to regulate the business of insurance in this State was returned to the House and referred to a special committee.

Mr. Haralson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to amend sections 9 and 11 of the act creating a criminal court for Dallas county was postponed yesterday, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Bolger, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to the following bill:

To exempt certain property of widows and orphans; passed.

To ratify and confirm all judicial acts of officers of Alabama during the late war; passed.

To fix the time for holding courts in the 5th judicial circuit; passed.

To a number of local bills, which were passed.

To authorize the Mayor of Mobile to take cognizance of and try all demeanors, except gaming and violations of the revenue laws; passed.

To protect purchasers and estates in cases of sales by guardians, administrators and executors; passed.

In relation to the competency of witnesses; passed.

To recure physicians in their fees for services rendered professionally (given prior lien to all save landlords for rent); laid on the table—ayes 43, noes 38, the Republicans voting aye.

To provide an additional term of chancery court for Randolph county; passed.

To regulate buying and selling lottery tickets; passed.

To the bill to provide an additional term of the chancery court of Bibb county; passed.

To provide for the election of solicitors by the General Assembly; laid on the table, 43 to 39.

Mr. Lewis, by leave, from special committee, reported the result of the investigation of the committee (being the special railroad committee.) The report is a voluminous document and is entirely too lengthy for our columns.

Mr. Dumas moved that 100 copies of the report, including the testimony, be printed, and that the same be made special order for Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Tomlinson submitted a minority report upon same subject.

Mr. Bradford submitted a motion that one thousand copies of each of the reports be printed; which motion prevailed, and they were made special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Bolger, from Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to a number of local bills of minor importance, which were passed.

Also, favorably to provide for the registration of conveyances and deeds in certain cases. Allows twelve months within which to record deeds, etc.; passed.

Also, favorably to regulate business in the circuit courts of this State; passed.

Also, favorably to require the several county treasurers to retain sufficient funds for the payment of jurors; laid on the table.

Also, favorably to ratify the sale of the Boyd property, in Dallas county.

Messrs Coles and Durham presented a minority adverse report on the same bill; goes over.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor announced his approval of the following bills, originating in the House of Representatives:

To authorize James E. Scott, administrator of Thomas Grough, deceased, of Choctaw county, to sell certain lands.

To relieve the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad company of the ten per cent. penalty for 1870.

To authorize R. L. Turner of Choctaw county, to redeem certain lands.

For the relief of Mrs. Groves, wife of Thomas Groves of Dallas county.

To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Whitten's Shop, Lee county;

For relief of Carrie Nelson Goree of Hale county (non-age);

For the relief of James A. Wade, a foreign executor conferring certain powers, in a case pending in the chancery court at Abbeville, Henry county;

To extend the time in which the Mobile Harbor railroad company shall complete their works;

To relieve Miss Annie E. Milhouse of Dallas county, from disabilities of nonage;

To authorize authorities of Prattville to subscribe to capital stock of South and North Alabama railroad company;

To authorize John E Bishop, guardian of William T. and Nancy Poole, to sell certain property;

To prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors within one mile of Pine Grove church, Pickens county;

To authorize E R. Parker, guardian, to sell certain lands;

To prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within four miles of Oxford, Calhoun county.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan 23, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howell, of the House.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

BILLS OF FIRST READING.

To incorporate the town of Dayton, Marengo county; amended and passed.

To allow prisoners to have counsel in criminal cases, &c., who shall be leading counsel;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

For the relief of M. J. Skaggs, of Talladega county;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To amend section 3996 of the Revised Code; passed.

To amend section 2993 of the Revised Code;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To repeal the act to regulate the publication of legal notices in the counties of Jefferson and Dallas;

Referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

To prohibit fishing in artificial ponds or lakes without consent of the owners thereof;

Referred to the Committee on Grievances and Disabilities.

To authorize Harriet Billingsley to administer upon the estate of Robert J. Green, late of Montgomery county; passed.

To amend section 3706 of the Revised Code; goes over.

To fix the time for holding courts in the fourth judicial circuit;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To amend an act relative to the decoy and seizure of children—section 3956 of the Revised Code;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To provide for the payment of coroners and jurors; passed.

For the relief of Gunn, Graham and Abercrombie of Macon county, (attorney's fees);

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

To amend section 3813 of the Revised Code;

Referred to a special committee.

To provide for the payment of the committee to visit the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum and Freedmen's Hospital at Talladega (G. Frank Smith, visit of 1870); passed.

To allow coroners mileage, passed.

To declare Persimmon creek in Butler county a public highway;

Referred to Committee on Roads and Highways

To repeal an act to establish lines between Jackson and DeKalb counties; goes over.

To repeal an act to require county commissioners to publish semi-annual statement of receipts and expenditures; indefinitely postponed.

To repeal the act to authorize writs of garnishment against towns, cities, etc.;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To repeal the act to amend sections 4377 and 4390 of the Code;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To authorize probate judges to change names of parties applying therefor;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

For the bonds of plaintiffs in attachment suits;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

For the relief of the Board of Regents;

Referred to a special committee—Forden, Martin of Tuskaloosa, and Worley

To regulate the assessing and collection of poll tax in Geneva, Henry, Madison, Bossell and Dale counties; passed.

To amend section 3694 of the Revised Code;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To amend section 4397 of the Revised Code;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To repeal section 1304 of the Code, so far as affects Randolph county;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To regulate business in the circuit courts of this State;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee

To amend section 1833 of the Code;

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Insurance.

To repeal the act amending the act repealing the publication of legal notices; laid on the table.

To repeal sections 2061 and 2062 of the Revised Code;

Referred to the Committee on Finance and Taxation.

To fix the time for holding courts in the fifth judicial circuit; passed.

To prevent the selling of liquors within two miles of Farmington church and Attoun's school house, Covington county; passed.

To fix the time for holding the circuit courts of Baldwin county; 1st and 2d.

To repeal the act for the relief of certain school officers as affects Washington county; passed.

To fix the time for holding chancery courts in the first district, western chancery division (Clarke county); passed.

To amend section 3046 of the Revised Code; passed.

To repeal section 73 of the Revised Code;

R ferred to Committee on Fees and Salaries.

To remove the administration of the estate of Geo. O. Rasland from Franklin to Madison county; passed.

To provide an additional term of the chancery court of Bibb county; passed.

In regard to the competency of witnesses;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To exempt from administration property of decedents and real estate in widow and children;

Referred to a special committee of three and made the special order for Tuesday next at 12 m.

To regulate the courts of the northern chancery division so as to hear causes in vacation;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

To provide for the registration of deeds and conveyances in certain cases;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

To provide for an additional term of chancery court for Randolph county; passed.

To regulate the buying and selling of lottery tickets; goes over.

To amend section 2660 of the Revised Code;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McAfee, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to the following House bills:

For the remission of the administration of the estate of Sydenham Moore, deceased, from Greene to Mobile county; passed.

For the relief of Mrs. Catharine Norton, deceased, of Mobile county; passed.

Also, adversely to repeal the act regulating the publication of legal notices in the county of Tallapoosa; not concurred in, and the bill passed.

Also, favorably to remove the administration of the estate of James W. Powell, deceased, from Wilcox to Dallas county; passed.

Also, adversely to increase the pay of witnesses in all courts of Greene county; concurred in.

Also, adversely to the House bill to repeal chapter 7, title 3, part 4 of the Revised Code; concurred in.

Also, adversely to the House bill to define and restrain the exemption laws of Alabama.

The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY Jan. 26, 1872.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Dr Petrie of the city.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Mansell, by leave, introduced a bill to prevent the sale of liquors within two miles of Fairmount church in Covington county; passed.

CALL OF THE COUNTIES—BILLS.

Mr Oates, to incorporate the town of Abbeville, Henry county; passed.

Also, to amend section 1839 of the Revised Code;

Referred to Committee on Revision of Laws.

Also, for the relief of John Steadman of Dallas county, and others (non age);

Referred to Committee on Local Legislation.

Also, to make a contribution to aid in the completion of the national Washington monument;

Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Powell, to authorize C. J. Knight and John Little to erect gates across the road between Greenville and Elm Bluff, passed.

Also, to amend the amendatory act of the law furnishing the aid of the State in constructing railroads; requires twenty miles to be constructed before November 1, 1873, before State indorsement is furnished, except the Selma and Gulf railroad, extended to July, 1873, provided that road will go to Greenville;

Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cowan, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within one mile of Spring Hill Academy, Pickens county; passed.

Mr. Black, to extend the corporate limits of Eufaula; passed.

To extend the time of the tax collection of Barbour county for certain purposes;

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, for the relief of laborers and employes.

Mr. Toulmin, to repeal the act to suppress murders, lynching, assaults and batteries, so far as relates to Mobile county; passed

Also, to repeal the act to protect the planters of the State from imposition in the sale of fertilizers.

Also, to authorize the removal of justices and notaries in case of misconduct; 43-7 and 4390 of the Code;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Toulmin, a memorial to Congress to open communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean; adopted.

Also, a memorial for a steamboat canal between the Coosa and Tennessee rivers;

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Also, for the relief of Francis Stevens, an infant of Mobile;

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, to encourage immigration in this State;

Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Hewitt, to authorize William A. Walker, Jr., administrator of the estate of Richard Walker, deceased, to sell certain lands; passed.

Also, to authorize John C. Morrow, probate judge of Jefferson county, to take jurisdiction of the estate of Richard B Walker; passed.

Also, to authorize the Governor to issue a patent conveying certain lands to Wm. H Snow;

Referred to the Committee on Education

Also, to repeal all acts regulating the publication of legal notices in Jefferson county; passed

Also, to authorize Mrs. Jane Hamilton of Sanford county, to sell certain lands; passed.

Also, to repeal the act suppress murder, lynching and assaults and batteries, as affects Jefferson county; goes over.

Also, to vest in the Tennessee and Alabama Central railroad company certain lands granted by Congress in trust to the State, to aid in the construction of said road;

Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements

Mr Grayson of Madison, reported favorably to the bill to suppress murder, lynching, &c., as relates to Madison county; passed.

Also, to amend section 3718 of the Revised Code;

Referred to Committee on Revision of Laws.

Mr. Hewitt, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the city of Birmingham, Jefferson county;

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, supplemental to act incorporating Birmingham;

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr Taylor of Lauderdale, to establish a charter for the town of Florence;

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Also, to give courts authority to tax prosecutors with costs;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Speaks, a memorial in reference to the Aberdeen railroad company; adopted.

Mr. Rainer, to repeal the "Ku Klux law," so far as relates to Limestone, Cherokee and Lauderdale counties; goes over.

Mr. Ninninger, to establish public pounds in Lowndes county; indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Durran, to extend the time for the collection of taxes and the sale of property in Marengo county, to the first Monday in May, 1872; amended so general law be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, to establish an election precinct at Nixon's store, in Marengo county; passed.

Mr. Boyd, to repeal the "Ku-Klux law," so far as applies to Marshall and Butler counties; passed.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

1st. House bill to repeal the act increasing the fees of officers in Mobile county; indefinitely postponed.

2d. The House bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of any church or academy in the State, in counties of less than one gallon.

Mr. Coleman moved to lay the bill on the table; lost—ayes 14, nays 66.

The bill was then read at some length, pending the consideration of the same,

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FORTY-SECOND DAY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrah, of the House.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Farden, by leave, introduced a bill to appoint commissioners to take the probate judges of Alabama and Chattanooga railroad;

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Also, to establish the city court of Demopolis;

Referred to Committee on Municipal and County Organizations.

Also, to prevent the use of slung shots and brass knuckles;

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Coon, to enforce the rights of citizens of this State to vote, etc.;

Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Bromberg presented a memorial from the citizens of Mobile relative to the Spring Hill railroad, etc.;

Referred to Committee on Grievances and Disabilities.

BILLS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Richards, from the Committee on Education, reported favorably to the House bill to amend the act to incorporate the female institute at Athens; passed.

Also, favorably to House bill to secure the different counties a proportionate share of the school fund, &c.; ordered printed, and goes over.

Also, favorably to the Senate bill to repeal an act of the Board of Education to provide for the alms ion of white teachers;

Made special order for 12 m. Wednesday.

Also, substitutes for several Senate bills to repeal sundry acts of the Board of Education relative to normal schools;

Made special order for 12 m. Wednesday.

Also, returned several resolutions to the Senate;

Referred to special committee of five—Sibley, Marengo, Coon, Lambert, Bromberg.

Mr. Sanford, from Committee on Finance and Taxation, reported favorably to the House bill to extend time for assessment of taxes in Morgan, Fayette, Tuskaloosa and Sanford county; passed.

Also, favorably to the House bill to incorporate the town of Gordon, Henry county; passed.

Also, favorably to incorporate the town of Youngsboro, Tallapoosa county; passed.

Also, favorably to the House bill to incorporate the town of Georgiana, Butler county; passed.

Also, favorably to the House bill to incorporate the town of Somerville, Morgan county; passed.

Also, favorably to the House bill to incorporate Attalla, in Etowah county; passed.

Also, favorably to the House bill to change the lines between Lee and Tallapoosa counties; laid on the table.

Also, favorably to change the lines between Bullock and Barbour counties; tabled.

Mr. Oliver reported adversely to the House bill to repeal the act to suppress murders, etc., in Henry and Madison counties; concurred in.

Also, favorably to amend section 3 of the act to incorporate the Gulf City insurance company; passed.

Also, adversely to the Senate bill to provide against evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors; concurred in.

Mr. Meakes, from Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to the House bill to define and restrain the exemption laws; concurred in.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor transmitted a message vetoing the bill entitled an act supplemental to the act to define and regulate the finances of the State. [The message states that the bill is solely defective, and would work serious injury to the State, financially.] Made special order for Monday at 12 m.

Mr. Whitney, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably to the House bill for the relief of Graham, Gunn & Abercrombie, of Macon county; passed.

Also, favorably to the House bill to declare Persimmon creek, in Butler county, a public highway; passed

Mr. Oliver, from a special committee, reported favorably to the bill to authorize George W Moore, of Randolph county, to practice medicine in this State; passed.

Mr. Lambert, by leave, introduced a bill to amend section 11 of the act to aid in the construction of railroads (State aid, etc.); passed.

Mr. Sibley, by leave, for the relief of Martha V. Lane of Madison county; passed.

Mr. Worthy, by leave, for the relief of Bayburo Susan Stowe of Barbour county; passed.

Mr. Sibley, a resolution requesting the Governor to transmit to the Senate a certified copy of the tabular statement of the commissioners to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of State officers; adopted.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning 10½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1872.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Morrah, of the House.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The bill to confirm the sale of White's Bluff property, Dallas county, was lost.

Mr. Oates called from the table the report of the special committee on the conduct of Judge Elliott, of Marengo, and submitted a motion that Judge Elliott be notified to appear before the bar of the House, which motion prevailed, and the whole subject made the special order for Wednesday next, at 12 m.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bulger, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bill for the better protection of human life; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to provide for the recovery of damages by the representatives of slain debtors; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to validify the sale of certain lands in Henry county; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to amend sections 4, 9 and 14 of the act in relation to the chancery courts of Alabama, approved Aug. 12, 1868; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to make valid the records of conveyances, etc., during the war; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to authorize proceedings against unknown heirs in probate courts; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill in relation to the competency of witnesses; forbids one partner testifying in any partnership suit, unless the transaction upon which testimony is taken is in the presence of other witnesses; lost.

Also, substitute for the bill to define and regulate the exemption of property in the county of Alabama and Chattanooga railroad;

Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Also, a substitute for the bill to allow the probate judges of Jefferson county to use books for recording trusts on personal property and crop liens; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to repeal the act known as the search warrant law; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to authorize the issuance of possessory warrants in certain cases; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to authorize Daniel McFarlan to convey to Charles Pearson, by deed, certain lands in Henry county; passed.

Also, favorably to the bill to provide for the collection of interest on the bonds issued by counties, cities, &c., in aid of internal improvements; indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Oates reported favorably to the bill to compel the rendition of chancery decrees in term time; passed.

Also, favorably to bill to authorize appeals from certain decrees in chancery; passed.

Also, favorably to abolish the county court of Wilcox county; passed.

Also, favorably to amend section 2171 of Code; passed.

Also, substitute for bill to prevent the habit of carrying pistols, bowie knives, slungshots, &c.; goes over.

The House adjourned until Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice Presid nt,

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforce ment of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursements of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a redu tion of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction or taxation and tariff to be arranged so as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided. But with no refusal to pay any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and unstranmeled ballot, where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

An Appeal to Congress.

A bill is now pending to relieve us of the infliction of Judge Busteed. We have heretofore given arguments showing that the bill is a necessity even if Judge Busteed was what he ought to be—a wise, impartial and upright judge.

We now invite your attention to a few notorious facts concerning his official career, since he promised to Hon. Chas. A. Eldridge *et ale*, members of his impeachment committee, in the presence of Hon. H. C. Semple of this city, that he would resign if suffered to remain temporarily, and thus stopped his impeachment, as so many additional arguments in favor of the bill.

It is a notorious fact that Judge Busteed rendered judgment final against Dunwoody on demurrer, and removed him from the office of county solicitor, decided him the privilege of a trial by jury, and also of pleading the judgment of the circuit court in his favor in the same case, and that he did this in order to place his special pet and tool, the *relator*, in the office.

Again, when the same tool was impris oned in the county jail of this county by the judge of the city court for tampering with the jury in the case of Reynolds vs. Busteed, in behalf of Judge Busteed, he waived h a right to jail, and the assertion in his attempt to become revenged on the judge, by rendering a decision against said judge and others at the request of the tool, and in their absence, in a proceeding for an alleged violation of the K. K. K. law.

Again, after he had expressed himself as satisfied from the evidence, that no offense had been committed, to obtain the same tool, the prosecutor, he ordered the commissioner to continue the decided acts over a bond of $10 00, without a hearing until the grand jury at the next term or his court should meet.

Becoming alarm d, no doubt, at the effect of such an order, for notwithstanding the chairman of the county Republican executive committee and other prominent Republicans, were among the defendants, even his official organ, the *Advertiser*, had while its Democratic proprietors and organ denouncing the prosecution in unmeasured terms, he privately requested the district attorney to dismiss the case. On the next day he goes to Washington, followed by his tool, tries to have the district attorney removed for failing to do duty, and the same pet and tool of his appointed in his stead.

Again, in a same tool of Busteed's was placed under heavy bond, after a long and full investigation by an honest United States commissioner, to appear at the last term of Busteed's court, to answer an indictment to be preferred against him for violating the enforcement act.

But let Judge Busteed resolve forth his masked arm of power, and prosecute the case from being presented to the grand jury at all.

We have mentioned cases of his connivance with one tool alone; think what a volume a full history would give!

Now, this is the man who is vested with the power of a district and circuit judge both, with no appeal from his decision in criminal cases, and who assumes jurisdiction whenever it suits his purposes to do so.

So long as we can retain our present marshal and district attorney, it is true he cannot convict innocent men of crimes through the instrumentality of "packed juries," but do you imagine a fair and honest administration of the law an be had before such a man?

The people in the northern district want him, if their bar give fair expression of their wishes, and impeachment is the same and too expensive. Besides, the relief sought by this bill is quicker and equally complete.

If Judge Busteed were an honest judge he would not oppose a bill relieving him of duties too onerous for any one judge, and at the same time allowing him the same honors and emoluments.

It is from a painful sense of duty to the people that we have spoken thus plainly, for we have no the manage of men he is, who is slandering Judge Woods on account of the "not guilty" verdict at Mobile, and who is endeavoring to deceive you by his boasts of how he will convict all the Ku Klazes indicted before him.

Of all men, he is most shockingly unreliable. A few days before he testified to the conviction of Alabama, he boasted that no Republican could live in Alabama if it were not for him.

We entreat you not to allow Judge Busteed nor any of his tools to deceive you. If Judge Busteed promises to resign his court in any other interest except that of *Richard Busteed*, do not believe him. Our noble Representatives are doing all they can to remove this horrible mockery of justice, that now hangs over us like a nightmare. We appeal to you to lend them your anti-tanco.

How to Save the South.

The Washington *National Republican*, the organ of President Grant, and, in our judgment, the ablest j rnal published at the Capital, contains, in its issue of the 24th inst., one of the most remarkable articles we have ever read upon the situation of the South. The *Republican* has truly represented the situation, and proposes no cure for the ills so. It is useless for politicians to deny the influence or power of the press; they would be but mere *nonentities* without the press, and yet when in power they too frequently ignore the very means that placed them there. Alabama has been almost crushed by the greedy politicians and place hunters, who have, so far as they had the influence, brought the Republican party into disrepute. This has been true in the past, but it will be no more. The press will be independent hereafter, and drive those creatures to the wall.

Although the Journal has been negligent in not giving the foreign correspondents bolstered up, we have ever been independent of office holders and office seekers, and having had no obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and unstrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, nativity or color."

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Of all men, he is most shockingly unreliable. A few days before he testified to the conviction of Alabama, he boasted that no Republican could live in Alabama if it were not for him.

We entreat you not to allow Judge

Legislative Proceedings.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

FORTY THIRD DAY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Journal of Saturday read and approved.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Sewier, to change lines between Calhoun and Dallas counties; goes over.

Mr. Whitney, to establish a bureau of insurance in Alabama;

Referred to special committee—Whitney, Rodgers and Perkins.

Mr. Sewier, to make Catherine Brown, E. E. Paisley, A. Bell, Jr., and Mary C. Bolker, free dealers; passed.

Mr. Martin of Tuskaloosa, to change Lodia J. Holt to sell certain lands in Bibb county; passed.

Mr. Martin of Tuskaloosa, for the better protection of encouragers and landed property;

Mr. Lambert, to authorize Martha Pickett to sell certain lands; passed under the following caption:

An act to change the lines between Randolph and Tuskaloosa counties;

Referred to Committee on Counties and County Organizations.

Mr. Coleman, to extend the time for the completion of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad; laid on table.

Mr. Bill for the relief of the widows of Alabama created by the late war;

Referred to Committee on Amendments were adopted and the bill recommitted, to report as special order for Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Sewier, to amend section 2276 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Worthy, to enable and require revenue agents to collect delinquent taxes; unfavorably reported.

Referred to special committee—Whitney, Rodgers and Worthy as chairman.

Mr. Sewier, to make Catherine Brown, E. E. Paisley, A. Bell, Jr., and Mary C. Bolker, free dealers; passed.

Mr. Martin of Tuskaloosa, to change Lodia J. Holt to sell certain lands in Bibb county; passed.

Mr. Martin of Tuskaloosa, for the better protection of encouragers and landed property;

Mr. Lambert, to authorize Martha Pickett to sell certain lands; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 1721 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 2 of the act to abolish fencing in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 3 of the act to establish public pounds in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Jones, to authorize the secretary of State to issue a patent to Wm. L. Bailey, for certain lands in Marengo county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 4 of the act to establish public pounds in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Jones, to authorize the secretary of State to issue a patent to Wm. L. Bailey, for certain lands in Marengo county; passed.

Mr. Worthy, to enable and require revenue agents to collect delinquent taxes; unfavorably reported.

Referred to special committee—Whitney, Rodgers and Worthy as chairman.

Mr. Bill to amend sections 3931, 3933, 3936, 3937, 3938 and 3939 of the Revised Code, as affects Covington county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 2806 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend the act to incorporate the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company; laid on table.

Mr. Bill for the relief of the widows of Alabama created by the late war;

Referred to Committee on Amendments were adopted and the bill recommitted, to report as special order for Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Bill to amend section 2276 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 2806 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 1721 of the Revised Code; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 2 of the act to establish public pounds in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 3 of the act to establish public pounds in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 4 of the act to establish public pounds in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 2 of the act to abolish fencing in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 3 of the act to abolish fencing in Montgomery county; passed.

Mr. Bill to amend section 4 of the act to abolish fencing in Montgomery county

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Rejoicing Among the People.

The Elyton *Herald* of the 23d inst., stated that the people along the line of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad are much gratified at the decision of Judge Woods, placing that road in the hands of Mr. Walsh. In also states that the conduct of officials under Busteed and Lindsay was disgraceful and an outrage upon the people. The *Herald* represents that all manner of swindling, extortion and os rgas perpetrated by those officials, to the detriment of the people and the ruin of the State. The Montgomery *Advertiser* is the only sheet in the State which can see anything lovely in Busteed's stickers or Lindsay's pets. Thanks to Judge Woods.

The "Advertiser" Needs Not to be Hurt.

Ever since the *Advertiser* swallowed Busteed its health has been failing. Carrying Lindsay on its back and Busteed otherwise, it need not be expected to get well.

Wednesday morning, in one of its wrangs, it tried to make its readers believe that it was getting on finely in the Busteed-Lindsay service, that "Station 6, Co." were "closed again," and that Judge Woods had fallen into the precise line marked out for him by the *Advertiser* on the 2 at inst.

The truth is, that Judge Woods has not marched in the line so marked out for the *Advertiser*. After Judge Woods had, in his first opinion, pronounced Busteed's proceedings in bankruptcy void, and thus *bursted* all of Busteed's numerous appointees, *Sheriffs, Receivers, &c.*, in its effort to save Lindsay and his appointee, it said, "Let the judge take the usual oath of bankruptcy, and let Gov. *Lindsay continue his present receiver or appoint a new one.*" In defiance of the *Advertiser*, Judge Woods has not allowed Gov. Lindsay to "continue his present receiver or appoint a new one."

Judge Woods, for the present, has allowed Lindsay's pet receiver appointed by the chancery court of Sumter county, to continue to be receiver under that appointment, and has declared that Judge Woods' action is to upset and floor every appointee of Busteed and of Lindsay. The people of Alabama have cause to rejoice, and do rejoice, in this deliverance effected by Judge Woods.

Female Suffrage.

The argument that the admission of women to the ballot would purify our politics and exert a general refining influence on our social state, has little force with people who look candidly at the facts of human nature as they appear in actual life and in history. Probabilities are all in favor of the opinion that the change would degrade women without elevating men. Of the excitement incident to social and political conflicts women are just as susceptible as men, while they are less capable of controlling sudden impulses. Hence their activity in their several spheres of our republican institutions would most likely intensify rather than calm the perturbation. Indeed, if many refined women would surely not become active politicians, the activity of a difficult class would give a character of undesirable aggressiveness by scenes already sufficiently unattractive.

The lesson fairly derivable from the part performed by women in the first French revolution and during the second reign of the Paris Commune, is scouted by some as inexplicable to this country. Those were "illiterate times," and we never enjoyed the blessings of a free country. But that is dodging the question. They were assuredly neither better nor worse than multitudes of their sex who, if allowed, would take an active part in American politics, and who would soon prove that mere feminine influence does not inevitably soften or refine the manners of politicians. It is also forgotten that that one of the most conspicuous and sanguinary women of the Commune, Louise Michel, possessed some of native education. She was a school mistress at Batignolles before she entered on the work of reorganizing society with fire and sword.

Of all the Communists tried by the "Council of War" Louise manifested the most defiant and courageous spirit. She alone never by a word sought to court any responsibility for her actions, but proudly boasted before the court of her share in the assassination of the generals, in the murder of the hostages and in the attempt to burn the city, and she besides confessed with evident joy that she had volunteered to go to Versailles and assassinate M. Thiers. Much to her regret the court declined to hang her, and simply ordered her to be sent beyond seas. This indulgence was shown in deference to her sex, a reason which, in the estimation of this and many of the readers in this country, was an insult to her understanding, which calls for bitter resentment.

Travelers and Common Carriers.

There is a popular misunderstanding in regard to the rights and immunities of travelers, and the duties and responsibilities of common carriers. Among the ordinary people generally there is much misapprehension on this subject. It will not be denied that, generally speaking, railroad companies are indifferent as to the character of the accommodations furnished colored people. On account of the inconveniences and discomforts to which they are subjected, there is, perhaps, just ground for complaint. But it is a duty incumbent upon intelligent citizens to inform those people correctly as to the manner in which they should seek a redress of their grievances. Demagogues and unscrupulous men should not be allowed to mislead them. They is little, if any, need for additional legislation to secure the rights of all travelers, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition." A proper compliance with, and enforcement of, the laws now existing, will accomplish everything that is desired.

Suppose there be a railroad train with two passenger cars. One is furnished with everything in the way of comforts and conveniences that could be reasonably expected. The other may be in such a wretched condition that it is absolutely a punishment to travel in it. By the regulation of the railroad company, one of these cars is set apart for one class of persons, and the other for another class. Now, suppose, further, that each passenger on the train, without reference to the car which he occupies, paid as much for his ticket as any other passenger paid. In other words, suppose that the passengers in the car which has no comforts paid the same price for their tickets as those in the comfortable car. There is a palpable discrimination against one class of passengers, which the law does not authorize. It matters not what is the character of these classes. The one in one car may be males, and those in the other may be females. One class may be white, and the other black. The law does not warrant any distinction as to accommodations where a uniform price is paid.

While this is the law in regard to accommodations, the railroad company has an undoubted right to designate a particular car for a particular class of persons. A car may be set apart for females, and families accompanied by males. If any man unaccompanied by a woman enters that car he is a trespasser, and the conductor has the right to eject him, and compel him to occupy a car designated for men alone. The same rule of law authorizes the designation of a car or cars for white people, and another car or cars for those colored people. If white persons go into colored people's car they are trespassers, and may be legally forced therefrom by the proper officer or conductor. In the event of such conduct, people go into the car set apart for whites they are also trespassers, and may be ejected accordingly. All this is clearly recognized by the common law, and by statute laws upon the rights and duties of common carriers, and is sustained by high judicial decisions.

But it may be asked, what is the remedy of those who are furnished with inefficient accommodations? The remedy is quite plain. It is in a suit for damages. Those who purchase a first class ticket have a legal right to first class accommodations and accommodations. If these are not furnished them, they can recover damages from the railroad company. Existing laws are plain enough on this subject. They are simply sufficient, in their general character, to secure the rights and enforcement of remedies. Under the laws as they now stand, common carriers can be compelled to furnish accommodations suitable where there is a uniformity in the price of tickets. It may be, indeed, that the law should be simplified and made more summary.

A discussion of this subject is quite appropriate, in view of the repeated outrages which have been perpetrated on it. The question was before the House a few days ago. Mr. Oates delivered a speech upon it, in which, with perfect clearness and much force, he explained the true principle which should govern and control any legislation that may be had upon the question. It is simply this: that when colored people pay as much money as white people, they are entitled to equal accommodations. But amendment, with debate. Now, Mr. Raymond used his utmost influence to defeat the previous question. If he had done so, the whole question would have been open to amendment and debate. This object was to strike out the third section. More than two-thirds of the members were Republicans; yet the Raymond Republicans and the Democrats constituted a majority. These two classes of members could have defeated the "previous question," and could have struck out the third section. For all this, a bare majority would have been sufficient, though is required an all-native vote of two thirds to pass the proposed amendment to the constitution.

Now, how did the Democrats vote? The record shows that they voted with Thaddeus Stevens to sustain the previous question, and thus they put it out of the power of Mr. Raymond even to enter a motion for striking out the third section.

By reference to the political history of the times, it can be clearly shown what was the object of the Democrats in voting as they did on that occasion. They wanted to have the amendment as objectionable as possible from their standpoint. This they accomplished. They did not vote directly for the third section, but they gave such a vote as to put it out of the power of themselves and the moderate Republicans to strike it out. They wanted the proposed amendment to go to the country in such a form as to insure its rejection by the South. This, they discovered, would be regarded by the North as a failure of reconstruction. The Republicans party would have been held responsible for this failure, and a reaction in favor of the Democrats was expected as a consequence.

In presenting this question, we desire to be perfectly candid and impartial. We do not wish to conceal anything; for it is our desire to lead any reader to an error on constitution. It is conceded that the XIV amendment, including the third section, was passed through both houses of Congress by the requisite two thirds. That all who voted for it were Republicans. But we assert that the Democrats in the House co-operated to secure the insertion of the third section. The record sustains all that we have stated upon that subject and every candid and impartial reader will perceive the actual responsibility for this third section where we have placed it.

Those disabilities having been imposed, liberal and conservative men are now, and have for some time been, in favor of its removal. Hence all the recent efforts to secure the success of this desirable measure, they have constantly encountered obstacles. The most formidable of these obstacles are the intemperate, fiery, denunciatory editorials of Democratic journals of the South. Those editorials are the strongest arguments that can be used by the opponents of amnesty. Northern Democrats are responsible for the imposition of these political trammels. Southern Democratic editors are largely, if not solely, responsible for their continuance.

Supreme Court of Alabama—January Term, 1872.

Reported expressly for the Daily Journal.]

E. WOODSY PECK, Chief Justice.
THOMAS M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
JOHN A. ELLIOTT, }

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

5th Div., No. 18.—Locke Davenport, administrator, *et al.*, appellants vs. Evan Jones, *et al.*, appellees; appeal from the chancery court of Tuscaloosa county. W. H. Barnes for appellants. Gates and Clendenin and Rice and Semple for appellees.

Reversed.—J.—1. W. sold lands to M. and T., giving bond for title. T. became insolvent, and the land was sold by the purchase money, and left the State. M. assigned the bond to P., in consideration that the latter should receive all moneys money due, and the satisfaction of a judgment recovered by him against M. M. as agent for P. sold the lands to B. for the latter's own use, and gave his negative his notes to P. for the additional purchase money due. B. conveyed the legal title to P. from whom B accepted a bond for titles when his notes should be paid. Held, that B. was not subject to the payment of the notes.

2. A vendor of land, who has not yet paid the legal title, cannot make the objection that a subsequent purchaser, at a sale of the deceased vendee's interest in the land by order of the probate court, paid the purchase money in Confederate currency, in traverse or his plea of purchase for value, &c., unless he impugns the good faith of the transaction.

The decree is affirmed.

5th Div.—No. 29.—*Ex parte* Geo. Walker; appeal from circuit court of Marengo county. Graham & Abercrombie for motion.

PACE, U. J.—A mandamus will not be issued to compel an inferior court or officer to do an act or perform a duty, unless such inferior court or officer has neglected or refused to do the act or perform the duty on being requested or duly required to do the same.

Motion is denied.

3d Div., No. 39.—Charles T. Pollard, administrator, vs. Eliza Beth Hunter; appeal from Montgomery chancery court. Elmore and Semple for appellant, Watts & Troy for appellee.

The decree of the court below is affirmed.

PETERS, J.—1. An appeal from a judgment of probate will not be dismissed because it was not taken under the statute which limits the appeal to "any person aggrieved," but may be taken by any person who proves himself competent to show that he is aggrieved by the decree, and by his scholastic attainments. Abolish partizan distinctions in making appointments. "I love and honor a Democrat, as the believer in State rights, and the descendent of '98, and a Republican, as one who fought to save his country, and the man who has repented of his rebellion, has avoided its dangers, are still a brave manly patriot, and a true friend to free government, all these are to be placed upon the same footing. From the three highest names on the list, one of them is to be selected. This plan should be condemned even on non-partizan grounds, *because it surrenders the whole circle of choice. Our plan would be to so exhibit a high moral sense of qualification as not to be appointed who fails below it. The giving full choice among all who pass the minimum.* In the first place, we know of any such sense that we would allow at the moment to be exhibited, as a test of the judgment upon a question of right. We are interested in the right, and we believe that the continued dominance of the Republican party is essential to the safety and honor of the country. The issues involved in its ascendency, as we have said somewhere, since the days of the administrative mercy. They are questions of the essential rights. If the principles of the Republican party can be safely preserved, and the opposition admitted to power, then the late war was a carnival of murder, and all it achieved was a hideous crime against humanity. That party exists to-day to carry out the mighty revolution, of which the war was part, to its beneficent ultimates. Let it retire from the contest; let it cease to be *powerfully aggressive even*, and we have ended all by a truce, and the one only object in one to the register's report, this objection is that we will be regarded in this court, where the court below is a lawful court and has jurisdiction.

Civil Service Reform.

From the Richmond State Journal.

We are in favor of a thorough radical civil service reform, and we have made efforts to its support. For many years the corruptions and abuses of the civil service, and especially of collectors of customs and ports, and its wretched incompetency, have been sufficiently obvious to every one practically familiar with its workings. We have long denounced many of our capable men, who would have adorned its ranks, have been shut out from it. We have seen that very little business has been, and still is, in many departments, for sustaining the standard of well organized private establishments. With the same clerical force, a good business has been, and still is, in many departments, for behind

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket.

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and uniformcurrency based upon every man entitled to a vote may do so just as he may desire, without fear of molestation or prescription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Report of the Special Railroad Committee.

This extraordinary document was laid on the table of members on Saturday, and we have obtained a copy of it from a friend.

In reviewing it our just indignation is subdued by the mortification we cannot repress that such a production should have emanated from a committee of the House of Representatives.

The proposed object of the appointment of the committee was to investigate the disbursement of railroad bonds, the payment of interest on railroad bonds, the seizure of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bonds, etc. That the committee report all the information that can be obtained on the foregoing subjects, etc.

Their report is an indictment against Gov. Lindsay and railroad bonds generously, and an indictment framed in the spirit of a young solicitor, whose ardor is doubtless unbridled by that experience in proof, and that very one charged of which his innocence is established.

There is no eager haste to draw disparing conclusions both against the Governor and railroads, not justified by the *evidence before them*, nor by the facts, an ignorance of the very statutes to which they refer, and a spirit of fierce and calumnious accusation which utterly overturns the reliability of the report, and renders it as far as anything but a campaign document, with which to inflame and deceive the people. If Governor Lindsay is guilty as charged, he ought to be impeached and driven with indignation and scorn from the position he has dishonored, and the trust he has betrayed. If the assertion of facts made by the committee are true, many of four railroads ought to be in penitentiary. But the assertions are not, and Governor Lindsay is not guilty as charged by the committee. This *we* assert, and we will prove by indisputable evidence; most of it, drawn from the report itself. We cannot go over the entire report, but select at random that which relates to the Selma and Gulf railroad company. See page 12 of report of special committee.

The first statement made, to which we refer as *untrue*, is that this road is governed in its application for State aid by the act of 21st of February, 1870. Then follows a statement that it had received indorsements to the amount of $480,000 from Governor Smith; that there is upon file no proof, affidavits or papers which justified the Governor in making them." The report then adds that it is clear that they were made in violation of the Constitution." The act of 21st February, 1870, expressly provides that this railroad company should not be subject to the provisions of that act requiring the first twenty miles to be built with moneys of the company, independent of State aid, and consequently no proof, affidavits or report was *required by law* to be filed to procure the indorsement of the Governor. When the act of February 21st, 1870, was passed, this company had nearly completed the first twenty miles of their road, and the exception in the act and the very section to which the committee referred, embrace this road; and one other which had also nearly completed its first twenty miles when that act was passed; therefore, *it is not true*, as stated by the committee, "that it is clear that they (the endorsements) were made in violation of the provisions of the law." It is *not clear*, it is not true, but is palpably, indisputably untrue. The committee themselves will admit it. How is it to be explained? It is not to be supposed that the committee failed to essentially stated that which was untrue; then the only escape from the dilemma is to plead ignorance of statutes, and of things remote but cognizance of law ignorance of the laws they had before them, and the imperfect conclusive requisition they based their condemnation, confessed in exception, and they did not know it. Verily, if we admit the plea of ignorance, and in charity we do, we must insist upon setting it down to inexcusable ignorance. How lordly our neighbor, the "organ," would have crowed, how sonorously have jeered, if this had been done by some "Radical fool." But hold, neighbor, this plea, we interpose to shield from heavier condemnation one or more of the "brightest intellects" of the immaculate Democracy. Do not fly in fear that these were *Radicals* on that committee. You would say you would not expect anything better from them. We would say *you could not* expect anything worse.

The next statement of the committee with regard to this company to which we call attention, is to off-set, that $640,000 of the bonds of this road had been indorsed, and that "all over $480,000 were indorsed by the present Governor."

Gov. Lindsay, in his message to the House, says that he never indorsed a bond for this railroad company.

This statement of the committee is untrue, if Gov. Lindsay tells the truth, and we do not doubt but he does.

The Committee further says: "This road affords another extraordinary instance of a railroad corporation having secured the indorsement of its bonds in the plainest violation of the statutes."

The untruthfulness of this assertion is evidnt from what we have stated above. The president of this company and its board of directors are all Democrats, men of high character; some of them distinguished in the annals of Alabama before most of the members of this committee were born.

The injustice done to them and to Gov. Lindsay in this heedless and reckless speech, based upon a tissue of errors, is the most "extraordinary instance" of unreasoned prejudice which ever veiled itself in the form of a report from a legislative assembly.

Our criticism of the report is more leniency than anger. We did not select the report on the Selma and Gulf railroad company because it was more vulnerable than other parts, but because it was before us, and a similar review of it within the compass of our columns. We have shown how utterly unworthy of credit is the whole report, and that the animus of law is that when a witness is impeached as to one material fact, that his testimony is rejected as to all other facts. The report furnishes no safe guide either in its facts or in its conclusions—all are discolored with the jaundice of preconceived ideals and foregone conclusions, and perverted by the scenning spirit that pervades and taints the entire production. Instead of throwing light upon the dark subject matter to the obscurity which ignorant prejudices and false accusation has thrown around it, it has only added to the confusion the line of the high and important duty assigned them, the committee have sadly failed in the performance of the most essentials of the Governor of the State of Alabama and of many of our railroad companies, and in every work they have done, have only added fuel to the prejudices which blind and the passions which consume.

We delude in this criticism anything personal toward the committee or any member of it. For them as individuals we have all proper respect, and we do it not our thoughts and feelings in contemplating this disheartening exhibition of narrow bigotry in a committee of the House of Representatives of Alabama, as we have above and beyond the pale subject to the consideration of the sea of troubles, which this spirit threatens to the people of Alabama. As an accomplished gentleman, eminent among the political pioneers of Alabama, and now of Democracy, remarked to us a day or two since, in listening to the cortes tions of some of the bright lights of the Democracy in the House (on the subject of railroads), with mournful emphasis said to us, "We are going back to where we were more than twenty years ago. When in making the survey of ——— railroad, I was shot about three miles and attacked by a man and his son armed with double barrelled shot guns, who swore that they would shoot any man who attempted to survey a route for a *railroad* across their land." Our mind almost unconsciously reverted to the point, one half a century since, when in France railroads were denounced as the antichrist, and in England a committee of Parliament repudiated George Stephenson because he said that he would run a passenger train on a railroad at a speed of more than twelve miles an hour, say

When the people of England damned the thing because they said it "would keep the cattle from grazing, the fowls from laying eggs, frighten all the horses out of the country, and ruin all the locks and canals," and then with the rapidity of thought, we crossed the intervening years, to the present time, and looked around upon the activities of the civilized world encircled by the power which ignorance and folly then condemned. We saw in our mind's eye the millions of mankind that it fed, clothed that it clothed, of homes that it made comfortable and happy, and in this developments elsewhere, we realized the grateful assurance that the ignorance which now shadows our loved Alabama and bands in its chilling embrace the energies of her people would be overcome and by the light which has dissipated that same ignorance in other lands- and that we should see the day when prejudice, unchanging, inspiring power of her system of internal improvements, Alabama and her people would stand erect in the front ranks of a progressive and advancing era.

State Credit—Our Pride.

We clip the following paragraph from the leading editorial in the *Advertiser* of Tuesday morning:

> For the *Advertiser* we now utter this sentiment. *That whatever stands in the way of the State credit (the only really valid noble thing left to us by Radical corruption and corruption) or in the way of the development by capital and labor of the vast wealth of Alabama in coal and minerals, or in the restoration of the prosperity of the original progress of the times. Whatever act unconstitutional or of legal mask give way, be it matter or mind, man or measure.* The great question now to consider, severely and economically, is what measure or measure are best calculated to re-establish in its highest condition the financial credit of the State. It is evident that Alabama is bound to be, for a period, a money borrower. We must try and see what is to be done to get the best prices for our bonds.

Commerce by the Journal.

There are bold, brave words, and redeem in some degree the quaking protestations and nerveless vociferation of the editorial which preceded it. The *great question* of establishing the credit of the State is one that has never been considered and dealt with successfully by the Democracy of Alabama. Not to go farther back than the close of the war, the Democratic administration of Governor Patton could neither preserve nor restore the credit of Alabama. Our State bonds during his administration were at a discount of from twenty to thirty per cent. Very soon after the Republicans went into power under Gov Smith's administration, Alabama State bonds went up to one hundred and ten (110), a premium of ten per cent., making a difference of 40 per cent., between the extremes of the two administrations, and thus making a difference of 40 per cent. in the taxation necessary to meet the obligations of the State.

In other words, under a Republican administration, $600,000 in State bonds would pay as much as one million of bonds would pay under Democratic rule. This *fact* we would commend to the consideration of the blustering editors and vaunting demagogues who so systematically sound the retrain of Radical corruption and ruinous taxation. This, however, is not all that the rule of the two parties illustrates on this subject. The first prominent act of the partially restored Democracy, in 1871, was to strike a blow, and, we fear, a fatal blow, at the high credit of the State. Their advent to power was heralded with surroundings which had excited the apprehensions of financial circles, and their action when the last legislature met, if it had been *designed* to injure the credit of the State, could not have been more successfully started to that end. Tumultuous haste to disown Radical frauds, and to make bonfum speeches, took the place of deliberate investigation and sober consideration. Personal ambition and ill timed vanity dominated over considerations of the public welfare, and the appetem of the hour was to delight the ears of the unfed by what they did, that the confidence in the good faith of Alabama, which had been given in the past two years, was dissipated in a day. *Facts are stirrers and unrelenting things, and such are the facts.*

After the first swell and ebullition of Democratic heat and patriotism in the last General Assembly had off-vressed, the cooler judgment performed its work ing around loose" and not knowing what to do, the Radicals took in hand those of the State who had become lost in the fog, and soon, and by their counsel led them to the adoption of measures which in some degree destroyed the shaking faith of the citizens—it sinks its high character into the very lowest depths, and destroys the purity and character of the judiciary.

Every Attorney-General Alabama will put to last to the appeals of the man Knox; he surely does not wish to destroy the last vestige of credit the State; he surely does not wish to injure the administration in the State; he surely does not wish to make a farce of the responsible office of District Attorney. But we shall wait patiently for further information, and if the appointment be made, the last stroke will be given, and the Republican party will probably sink to rise no more. If that is Republicanism the people of Alabama want none of it.

Customhouse Frauds.

If Congress half does its duty a thorough overhauling of the New York customhouse will be the result of the present examination of that monstrous machine of profit, which has been established and nurtured for anything less. The entire system, so far as such a thing is possible, should be overhauled, and new machinery and men substituted. Why upright and capable men should not be selected, we can see no perfect reason. Mr. Grinnell, lately collector of customs for New York, filled the bill well, but the system, we suppose, was too much for him. Either the present collector ought to be able by this time to report, pretty clearly what is needed, and the changes that are necessary to accomplish the afflictions which prostrate State credit, it will bring upon a burthened people. The complications of this important subject are not beyond remedy, if masterly and patriotic spirits grasp its portentious magnitude and deal with it with the decision and independence which the exigency demands.

We wait to see the fulfillment by the Democracy of the pledge of the *Advertiser*, with which we have headed this article, and we consider by assuring our neighbor that in this we are not alone. That they have but to frame a platform upon which to firmly plant the credit of the State, and to nominate for Governor a man who is the author of it, that we will rally to it, and support and uphold it to the end.

To the Attorney General.

We are reliably informed that a petition has been circulated in this community, and purports to be signed by a very large number of persons, asking the Federal Attorney General to remove Col. John A. Minnis from the position of United States District Attorney, and appoint in his stead Robert H. Knox. For the information of the Attorney General we propose to make a plain statement of facts in connection with this subject; we desire to be heard by the authorities at Washington, and we desire to move those authorities to know that we speak for the best, intelligent and respectable citizens of this community.

In the first place, Robert H. Knox is a mere fledgling in the law, and no more fitted for the position which he seeks to be installed into, than he is fit to be President. He is so unfit to occupy the station that the intelligent citizens of the community are dumbfounded at the idea that this great government would entrust its solicitor in his person—a man without any knowledge of law, and who has scarcely arrived at his majority. Knox is notorious in this community as a common braggart and spendthrift; he has no honorable occupation by which he begets an income. It is known by every citizen of the community that he has not made a dollar by any occupation for two years, and that he has been a perfect idler and political trickster for twelve months.

The community has been aware of the fact that Knox has been engaged in no honorable business for nearly two years, and during this whole time, he has harassed nearly every court in the county with the most frivolous and unacceptable suits against citizens, evincing in every case a prejudice beneath the dignity of any

The petition is a tissue of falsehoods, and we are reliably informed that the signatures were obtained by the most unscrupulous means. Men were approached by the agents of Knox, and told that Minnis was to be removed, and that Knox was to be appointed in his place, and that it was necessary that they should sign the petition. Many signed it who were not aware of its contents, and who would not have signed it had they known its purport

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Railroad Investigation.

A few days ago a railroad committee, headed by Mr. Lewis, of Shelby, submitted to the House an elaborate report. The document contains many important statements, accompanied by such inferences, arguments and recommendations as the committee thought proper to lay before the House. On Tuesday the 30th ult., the Governor communicated to the House a special message, in which he contests the accuracy of some of the statements embodied in the committee's report.

It is not our purpose, at this time, to undertake a general discussion of the subjects embraced in the report and message. We may do so hereafter. The committee has spoken, the Governor has replied, and a day has been fixed for a consideration of the subject by the House. Between the committee and the Governor there are grave issues as to facts, some of which may very properly be left entirely with the disputants. There are others, however, which are legitimate subjects for discussion by the newspaper press, if, indeed, such discussion is not actually demanded by the true interests of the people and the State government. Gentlemen of the very highest respectability and the most unquestioned honesty compose the committee that has made the report in question. There is not a single member of that committee who would for one moment think of such a thing as willfully to make a false statement to a document containing an statement that was not honestly believed to be true. Nevertheless, the report contains some errors, and the question is, how did they find their way in the document? The high character of the gentlemen of the committee forbids the idea that any erroneous statement was either willfully or carelessly inserted. The errors, therefore, must have resulted from information which was deemed sufficient to justify what is averred, but which will not prove, upon investigation, to have been correct.

For instance, the committee say they could find no trace of the two previous bonds supposed to be given as a condition upon which the State loaned bonds to the amount of $300 000 to the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad company. These State bonds were prepared and issued to that company during Governor Smith's administration. The statement of the committee would lead the public to believe one or the other of the following state of facts: either that Governor Smith issued the State bonds to the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad company without taking the personal bonds required by law, or that if such personal bonds were taken they were not filed; or, if filed, they have been abstracted or mislaid, so that they cannot now be found. One of these things would certainly be believed. Taking the committee's report unexplained, the most natural conclusion would be that the personal bonds were never given.

Now, it is susceptible of the most positive and indisputable proof that both of those personal bonds were given; that they were signed by men of un-buttoned solvency; that they were duly approved by Governor Smith; that they were filed in the executive department, and that they were there when Governor Lindsey came into office.

These are the simple facts in the case, and the people of Alabama have a right to know why there should be any doubt or mystery about the bonds now. The committee say they found no trace of the bonds. The Governor in his message, does not notice this part of the committee's report. Why is this? Were the committee, before they made this indictment, informed that such bonds could be found? If so, by whom were they so informed? Is it true that the bonds actually cannot be found? If so, who is responsible for their loss? These are questions that deeply concern the integrity and reputation of the officials of the State of Alabama.

The ascertainment of truth should be the aim of investigation. We do not see nothing else on this particular subject. The public will not rest satisfied until there is a thorough inquiry into the personal bond business. It is sow in a fog. If the bonds are lost, the State is without the power of collection, and public indignation. If the papers are where they ought to be, there is no reason why the committee should have had any difficulty in ascertaining the fact.

We desire it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL assumes no controversial attitude on this railroad question. We prefer no allegation against any one. But it is due alike to the committee, to the Governor, to the integrity of the State archives, and to the State's substantial interest, that this particular question, and others of a similar character, be further explained. We hope and believe that it can be explained in a way that will leave no fault at the door of any one.

Judge Busteed.

We invite the attention of our readers this morning to the following extract from that able and highbound journal, the Washington daily *Chronicle*, of the 7th ult. The eloquent tribute proposed to a man I addressed to the editors of the *Chronicle* by Richard Busteed, who has succeeded in bringing the case of the Federal crimine into contempt. Indeed, so monstrous has become the character of Judge Busteed, that a committee of the House of Representatives has formally reprimanded Col. Giudrat for carrying the interests of Alabama into his court for Busteed's adjudication. The Senate not only has Judge Busteed more business than he can attend to in the State either in the Congressional or Judicial line, but we find him in Washington lobbying the national legislature to prevent the passage of a law to relieve him of many of his duties, thereby giving our people an opportunity to have their causes more speedily and promptly passed upon by the senate. Judge Busteed himself desires to discharge than any other judge in the country. The truth is, he cannot attend to all the business of his country. No one judge can do so and administer equal and exact justice. The same state of affairs is true of our sister State, Georgia, and Mr. Congressman Whipple of that State has introduced a bill exactly like that of Mr. Hays, to create a new judge, and instead of Judge Erskine, the Federal judge of Georgia, lobbying against the bill, he is doing all in his power to induce Congress to relieve him of some of his labors.

Judge Erskine is an upright man—desires justice to be meted out to his government and his people. How great indeed the contrast; how striking is the difference between Georgia's fairest and upright Federal judge and Alabama's ring jobber and lobby charlatan. Will Congress, ye people, have a fair and impartial hearing? Will that honorable body investigate the whole operations of Busteed's court, and give our people the relief they so earnestly, justly and humbly pray for? All we ask is that the bill of Mr. Hays be enacted into law, so that the people of Alabama will have an opportunity to appeal to a court with some chance of having their causes adjudicated.

The contest in spring infernal, we intended, is so clogged with business that it is almost an impossibility to have a trial, to many cases it is a denial of justice. We believe that there is business enough in Busteed's court now to keep two judges busy for the next twelve months. We do hope that Congress will listen to the prayer of our people, and give us relief—it will be but simple justice. Read the following from the *Chronicle*:

As a matter of justice to Judge Busteed, we give place to his card in the *Chronicle*.

We do not assume to decide between the contending parties in this case, but would we do anything knowingly that would be likely to produce hostility to the Republican party in Alabama.

We have before us the last issues of the Montgomery daily STATE JOURNAL, whose devotion to the Republican cause cannot be questioned. The JOURNAL says it has learned that Judge Busteed in the Washington controversy to prevent the passage of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hays, which "Asks not for the more convenient transaction of business in the United States district courts of Alabama." The JOURNAL says Justice demands the passage of this bill, that it will not interfere with Judge Busteed in any respect, save to relieve him of at least one-half of the too onerous duties now imposed upon him by law. The JOURNAL appeals to Congress in earnest terms to pass this bill, and in this connection says some sharp things about the Judge.

The fact is apparent that the district courts in some of the Southern States ought to be increased. This is independent of the prompt and proper administration of justice in the KU-KLUX cases. We believe this to be the wish of the Attorney General and the great body of the conscientious, who are giving special attention to supressing the KU-KLUX and thus restoring law and order in the South. We speak positively when we say that some of the district judges are overworked, and to have proper regard to duty as they should have done in these cases, some of them are compelled, in favor of, in various ways, those are convicted criminals, and thus rendered more or less subservient to the ends of justice. Justice delayed is justice denied. Parties which have actuated these judges, in order to refer to the fact.

A man holding a *life* office is too much exposed to the prevailing sentiment of the day. He must have high moral principle and iron nerve to withstand it. Judge Busteed is more at to magnify the law, punish offenders, and give constant attention to the duties of his office. Such a course would be the best evidence of his fitness for the position, and silence all clamor.

The JOURNAL appeals to Congress in behalf of the people. We believe that Congress will listen to the appeal. Nevertheless, the JOURNAL says it has learned that Judge Busteed in the Washington controversy to prevent the passage of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hays, which "Asks not for the more convenient transaction of business in the United States district courts of Alabama." The JOURNAL says Justice demands the passage of this bill, that it will not interfere with Judge Busteed in any respect, save to relieve him of at least one-half of the too onerous duties now imposed upon him by law. The JOURNAL appeals to Congress in earnest terms to pass this bill, and in this connection says some sharp things about the Judge.

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Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

There is something that is rather startling to the general reader in the logic of such articles as presented in the speech of Gen Chipman, our district member of Congress, regarding the appropriation of public lands for common school purposes.

Judicial Districts and Salaries.

To be consistent, the opponents of Mr. Whiteley's bill, now before Congress, for the creation of a second judicial district in Georgia, should advocate a consolidation of the districts of Florida and South Carolina. There is not half as much of the business in both those States does in Georgia, and yet each has a full judge, while Georgia has only one. The principle is heavier in proportion to population, and the labors, more onerous, and yet the people of Georgia are compelled to be satisfied with one judge. Why not consolidate? Because the people of Georgia are more liberal in their views of the Federal courts than are those of the other States named; while the free spirit of the old Empire State of the South is ignored, and the people are compelled to submit to the tyranny of a single judge, and that judge a man who is not even a citizen of the State over which he presides. Georgia is the largest State of the Confederacy, and has a population of 131,700 more than Alabama, and yet has but one judge, and carrying with them $1,375,000.

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

The so called "Kindergarten," or practical play system of educational system is spreading rapidly in Germany. I notice that the authorities of the city of Munich have appropriated $10,000 to arrange a schoolroom specially for this purpose, with suitable tools, playthings, etc. Editors are being made to establish a primary school upon this principle in Washington City.

NEW MORTHLIES.

I notice that Mr. Edward Pele, of Gotha, Germany, who has resided for a number of years in the United States, and who is an authority on the subject of emigration, has begun a monthly magazine, called the *Pathfinder*, which is expressly devoted to giving information to immigrants to the United states. Mr. Pele is qualified for such an interesting and valuable publication, and I wish him success.

IMMIGRATION.

The House bill relating to immigration has been referred to a sub-committee, of which Congor of Michigan is chairman. The bill has attracted considerable attention in the State, for so large a number of Iowa, Minne ota and Wisconsin have strongly urged the passage of a similar measure of protection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the United States Supreme Court a rule on the Secretary of the Treasury was issued, returnable to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue commanding him to do and the injury the bill will receive will increase just as the difficulties and losses growing out of the present inefficient management aggravate and multiply.

This subject requires a more elevated standpoint, a wider breadth of view, deeper penetration, and more intense thought, than has yet been manifested in the General Assembly.

It is not the arena of the partisan, but the forum of the patriot and statesman, which is required for its consideration and discussion.

The measures which are adopted must be wisely adapted to the end; the means which are provided for carrying out those measures must be sufficient, or many losses will follow to the State, to be followed by heavier burthens on the people.

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[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of taxation and tariff to be no stronger as to arrest the greatest result to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations the law; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so but once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color." U. S. GRANT.

The Duties and Responsibilities of the Hour.

From the Daily Journal, Feb. 14.]

But two days remain of the present session of the General Assembly, if the time expected for the adjournment by the two Houses is adhered to, and much of the most important legislation which has been attempted is now, and must remain, unfinished. There is no possibility of perfecting it, with the intelligent deliberation necessary to judicious and wise legislation, within the brief period left, and the declamatory evils which will flow from it, to the people of the State, must be laid at the feet of those who were concentrated by that people and entrusted with the discharge of these duties, and who have not performed them. The cry of haste which comes up from every part of the State, demands relief, or, at least some measure of it, which will afford the promise of relief, or a mitigation in some degree of the evils which now oppress us, and of the still greater and more intolerable evils that are to come, if the legislation chosen without legislation upon the important subjects which the exigencies of the State have pressed upon them. In an article published some days since, we earnestly called the attention of the legislature to the necessity of some action to restore the lost credit of the State and to prevent a further depression of our State bonds in the money markets of the world.

That body had the subject under consideration, and from the liberal and patriotic spirit which was manifested by both parties we were led to hope that, before the legislature adjourned, some measures of prevention and relief in this vital particular would be enacted; but thus far nothing has been done in this line, that is necessary for the salvation of the State credit cannot be done unless the adjournment is postponed five days or more (say to the 20th) could suffice to accomplish it. The fact that no efforts have been made to save and to redeem the credit of the State will be regarded as a declaration that the legislature is unable, or as an admission that they are unwilling, to do anything to save the credit of the State, and the effect of either is perhaps equally disastrous. Alabama bonds are now not worth seventy cents in the dollar; then, they will rapidly sink in value, and there is no point so low that Alabama credit may not descend to it. The State has been for years unable to pay the interest on her State debt. It would be crushing to attempt to raise this money by taxation, and she must borrow, and be a borrower without credit. Her bonds will be hawked around the streets of the money markets of the world begging some one to take them at any price; and every dollar which is sold by this depreciated credit must be wrung from the sweat and toil of the people of Alabama. In a short time the various officials and railroads which have secured the indorsement of the State, unable to realize anything from their bonds, will, like drug work, will fail to pay the interest on their bonds indorsed by the State, and will then be thrown upon the State. And the State will have a number of chartered railroads and rolling stock on hand, and the bonds will become a debt of the State, upon which she must pay the interest annually as it becomes due, and, when they mature, the bonds themselves.

The railroad companies and the people will lose all the benefits which would certainly result from the building of the roads. Our system of internal improvement will be broken down, our State credit gone, our people burthened with an enormous debt and heavy taxation, and, as the climax of the calamity, the railroads and property which have been the product of the waking energies and earnest labor of the citizens of Alabama, will be pedilled out to the railroad corporations in which the States, who are now eagerly willing the opportunity—which fatal—hesitate in preparing—to seize and appropriate them for a song.

Those are a part, and only a part, of the perils whose shadows hang now upon the destinies of Alabama's future, if the General Assembly adjourns without some legislation looking directly to the improving and upholding the credit of the State.

When the question of adjournment begins to be discussed, we are aware that gentlemen become anxious to get home and to be looking after their private affairs, but sundry legislators should remember the trust and confidence which has been reposed in them by the people. Their's is a public duty, and should not be personal desires and private interests to give way to considerations of the public good at a time of such great and imminent peril to the State? The difficulties of the situation are, as we believe, traceable to the Democratic party, to that hot haste which characterizes them, and which has been the fruitful source of all our woes." That same impetuous headlong will is now striving to a premature adjournment which will add the finishing stroke to the mad policy of their past, and inflict evils beyond estimation upon the people. We appeal to Republicans to put the responsibility of this precipitate abandonment of duty, this shameful shirking of responsibilities, upon others; let no part of it rest upon you.

Stay here, in the noble effort to relieve the people and save the State, until all reasonable effort at appropriate legislation has failed, and then, if compelled to adjourn without having done anything to help and relieve the people, you will have at least the proud consolation of having done your duty—of having stood by your colors until the very last, even beneath the waves of surrounding ruin could not resist.

The Adjournment.

From the Daily Journal of yesterday.]

The Senate yesterday, in a spirit of enlightened and patriotic statesmanship, acted wisely for the re-election fixing to-day for the adjournment of the Legislature during the first day of March for the close of the present session. The brief discussion of the subject evoked was characterized by calm, clear, forcible thought, tempered with the deep interest which the anxieties of the hour press home with such penetrating power to the mind regardful of the public good, and resolute in the discharge of duty. The Senate is now near the close of its long term of service, and it has it in its power, (if the House concurs in this resolution,) to the performance of the important work that lies before it, to deserve the perpetual gratitude of the people of Alabama, and to secure from them the approval of "well done, good and faithful servants." There may have been too much of the time that is passed of the session devoted to a misdirected zeal, too much carrier mingled with the deafening roar of the cataract as his boat plunged into the abyss below. As that Indian slept, so may we be sleeping, as the vessel of State is drifting along the stream of a dark and ominous future; and if such is our fate, the voice that will rise from her comely crowded decks, as she plunges down the gulf that opens upon us, will not be the death song of a single brave, but the loud, deep wail of a crushed and ruined people.

The American Flag.

In modern ethics, and especially in political circles, the ecclesiastical principle of a virtue, and, at most, a moral principle, seems to have diverted the minds of men from its inherent logical and its irresistible power as a rule of action. Its foundations are laid in the human heart; in the conscience it has its sanctuary, and from it, as from a fountain, flow ready to assault or to defend; but it is reason that gives to it its abiding strength, its subduing power, and, in the long run, makes it triumphant over opposition. It may be apparently slow; in many instances it may seem to have been overcome, but the inherent consistency and fidelity of the great laws of nature, it works with persistent force and with unfailing power to the accomplishment of results in the moral world, kindred to and harmonizing with its own eternal principles.

While we differ widely from the *Advertiser* in national politics, and in many things in State affairs, yet we have the highest confidence in the integrity of its president over it, and the candor to admit

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

An Easy Conscience.

"By Heaven! I would rather forever forswear the clerical in that direction and be a soldier! Then adieu to all shadow of hope for me there, Or to think the dove from or fathered a raven!"

We would consider it to be unjust to the force to trespass on the fatherland proof that the editor of the Boston organ enjoys over the triumph he has gained over his enemies. Sunday morning he tells us the fact that Alabama bonds cannot be sold for seventy five cents in the dollar. He doesn't seem to care a fig which of the bonds are worth five cents or seventy-five cents in the dollar; his one object seems to be to injure the State, and suffered and bled, through the long, long years of oft repeated disaster, and under its light to depress their patriotism and fortitude triumphed, and the delivery of the American people from tyranny and oppression was accomplished. Then they erected a temple to a *new* and enlarged liberty — *American* liberty—in comparison with which all other liberty which humanity ever attained was but a faint resemblance, and upon this temple the flag was raised, the broad emblem of American freedom; and to-day over the wide world, wherever American commerce has ever been, in every nation has impressed its advancing footsteps, wherever the story of our glorious struggle for liberty has been told or heard, wherever crushed humanity heaves a sigh or cherishes a hope for freedom, that flag is hailed as the harbinger of a new era of redemption from bondage to earth's oppressed millions, as the morning star of that "good time coming," whose dawn is now breaking on the hills, hills with alternate hope and apprehension the expectant peoples of the earth. Whose dawn is now breaking on the hills, hills with alternate hope and apprehension the expectant peoples of the earth. But this editor declares he can "neither sympathize with or respect," because, forsooth, he says it is the flag of a Radical administration. What would the people of England think of an editor who would spurn her meteor flag, "which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," because a party was in power in the administration of the government to which the flag was supposed—may, more, what would they think of a journalist who, because of party prejudice or party hate, would refuse, or the near equally long struggle and strife of the Stuarts and the Commons, the Roundhead and Cavalier, and would repudiate the nation's flag, and so with the patriot in the partisan as to proclaim that even the purpose of God could not temper or subdue his prejudices, or that he should be for his country or against it in a just war, as the party for the time being was right or was in power. We will abstain from further comment. We have felt it a duty to open the eyes of the people to the fearful enormity and dangerous tendencies of this article, and to warn against foreshadowings, coming as it does upon the highest Democratic authority, and, as we esteem it, the ablest and deservedly the most influential of the Democratic press of the South.

While we differ widely from the *Advertiser* in national politics, and in many things in State affairs, yet we have the highest confidence in the integrity of its president over it, and the candor to admit

Legislative Proceedings.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Harris of the Senate.

The journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Whitney moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within the limits of the States Station, Macon county, passed on Saturday; agreed to.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Sevier, to amend an act incorporating the town of Cherokee, Colbert county; passed.

Mr. Sibley, in relation to the State bonds of Alabama, allows the Governor to renew bonds due in May, 1873, at five per cent interest. Passed.

Mr. Sanford, from a special committee, reported favorably to the bill to locate the capital and the institution for the deaf and the dumb and the blind, at Talladega. The report states that the capital is in good order, neatly and comfortably kept and the house well fed and attended to. The hospital is in a gratifying condition, and the ground is pasture for the growing good order of the hospital. The report represents a most gratifying condition of affairs in the institution for the deaf, dumb and blind. The committee are loud in their praises of Dr. Johnson, the chief officer of the institution, and recommend the passage of the bill and of the buildings.

Mr. Lumpkin, to repeal the act to incorporate the town of Bloomsville, in Blount county; passed.

Mr. Pennington, a resolution that the sum of $40 be paid to the committee who visited the freedmen's hospital and the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind at Talladega; adopted.

Mr. Mabry, to authorize Asa Bishop to build a bridge across Hatchet creek in Coosa; passed.

Mr. Jones, a resolution that the Judiciary Committee report to the Senate the best means to increase the jurisdiction of justices in Marengo county, at 11 a. m. to-morrow, or the special order be then not acted; adopted.

Mr. Worthy, a joint resolution that the Freedmen's Hospital at Talladega be discontinued after the close of the current year, and after the appropriation be exhausted.

Mr. Wise offered a substitute for the resolution—a bill to discontinue the Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned until 4 o'clock p. m.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Howell of the Senate.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Stow, by leave, called up the Senate bill relating to the Montgomery railroad.

The amendment offered by Mr. Worthy was adopted, which provides that if the road is extended to the limits of Montgomery county, it shall have its nominee terminus at Troy.

Mr. King offered an amendment that if the road is extended beyond Troy, it shall pass through Dale county, to the State line; adopted.

Mr. McAfee, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably to the bill for the relief of M. J. Skaggs of Talladega county; passed.

Also, for the relief of D. Hall, to allow prosecutors to employ counsel—to be paid by the county; passed.

Also, adversely to House bill to establish the criminal court of Lauderdale county, in criminal cases; concurred in.

Also, favorably to House bill to allow the town of Florence, Lauderdale county, leading counsel in certain cases; passed.

Also, adversely to House bill to regulate the practice in the courts of Marengo county, in criminal cases; concurred in.

HOUSE BILLS.

To authorize commissioners of Emerald mountain beat to issue bonds to the amount of $90, to pay off the indebtedness of said beat; passed.

To so borrow the sale of swamp and overflowed lands to Mobile and Northwestern railroad company; amended by setting the lands at 10 cents instead of 5 cents per acre.

After a considerably excited discussion, the bill was referred to a special committee, Martin of Tuskaloosa, chairman.

Mr. Coon, by leave, introduced a joint resolution requesting the Governor to telegraph to Mobile at once, and stop the sale of swamp and overflowed lands, until inquiry can be made as to certain recent charges relative thereto; adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The revenue bill coming up as special order at 12 m.

Mr. Martin of Tuskaloosa, moved to lay the bill on the table; withdrawn.

To substitute the bill; withdrawn.

Pending the discussion of the bill, the Senate adjourned until 10¼ o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1872.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marrah of the House.

Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Oates, by leave, introduced a bill to authorize the city council of Montgomery to issue bonds for certain purposes; passed.

Also, a bill to amend sections 4, 6, 9 and 12 of an act to amend the charter of Montgomery.

Referred to a special committee of five.

Mr. Taylor of Lauderdale, by leave, presented a memorial from citizens of Florence, asking for an additional grant of lands to the purpose of establishing an agricultural and mechanical college; adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The revenue bill coming up as special order at 12 m.

Mr. Martin of Tuskaloosa, moved to lay the bill on the table; withdrawn.

To substitute the bill; withdrawn.

Pending the discussion of the bill, the Senate adjourned until 10¼ o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Marrah of the House.

Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Oates, by leave, introduced a bill to authorize the city council of Montgomery to issue bonds for certain purposes; passed.

Also, a bill to amend sections 4, 6, 9 and 12 of an act to amend the charter of Montgomery.

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To substitute the bill; withdrawn.

Pending the discussion of the bill, the Senate adjourned until 10¼ o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1872.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

The Taxes.

BY CAPTAIN BOOT.

To a man from off the hill
Said we: "Please pay this little bill;
And the man from off the hill
Said he: "O, ho—Tee-hee-hill!"

Said we: "Captain, you old giraffe,
The secret meaning of your laugh."
Said he: "Dear sir, the fact is
I'm trying to pay my taxes!"

'Twas a merchant next we met,
With a brow as fever heat;
And we said: "Why this great care,
With a stock so large and rare?"

"The simple satisfaction thereby. Ha!
And y'r can judge," he said, "if that be wise,
Of paying well for other people's fees,"
Ask he repeated—"Live—Hive?"

"Great sacrifice! Almost thrown away,
All those goods for next thirty days!"
Read a collector's sign across the way;
And of it, he had this to say:

"I have read the papers, if you please,
Which lists me know of numerous fees
In the office of the Treasur'
Standing' guinea my exchequer!"

A bare-foot girt on the snowy street
Twas our misfortune afterward to meet;
And, moved by her boo-hoo-hoos,
We said: "Little miss, you have no shoes."

"And pap won't get none neither," she said,
And her face like tears did run;
"For he says, 'She don't go for the taxes.'
And that's all he has to say—Taxes—taxes!"

And here's Mr. Bunsted, and to him said we:
"What'll you be doing next year, Mr.—?"
"Something without money, you bet," said he,
And perhaps (with a wink) I will be baking
I'll be!"

A discharged story writer out West gathered all the characters of his story on board a frigate, steamed out fifty miles from land, set fire to the magazine and blew hero, heroine, heavy villain, minor personages, all into eternity. Then he wrote at the bottom, "To be continued next week," drew his thirty shillings and left the office with a sweet smile. The next income was a man of genius and forsook it's expedients, so he rent out a yacht with a lot of new characters on board, which picked up, also a full complement essential to the plot after the explosion, and on went the story, as merry as a marriage bell.

HOW TO KNOW A BRIDE.—A correspondent at Vienna writes: "I always calculate the number of strangers by the number of tricks which cross one's path. Your female resolves will ask how I know a bride when I see one. But I reply, my dear ladies, I can tell in an instant—and, so to say, with half an eye—any traveling young married woman. I have no need to look at the luggage, which is new; nor at the husband. You look as if he had only left you for the next train but hasty; nor even at the dress. No bride walks into a room as a thing apart. Brides are divided into two classes—the serious and the smiling. The first enters with a queenly step, and seems to say, 'Don't look at me. Don't you see I'm married and that those days are over?' The other comes up smiling, as much as to say, 'I've landed him. Is it not good fun?'"

Mechanics Not Wanted in Chicago.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY,
CHICAGO, Jan. 29, 1872.

Mechanics and laborers in various parts of the country are making a great mistake in coming to this section in search of work. The supply of labor of all sorts is far in excess of the demand, and will be for two months to come. What building is going on is done slowly, and depends in the main, which is too severe for out-door work, while the real security in rebuilding will be delayed until spring. Workingmen, not understanding these circumstances, are all quarreling and spending their last dollar to get here, and appealing to the relief committee for aid when they find that no work is to be had. Those journals which are urging these people to come here at this season, are unintentionally doing them a cruel wrong, and should be severely overburdened with the destitute.

WILLIAM E. JACKSON,
Chairman Employment Committee Relief and Aid Society.

The New Russian Minister.

In regard to Baron Henry Nicholas d'Offenberg, the new Russian Minister to this country, a contemporary states that he is one of the oldest Russian diplomats, and is about forty-five years of age. He was a graduate of the military academy at St. Petersburg, and his writings on military affairs procured him a place on the general staff of the Russian army, and some time after an appointment in the War Department, where he remained during the Crimean war. He was then attached to the Imperial household as adjutant to the Emperor, and for several years directed the military studies of the two eldest sons of the Czar; in his thirty-sixth year he joined the Russian Legation at Copenhagen, and remained thereforth in the diplomatic service of Russia. The success with which he performed a number of difficult missions produced him rapid promotion. He was successively Secretary of Legation in Vienna, Diplomatic Agent in Paris and Berlin, and finally Consul General at Bucharest and Political Agent of Russia in the Danubian Principalities, where he performed difficult duties with such success that both his own government and the people of Roumania were greatly pleased with him. We believe he will be a great improvement on the insufferable Catacazy.

A Pickpocket's Diary.

From the Boston Transcript.]

The arrest of Edward Lyman and Kate Moran, two notorious operators upon the pockets of the public, has fixed the attention upon the extent of the "profession"—which may be fairly so called by the newspaper reader. In the pocket of Lyman was found a diary, which though not giving a detailed statement of his or his companion's doings, contained a well kept cash account, the items of receipts ("takings"), affording an exhibit that may well set the money to be "turned" and the representatives of the people to devising means for the suppression of this growing evil. The record from January 1, 1871, until the 29th appears to have been kept daily through the year. Scarcely a day passed. It seems, that Lyman or his party pal did not make a haul at least one haul. The amounts vary from $2 to $170 a day; and from $250 to $700 a month. No mistakes made, we are sorry to say, of the names, number, or condition of the victims, and the reasonable inference is that only the addresses of those who have the luck to escape are wanting, or will ever be the light in this memorandum.

The "cash paid" side of the account, if "honest," affords a picture of the firm lived within their means, and not mean-ly, either; their expenses varying according to circumstances of situation or need, from $250 $350 per month. As little cash was found upon their persons, it is supposed that somewhere in their "retreat," as the judges say, they keep a deposit to meet contingencies.

Exciting Struggle with a Drowning Woman.

Paris Correspondent.]

An exciting struggle between a would-be suicide and her rescuer occurred the other day at Pont de Loup. A man and his wife having quarreled, the latter rushed out of the house in a state of the wildest excitement, and directed her steps toward the river Sambre. She was followed by a letter carrier named Sermeau, and he, suspecting her intention, managed to keep within a short distance in advance of him, and succeeded in throwing herself into the river, appearing at the surface just as he reached the river's brink. Hastily throwing off his coat, he plunged boldly in and swam toward the woman, who saw him, and endeavored to elude him. He, however, succeeded in reaching her, and got hold of her by one of the arms, she resisting most violently, and at length succeeding to escape from him. The position was growing exceedingly dangerous, the current carrying them rapidly toward a high weir, the descent of which would doubtless have been death to both. The courageous fellow made another effort, and was successful in laying hold of her by the waist. Another terrible struggle ensued, the woman succeeding in getting her arms around Sermeau's neck, and, striving to pull him under the water with her. The case being desperate, and Sermeau losing his strength by reason of the cold, he adopted the only course to save open to him, by striking one on the head as he could with one arm. This had the effect of stupefying her for the moment, and he got her hold of his neck. Seizing the opportunity, he seized her by the hair of the head and struck out for the shore vigorously, which he happily reached safely with his burthen. Both were so exhausted by the time they had been and landed, that they fell down and fainted for some time, till they were discovered by some passers by, who rendered them the necessary assistance.

Railroad Accident.

Collision on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad—Two Men Injured—No Lives Lost—A Bad Smash-up.

The train due here from Atlanta at 12-15, was detained at Long Cane, last Wednesday night, for the purpose of getting off the track. The train from Atlanta consisted of the usual number of cars, and although the Atlanta train had been sent around, the usual number of passengers was another demonstration of the fact that two trains cannot pass each other on the same track.

In the meantime, the sleeping car had been sent back on the track, after the train had started for this place, when, about 2-30, it was run into by the up train. The engineers, after putting on brakes and reversing the engines, found that such a collision was inevitable, jumped off, and thus, no doubt, saved their lives.

The crash was terrific. The first sixteen cars were thrown into a confused mass of splinters, and almost as much damage done to the engines, and were surprised to see the damage done. Both engines are badly injured—one looks almost past repairing. Both have lost their cow catchers, and one has the smoke stack and bell broken off. The engine and cars on the up train seemed to have fared the worst, as they completely overlaid the train that it was going faster than the other and had a heavier train.

The tender on the down train was run through into the baggage car, breaking up the floor. It had been attached to the engine by the tender, and could hardly have been done more neatly or successfully.

Broken platforms and shattered seats and windows were plentiful. We noticed in one an overhanging stove, and the coal lying all over the floor. The whole of one end of this car was also knocked in, and yet there lay the door with every piece of glass in it, safe, as well as even a crack in any of them, that we could see. This same car, which seemed to have suffered more than the rest, seats completely shattered for nearly one-third of its length, and yet not a passengers escaped harm is a mystery to those who have visited the scene.

It is one of the worst affairs we ever knew of to have been unaccompanied by loss of life. It was truly a most providential escape.

The extent of the damage done is estimated at some $15,000 or $20,000.

We understand that the road has most extensive accident which has ever occurred on this road.

We also learn that the rules require that the train getting here first shall wait until the other arrives, or is heard from, or until they get a regular schedule.

The conductor of the up train, Mr. Ware, stated that the accident was caused by an oversight on his part, and of course resigned his position.—*West Point News.*

James W. Grimes.

Ex-Senator James W. Grimes of Iowa, died at his residence in Burlington on Wednesday morning last. He was in failing health for some years, and had undergone a surgical operation in 1868, through Europe as a means of physical restoration. Grimes was a prominent cotton industry and acknowledged integrity in public life. He was never ambitious of great fame as an orator or a leader of opinion, and yet in his quiet way he made himself felt and his views felt in a marked degree. As a Republican Senator during the war and the trying days of reconstruction he was a conservative in the midst of the radicals, and his extreme free trade principles, and for his vote against impeachment

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Tickets,

For the Campaign of 1872.

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough reform in all of every kind; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursements of the money; and the payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; education as liberal and as free to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally to secure such a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

The Crisis.

It is a law of the natural world that when things go down they move with accelerated velocity; when they go up they move with continually diminishing force. It is equally true as a general rule that the descending line is the way to destruction and death, and the ascending to preservation and life. The stone rolling down the mountain side, slow in its beginning, and easily checked by an obstacle, acquires increased momentum as it moves, and soon rushes down its rapid course, crushing and crushing whatever comes in its way.

The storm planted in the ground, with slow and imperceptible motion, expands into the tender stem, but urged on by a principle of growth inherent and coeval with the stem, the successive year it rises higher and becomes stronger, till in time its lofty trunk and wide spread branches, and mighty roots, the wonder of the forest, bids the rising sun, and its deep embedded roots and sturdy form defy the tempest and withstand the storm. As in the natural, so in the moral world, as things descend down rather than ascend, and simply decrease and as they ascend do they possess increase, growth, and beneficence to all with their nature and power. It is the same with those who are dealing in the concentrate of great forces, just as it is powerful to sustain or destroy as we direct it primarily, wisely and well, or as we deal with it rashly and unwisely or the reverse.

Results beneficent or malignant, good or evil, in wide, deep and constantly expanding circles date from the action of those who have it in their power to move those "great forces" as according circumstances may demand.

Thus in the condition of the Alabama legislature at this time, in relation to the subject under consideration, presented by Mr. Haw presidential succession.

The bill when reduced to its essence involves the simple question—shall the State sustain or shall it break down its system of internal improvement? Will it prevent our impoverished railroads for a time, sustain and keep them alive that they may grow and become self-sustaining, and hereafter be sources of supply and pillars of strength to the people, or fostered them while young? Will the General Assembly give to them an upward and onward tendency, or will it withhold its aid and give to them a downward course to ruin, with continually accelerated rapidity, and involving as they rush down to destruction to so great an extent the people of the State. The railroads cannot die alone, nor are the few who are immediately connected with them those only who are to suffer. They will soon pass away and be forgotten, but in the burdens which they leave, the obligations now contracted, the debts made certain, and the decay and desolation which will follow in their train, the now working industries of Alabama, there will remain to the people sad and painful reminders of the fatuitous policy which defeated the overture and system which contains within itself the seeds of promise and recompense, to be matured only by the capacity of the natural resources of Alabama for development. From the ruins of her present system of internal improvement will still Alabama emerge? When destruction has done its work, and all has settled down into the inert mass of material death; when the power which once quickened it is gone; when the enterprise that poured into it the spirit of its young and once magnificent life has left for climes more congenial, what power shall wake again a spirit of progress in Alabama? The experience of man does not favor the idea that corpses and people are readily from the debris of broken industrial systems or crushed civilizations. Countries shaped before some lofty energy and by spiritual nature of the German vaterland only from the ruinous results of the destruction of the Roman Empire, and the east and the west the Cross bore for more than three then same more bell-mutilated terms whom no one might Babylon spread for the crystal splendors to the light of day.

The tendency of things guard is slow and the rallying from disaster which carries down material systems and, feeble progress which dust and tasselfor, is and slower. There is, in fact, no rallying when the work is complete but through the progress of ages.

What we wish to impress upon the General Assembly is that the present is the *turning point*, from which Alabama's fortunes go up, buoyant with life and promise, or down, with death and despair. There is no middle ground. There is no such thing as standing where we are. We must go forward or roll backward. Of what avail will it be when these disasters shall come upon the people "as a whirlwind," that Republicans shall charge upon Democrats and Democrats upon Republicans, "Thou canst not say I did it; shake not thy gory locks at me." As the accusing spirit of Macbeth, is the very protestation of his innocence, betrayed the complicity of his guilt, so will these counter charges recoil upon their authors, as the people with fiery emphasis demand of them, why did you not prevent these things? Why in your eagerness to fasten condemnation upon political adversaries, did you forget your country and sacrifice the people who sent you to the General Assembly? Passion now blinds and heat masters the minds of men, but there will come a cooling time. Justice mediately will clear the vision, and in that calm retrospect which must, sooner or later, come to all, we would have all—but especially would we have our Republican friends, in the solution of this great question—to be able to place each his hand upon his heart and say, "conscience, be still; I have done my duty."

The Railroad Question.

The main features of the substitute for the bill to reduce the liabilities of the State, reported by the Committee on Internal Improvements, are—

1st. To authorize any railroad company to issue bonds to the amount of the State, to receive in lieu of the indorsement of $16,000 per mile, $4000 of the straight bonds of the State, upon delivering the State from any further indorsement. It will be observed this applies to the future.

2nd. To enable any railroad company which accepts the provision of the law to return and cancel the bonds already indorsed, the Governor is authorized to issue to each company an equal amount of State bonds. The security in both cases will be the same, viz: first mortgage bonds. There are various provisions to protect the State while making such exchange.

We propose to make a few remarks as to the necessity for, and propriety of this change in the law. It is a well known fact, that the indorsed bonds are no longer salable at the price limited by law. They are therefore useless for the further prosecution of the roads while others started relying solely on such bonds and work has already been suspended on many of them, and no less will soon be stopped on the others. We apprehend the legislature does not fully realize the disasters which will ensue. In the winter, contractors have large deposits of iron ore and coal in close proximity equal in quantity and quality to say in the country. They are now living dormant, postponing no income to the owner and but the most trifling income to the State. There is at this time a large consumption of coal in the pocket of the Gulf, which is now chiefly supplied from Pennsylvania. It is believed that if the railroad avenues which have been started to connect our coal fields with the Atlantic and Gulf ports, were promptly completed, these would be a reduction *in price of* $5 *per cent.*, which would at once create a demand for not less than 250,000 tons, which would be doubled and quadrupled in a very few years. Are we not too indifferent to the inestimable benefits which would thus accrue? Are we alive to the advantages which would result from the flow of the large capital into our State, to develop our resources, to erect furnaces, rolling mills, manufactories, and the thousand varieties of necessity for which we are now mainly dependent on others? Have we made ourselves familiar with the great prosperity of Pennsylvania, from her mineral wealth? We fear that our legislators and our citizens are too indifferent to these great subjects.

If the proposed legislation will effect these results, can the propriety of adopting it be doubted? What is the present condition of these unfinished roads? According to the statements of some of our legislators, many of them are now insolvent. It cannot be denied that each of them will soon become so if the fostering aid of the State is withheld. If insolvency should befall them, what will act, as men of business would do, and see what the liabilities of the State are, and what amount of money we hold to meet them. We know the indorsement is $16,000 per mile. We know that a road running from one of our cities twenty to forty miles south and sees the interest on its cost. But few of them can earn running expenses. On default of the payment of interest, the law compels a sale. At what price can they be sold? It is certainly safe to state at *not more than* $8000 per mile, and equally safe to assert that a purchaser of such at that amount, or $4000 per mile, is an adjustment that *self interest* dictates. If the legislature of the State is now abandoned, even till the next legislature meets, it will require years to recover from the loss of credit and reputation. If it can go on vigorously under the proposed change in the law, and many gentlemen connected with these roads assert positively that such will be the result, it seems to us that it is not an open question what the action of the legislature should be. With reference to the past, we think we have demonstrated by facts and figures the enlistment as a wise and profitable one. If in the future our predictions are realized, the change is still more capacious. If, unfortunately, the roads cease to be carried forward, the State furnishes no more aid, and for the past her liabilities are not increased. In conclusion, we think we safely state that as the present law is admitted to be ineffectual, the subject requires the most grave consideration, and we trust it will command the immediate and earnest attention of the legislature.

By the general indorsement laws of the State, under which the bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, and the bonds of other companies have been indorsed, it is expressly provided that the bonds *shall not become due in less than fifteen years.* See act of February 19th, 1867, § 4.

On the 4th of September last, Governor Lindsey filed a bill in the chancery court of Sumter county, in the name of the State, against the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, alleging that all the bonds indorsed by the State for the last named company, had become due by the terms of a contract entered into between the company and its bondholders to which contract the State has never given its assent.

Suppose the prayer of the bill filed by the Governor (which is that all the bonds be declared due) is granted, what will be the result?

An immediate indebtedness of nearly five millions of dollars is fixed upon the State, when, by its statutes and contract (even if they be constitutional) the indebtedness was not to accrue until the lapse of at least fifteen years.

We ask the tax payers of Alabama if they approve of such a course? If you do, instruct your representatives to vote for some measure that will advance this course. If you do not approve of it, hold each and every one of your representatives strictly responsible for advocating any measure tending or intended to advance such a course.

Legislative Proceedings.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 19, 1872.

Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morris of the city.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Servier, to amend sub-division 7 of section 12 of the revenue laws of this State. Amended on motion of Mr. Worthington by striking out all words after the enacting clause and inserting the following: Sec. 7. To exempt the Columbus, Fayette and Decatur railroad from taxation for twenty years, unless the net profits shall exceed or declare an annual dividend of four per cent on its earnings.

To prohibit the sale of liquors and keeping of groceries within one mile of the Spring creek camp ground, in Cherokee county; laid on the table.

To repeal the "Ku Klux" act so far as affects Jefferson county; made special order for to-morrow.

To authorize Thomas E. Blanchard, of Lauderdale county, to administer on the estate of John Mitchell, deceased, of this State; passed.

To create additional voting precincts in the counties of Conecuh, Washington and Dallas; passed.

For the relief of William L. Mims of Marengo county, authorizing the sheriff before the sale of his property to satisfy a judgment against him; passed.

For the relief of Mrs. Annie F. Newton, administratrix, etc., of DeKalb county; passed.

To repeal the act to incorporate the town of Fayetteville, Talladega county, and to fix the limits.

To raise a revenue for the State of Alabama; [tax on patent medicines, etc.] passed.

To authorize Mrs. Margaret Wilcox, of Montgomery county, to sell certain lands, etc.; passed.

To establish the fees of the treasurer of Washington county; passed.

To authorize Levi Buchanan of St. Clair county, to sell certain lands of private sale; passed.

To amend section 3 of the act allowing the commissioner of Chambers county to sell certain lands, etc.; passed.

To allow G. W. S. Hunter, a blind man of Montgomery county, to sell the property belonging to his minor children; laid on the table.

To repeal the same as relates to the county of Madison; laid on the table.

To repeal the same as relates to the counties of Jackson, DeKalb, Butler, Clay, Marion, Morgan, Winston, Marshall, Mobile, Pike, St. Clair, Limestone, Cherokee and Lowndesdale.

To repeal the act to empower certain organizations of disguised men, &c., as of Scots Covington, Cherokee, Crenshaw, Jackson and DeKalb counties; laid on the table.

To regulate the pay of grand and petit jurors in DeKalb county. [\$1 50 per day.] Ways and means committee.

To amend the charter of the Tennessee and Alabama Central railroad company, certain bonds granted by Congress; in trust to the State of Alabama; to aid in the construction of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad; passed, ayes 12, noes 8.

SENATE BILLS.

In relation to mechanics' liens within the State of Alabama; lost.

To authorize Wm. O. Baldwin to take out letters of guardianship of the property, &c., of Wm. O. Baldwin, Jr., a minor of Montgomery county; lost.

To authorize Mrs. Lydia J. Holt of Perry county to sell certain lands, &c; lost.

To authorize Martha Pickard of Elmore county to sell certain lands, &c.; indefinitely postponed.

To prevent the sale of liquors within one mile of Shiloh church, Marengo county, Little Zion, Lee county, and Sandy Grove, Montgomery county; laid on the table.

To secure the payment of rents of land to land owners in this State; passed.

Mr. Mathews moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the Montgomery county bonds passed.

Mr. Boyd moved to lay the motion on the table; agreed to.

Mr. Oates, by leave, introduced a joint resolution requesting Congress for a grant of lands to the Eufaula, Gulf and Abbeville railway; adopted.

Also, a joint resolution to Congress in relation to the improvement of the Chocktawhatchee river.

Also, a resolution requesting the Senator from this district to call the evidence in the Elliott case; adopted.

Mr. Oates, by leave, introduced a bill to amend section 5 of the act creating the county of Lee;

Referred to special committee.

Mr. Bolger called up the Senate bill in relation to the Scma, Marion and Memphis railroad company; said read to be printed, and made special order for Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, a bill supplementary to an act to relieve and regulate the executors of the State;

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Henry, by leave, a bill to establish a criminal court for the county of Russell, with criminal and civil jurisdiction; passed.

Also, to abolish the county court of Russell county; passed.

Mr. Partlow, by leave, a bill to establish the office of county attorney for the county of Montgomery; passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bonds came up as special order.

The question before the House was the adoption of the substitute of Mr. Boyd to the Oates substitute. The amendment was the Senate bill, postponed until 10½ o'clock to-morrow, and made special order.

The Democrats will cannot to-night.

Mr. Boanke, a bill to authorize Mrs. Elisa S. Paisley of Lawrence county, to sell certain lands, &c; passed.

Mr. Hart, a bill for the relief of the poor of Jackson county; passed.

Mr. Cochran, in relation to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and amendatory of all acts in relation thereto. [Abolishes all courts, &c., and substitutes the General Assembly for same.] Speaker declared the bill introduced and of order.

Mr. Ashurst, a bill to change the boundary line between Lee and Tallapoosa counties; passed.

Mr. Smitherman, from special committee, reported favorably to the Senate bill in relation the Montgomery county railroad company.

Mr. Bolger moved to indefinitely postpone the bill; tabled.

Also, moved to postpone the bill until 10 o'clock to-morrow; laid on the table.

Also moved to postpone further consideration of the bill; tabled.

After considerable discussion the bill was put upon its passage and passed, ayes 20, noes 24.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the House bill to allow counties to have counsel in criminal cases who shall be leading counsel in such cases; made special order for Wednesday.

HOUSE BILLS THIRD READING.

To authorize the Alabama and

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

Home, Sweet Home

The New York *Evening Post* publishes the following complete copy of the above song. The last two stanzas are generally omitted, but why it would puzzle a critic to tell:

I.

'Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the sky seems to hallow us there
Which, wherever in the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home.
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

II.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain;
Oh! give me my lowly thatched cottage again!
The birds singing gaily, that came at my call,
Give me them, with the peace of mind dearer than all.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

III.

How sweet 'tis to sit 'neath a fond mother's smile,
And the cares of a mother to soothe and beguile.
Let others delight 'mid new pleasures to roam,
But give me, oh! give me the pleasures of home.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
But give me, oh! give me the pleasures of home.

IV.

To thee I'll return, overburden'd with care,
The heart's dearest solace will smile on me there;
No more from that cottage again will I roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.
Home! home! sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home, there's no place like home.

The Bill to Reduce the Liabilities of the State as Indorser of Railroad Bonds.

The bill presented by Mr. Bowie in the House on Monday last, for the reduction of the liabilities of the State, furnishes hope for relief from most embarrassing complications, and of restoring the credit of the State, more definite and tangible than any proposition submitted to the present General Assembly. The favor with which it was received by members of every political line, evidences much merit in the bill, while the cordiality and frankness manifested in the brief discussion which accompanied its presentation, was equally creditable to the distinguished gentlemen who participated in it. We felt, in listening to it, that in the presence of this great subject, that party and self were awed into silence, and that an exalted patriotism shed pure radiance around it.

The bill proposes, in its directions, to be of vital import to the people of Alabama. The one is by diminishing the present and prospective liabilities of the State, to redeem her credit, and to place it again firmly upon a high basis; and the other, by extending limited but positive and prompt aid to our partially completed railroads, to secure their speedy extension, and thus make them self sustaining, each separately, and collectively to complete that system of internal improvement contemplated in Alabama, which must so largely develop her resources, increase her wealth, and benefit her people. The effect upon the credit of the State will be direct, in diminishing her liabilities upon bonds indorsed for railroad companies, and which she is liable hereafter to be required to redeem, in the proportion of one for four. It also is now liable, present and prospective, for sixteen millions of dollars, under this bill she would be liable for only four millions, in the place of the sixteen millions.

The alarm which has been felt by the people of Alabama on account of these liabilities would subside, because the amount, thus reduced, would not be formidable, and because the increase of values in the State, by the completion of our railroads, would increase the wealth of the State, and so enlarge the capacity to bear taxation that the four millions would be felt as a burden.

This last proposition is illustrated by an example in the State of Pennsylvania, which we learned a short time since in conversation with a gentleman personally cognizant of the facts. The Reading railroad, extending from the city of Philadelphia to the coal regions of the State, in the year 1844 transported four hundred thousand tons of coal to market. In the year 1871 the quantity of coal on this same road brought to Philadelphia was six millions of tons. In 1844 the taxes upon the railroad were nominal, because it was then young, and needed and received from the enlightened legislature of Pennsylvania encouragement and assistance by the State. In the year 1871, tons railroad company paid eight hundred thousand dollars of taxes.

This *one company* paid very near as much taxes as the whole people of the the State of Alabama. If our taxes were no more than they are now, two such railroads as this would pay them all. This Reading railroad company is well known to be one of the most prosperous in the United States, or the world. Its bonds need no indorsement, and are sought after with avidity by capitalists wherever put upon the market. Were her wealth this wonderful change? It is true; the development of the coal fields fed to which it penetrates; but says the intelligent gentleman, "I am well acquainted with the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania above and below, and I do not hesitate to say that the latter are equal to the former."

The amazing wealth of Pennsylvania, which has been developed by means of her great system of internal improvements, can be re-enacted in Alabama, by Alabama extending, as Pennsylvania did, her fostering care and assistance to her railroads when impoverished and weak, and in time they will become in Alabama what they are now in Pennsylvania—pillars of strength to the State.

This experience is not limited to Pennsylvania, but it has been uniformly true, differing only in degree, of every State in the Union. Where internal improvements have been sustained by the State until they have grown to strength. They have always advanced to development, which has returned to the States and people in pecuniary values more than tenfold. It is manifest that had these other States withdrawn their assistance from these railroads, while in a half finished condition, that the results would have been ruinous, as they will be in Alabama, if the General Assembly fail to pursue a liberal, just and sagacious policy at this time toward our railroads.

The bill now before the Assembly we believe to be such a measure as will sustain the railroads and not burden the people. It provides a sinking fund by which the four thousand dollar loan will be absorbed by the time the bonds mature, and at the same time provides a present help to the railroads, which will enable them to complete their lines.

We commend this measure heartily to all, but especially to our Republican friends. By it the people will be relieved, the State credit restored, and the Republican party vindicated, not that we mean that this is a party measure; on the contrary, it is a measure which all of any party can advocate as beneficial to the people, and necessary to the extrication of the State from its present embarrassed and perilous condition. Let Democrat say the Republicans brought this state of things upon us, and I am not responsible; let no Republican charge back upon Democrats that they are the authors of the evils which are upon us. The question now is, not who is responsible, but how shall we relieve the State, and turn aside the calamities with which the people are threatened. Theirs is the great interest, therefore the legislature, Democrats and Republicans, are *solemnly* bound to consider and protect.

The General Assembly—Well and Manfully Done.

The House yesterday, after a sharp contest in which the extreme faction of the Democratic party, aided by a very small fragment of the extreme Republicans, led off, passed a resolution fixing the 26th instant for adjournment, in which the Senate promptly concurred. The struggle in the House, connected with the proceedings of the Democratic caucus of the night before, which sat until three o'clock in the morning, are interesting and most encouraging to those who regard the welfare of the people, and look to the public good. The most gratifying fact demonstrated by it, was that with a large majority of both parties, there was an abiding sense of the importance of the subjects now under consideration before the General Assembly, and that no consideration of personal interest or promptings of party success, nor even the magnitude and difficulty of the subjects themselves, should deter them from doing their duty as representatives of the people of Alabama in providing for them, and cherishing and sustaining them, by wise and prudent legislation, when necessary and proper. This spirit of vigilant devotion to the public welfare we hail as the brightest star that has sent its ray of hope to illumine the darkness that for a time hung over the present and future of Alabama. An unselfish patriotism is the safest guide, as well as the loftiest inspiration, that ever prompted the action of a deliberative assembly, and there was much of this sublime sentiment manifested in the legislature yesterday, and there was much also manifested outside of its member. Let the time for such a party spirit be forgotten, and all, Democrats and Republicans, united in one common effort to serve the State.

Notable among these most active and earnest on the outside, was the "Ajax Telamon" of the mountain Democracy. Not a lobbyist by habit; seldom seen around the skirts of legislative halls; intense in his application to his profession, he was, in the presence of this great emergency, one of the most active in behalf of postponement—most earnest in his efforts to induce the members to make some efforts to sustain the great interests that he felt would be imperiled by an adjournment.

As we looked upon his manly form and active steps, and noticed the bearing of his deep breast, as with intense earnestness he appealed to his party friends to stand for the honor of Alabama, and for the salvation of her people—as our eye fell upon his thick, gray hair, streaming around as if electrified with the fervor that glowed within him, our mind, in retrospect, leaped intervening years when first we knew the strong, earnest man, then with locks like the raven's wing, and with the ardor of youth; intense under the inspirations of high aims (once attained) and deep devotion to the interests of his country. Under the lashings of party success and parties, and the pressure of the crucial through which the country has passed, we have, politically, widely separated; but here, after long years, we have met again, and together are working to accomplish that great object which has ever been paramount in our hearts.

We recognized with grateful joy the fact that an hour had come when Alabamians could again, without reference to party, unite for one common purpose, and that the highest and noblest which ever stirred the hearts of men—"the good of their country."

With this to inspire them, we hope for much from the labors of the General Assembly. If members will set themselves earnestly to the work, there is time enough to save our system of internal improvements, redeem the credit of the State, amend our election laws, check the downward tendency of things, restore confidence, and put the State once more in her former proud position.

The Authors of War Rumors.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in a recent editorial, says the United States and Great Britain last spring set an example to the world by the abandonment of war as a means of settling international disputes. The treaty of Washington was one of the greatest triumphs of modern civilization, destined to live longer and to be more lasting in its effects than any of the other historic landmarks of the eventful year of which it was an epoch. Begun under such auspices, and substituting the peaceful arts of diplomacy for the devastating works of war, this people and that of England hoped that it would be the basis of a permanent good feeling between the two countries. Both nations made concessions. We consented to submit to a neutral tribunal claims that we had pressed demanding with the sword, and Great Britain expressed regret for the actions of which our claims were the consequence.

We believe that the commissioners for both governments were well aware of what they were subscribing to when they signed the treaty, and that all well understood the principle by which it was mutually agreed the damages should be assessed. Neither party outwitted the other, nor attempted such a thing. Jay, the Rebels and Evil Birds and Dr. Gray, types of the noblest statesmanship on either continent, were the kind of men who made that glorious compact, and to attribute to them duplicity and double dealing is a role which not even the reckless scribblers who forge Queen's messages and palm off sensational speculations for genuine news, would dare to play.

Much of the excitement in England over the clauses of the treaty relating to the payment of damages, can be traced to the bumptiousness press of London; all of the hastily formed and unfounded indignation of the American people is attributable to the sensational journals of New York. These have been filled with exaggerated reports and willful misstatements. Earl Granville's "friendly communication" was twisted into a threat, and the English people represented as clamorous for war. The *Times* was a peace apostle all the time, but the circulation of its pacific views was not so great, and a word to wife for home and publishing a reliable Washington dispatch, which gave the substance of Earl Granville's communication and reassuring all nervous people.

The printing press and the electric wire were given to us to avert the calamities of mankind, and not to breed war and desolation. The daily journal in one capacity is the method of the age for the dissemination of thought; in another the chronicle of the incidents of the time. Its mission is to reform society, to teach man the difference between good and evil, and to point his duty on earth and its responsibility hereafter. Does the New York press fulfil its mission, or is it to be trusted as an infallible mentor?

Choctaw County.

We publish this morning the proceedings of a meeting recently held at Butler, Choctaw county, for the purpose, we suppose, of assuring the country that the good citizens of that county do not indorse the outrages which are charged to have been committed in that county against defenseless persons. It is a source of great pleasure to the law abiding citizens of every community to witness this manifestation of good order on the part of leading citizens of Choctaw county. Many outrages have been reported in that county, but it will be seen that the leading men of the county denounce the perpetrators of such outrages, and speak plainly for the prompt vindication of the laws of the land. Whether or not, the effect of this action will deter the lawless from further perpetration of outrages, it is a consolation to know that good men are endeavoring to uphold the supremacy of the laws, and to perfect the relations of peace and friend-ship among all classes of the citizens of the county. We know well the class of people who commit outrages upon the poor whites at the South, ignorant even of the letters of the alphabet, and Pee freedmen just launched into the rights of citizenship, without the elementary knowledge necessary to their guidance, will find in it the kindest assistance of a parental government, and live to bless the day when the bill became a live. The greatest drawback to our mode of government, the only element that has ever imperiled our success, is the lack of intelligence in the masses—a danger which no measure Congress has ever passed is better calculated to remove.

[Times and Chronicle.

A Mormon Leader Loose in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Evening Journal.]

Elder Lee, one of the seventy saints of Utah, has been sojourning in Indiana for a number of weeks. He is engaged in a secret mission, delegated by no less a power than Brigham Young himself. We enjoyed the happiness of a short conversation with him while waiting for the train at the depot. He was introduced as one of the saints, and his appearance was not calculated to prepossess one in favor of them. He was mean looking, and shabbily dressed. His face was an odd mixture of cunning and ignorance, the effect of which was heightened by a disagreeable habit of looking behind him and glancing out of the corner of his eye. He wore an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, grievously soiled, and a wreck to wife for tone and publishing a reliable Washington dispatch, which gave the substance of Earl Granville's communication and reassuring all nervous people.

The printing press and the electric wire were given to us to avert the calamities of mankind, and not to breed war and desolation. The daily journal in one capacity is the method of the age for the dissemination of thought; in another the chronicle of the incidents of the time. Its mission is to reform society, to teach man the difference between good and evil, and to point his duty on earth and its responsibility hereafter. Does the New York press fulfil its mission, or is it to be trusted as an infallible mentor?

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Elder Lee, one of the seventy saints of Utah, has been sojourning in Indiana for a number of weeks. He is engaged in a secret mission, delegated by no less a power than Brigham Young himself. We enjoyed the happiness of a short conversation with him while waiting for the train at the depot. He was introduced as one of the saints, and his appearance was not calculated to prepossess one in favor of them. He was mean looking, and shabbily dressed. His face was an odd mixture of cunning and ignorance, the effect of which was heightened by a disagreeable habit of looking behind him and glancing out of the corner of his eye. He wore an old pair of corduroy pantaloons, grievously soiled, and a wreck to wife for tone. His coat had been green, but was faded and somewhat torn. A very large grease spot set off the back of it between the shoulders. He seemed to have a great deal of trouble with his handkerchiefs. He carried two, a brand new silk one, and one so torn that it would scarcely hold together. He was warm, and constantly essayed to wipe the perspiration off his manly brow, first getting on the ragged handkerchief for the purpose, then substituting for it the good one. He never ceased to him to put them in different pockets, so the fussy routine of getting out the dilapidated one and fatherly scenting it was constantly repeated.

In talking, he balanced himself first on one foot and then the other, accompanying the see-saw with a slinging motion of his right arm. It transpired that he was a weaver by trade, which accounted for the peculiar gestures. He prefaced every remark he made, and even his responses, with the words "well is it to say," which made his conversation very absurd. For instance, when asked if Brigham Young lived really first the country, he answered:

"No; suffice it to say he did go away but he has returned! Suffice it to say he is not the last man he has represented to be. He is not a murderer, Suffice it to say when arrested he was not placed in confinement. Suffice it to say that the force which arrested him expected opposition—expected resistance—but when they said to Prophet Young, 'You are my prisoner,' he said, 'I am at your service, gentlemen.' Suffice it to say, he took them by surprise. They said, 'We will not take you with us; when we want you we will come for you.' Suffice it to say, was that the way to arrest a murderer? The prophet is not a murderer. He is a good and great man, and suffice it to say, he will come out all right in the end."

"You are in full fellowship with the Mormons?" we asked.

"Suffice it to say I am. I am one of the Seventy."

"How many wives have you?" we ventured to inquire.

"Suffice it to say I have two."

"Do you like them both the same?"

"Precisely. Suffice it to say I can see no difference. They are the best of friends. Suffice it to say they are sisters. I married the second one to please the first. We have seventeen children between us. Suffice it to say the last wife had twins, which gave her the odd number."

The man did not look able to support one wife, let alone two, and owned a score of children, but we are told that he had plenty of money at his command. He was very illiterate, but what he lacked in knowledge he made up in lasciviousness, and he is considered one of the most successful preachers of the Mormon faith. In his practice to strike out into the country and rural districts, where he finds numerous converts among the poorly minded and ignorant. Representing Utah as a land flowing with milk and honey—the modern Canaan, in fact—he furnishes the convert, if necessary, with means of transportation thither. It would make too long a chapter to chronicle his success with the fair sex. Suffice it to say, that each old maid and widow who espouses his faith is firmly persuaded that she will be "sealed" to him when she reaches the Happy Land of Saints.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I are being considered, both at the executive mansion and at the Treasury Department, for the thorough reorganization of the New York customhouse. If apparently nothing has been done, it is the result of public policy that the government is in thorough earnest, and does not wish a change of the subordinate personnel, but a change of system, as well. The reorganization of a close corporation of so great magnitude as is the customhouse requires great research of the fraud to the Southern States, and to this is owing the readiness of its passage. The original bill provides for a *pro rata* distribution, but the change of the nominal or ornamental collector avails nothing.

The heads of the various divisions must be superseded by both trustworthy and competent men. These men are rare, because they must be persons who have performed analogous duties. It has been suggested that a number of gentlemen from the Treasury Department, who are specially adapted, be sent there to break in the inexperienced heads of the clerks, and to establish greater accountability. Thus while the public may be assured that something will be done to remedy the present, the reorganization of an establishment that collects two hundred millions of dollars per year takes not only time, but will test the highest organizing capacity of the Treasury Department.

HASTY LEGISLATION.

Perhaps no better evidence of the necessity for preparing the business of Congress early in the session, and giving the longest possible notice of the time of adjournment, can be found than the error committed in allowing the last session of the senate to be used in adopting a bogus patent for lighting the gas of the Senate chamber. Many voted for it under the impression that it was the patent of Professor Samuel Gardiner, capitol electrician, but it is now found to be a simple infringement of that invention. Steps have already been taken to stop the use of the machine elsewhere, and proceedings will be commenced forthwith to hold the government in damages for violating the patent right of the inventor, Professor Gardiner.

It is a cheap and nasty tin shop concern, yet it cost $1500 and requires extra attendance, while that of the genuine apparatus, which, for several years, has lighted the dome and House, is substantially capable of copiously supplying the light the capitol from dome to cellar without any additional annual expense. This job was set up by lobbyists on a close of business, but it never could have passed, if time had been taken for consideration, as the evidence of its fraud was all the time in the office of the electrician who knew nothing of it until too late. He has hardly a life study of the electrical lighting business and has secured fifteen different patents covering all its ramifications. He not only lights all the gas with certainty and shutting precaution, which the Senate fraud does so imperfectly that many of the burners must still be lighted by tramping over the ceiling of the chamber and unlocking them by hand, but he also turns the gas on and off, lights and extinguishes as he has lent the gas so on as I was lighted, and never fails to ignite all the burners. It is one of the greatest sights of the Capitol to witness the electrician stand at his dial near the brackets, and by pressing a key and turning a silver crank light, more than three thousand burners in the twinkling of an eye, without approaching House or dome!

Senators, disgusted with repeated failures and the noise attending its use of the present method, who in many instances voted for it, under misapprehension, propose to embrace the first opportunity of getting rid of the worthless machine and the liabilities for its use at the same time, by adopting the complete Gardiner apparatus, so that all the work of lighting the capitol may be performed with certainty, without disturbing the lawful rights of an inventor or the usual sessions of the Senate, at precisely the same annual expense as that incurred before the experiment was thrust upon the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

President Grant having ordered the abolition of the general order business, the New York *Tribune* says it never enjoys 3 hrs with "regular business" in regard to the matter. That paper well knows, and the Democrats who have been allowed all this time to work up a case against him for having to do with an invention of their own invention, know all the time that President Grant never was able to appreciate the villany of such proceedings in the New York custom house, until it was gradually unfolded through the investigations of the committee of Congress.

Vice President Colfax has written a letter declining to be considered a candidate before the Republican convention in opposition to President Grant. He avoids any such use of his name in the convention of his own State of Indiana.

Among the reasons given for Col. Forney's resignation as Collector of the port of Philadelphia, is his reasonable anxiety to succeed Gen. Cameron in the U. S. senate from Pennsylvania. It will not be doubted that the talent and experience of Col. Forney as one of the leading journalists and politicians of the country, cannot well be spared from the active counsels of the nation and of the Republican party at this time.

A resolution was carried in the House yesterday directing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, by a vote of 140 to 37.

It seems the height of folly for the Committee on Ways and Means to hold secret sessions instead of allowing the country to know what they are doing from day to day.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL.

We apprehend that if this had not been a Presidential year, the successful negotiation of the five per cent. loan would have been regarded with satisfaction by all parties. We are slow to believe that the Democratic masses are as squatic in as their leaders represent them by their factious course of opposition. The national credit cannot be a partisan question, every citizen being personally interested to uphold and advance it.

Secretary Boutwell was successful in negotiating the late conversion, under circumstances which would have discouraged a man of less perseverance, and the unanimous indorsement of his political friends was but a bare act of justice. The New York *Nation* cannot forgive him for falsifying its prophecy of certain failure, and continues its unjust and almost petty course of detraction, which we regret on its own account.

WANT TO BE HEARD.

A delegation of female anti-Fragists appeared in the reporter's gallery of the House, and requested admission through Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, asking that they be allowed to appear at the bar of the House, in open session, on Saturday next, and make an appeal for the removal of their political disabilities.

A pressition offered by Mr. Kelley was lost by a vote of 80 to 96; many of the leading Republicans and Democrats voting in the affirmative. Encouraged by this vote the delegation announced afterward that they intended to press their appeal until it was granted. They were greatly encouraged by the vote.

C. M.

Women on the Pacific—Social Life in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

It is a matter of some surprise, to a masculine mind, at least, that the women joining lonely in the States, manifest so much unwillingness to migrate into the country, and accept a home in a mining town so readily. True, the stock companies of California are very lonesome just now, the neighbors are like angels' visits; there are no schools or churches, no concerts or parsons, no gay boulevards or gathering haunts, often not even a wagon road. All these are the necessary concomitants of a pioneer life, and must be faced for a while. But one thing a woman is certain of, and that is an abiding home, a home that will stay put, a place that she can always be able to recognize in consequent discomforts as the steadfast hills themselves. Of all places in California, the stockmen are the most tranquil. Contented and happy as a clam, they are the best dispositioned and most kindly, and they make the best husbands and kindest fathers. The soft and rich sensations of their great hills has gotten into their tempers. These are the men who are inseparable from the soil, and in whom alone has been breathed the rich and mellow breath of this sunshiny weather of California.

On the other hand, of all places for confidence—or rather, of all places to wayside in—I cannot just now think of one less desirable than one of those little country mining towns, with its gaffish saloons, red and yellow rosettes of paper on the ceiling, and its spattered calico, the part of them swagged down at the head and feet, with their lumps in the middle like a cat's, and part of them 'tother way—the doors of one set staying persistently open and those of the other set as persistently shut all the while. I have talked with a number of women, now living in the interior, who once had their homes in some mining town, and though they admit it was a very precarious life, beaten about from pillar to post, they universally sighed for a return to the same. They argue that if a woman loves her husband (the frequency with which they make that supposition is plainly suggestive) while living in a mining town, there are no people who will see at her more generously than the miners. Probably that is not to be denied, but still I repeat that to the masculine mind, the taste is not to be found that would prefer a Missourian sort of life in one of these rickety, tawdry, garish towns to an enduring happiness and an almost unbearable health on a ranch.

The Irish Times, speaking of the appearance of the famous Irish preacher, "Master McGrath," at an agricultural show, in Dublin, says: "Whatever question there may be as to the character of other receptions, there can be no doubt of the fervor which greeted the appearance of Master McGrath at the show yesterday. His arrival was the signal for the most enthusiastic greeting. We must say that the intelligent and gentle creature seemed to be perfectly aware that he was the cause of attention and to appreciate the reception given to him."

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate

IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Caroline V. Turpin (now Wetherbee) and others vs. William O. Baldwin and others.

BY virtue of a decree rendered in the 30th day of January, 1872, in the Chancery Court, sitting in the city and county of Montgomery, State of Alabama, in the cause of the said V. Turpin (now Caro) vs W. Baldwin and others, I will proceed to sell at the Auction Store, in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the 1st Monday in March, 1872,

before the 1st day of said month, the following described real estate, lying in Montgomery county, State of Alabama, to-wit:

Lot number six, on the north side of Market street, commencing 97 feet from the corner of Market street and Lawrence street, and running thence west 50 feet; thence north 100 feet; thence east 50 feet; thence south 100 feet to the beginning, and known as No. 73 Market street, occupied by Mrs. Bonnell.

Also, No. 72 Market street, occupied by the United States Bank of Alabama, with a lot on the north side of Market street, commencing at the northeast corner of said house, and running thence north 100 feet; thence west 50 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence east 50 feet to the beginning.

Also, No. 70 Market street, occupied by Mrs. Martin Brown, with a lot on the north side of Market street, commencing at the northeast corner of said house, and running thence north 100 feet; thence west 50 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence east 50 feet to the beginning.

Also, the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the east half and the northwest quarter of section 31, township 17 north, range 18 east, and running thence south 80 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 10 chains to the beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Also, the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, township 16 north, range 18 east, and running thence south 80 chains; thence west 10 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 10 chains to the beginning, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of wood-land lying about four miles south of the city of Montgomery, being that portion of sections 1 and 2 of township 16 range 18 east, that lies south of Catoma creek, and that which is known as the Bell tract, and that portion of township 17 range 18, now belonging to Mr. Bell, containing 400 acres—more or less.

Also, a valuable grain plantation in a high state of cultivation, known as the east half of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 17 north, range 18 east, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 31, township 17 north, range 18 east, containing one hundred and sixty-one and 97-100 acres—will be sold in a separate lot.

Terms of sale—Purchasers allowed privileges of one, two and three years, with note and mortgage on the land, at 8 per cent. interest from day of sale; one-third payments, and notes and mortgage to secure the same.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

feb8-wd3 & w $20 75

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate in the City of Montgomery.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May term, 1871, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, State of Alabama, in the cause of F. F. Sayre, Trustee of Annie E. Knox, against J. Jas F. Johnson's administrator, and others, I will proceed to sell at the Auction Store, in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in March, 1872,

being the 18th day of said month,

the following described real estate, lying in Montgomery county, State of Alabama, to-wit:

Lot numbered one hundred and twenty-four (124) in the city of Montgomery, according to the plan of said city as laid off by Andrew B. Moore, Esq., and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county, in Book "A," page 17; and lot number one hundred and twenty-five (125) in said city, being the same lot which was conveyed by Thomas Bell to Annie E. Knox, by deed of record in the office of the Judge of Probate of said county, in Book 17, page 171; and lot number one hundred and twenty-six (126) of said city, according to the plan of said city as laid off by said A. B. Moore, Esq., and recorded in said office in Book "A," page 17; all of said lots numbered as aforesaid, and situated in the city and county of Montgomery.

Terms of sale—Cash.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

feb15-wd3 & w $25

Chancery Sale of Valuable Plantation in Montgomery County.

Mary K. Lynch, by next friend, vs. Lucinda R. Lynch and others.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1871, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, State of Alabama, in the cause of Mary K. Lynch, by next friend, against Lucinda R. Lynch and others, I shall proceed to sell at public outcry, at the Auction Store, in the city of Montgomery, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in March, 1872,

being the 18th day of said month,

the following described real estate, lying in Montgomery county, State of Alabama, to-wit:

The west half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the east half of the northwest quarter, the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 16 north, range 19 east, containing 240 acres, more or less.

Also, the north half of the southwest quarter of section 32, township 16 north, range 19 east, containing 80 acres, more or less.

Also, the south half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 16 north, range 19 east, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Also, the north half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 5, township 17 north, range 19 east, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16 north, range 18 east, containing 40 acres, more or less.

Also, the north half of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16 north, range 18 east, containing 20 acres, more or less.

Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16 north, range 18 east, containing 20

Alabama Journal.

VOLUME ... MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872. NO. 7

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

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Another Ring.

Gov. Lindsay gave evidence last night that he is the head of a ring which is trying to gobble up the swamp lands. Excellency had a right greedy look for the job when it came to him. Money, swamp lands are to be swallowed up by politicians, and the people are to get no benefit from future, by which means that railroads, and them alone, are to get all the benefit to all our people. Secretly had this swamp land bill been reported to the Governor's office, but his private secretary appears in the House of Reps. and takes with a veto message. The whole affair now looks as black as midnight, and we hope the General Assembly will sell upon terms to the people; before it adjourns. Let Gov. Lindsay "gobble up" nothing more belonging to the people of Alabama.

The New Districts.

The bill introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Benford provides for the redistricting of the State as follows:

First district, to consist of the counties of Lauderdale, Limestone, Colbert, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, Winston, Walker, Marion, Bedford, Fayette, Jefferson and Shelby.

Second district—Madison, Jackson, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Cleburne, Calhoun, St. Clair, Cleburne, Randolph and Clay.

Third district—Talladega, Coosa, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Lee, Elmore and Montgomery. Fourth district—Baker, Bibb, Perry, Tuskaloosa, Pickens, Greene, Hale and Sumter.

Fifth district—Macon, Russell, Bullock, Barbour, Pike, Crenshaw, Henry and Dale.

Sixth district—Autauga, Lowndes, Dallas, Wilcox, Marengo and Choctaw.

Seventh district—Monroe, Clarke, Washington, Mobile, Baldwin, Geneva, Escambia, Butler, Conecuh, Coffeeand Covington.

Bristeed and his Associates.

A few days ago, John F. Bailey, John H. Gindrat and Samuel B. Jones, styling themselves "assignees in bankruptcy" of the estate of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, filed in Bestell's bankrupt court, a petition for a "hall horse and hall alligator sale" of the property of the company.

Those men are Busteed's appointees. It is believed they have no interest in the property, except what they may make out of it, through the shift of Busteed and themselves. It is believed they are spotting away the rights of the State and its people, and of every honest creditor of the company.

Lindsay, in his famous Sumter chancery bill, holds out the company as insolvent, as we are informed and believe.

In the aforesaid petition of Busteed's appointees there is a paragraph to the following effect:

And your petitioners further re-present that, in their opinion, the said railroad and its property, etc., is worth more than the amount of the aggregate said liabilities of said company under said several mortgage and deeds of trust.

This petition is sworn to. The names of the attorneys appointed by Busteed appear to this petition, to-wit, "Elmore, Brooks, O'Neal and Walker, solicitors for petitioners."

What is the wind? From Lindsay we hear the company is insolvent. From Busteed's appointees we hear that which seems to the contrary.

Litigation endangers and hurts the State and its people. But litigation helps Busteed and Lindsay's appointees.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company.

The cry of "Stanton and his confederates," raised by the *Advertiser*, has thus far been very patiently listened to by the people. Finding just this, abuse leads to no practical results, they are becoming wearied of it. Indeed, in the light of future developments, they are beginning to ask themselves, seriously, whether those who oppose the line of policy of the *Advertiser*, Gov. Lindsay and Judge Busteed are not, after all, the best friends of the tax payers. They fail to understand fully, or to appreciate, the reasons of Gov. Lindsay and his colleagues, for refusing to accept the proposition submitted by the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company in October last, to refund to the State, in cash, all the interest the State had paid on the bonds floated South of the company, and the expense of the State in making such payment. They fail to see how Gov. Lindsay and his associates, "could in conscience, (from a certain horror of bankruptcy, declare the proposition of the company, and, in the end, favor bankruptcy.

The attempts for the Governor, seem to have disappeared, their inconsistency and the appearance of their late reports for "a full report they saw fit to withhold, and different reason for their refusal to accept, that the proposition was not accompanied with any guarantee that it would be complied with. They then called for any guarantee when the proposition was made. Had they been willing to accept on the grounds they could have received any assurance they desired, from the best men in the country, that the money would be forthcoming on their unsupported say of the same.

We advise the *Advertiser*, the Gov. Director of the road, Judge Busteed, the scolding grandmother of the people, to place his glasses on her antiquated nose, and croak some satisfactory answer, if she can, to these very pertinent inquiries of the people.

The Ball Opened.

We have received from Messrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Elizabeth L. Saxton, Olympia Brown, Susan B. Anthony and Josephine L. Griffing, a printed pamphlet, being nothing less than a memorial from the women of the United States to the Congress of the United States upon their pet hobby—female suffrage. The following gentle request accompanies the aforesaid pamphlet:

To the Editors of the United States:

The Senate of the United States having refused a hearing to the memorialists in person, they being members of a disfranchised class, and therefore without representation in that body, and the judiciary committee having declined even to print their arguments made by address with their advent, report, the memorialists do earnestly invite the press of the country to print those arguments in full, that the people may decide for themselves whether women are, or are not, entitled to vote to-day under the National Constitution.

Response of the Journal.

With a due sense of the high compliment bestowed upon us by the strong minded females whom we recognize as above, we are also deeply sensible of the duty we owe to every sect, class or people, struggling to break the bands of tyranny, and to rend asunder the shackles of slavery, physical or mental; we are truly sensible of the vast debt of gratitude which man owes to woman for much of earth's happiness, and as well for our existence upon this mundane sphere, and there is nothing that would afford us more real, genuine pleasure than to assist in the total emancipation of American women from the thralldom of disfranchisement, politically and socially (barring included), but there is one very serious objection to the publication in these columns of the matters contained in the pamphlet referred to. It consists of thirty pages of very closely printed matter, and we make no effort to conceal the fact that our pecuniary situation is such that we must decline to comply with the request of S. B. Anthony & Co., unless a sufficient amount of the wherewithal is forwarded in advance to satisfy the demands of the compositors of the JOURNAL office.

Re-Districting the State.

The Senate on yesterday concurred in the House joint resolution, providing for a joint committee of the two houses for the purpose of apportioning the State into seven Congressional districts. In view of the recent action of Congress in making a new apportionment of Representation. Under the Congressional apportion, Alabama is entitled to seven representatives—a gain of one. We appreciate that the action of the joint committee, assembly upon this subject, will create as much, if not more interest, among our leading men, as any subject which has presented itself before legislature at the present session. The House committee, as a matter of course, is largely Democratic, while the Senate committee is largely Republican. It is very evident from this fact, that whatever may be the action of the joint committee, a majority of the people will be satisfied and content. The contest in the State does not rest exactly upon Congressional apportionment or representation, but is rather an issue of far more import to the honor and good name of our State, has arisen almost phenix like, and stands like an avalanche before our people. That issue is whether or not incompetent and irresponsible men are to be next elected to steer our ship of State through the political storms of the next three or four years. Regret as we may, and grieve as we must, if we would redeem our State. The truth stands out before us in bold relief, emblazoned with glittering fame. Gov. Lindsay is not equal to the task, his action, cannot meet the situation, and will not or cannot uphold the credit of Alabama and her people before the country.

The action of the two houses in redistricting the State, we hope will be harmonious, and perfected in a high spirit of lightened and patriotic feeling which would spare to be tinged with the touch of partisanship. It is one of the duties devolving upon the people's representatives, and should be discharged conscientiously, with an eye single to the public good, and no political chicanery should be permitted to enter the threshold. The committees in Messrs. Crawford, Coon, Worthy, Lambert, Martin of Talladega, and Saylor.

Veto Message.

The Governor yesterday addressed a message to the two Houses, stating the House bill to be entitled "an act to allow prosecutors to place witnesses in criminal cases, who shall be leading counsel in such cases."

The end sought to be obtained by the passage of the bill upon which the veto is predicated, is manifestly a good one, and is worthy of the consideration and support of both houses of the General Assembly. The principal reason urged in favor of the passage of the bill is that the prosecutor is frequently embarrassed in the conduct of criminal cases, by the presence of witnesses in the court room, who are to be examined, and who are connected either directly or indirectly with the officers of the county wherein the case is prosecuted, or with the friends of the defendant. We have been informed of cases in the courts of this State, where the prosecutor was compelled to submit to the presence of witnesses in the court room, who were connected with the defendant, and who were present during the entire progress of the trial, and who were listening to every word of testimony that was delivered from the witness stand. We have been informed of cases

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

of ILLINOIS.

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

of ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to all and that war with all the blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a humane treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

[Accepting the Nashville Convention's Road.

The legislature adjourned without setting upon many questions of the greatest importance to the State. As a matter of course, the newspaper press, from time to time, will point out and discuss the embarrassment and misfortunes that will come upon the State in consequence of non-action on these questions. At present we will mention the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad as a subject which called loudly and imperiously for action at the hands of the legislature. That road is in a deplorable condition. It is upon the hands of the State, and under existing laws it is utterly impossible to so manage it that it will not be a grievous burden. The road has but little rolling stock, and that little is rapidly wearing out. In a few years more it must, it will, be unfit for use, and the road can not be operated at all. But while this is the case, the State is liable for, and will have to pay the interest on bonds indorsed for and loaned to the road, to the value of $6,720,000. This interest, including expenses necessarily incident to its payment, is over $500,000 per annum. On the first of July next, the State will have to pay another installment of interest—something more than a quarter of a million of dollars. There is no money in the treasury, and the State's credit has become so deplorably impaired that our bonds cannot be sold except at a ruinous sacrifice.

But interest on these bonds is not the only expense to which the State is subjected on account of the road. Since the road has been in the hands of the State it has not paid its own operating expenses. Its employees are unpaid, and before the adjournment of the legislature a bill was passed through the House, authorizing the State treasurer to borrow from the State treasury such amount of money as might be necessary to pay those employees. What sum would have been required, we do not know; but the mere fact that such a bill was brought before the legislature is conclusive proof that the road, as now operated, is not paying its own way. The people are gravely asked for taxes to pay a portion of the operating expenses of the road, in addition to the burdensome taxes which they are paying, to meet the interest on the bonds of the road. But the bill did not pass the Senate.

In addition to all this, there have been numerous law suits, and others are still pending, in which the fate of the road is at stake. This is another source of expense. Several suits have been instituted in chancery for the appointment of receivers, and several receivers have been appointed. Still, the receiver appointed by the Governor takes the road in possession. Surely, if he is to keep the road at all hazards and without reference to appointments made by chancellors, there is no reason why expenses should be incurred by law suits instituted for the purpose of having receivers appointed. These expenses the chancery suits ought to stop, or some of the receivers appointed by them should take charge of the road. That is a plain proposition.

It is a matter of absolute amazement that the legislature should have adjourned without doing something to improve the condition of that road. It is now a tremendous burden, under which the State is actually reeling and staggering. It is borne down by the State's credit to a frightful discount; and there is too much reason to fear that that credit will be utterly prostrated before the heavy load is removed.

But it may possibly be asked what the legislature could have done to relieve the State of its difficulties connected with this road. To such an inquiry as this it would not be at all difficult to furnish a conclusive response. All parties having any substantial interest in the road are anxious to have its affairs settled. But the misfortune is that under the laws as they now stand, no settlement can be made that would be satisfactory to any of them. The State has no authority to do anything in the road for the mere purpose of reimbursing itself for the interest that it has paid. But so far from making anything to be applied to the repayment of interest, it is incurring indebtedness on account of operating the road. The State can't put any rolling stock on the road; it can't sell the road; it can't lease the road. All it can do is to go as a debtor a part of its running expenses, pay interest on the bonds, and continue litigation about it.

Now, what we wanted was a law giving proper authority to settle or arrange the affairs of the road with the parties interested. Of these parties there are four, viz: the first mortgagee (the State of Alabama), the holders of the second mortgage bonds, the unsecured creditors, or those whose claims constitute the floating debt, and the railroad company. Under the existing laws the State only has authority to sue for her mortgage, and in doing it has to pursue a line that is specifically marked out in the statute. The effect of pursuing that line is just what we have pointed out. It is the imposition of a burden upon the State which is becoming heavier and heavier every day. This load should be removed, if practicable, by an amended law. We think it is susceptible of the clearest demonstration that this could have been done. Several bills were submitted to the legislature which would have accomplished the purpose.

The peculiar features of these several bills need not be pointed out. It is sufficient to say that it provided ample for the protection of the State's interests, and at the same time gave a sufficient margin of discretion to make arrangements to relieve the road from its present load, to increase its rolling stock; to sell it; to lease it; to run it in connection with other roads; or to do whatever was practicable to rescue it from its present ruinous condition. It is well known that there are railroad companies willing and anxious to take the Alabama and Chattanooga road upon conditions that at once relieve the State of its burden and secure the State against loss.

The failure of the legislature to pass some one of these bills is a great misfortune to the State. The more we may do complaints are unavailing; but the people will not approve of the non-action of their representatives on this important subject. Expensive litigation will continue, and the road will languish if it does not become a complete wreck.

The Cannonading Commenced.

Ere the General Assembly had adjourned, the Democratic newspapers of the State opened a terrible round of cannonading all along the line. Before the country, and especially the State, has had time to discover the real character of the recent legislation will be upon the future prospects of our people, the interest must have begun a system of waste and denunciation which, in our humble judgment, is altogether premature, necessarily prejudicial and also calculated to damage the credit of the State and impair the faith of the world in the ability of our people to square their accounts with their fellow men. While we agree with those journals in every essential particular, with direct reference to the errors and failures of the legislature, we shall not place any obstructions before the efforts of the authorities to make the best possible use of the present situation. We expect to assail the legislature collectively and in sundry individual cases, but we shall base our assaults on and conduct upon fair and square grounds, and we shall speak the truth, and nothing else but the truth, in every instance. The members of the House of Representatives, who thrust politics in nearly every measure brought before that body deserve, and, so far as we are concerned, shall receive that condemnation which their unpardonable folly and wickedness justly call for.

With us it matters not whether Republican or Democrat, we shall hold up before the people and long and loudly denounce, for the benefit of the State, the unmanly and partisan conduct of certain members, upon the railroad question. The finances, the question of redistricting the State to meet the new congressional apportionment, and other subjects of vital importance to the State. But in any matter that we may discuss, sensitive, whose soul is overflowing with political "patriotism" and fealty to party. We charge upon the political and adversaries their actions, and to deal in splendid superlatives and high sounding epithets regarding the mighty achievements. Alabama has had enough of this contemptible humbug. Hereafter, however, we shall plead against the election over hereafter of young coxcombs surcharged with schoolboy speeches, and as ignorant of the wants of our people, and of what legislation is, as a beadle. The campaign of 1870 was attended with such a spirit of fury and bitterness as had never before been witnessed in the history of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

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We trust that the future of the Supreme Court will be marked by the ability which is to-day endearing it to our citizens, and while we honor and admire each of the upright and conscientious judges who honour has already come from him high stand originally taken by Judge Saffold, we feel it a privilege to add our warm and sincere feelings toward Judge Saffold. To honor him, is only to know him, and they who love a pure and christian gentleman, will love Judge Saffold.

The following is the opinion above referred to:

Ex parte Charles H. Scott; application for writ of certiorari to review decision.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.—At an election held in Montgomery county in November, 1871, for sheriff of that county, Paul Strobach received the highest number of votes cast, and obtained the certificate of election. He also gave bond, took the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of said office. Charles H. Scott contested the election with him in the probate court, and judgment was given in his favor and against Strobach. Strobach appealed from this judgment to the circuit court, giving bond as required by the statute. Notwithstanding the appeal, Scott made application to the probate court to recover the books, papers, &c., of the office from Strobach, as provided by act 6, chap. 1, title 5, part 1, of the Revised Code. Strobach moved an injunction from the chancery court to restrain the proceeding. On motion to dissolve the injunction, the complainant, on investigation of the conduct of Scotsboro, it will be opportune to make an explicit statement from Senator Trumbull regarding a contract of his with President Johnson, by which he appears to have violated the law and insulted $10,000 just prior to giving his vote for the President in the impeachment.

Mr. Johnson employed Mr. Trumbull as counsel in the cases of *ex-parte Mc-Cardle*, *Milligan*, *Garland*, *Cummings*, *Georgia* *vs. Meade and others*, in the Supreme Court, but this is only the least. Years ago, when the historian comes to make up an opinion of the first seven decades of the American Republic, he must be forced to admit that much of the purity and integrity of the government, accorded to it previous to the fatal dawn of Calhounism, was owing to the commanding position of Virginia statesmen in the counsels of the nation; and that the very power of those great men lay in the fact that they combined the pride of the English nobility with that stern sense of justice which characterized the Puritan and the Huguenot.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

The Breaking up at Cincinnati.

The breaking up of the ice on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has been attended with fearful loss. At Cincinnati upward of sixty barges freighted with coal and six iron clad steamers have been wrecked, in two instances the steamboats having been reduced to kindling wood by the great pressure of the gorged ice. On Thursday the ice was piled up fifteen feet in a solid mass, and in other places huge ashes, after floating down the channel, would suddenly be buried against steamboats and barges. Thus were gorges created, and in a short time thereafter a crash would take place, the boats being crushed to atoms or forced high and dry upon the shore. It is estimated that the loss at Cincinnati alone will be not less than half a million dollars.

Jewish Persecution.

Advices received at London state that the Jewish persecution at Roumania is increasing. Large numbers of Jews daily fall victims to the hatred of the native inhabitants, over whom the authorities exercise no control. Murder in public is frequent and unpunished. Unfortunate Israelites are subjected to every species of indignity and persecution their enemies can devise. Whole families are fired by riotous mobs, and lives are not unfrequently sacrificed to complete the holocaust. Remonstrance appears to be compelled many to leave the territory. Many of these refugees are pouring themselves over the Austrian frontier. In the city of Kahul the persecution has been developed in the bloodiest aspect. Seventy Israelites, including defenseless women and children, have been murdered in cold blood. Thirty-five were wounded, many fatally.

The Work Done.

The session of the General Assembly just closed has not been productive of the good which patriotic citizens desired, and had some reason to expect. We do not propose to avail the errors of this legislature at this time, as we have occasion to point out and censure the faults of its legislation. We shall not set up ourselves as judge of what ought to have been done, and what has not been done, among those who counseled the passage of measures looking to the relief of our depressed state, or to the advancement of our works of internal improvement. For fear that we might unintentionally do injury to the future prospects of the State, we have refrained from comment upon the acts and doings of the legislature until a final impression in made up in the State and the country. We merely state here that we are very much inclined to the opinion that the small benefits which have resulted from the labors of the legislature will be found to be almost entirely negative. The people have been disappointed in the failure of the Legislature to pass some one of the bills which were introduced for the purpose of relieving the State of its embarrassments in regard to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. The failure to pass some one of these bills is a great misfortune to the State. The more we may do complaints are unavailing; but the people will not approve of the non-action of their representatives on this important subject. Expensive litigation will continue, and the road will languish if it does not become a complete wreck.

The Commencement.

Ere the General Assembly had adjourned, the Democratic newspapers of the State opened a terrible round of cannonading all along the line. Before the country, and especially the State, has had time to discover the real character of the recent legislation will be upon the future prospects of our people, the interest must have begun a system of waste and denunciation which, in our humble judgment, is altogether premature, necessarily prejudicial and also calculated to damage the credit of the State and impair the faith of the world in the ability of our people to square their accounts with their fellow men. While we agree with those journals in every essential particular, with direct reference to the errors and failures of the legislature, we shall not place any obstructions before the efforts of the authorities to make the best possible use of the present situation. We expect to assail the legislature collectively and in sundry individual cases, but we shall base our assaults on and conduct upon fair and square grounds, and we shall speak the truth, and nothing else but the truth, in every instance. The members of the House of Representatives, who thrust politics in nearly every measure brought before that body deserve, and so far as we are concerned, shall receive that condemnation which their unpardonable folly and wickedness justly call for.

With us it matters not whether Republican or Democrat, we shall hold up before the people and long and loudly denounce, for the benefit of the State, the unmanly and partisan conduct of certain members, upon the railroad question. The finances, the question of redistricting the State to meet the new congressional apportionment, and other subjects of vital importance to the State. But in any matter that we may discuss, sensitive, whose soul is overflowing with political "*patriotism*" and fealty to party. We charge upon the political and adversaries their actions, and to deal in splendid superlatives and high sounding epithets regarding the mighty achievements. Alabama has had enough of this contemptible humbug. Hereafter, however, we shall plead against the election over hereafter of young coxcombs surcharged with schoolboy speeches, and as ignorant of the wants of our people, and of what legislation is, as a beadle. The campaign of 1870 was attended with such a spirit of fury and bitterness as had never before been witnessed in the history of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

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had already charged Mr. Schurz of remaining in the party to betray and destroy it, if possible, and he appealed to him to stand up now and say that he had abandoned the Republican party.

Neither Sumner, Schurz, nor their Democratic allies could have inaugurated the searching investigation which has been made. It was the Republican majority who selected it, and who have insisted to the credit of refusing to block it by any means, political or legal. We publish, if he was guilty of corruption. The charges of the head of the Ku-Klux house, which is impending, stands through and cannot now be dismissed. The difference between Grant and his defamers is the same as that between him and some proclamation prisoner, who, after the custom house, which has at all times been peculiarly interested.

And lastly: That the ordinances bureau violated international law in selling 46,000 rifles at a time when the country might have known to be a sub-agent of the Khedive to equip a fleet.

And this is the bugaboy account of the Democratic press of Washington, Cassius Senatorial dignity. Cæsar. Suppose we plead guilty to all, what then? Are there any Democrats suffering for the want of one to turn Democrat? And what guarantee have we Parker men that he will not, as he has already done, as that their new allies—Tweed, Belmont & Co.—will not do?

A bolting down of the froth and the chemical residuum of Schurz & Co. give the above as the one capital wherewith to start a new party. It is to plunge in the mire of corruption the country postponed so that Senators may display their powers of sarcasm. Let the boys in a debating school, sharpen their wits at such subjects as these. Of course a defense is required of administration Senators attacked, but it is no wonder sensible people everywhere are somewhat disgusted with an exhibition of personal spite and vanity in the Senate chamber.

In any company of reasonable observations who care nothing for the real interests of the people and have no sympathy for them, will receive a set back at the ballot box in November next which will be a warning to others, if not a useful lesson to themselves.

"THE LAW A WILLIE."

Senator Trumbull's emphatic indorsement, yesterday, of the recent Missouri decision that the law of the State of limitations could be applied to the case of Blair, and that the statute within which the prosecution could be had was not changed by the adoption of the new constitution, was not premature. The decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of Missouri, and is final. The case will not be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, as the constitution expressly declares, but by the *States* as political corporations. Consequently that while *sovereignty* was original or paramount in the *States*, whatever power is allowed to be exercised by the National Government is *derivative* only—derived from the *States*, designated by them to be exercised for them purposes. In a word, the signed to operate in cases where an office is vacated, and the predecessor or other person, without any rational claim, wilfully, contumaciously or negligently holds over, the entire fee passes.

It is clear that this case is not one in which the Governor can exercise discretion in the application. The controversy is in the citizen to the National Government. Of course this is the old, old story; and the book before us is, we believe, the second work of the kind, designed as a post mortem defense of the now exploded doctrine of "peaceable secession."

But the work is a valuable contribution to our political literature. It contains many valuable and interesting reminiscences of a past political conflict. It gives us a clear insight into the character of the public men of the time of our immediate forefathers. It shows that the frailties of poor human nature were never present with party leaders of the past, but with those of the present day, this, too, without respect to party lines. Of course the book is full of the "F. F. V." but this is about the only fault. Years hence, when the historian comes to make up an opinion of the first seven decades of the American Republic, he must be forced to admit that much of the purity and integrity of the government, accorded to it previous to the fatal dawn of Calhounism, was owing to the commanding position of Virginia statesmen in the counsels of the nation; and that the very power of those great men lay in the fact that they combined the pride of the English nobility with that stern sense of justice which characterized the Puritan and the Huguenot.

The Income Tax.

The probability that the income tax is to be repealed has become great almost everywhere. It has been endured with reluctance as a needless burden for a long time past, and the people of the country had taken up the impression that it was now to come to an end. We regard it as a great mistake to continue it. It will never again be endured, and draw its support from the people. There is no longer any necessity for it, and being unjustly discriminating in its character, it is still unlike as we could name. Of course a direct tax is necessary, and it is the only equitable method of raising the revenue, but the revenue bill, as now framed, is not entitled to the name of a direct tax. It is a tax upon incomes, upon the several States according to their population.

In these circumstances we think the government will lose more than it will gain by the renewal of the tax. It is not asked for the chances and ladders of our people, and it can never be to them other than an odious imposition. In recent years it has been due to the impression that it is to be permanent, an impression that cannot fail to diminish the interest in the people to prevent. It will be better to raise money in almost any other way, than to attempt to fasten upon the people a tax which has so many objections to overcome, and which is withal so restricted and partial in its operation.

Buncombe in Congress.

It is not probable that the Congress of the United States will ever reach that point of attainment which characterizes the British Parliament in matter of debate. There is doubtless an occasional display of buncombe in the House of Commons, but it is only a matter of the act, like Disraeli, who dare venture upon it. The oratorial effort of Senator Cameron on Tuesday, and its result, prove that we are getting to be, to a certain extent, businesslike in our legislation. The Senator had a brilliant audience, he interested the Senate, and charmed the ladies; the anti-Grant faction, while he was speaking, for a moment seemed to be gained a point, but Mr. Morton pricked the bubble in a moment, and, ere the curtain had descended, the tones of the orator had lost the effect. Solons should be desirous of the purification of the Republican party; Morton proved that Schurz had declared that he would not, in the event of a renomination of President Grant, support the nominee of the party, and challenged him then and there to say whether he would or would not stand mate. Whatever else he may be, there is not a member of the Republican party. He acts only the part of a political guerrilla.

Selma Times vs. Advertiser.

The war of words now going on between the above journals is suggestive of the widespread dissatisfaction extant in the State, at the present deplorable state of affairs under which the state is so unmistakingly suffering. If the means resorted to by these journals—abuse and denunciation of each other, and a continual whine of their loyalty to Alabama—will be of service to the JOURNAL in rendering our people from the humiliations that have been heaped upon them, we shall cry out at the top of our best, "Lay on, Macduff!" The following, from the Selma Times, shows how ill the champions of the people are:

"The *Advertiser* has now read sanity every member of the State power of the party. "Old Politicals" has ruled Alabama long enough. The *Weekly Register*, Jacksonville *Republican*, *Shelby Guide*, *Talladega Reporter*, *Randolph Commonwealth*, Selma *Times*, and several other papers have declared that it was now time to come to an end. We regard it as a great mistake to continue it. It will never again be endured, and draw its support from the people. There is no longer any necessity for it, and being unjustly discriminating in its character, it is still unlike as we could name. Of course a direct tax is necessary, and it is the only equitable method of raising the revenue, but the revenue bill, as now framed, is not entitled to the name of a direct tax. It is a tax upon incomes, upon the several States according to their population.

Old Nick Nonplussed.

This is a story in old and new: A man had sold himself to the devil, who was to receive him at the end of a year, but he could propound a question to his Satanic Majesty which he could not answer, he being allowed to put three queries to the devil. The man came for the devil to claim his own, and the bargain quickly appeared. The first question was to the ancestry of the man, and the chancery court of Morgan county; passed. Mr. Grayson, on the Democratic side, to-day offered a resolution declaring that the Democratic party of this State is entitled to the control of the State government, and that the Democratic party of this State is entitled to the control of the State government, and that the Democratic party of this State is entitled to the control of the State government, and

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Norris vs. Handley.

In the Washington *Chronicle* of the 15th inst. we find the following paragraph relating to the contest for the seat of the third district of Alabama. There is much difference of opinion as to the actual condition of affairs in the third district during the last election, and should Major Norris succeed in casting the present sitting member, it will at once open up the question as to the legality of the present State government under Gov. Lindsay. The *Chronicle* says:

We have carefully read the papers in the case of Col. B. W. Norris vs. W. A. Handley, contested election case, third district, Alabama, and we do not hesitate to say that we regard the showing as conclusive in favor of Col. Norris. He was defeated by intimidation and fraud, we think there can be no doubt. This being the case, he is entitled to the seat, which we think will be at once forthcoming, as it ought to have been awarded to him by the House at an early day.

PASTING HAIR IN THE MIDDLE.—Effeminate men have long contended for the right to part the hair of their heads in the middle, which, on the other hand, the dashing young women, given to masculine ways, object to as unbecoming. The old bonifier has entered the field, and stated the wager—General Jackson, to a man," which is emphatic response. We hammer our table, does the bonifier, exclaiming, "Landlord, the bet is yours. Hereafter I never receive. Get out the horses. We left, therefore, for another sanctum, and, mid-time in the first time we have heard from State since. So long as we do not hear that none of these hard-headed men ever shall part their hair in the middle, replenishing the earth, is perfectly shocking.

Insurance.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 23, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL: I have just received a pamphlet setting aside the action of the Governors of the different States in the German Insurance case, held in the city of New York in October, entitled "An Off-ul Revised Edition of the Origine of Draft of General Insurance Laws."

In this convention, there were represented long lists of the United States, and a number of the leading men in the entire insurance men in America, who are deeply read, if not all, of their professions in the business of insurance. The draft is an excellent one, and one that is well received. It provides many very good regulations, which will accommodate all "cerebral" adepts, and which, in case a law; and for the sake of the no-professional generality, I trust the assembly become a law.

Among the more noticeable features, my attention was directed to the manner in which the proposed measure would be administered in the borders of the United States, or any city, town or county thereof, in form of treaty, contract, and mortgages on governmental estate, all of which leads beyond question.

I have just seen a bill in the hands of a member of the legislature, which proposes to introduce the same; it provides for bond and mortgages on governmental real estate, although one can see for the first time, it will be introduced, and I hope passed, at the coming fall session. All problems and contentions of insurance companies are trust funds, and should not be used for other purposes than to meet the legitimate requirements of the companies.

If prudently managed, the annual rates are sufficiently high to meet the present as well as all future liabilities, without hazarding the sacred funds of the widow and orphan in a pernicious banking and trust company business.

MORE ANON. SOUTHER.

Communicated.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 23, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Men are frequently puffed through the press who are grossly undeserving. But your correspondent feels called upon in justice to Senator Barr from Monroe, and the people he represents, to render this tribute to his Sabbath-rest record. Hon. R. W. Barr, has discharged the duties imposed upon him like a man; he has met the complicated issues of State and party interests like a man; whenever practicable he has blended the two; but while he has stood uncompromisingly firm in his Republican principles, he has in no instance voted for or sustained a party measure inimical to the people's interests. As a man, he is identified with the State and with the people; and he shall be vindicated and held clear of the spiritual ban of Rome. It will be sent sense of that odious term.

He is a gentleman, a christian, a school ar and a statesman; and in his earnestness and sincerity, and exercising of power as a speaker, he is unsurpassed.

Brave, affectionate and true as a friend, as a citizen honored for his patriotism, fearless and incorruptible in his party principles, and with us, and of the people we mean not-much—as he is not—unjust to the torrid elements of party factions, and to energize and give breath and strength and courage to the Republican party. If he is a carpet bagger, may the gods send us more just like him, from the ranks of the enemy and their host. Such gems are the vitalizers of Republicanism. A KANTE CITIZEN.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

A number of axe-grinders here are at work in Congress and out of it, who are trying to utilize for President makers all the capital that can be made out of the Credit Mobilier and Salary Grab. It is a good thing for the Democrats to have these questions to talk about, and they are using the last of resolutions reward, the following is a specimen:

Resolved, That whereas in the South political caveats to the black man is a battle field from which the dead and wounded are carried, he has a right to expect the fullest possible protection to whom he imperils his life to support," &c. This wild language is indulged in by a number of the members at home and at sweet venom. Patriots make no impression while talking to empty benches. Lastly view of a young fellow's prospects. I never go into public halls under ever so dim a cloud, who, with a tongue and ability, could not work out my way into sunlight. Better even, with prejudice against, to the contrary, to be compelled to speak.

A few days ago a bill in the hands of a member of the committee on ways and means to introduce the same; it provides for bond and mortgages on governmental real estate, although one can see for the first time, it will be introduced, and I hope passed, at the coming fall session. Insurance companies are trust funds, and should not be used for other purposes than to meet the legitimate requirements of the companies.

If prudently managed, the annual rates are sufficiently high to meet the present as well as all future liabilities, without hazarding the sacred funds of the widow and orphan in a pernicious banking and trust company business.

MORE ANON. SOUTHER.

Communicated.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 23, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Men are frequently puffed through the press who are grossly undeserving. But your correspondent feels called upon in justice to Senator Barr from Monroe, and the people he represents, to render this tribute to his Sabbath-rest record. Hon. R. W. Barr, has discharged the duties imposed upon him like a man; he has met the complicated issues of State and party interests like a man; whenever practicable he has blended the two; but while he has stood uncompromisingly firm in his Republican principles, he has in no instance voted for or sustained a party measure inimical to the people's interests. As a man, he is identified with the State and with the people; and he shall be vindicated and held clear of the spiritual ban of Rome. It will be sent sense of that odious term.

He is a gentleman, a christian, a school ar and a statesman; and in his earnestness and sincerity, and exercising of power as a speaker, he is unsurpassed.

Brave, affectionate and true as a friend, as a citizen honored for his patriotism, fearless and incorruptible in his party principles, and with us, and of the people we mean not-much—as he is not—unjust to the torrid elements of party factions, and to energize and give breath and strength and courage to the Republican party. If he is a carpet bagger, may the gods send us more just like him, from the ranks of the enemy and their host. Such gems are the vitalizers of Republicanism. A KANTE CITIZEN.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

A number of axe-grinders here are at work in and out of Congress

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.)

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; protection of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that we with all the blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without pretending say right or obligations to do wrong; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and unprejudiced ballot, where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of domination or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."—U. S. GRANT.

Republican Executive Committee of the State of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee of Alabama, held March 6th, in the city of Montgomery the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to represent the State of Alabama in the National Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next, be chosen by conventions of the respective Congressional districts, which convention shall be held in the respective districts on the 15th day of May.

Resolved, That each Congressional district be entitled to three delegates and three alternates to said National Convention.

Resolved, That the district conventions shall assemble at such place and hour as may be designated by the Republican Executive Committee of the district; and, in case there is no regularly organized executive committee in any district, then the place and hour for the meeting of the convention shall be designated by the members of the State Republican Executive Committee residing in said district.

Resolved, That each county be entitled to two delegates in said district convention for each member it is entitled to have in the House of Representatives; and any county which has no representative shall be entitled to four delegates in the convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of each district convention be instructed to forward immediately a duplicate copy of the credentials of the delegates elected to the chairman of the State Executive Committee, to be countersigned by him, and forwarded to the chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the delegates to the several State conventions be instructed to forward immediately a duplicate copy of the credentials of the delegates elected to the chairman of the State Executive Committee, to be countersigned by him, and forwarded to the chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in the several State conventions shall be one delegate for every 500 votes cast for Governor in 1870, and one additional delegate for a fraction of 250 votes and upwards.

Resolved, That the number of votes cast for Governor in 1870 in each county be certified to the chairman of the State Executive Committee by the probate judge thereof, and by him transmitted to the chairman of the several district conventions.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

The Waiter Girl.

An exchange has the following touching poem, which will penetrate even into the hash receptacle of bachelor renders, who board at hotels. It tells its own story:

She flitted 'mongst the boarders
Like a being from the sky,
And she smiled and gave no butter,
Saying: "Here is that for pie!"

And she glided by the tables,
Bringing hash and words of cheer,
That my mission was accomplished,
When she "went off on her ear."

And once again I saw her
At the witching hour of noon,
And the boarders marched to dinner
As they "heard the lord beaven."

I trembl'd like an aspen
As she stood behind my chair,
For I thought she represented
My gambling angel here.

She bent her cyrel lips towards mine,
I saw jet-like eyes flash,
As in silvery tones she whispered,
"Beefsteak, sausage or hash."

ADMINISTRATION SCRAPINGS.—It is stated that in a recent conversation with a gentleman prominently connected with the administration, the President emphatically stated that he Senator, whatever his name, had a right to call himself an administration Senator, and that the distinction between administration and anti-administration Republican Senators is neither encouraged or approved by him.

The *Brooklyn* (N.) Phoenix, 28th ult., says: Yesterday morning a little urchin of not more than six or seven years, sat on the track near Capitol square, just in front of a moving locomotive, and commenced making mud pies with it, looking back the while and laughing gaily at the fuming engineer. He had not run more than twenty or thirty yards before he tripped and fell near the rail, the locomotive was on him in a moment, but a good luck or instinct would have it, the little fellow raised one leg in the act to turn over, when the cowcatcher, striking his uplifted leg, rolled him violently off the track and over into the road two or three times, without seriously hurting him.

ESSAY IN LESS PARTS.—England is now engaged in the construction of a new class of iron sea forts for the defense of prominent naval stations. It is estimated that, with the foundations, they will cost five million dollars apiece. The iron shield, or skeleton of one has just been completed. It weighs twenty-four hundred tons, and is to be fitted up with fifteen inch iron plates twenty six feet in length. Each fort is to be seven hundred feet in circumference and two hundred and thirty feet high. They are to be armed with two tiers of guns, one tier of twenty-four 600 pounders and the other of twenty-five 400-pounders. The guns, it is calculated, will pierce twelve-inch armored ships at two thousand yards distance.

A remarkable story comes from Bombay, which suggests the propriety of employing monkeys as police detectives. A Madras man making a journey took with him some money and jewels and a pet monkey. He was waylaid, robbed, murdered and buried by a party of assassins. The monkey witnessed the whole affair from a tree top, and as soon as the villains had departed he went to the nearest police officer's station, attracted that attention by his sighs and groans, and finally led him to the grave of his master. He then enabled the officer to recover the stolen property from the place where it had been concealed, and then went to the bazaar and picked out the murderers one by one, holding them fast by the tail until the police had time to identify them. Eventually they were all convicted to secure the redemption of circulating notes for five per cent. bonds of the new funded loan, provided that the provision act of July 14, 1870, declares that the new funded loan of 1881, and interest thereon, shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority, the deposit of bonds shall not loan by a national bank with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the redemption of its circulating notes, nor shall any exemption to the bank form any percentage of taxes which it would otherwise have been required to pay.

The Tuskegee *News*, we are sorry to note, does not exhibit much evidence of a "heavy" mind at its helm. In the last issue of that paper is long weird editorial on school room a dressed pupils on our job office. The circular was reprinted from an old and worn original, as we are informed by our job printer, and a negro woman. The object of selling the circular, as we learn, is to get up a fund to enable a colored Methodist church near this city. This is the alpha and omega of an affair to which a newspaper calling itself a dignified journal and shaper of public opinion devotes a column in ridicule and sarcasm. We have no doubt the poor woman who paid her few dollars for the printing of this circular is among Heaven than the man who wrote the article in the *News*.

The Washington *Star* has the following item of wedding cheer: "One of our exchanges, in an article on the honeymoon, tries to persuade young married people that it is better for them to stay quietly at home at such interesting period of their existence, and not go wandering off on a exhibition. Most people will agree with the writer; but ten to one if he is a single man and ever gets married he will do just as the others do. Why a wedding tour should be considered the correct thing is one of those conundrums which, as Dundreary says, 'no fellow can find out.' If our brides could be persuaded to forego the blessed privilege of leading their prizes around with a ribbon, we would recommend it for a change the singular custom they have at Nassau, New Providence. Near that place there is a solitary prison, pleasantly situated, where all the newly married couples go to pass the honeymoon. They take a servant or two and steal away from the home to the place, from which, after a 'becoming period' is passed, they come forth again."

In General.

Galveston has shark skins.

Street lamps cost Boston one cent an hour.

Minnesota is the home of but one veteran of 1812.

Boston has established a new lodging house for women.

A Detroiter keeps a wolf, a bear, seven dogs and three guns.

A large beer brewery has been started at Yokohama, Japan.

There are six persons in New Hampshire who are 100 years old.

Gov. Reed, of Florida, was once a reporter editor of Wisconsin.

A Mormon fold of fifty has sprung up in New Providence, Indiana.

In Newport, Ky., sawing on the streets costs a dollar an oath.

Montreal has 35,000 less population than she bragged about before the census.

The velocity of the galvanic current in iron wire does not exceed 13,000 miles per second.

For reprograting its items a western paper accuses a contemporary of "wholesale piracy."

Houston, Texas, whisky is strongly recommended by the local papers as a means of suicide.

At Lasgrave, Vt., they have preaching every Sunday in a great white." Nothing like being dedaine.

"Swearing off" amounts to something with Fredrick, Those salons in that city have recently failed.

The historic old headquarters of Powhatan, on the same river, Virginia, were recently sold for $100,000

Some brave Missouri sportsmen hunted down a pillow dog, under the impression it was a panther.

Florida papers say the present season has produced the largest and most delicious oranges ever known.

Virginia requires five major generals and twelve brigadier generals to properly command the State militia.

A $300 mirror was smashed by mobs in Georgetown the other day, and the thief guawed off the cord that suspended it.

A paroram of the "Chicago fire" is exhibited in Boston and will be there for a strong resemblance to a second band boil gulch.

A town in Iowa has a peculiarly imaginative name. It is called Toad Creek, although the people have to go five miles for water.

Stevens at Westfield, Mass., contributed to the growth of the town last year by giving birth to two sons and two daughters.

The students at Moscow, who signed a petition in favor of liberty of the press, have been, without exc-ption, banished to Siberia.

A man died suddenly from intemperance, and a western jury found that "decased came to his death by drinking between drinks."

Such a hacker in Philadelphia by the side of whose handwriting even the penmanship of Horace Greeley seems legible, has been discovered.

The whole duty of man is embraced in the two principles of abstinence and prudence; temperance in prosperity and courage in adversity.—*Seneca.*

The classic editor of the Franklin *Herald* informs its readers that "No journal received a smoke him from the battlegrounds of melancholy's lofty peak."

A boy of five summers in New England, recently, while at his dinner table surprised the family by praying that he might have satyr brothers and one hundred sisters.

The Roman Catholic clergy of London have announced to their flocks that they will not attend the funeral of any person who has not been baptized and confirmed.

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Communicated.

"IN THE WOODS," NORTH ALABAMA, February 26, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

It is quite time (if you will permit an old soldier in the ranks of the "ever faithful" to say so) that the Republican party—the great party of human rights and equal justice to all—should have their attention seriously turned to the selection of the leaders to head their colors in the next general election in the State, which comes on in November, 1872. I therefore beg to suggest the following names as worthy, and well qualified, for those high distinctions:

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1872.

For Governor—Joseph C. Bradley of Huntsville.

For Lieutenant Governor—William J. Bibb or Montgomery.

For Secretary of State—Daniel B. Booth of Prattville.

For Auditor—R. M. Reynolds of Wilcox.

For Treasurer—Arther Bingham of Talladega.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. S. Smith of Tuskaloosa.

For Commissioner of Industrial Resources—W. M. Bickley of Hayneville.

For Attorney General—Joseph Patterson of Florence.

1. COL. JOE BEADLEY is a well known citizen, and a resident of the beautiful city of Huntsville, in North Alabama, and has been eminent for his high toned worth, for the last thirty years, in that section of our beloved State. Of first rate executive ability, he has always been a thorough supporter of the old Jackson school, and true to the Union, as was also his glorious sire here and patriot himself. For all the noble endowments of a good man, and generous gentleman (Democrat), no one has ever stood above him in the common ranks of men. In the interest of the State will ever suffer in his hands.

2. COL. JOE BIBB is equally and favorably known in the central portions of the State. Young, intelligent, and faithful to his country and its cause, as well as the interests of the highest type. His Union record is without a stain. In his early life your humble friend of the much loved Stone will be cared for as his own. The time has come when such men are to be called from the shade.

3. DANIEL BOOTH BOOTH is a new man, but one who will read this time. But he is of a stock as true as steel, and is himself true and tried to the core of every sense of the noblest manhood, he is one whose fair fame has no spot upon its brightness. As an eminent member of the great Baptist church of this State, he has ever filled stations to which alone he called him with a zeal and success equal to the best. As a soldier, as a citizen, and as a christian of no-ble character, he would make a Secretary of State any inferior to any one that has ever adorned that distinguished station. The more that friend's shall know of him, the more they will be proud of him.

4. MAJ. REYNOLDS is like good wine: he needs no brush. He is the present Auditor, and no better ever was, before him, or will ever come after him. He is a Pendytonian, and is a rarity that such men ever fall from grace; politically, it is certain that he never will. His motto is, "upward and onward" to the end. He has no faith in failures, and loves his country as a bride.

5. ARTHUR BINGHAM is the editor and proprietor of the DAILY JOURNAL, and the standard bearer of Republicanism in this State. He has once filled the office of State Treasurer, and as such no evil tongue has assailed his record or his faithfulness, or his ability. As the candidate for of the JOURNAL, the people are familiar with his long and honorable career in their midst, his kind, and of the peace and prosperity of the State. He is of that old order of lusty manhood, which was found embodied in the Unionists alone of this number are genteel laws, and about ten of those are evils within themselves. The remaining number, about seventy-five, are special acts, such as making each Jim Jones or Bob Ayer under free dealers, or prohibiting the sale of spirituous, "venous or malt liquors" in one mile of the holy precincts of Pine Knot church, where none ever was or would ever have been sold, and not been passed prohibiting it. Verily they seem to think an "ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure all." How much benefit has been derived from these special acts? Enough to pay the people for the fifty thousand dollars expended in their passage? *No, and they know it at the time.* It was perfectly useless to introduce in the last two days general bill that would have produced good results. Suppose such an introduction, Mr. Belger jumps up, and with a determination to *judge it*, with as much knowledge of the breadth and prohibitions of the constitution as a bull calf knows about the seventh book of Moses, puts in his objection on the grounds of unconstitutionality. Mr. Hewitt moves to strike out the word "the" and in lieu thereof insert "the," in the second section. This brin s Mr. Reed to his feet, who is a *Tally of old*, peers in his withering invectives on a motion to table the whole thing. Warrenpon on motion of Jere Haralson, the House adjourns, amid the cheers of the fellow citizens, who of those legislators, who, in the language of Jere, were "patriotic as ten." *We ate* now *with a cheer for Jere Haralson!* To show that such changes vote exist in the minds of a distorted brain, we will copy the following extract from the Capitol Journal in the daily *Advertiser* of the 10th ult.:

"By leave, Mr. Hewitt offered a resolution forbidding further reports on the Capitol, as it is the sense of the House (just the sort of sense to think them capable of) that the Capitol should be removed to Birmingham as soon as completed.

Mr. Boyd moved to appropriate the pay and per diem of the members and officers to the expenses of the removal of the Capitol. He moved to the resolution and amendment on the table. Carried; ayes 29, nays 10.

Messrs. Haralson and Boyd are, we are sorry to say both Democrats, while Mr. Hewitt is a native and to the *manor born* Republican. We are a Democrat, but we can say with truth that MAJOR BOYD is the only one represented in the performance that settled the part of a sensible man. And that the members of the House of the way they legislate for what they called the people.

Of course our remarks have reference only to the members of the House, and not to the sensible minority. We recognize no vote of some of the members whose efforts to do good and bring order out of chaos were unavaining. The people are not to blame for the acts of their representatives, but only when they are benefited. The results of this chronic state of being in a hurry are to be seen every day in high prices and poor wages, bad food and worn out stomachs—in fact, that are put up on the people to burn down our coal-beds—is terrible railroad and steamboat accidents. It is everywhere. There is no time for this, nor for that, nor for anything, but to hurry through life to death, in which alone, for the first time, we find rest. What is the use of going to heaven after such a people? The defects in our national character and in our way of life. We shall never be economical until we have a short legislature shall have one revised, we hope to God that they, like Belshazzar, *may be found wanting.* We are thoroughly tired and disgusted with their performances, and think they are all good "speechifying" is among to be the sounding of brass and the tinkling of cymbals. That we have good reason for our feelings let the following state-ments prove. Our people are prosperous, the State is crushed by debt. The legislature is a vastly expensive body, driving the treasury of the State. The present session continued from the first Monday in December, and adjourned on the 15th of February, with an interval of about fifteen days. The expense of the body for this time was at the least calculation $75,000. They have passed about one hundred acts, about twenty-five alone of this number are gen-

General Grant was not a candidate for President, and did not desire to be, and I printed it without authority. There was little doubt that some supervisionable politicians would start him, and by such him if he had been made a candidate with his sanction. He will, of course, reply that he never saw the article till it was in print, and so all your schemes to use him fall. Then Wellington took it to General Grant and asked quite a long time. When he returned he said: "General Grant is quite pleased with your statement of his political record, and is surprised that he proves to be so good a Republican." Upon this hint I premised. When Reunis came back from General Grant with the editorial in light on, with great emphasis: "General Grant does not want to be President. He thinks the Republican party may need him, and he believes their candidate can be elected and re-elected. Bah," said Rasbing, "what is he—some of him after his second Presidential term? what, indeed, during his administration? He is receiving a salary of $17,000 to $20,000 a year as General of the armies of the United States, and pay —and to go into the Presidency at $25, 000 a year for eight years is, perhaps, to gain more fame, but what is to become of him at the end of his Presidency? He is now a made man, even with the people of the whole thing. Warrenpon on motion of Jere Haralson, the House adjourns, amid the cheers of the fellow citizens, who of those legislators, who, in the language of Jere, were "patriotic as ten." *We ate* now *with a cheer for Jere Haralson!* To show that such changes vote exist in the minds of a distorted brain, we will copy the following extract from the Capitol Journal in the daily *Advertiser* of the 10th ult.:

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How General Grant was First Nominated.

Colonel Forney publishes in the *Sunday Chronicle* a remarkable account of the manner in which Grant was first nominated for President. He says Judge Carter and Senator Tipton suggested in person to Mr. Lincoln, in November, 1867, to write an extensive article favoring such a nomination. Forney replies: I answered that gratified in having his speeches circulated over the country by the Democrats, as their most effective campaign documents, and his sense of their importance will be still more enhanced, if they are employed against us by the representatives of the British governments, before the arbitrators at Geneva.

But beyond this playing into the hands of the opposite party and of foreign States, he has really accomplished nothing. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any fraud has been practiced by any officer of the government in the sale of arms. Indeed, this charge appears to have been abandoned. Nor is there any reason to think that the government has knowingly sold arms to the agents of any belligerent State. If arms are ever to be sold while there is a war anywhere upon the earth, then our government stands acquitted of any violation of neutrality. Mr. Sumner has made a far more brilliant assault than that of Mr. Sumner a few days before, but the impression may rest on many minds, themselves that the American people will never be gratified at the spectacle of any of their Senators acting in the interest of foreign States. It is not for this that they are Senators.

Nast at Dinner.

One day last week Geo. Chipman, territorial delegate to Congress, gave a dinner party at which Thomas Nast was guest, Mr. Nast. The President, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Secretary Fish and Robeson, Mrs. Bowers, Judge Bor ton and Mr. Dawson were the invited guests. It was a very pleasant affair, and rendered the more so by Mr. Nast's burlesque on Gen. Grant's dinner in the plate of one of the ladies. A picture of the table at which the guests sat when the dinner was given, was first. Next came the table spread with the delicacies, including oysters on the half shell over a counter to Saul himself. Next chicken soup—a la Grant. Chicken soup with dumplings ready to be hauled out. Next rook fish—a la Secretary of War Belknap. Next a pugnacious fashion in a cradle, decidedly on the ugnacious. Next a bear, evidently dearly laid out for interment, represented Attorney General Williams. Next came the grave scene. We were not living at Philadelphia when the Sothill called upon her to testify to the honor; we never knew Mr. Sothill without a dollar, and we came South to get a bomb proof place in one of the Confederate departments; we had something—or nothing to lose, in the Confederate struggle. We did invest, and something to lose, in the Confederate struggle. We did invest, and lost, both Confederate and United States dollars. Simon Cameron, with a bag of specie and a pocket full of bank notes, was the first to run from the capital at Washington, and he was followed by the rest of the Cabinet, and Congress, and the archbishop, in his discourse, referred to the International society as an institution for prayer and meditation, and his sense of their importance will be still more enhanced, if they are employed against us by the representatives of the British governments, before the arbitrators at Geneva.

But beyond this playing into the hands of the opposite party and of foreign States, he has really accomplished nothing. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any fraud has been practiced by any officer of the government in the sale of arms. Indeed, this charge appears to have been abandoned. Nor is there any reason to think that the government has knowingly sold arms to the agents of any belligerent State. If arms are ever to be sold while there is a war anywhere upon the earth, then our government stands acquitted of any violation of neutrality. Mr. Sumner has made a far more brilliant assault than that of Mr. Sumner a few days before, but the impression may rest on many minds, themselves that the American people will never be gratified at the spectacle of any of their Senators acting in the interest of foreign States. It is not for this that they are Senators.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872!

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but with no entangling alliances; and by pursuing these principles, a return to the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Republican Executive Committee of the State of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee of Alabama, held March 6th, in the city of Montgomery, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to represent the State of Alabama in the National Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next, be chosen by conventions of the respective Congressional districts; which conventions shall be held in the respective districts on the 15th day of May.

Resolved, That each Congressional district be entitled to three delegates and three alternates to said National Convention.

Resolved, That the district conventions shall assemble at such places and hour as may be designated by the Republican Executive Committee of the district; and, in case there is no regularly organized executive committee in any district, then the place and hour for the meeting of the convention shall be designated by the members of the State Republican Executive Committee residing in said district.

Resolved, That each county be entitled to two delegates to each district convention for each member it is entitled to have in the House of Representatives, and any county which has no representative shall be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of each district convention be instructed to forward immediately a duplicate copy of the credentials of the delegates chosen to the chairman of the State Executive Committee, to be countersigned by him and forwarded to the chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of each Congressional district executive committee in the State.

Resolved, That all newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to publish these resolutions.

R. W. HEALY,
Chairman State Rep. Ex. Committee.

Editorial Notes.

The railroad men of Alabama have had a hard time of it since Lindsay came into power; but if we can get a Governor who will uphold the credit of the State, the said men probably recover for the shocks they have received by failure to sell their bonds. Only be patient, and "keep your powder dry."

Alabama is making quite a name among the "Centennial commissioners" at Philadelphia, the former home of the editor of the Montgomery *Advertiser*. Col. Byrd, Alabama's commissioner, said in a speech at a banquet a few days ago, "Of bless the Union, God bless the flag," and now the "antecedents" are rapidly greening and foaming. "Let the gallied jade wince."

If the moderate and conservative men of all parties—men who agree that the past is forever gone—will come together and throw off the bourbons on the one hand and the sore-heads and chronic office seekers on the other, we believe that they can carry this State for a ticket pledged to redeem the State and support the Federal administration, so far as the best interests of the State are concerned.

There is an organized effort by sore head "Radicals," the Montgomery *Dispatcher*, and the paper recently owned by Col. Hodgson, to crush the JOURNAL. Our citizens would be surprised to know of some of the tricks these happy fellows resort to in carrying out their programme. They can rest from their toils, it is all "love's labor lost." If we live, the JOURNAL will announce the result of the coming Presidential election on November. You cannot crush us, though you had millions.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction is an enthusiast upon the subject of circulars. He issues a circular about once a week, and never fails to tell what "I" have done, and what "my" predecessor didn't do. Col. Hodgson ought to know that a political circular from the department of education is about as much out of place as an angel would be in Hades. The man who mixes politics and education together shows his unfitness as an instructor and his ignorance as a politician. Oil and water you may mix by adding a third substance, but the man who would marry the minds of children with political trash, is opening the way to untold evils. A pure system of instruction can never be preserved while political "barks" are poisoning minds with campaign documents. If Col. Hodgson is seeking a reappointment by this course, he will fall short in the long run. The Democratic party does not want any more of Col. Hodgson's free schools. School teachers who had to take *bill price for their claims say they are very willing to try some one else at "Independence."*

The Call for Troops.

It seems to us that the explanation of General Healy, the impartial, faithful and conscientious United States Marshal in this city, made in the JOURNAL a few days ago, upon the question of calling for troops to aid in the arrest of persons indicted by the grand jury of the district court, ought to satisfy any and every reasonable man that he has no desire or intention to raise any cry about the extension of Ku-Klux, or cultivate any political capital in the interests of any party. The very fact that two Democratic citizens of this city were set upon in another county, and their lives seriously jeopardized, because they were suspicioned to be officers of the United States district court, and suspicioned to have legal processes in their possession to serve upon their assailants, ought to satisfy any fair minded man that some show of force is needed by the court to execute its edicts. If the courts are to be browbeat and overawed, let us abolish the courts; if legal processes are to be resisted, let us have no more legal processes; if the officers of the United States courts are to be assaulted, or if every citizen is not to be protected of being an officer is to be set upon, beat and almost murdered, then, in this and in some counties, we may look for the come of our courts, of our people, and of our laws? Who knows but that some good citizen may, before evening in one of these disaffected communities may be murdered because he is suspected to be an officer of the United States court, or any other court?

Instead of parading the recent assault in open court, before the grand jury, and trying to excite a great confusion over it, Gen. Healy very quietly and privately sent forward the facts; he even limited to avoid any publicity. And he can a dozen Federal soldiers, assisting the United States marshal in executing the orders of the Federal court, have any political significance? It seems to us that the editor of the *Advertiser* began to excuse and hide away something before it was even made public. That paper speaks of and treats the people as if they were low, sneaking convicts, not to be trusted with the ballot. Such talk is not only partial fear of allowing the people to hear the truth or making up their own verdicts. Every time an attempt comes up in the State, or a conviction is had in the courts, the editor of the *Advertiser* begins to excuse and hide away something as if every man and all the men in the State were criminals. It talks about somebody trying to make political capital by crying Ku-Klux, as if all the people of this wronged State were guilty of Ku-Kluxism. How much longer our people intend to submit to this wanton insult to their intelligence, we are at a loss to determine, but it does seem to us that the old pride of Alabama would forbid brushing up, especially when they are insulted by a Democratic editor with a gang of willing tools to abuse Federal courts are trying to bring before the bar of justice. In the United States district court, the grand jury thereof indicted several parties for violations of laws of Congress. Citizens of Alabama, the United States marshal undertook to execute the process of the court to arrest these men. A few days ago a prominent Democratic lawyer was shot through a community where some of these indicted parties reside; suspecting that the lawyer was about to serve papers with the orders to arrest them, these criminals were about to inflict punishment upon the lawyer, but he was found out in time to prevent any injury to himself. Gen. Healy desires assistance to arrest such men as these, and here is a journal that pretends to represent the people, and encourages such men. The very fact that two Democratic citizens of this city were set upon in another county, and their lives seriously jeopardized, because they were suspicioned to be officers of the United States district court, and suspicioned to have legal processes in their possession to serve upon their assailants, ought to satisfy any fair minded man that some show of force is needed by the court to execute its edicts. If the courts are to be browbeat and overawed, let us abolish the courts; if legal processes are to be resisted, let us have no more legal processes; if the officers of the United States courts are to be assaulted, or if every citizen is not to be suspected of being an officer is to be set upon, beat and almost murdered, then, in this and in some counties, we may look for the come of our courts, of our people, and of our laws? Who knows but that some good citizen may, before evening in one of these disaffected communities may be murdered because he is suspected to be an officer of the United States court, or any other court?

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Sterling State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Personal.

Jamestown took from Richmond, Va., 8,000.

A St. Louis firm is "H. C. Cole, Sons and Company."

A publisher below from Charles C. Bilderbrand, ex-Missouri outlaw, conveys the unpleasant news that the report of his death was false.

The Kansas United States, reported blown up near Cincinnati, has arrived at St. Louis all right, having met with no accident whatever.

Two "assistants" of a waggish clerk in the land office at the time of Col. J. M. Turnbull, a gentle lady very much esteemed in Nashville, have died.

The largest sale of cotton ever made in Savannah, by any one firm, was made yesterday—Messrs. Hearn Woolfe & Co. buying about 7,000 bales.

The Maine House has passed the resolution to the prohibitory liquor law, which includes cider and wine with intoxicating drinks, by a vote of 82 to 45.

The late ex-Senator Grimes bequeathed all his property to his wife and his adopted children, with the exception of $10,000, left to a lady who was reared in the family.

Charles Rose, who had become entitled to a share in the Overton, Rose, Jones & Co. store at Overton, Nev., on Saturday night, was carried to his room in the building by his partners, and on reaching it turned upon his son and stabbed him in the back, causing probably fatal wounds.

A careful reading of the report of the Senate Military Investigation committee hardly bears out the statement that the "whole ring" of Canning Factory officials offered to pay $80,000 for Caldwell's vote, and Caldwell demanded that amount, but only got $10,000. He explained that such promises was made, but that he was not to be paid unless he took from the roll, as he had not been elected any service, and he did not wish to receive what he had not earned.

The Washington Cabinet was in session about two hours yesterday. It is stated that the points of Mr. Fish's resignation have been agreed upon, though the Cabinet itself is not fully cognizant of it. The formal statement of the case will not be already, as they (only) provision is made for an amicable adjustment of all differences between the Government and the Cuban patriots, both parties having pledged themselves to accept their verdict as full, perfect and final settlement of all claims referred.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Gen. Forter was before the investigating committee five hours, and was subjected to a most exhaustive examination. The testimony ought to be circumstantial evidence that Gen. Porter is not a fit man to be presiding diocese at the approaching Republican Convention.

Mrs. Woodhull impeaches the clergy of the United States as dishonest and corrupt in the matter of the trial of the Beecher-Tilton case.

Tung, the Chinese giant, has married an American woman and settled down to miserable business in his native land. The London *Lancet* thinks that he ought to be executed to reappear in Western Europe, during the coming spring, or early the summer.

All is calmed masquerade in Baltimore. Two thousand persons of all colors and hues were in the ball room. All the police were present.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil is about to publish a voluminous work on Gothicism, on the manners and customs of the Goths.

The simple people of Norwalk, Conn., received letter that Lucifer Matches were to be hired one of their pretty villas for a summer residence.

An Indian female of uncertain age has offered eighty thousand dollars to the man who will marry her. This, in addition to the postal revenue is exceedingly large.

A recently arrived English servant girl pitched a cup of scalding coffee into a crowded room at a boarding house in Cincinnati lately because the Prince of Wales' name was not brought to her notice by the other guests—Bristol family preferred.

Pittsburg has a singular divorce suit on its hands. The complainant alleges that the defendant fell in love with her sweetheart after he had photograph that he "procured" and was accepted, and she ought to have run from Ireland" to marry him.

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Daily State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Personal.

Jamaica took from Richmond, Va., $8535.

A St. Louis firm is "R. C Cole, Sons and Daughter."

McDougall, of Washington, has a pond of lame ducks.

A Scotch jurist fancies Irish women the best ballad player in Europe.

Rev. Dr. R. Raleigh, of Brighton, Eng., accepted the presidency of the Brown University.

Another of the settlers of Richard H. Dana's is dead—William G. Bateman, of Saugus.

Gagnier, of Chatsworth, has given the city land and money on condition that it send no more jobbers.

Carl Schurz, when his speeches were translated, spoke in behalf his country, and people called him "foreign."

Gustave Doss is said to have promised more than forty-five thousand dollars without knowing it.

Joseph R. Reger, of Philadelphia, has been notified by Judge Sharswood that he is entitled to $30,000 for Cardwell's election.

The Maine House has passed the amendment to the prohibitory liquor law, which includes cider and wine among intoxicating drinks, by a vote of 62 to 58.

The late ex-Senator Grimes bequeathed all his property to his wife, with an annuity of $1,000, with the exception of $10,000, which he gave to a lady, who was reared in his family.

Charles Rose, who had become excited in a political meeting at Riverton, Mo., on Saturday night, was carried to his home in a dying condition, and died on reaching it. A turned upon his son and stabbed him twice in the back, causing probably fatal wounds.

A careful reading of the report of the Kansas Legislative investigating committee hardly bears out the statement that the people of the Kansas Pacific railroad suffered to pay $80,000 for Cardwell's election. Cardwell demanded that amount, but only paid $30,000 after it was certain that promise was made, which was done by the conductor of the road.

A 200 horse power engine in Detroit runs a coffee roasting establishment, a match shop, a feed mill, a steam coffee house, a peppermint distillery and a cracker factory—distributing its power to building. Only about one-fifth of the power is in use, and the firm has rooms and power to rent.

Notes.

Coward conscience has paid into the Treasury of the United States $130,000.

The English fashion in weddings is becoming popular in New York—six brides-maids and no groomsmen.

A fellow who mistook the situation recently in a Georgia town was thrashed "out of time" in the Troy Praying Band.

The railroad-starting, park-proprietor editorials differ only in the name of the editor for "we" people and "edults."

"Negro and railroad schemes" are said to be the prevailing diseases at the present time in this section of country.

Mrs. Woodhull impeaches the clergy of the United States as dishonest and corrupt, and says the trial is not fixed.

Ching, the Chinese giant, has arrived in the United States, and will soon add an American woman and settled down to domestic business in his native land.

The Boston Lancet has stated editorially that it is expected to reappear in Western Massachusetts in the coming spring, or early in the summer.

At a colored masquerade in Baltimore, last night, three men appeared on the floor in the ball room. All the women present fainted.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil is about to publish a voluminous work upon geology, which will be the result of his researches in that science.

Ching, the Chinese giant, has found a wife in this country. He is, we are told, a married man, and has left his wife and family in China, where he proposes to return and settle down as a Confucian.

The single people of Norwalk, Conn., implicitly believe that Louis Napoleon's banished one of their pretty vulgas for a summer residence.

An Indiana female of uncertain age says that she will marry her. A large addition to the postal revenue is expected.

Fanchon, the Cricket, which is remembered with the warmest regard by the dwellers on the Governor General's side of Jamaica, is now living in Dublin, and admitted to be a very fine dog.

Rev. Wm. P. Alger will pass the next two years, if not longer, in a Southern climate, for the benefit of his health. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Alger. The warm climate will greatly improve and prolong their usefulness.

Personal.

Another Mayor Hall novel is announced.

Moody & Eldon Parish's sixty-ninth thousand.

Mr. Stuart is publishing a book on rain making—pigeon shooting.

Victoria Hall is going to other people's houses.

Mr. Myra Clark Gaines has been divorced her irritable temper.

Orders to prepare.

The wife of Moses H Grinnell died on Groton, Indy., on the 22d of this month.

Admiral Porter is a widower.

Mr. Seth L. Comley, who has been nominated for collector of the port of Philadelphia, is a well known lawyer of that city, and President of the Commercial Exchange.

Captain J. M. Lemly of Cleveland, is 6 feet and through an oil tar as ever navigated the Cuyahoga. He is one of the finest sailors on the lakes. His nautical career commenced in 1836.

Rev. George H. Hepworth has still leased over $160,000 toward building his new church in New York, and Plymouth Church heading the list with $10,000.

Joseph F. Toro, of Philadelphia, has presented a genealogical work entitled "Toro" to the city, for a site for a Baptist Home.

"Job Billings" says he is not a bachelor, but a mormon, "Ed Partlin" says he is a bachelor, and that is the reason, also "Mark Twain" says he doesn't write humor, but history.

H. G. gets $10,000 a year for his services on the *Tribune*, besides his share in the dividends.

Capt. Braine, the last Confederate prisoner, the other night rebuked the curiosity of Nashville hoosiers there weren't enough of them at his lecture to pay expenses.

It is said that the Emperor of Brazil is about to publish a voluminous work, in Continental languages, and one in the tongues of New York society.

Lewis Berry of Davenport, Iowa, is the first woman, as a notary public in Scott county, Iowa, and let by any means the first who, as a "lovely woman," holds a man sworer in that delectable way.

Mr. Bright's friends are now convinced that his illness is not refrigerator, but diabetic. They fear that he may not be able to attend Parliament, and they appear to be much concerned about the matter, as they do about public work.

Dore Pierrepont, a son of ex-Attorney-ter to the new French journal, the *Eclipse*, which is to be a weekly, the first number of which appeared on the 1st inst. The first paper will be the organ of the "old Bourbons."

Chung, the Chinese giant, has found a wife in this country. He is, we are told, a married man, and has left his wife and family in China, where he proposes to return and settle down as a Confucian.

Among the documents in the following letter, which we copy in full, we find:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"Washington, October 3, 1870.

"*Dear Sir:* I am directed by the President to forward to the marked portion of the enclosed newspaper article. While the President does not for a moment suppose that you ever uttered the language it implies to you, he deems it well to take the opportunity to say that if any person has been employed in the contemplated house upon representations that they are his friends or favorites, he hopes they may be discharged, and that if any person ever apply for position under you upon such a pretense, he requests that they may not be employed.

"I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

"HORACE PORTER.

"Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York city."

Summer Sickness.

Summer is complaining of ill health again, and has announced that the old question of injury to his brain, from blows received sixteen years ago, have resumed. His physician has informed him that repose is absolutely necessary for his recuperation, and that it will probably be necessary for him to retire from active duty in the Senate, at an early day. Many of his personal friends here, have expressed to your correspondent their sympathies for him, on account of the weakness he has lately shown, in his place in the Senate, but through bodily infirmity his mind had become weak also. His own declaration, that his brain was taken from the Brooks assault, is painful information for his friends, and will be a fall to elicit general sympathy among Republicans.

Traveling Singers.

A troupe of colored jubilee singers has been delighting audiences here this week. They are from the Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn., and are singing to raise funds to enable them to complete an academ ment fund for the university. They are on Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, this morning, hold their first session in Independence Hall.

The members of the commissioners have received the city on Saturday last, and will be present at the Centennial Hall to-day. The ceremonies of the Philadelphia committee on celebration. They received a generous and hospitable welcome from our citizens—a welcome like has rarely, if ever, been extended to any other city. In the evening, the mansion of Henry C. Gibson, Esq., they attended a sociable party at the residence of that gentleman, at Sixteenth and Spruce streets. A very enjoyable occasion was passed by all present, and the visiting gentlemen made to feel that they were at home. At a late hour they left for their homes in their quarters at the Continental.

On Saturday afternoon the executive committee of the committee on centennial celebration of councils, held a meeting at the rooms of the Park Commission, on South Fourth street, to decide upon a plan and to perfect arrangements for the ceremonies, on the part of the city, of the centennial commissioners. The committee consists of Messrs. Broomall, Smith, King, Hall and Nicklin. His Honor Mayor Stokely, the presidents of councils, Messrs. Littleton and Wagner, and other well known city officials were present. After some discussion the following programme was decided upon: The presidents of councils will assemble at half-past seven o'clock this morning, and organize a joint convention, after which they will proceed to the hall before twelve o'clock, and there, in connection with the distinguished visitors and invited guests, they will partake of refreshments and pay their respects to the commissioners. Mr. Broomall, chairman of the centennial committee of councils, will introduce the visiting delegates individually to the members of councils, following the Mayor Stokely will make an address of welcome. This, completed, from the board of trade, commercial exchange, mercantile society, produce, social society and Franklin Institute are invited to be present at this reception.

The council chambers have been placed at the disposal of the commissioners, who will hold their meetings therein, immediately after the ceremonies in the hall below.

The sessions will probably be extended to several days, a great amount of business will come up before them for action, such as consequent upon organization, the appointing of the various committees and the receiving of plans of celebration.

During their stay they will meet with much consideration from our citizens, and every facility be afforded them to inspect our many places of attraction, industrial establishments, etc.

At the invitation of Mr. T. B. Bumstead, the commissioners will attend the concert of the Handel and Haydn society, at that city, in 1876, those marked with a (a) will be present at this city during Saturday and yesterday:

Alabama—W. M. Byrd, Commissioner, Mobile.—(a) Arizona—(a) Arkansas—(a) Chatt, Conn.; Alexander McDonald, alternate.

California.—(a) Orena, Com., San Francisco; John Middleton, alternate.

Colorado.—(a) Wm. A. H. Loveland, Com., Golden.

Connecticut.—Commissioner of Education Northrop, Com., Hartford.

Delaware.—William T. Read, Com., New Castle.

Florida.—Jno S. Adams, Com., Jacksonville.

Georgia.—Thos. Hudson, Jr., Com., Bainbridge; Lewis Wan Smith, Alt., Philadelphia, Pa.

Illinois.—Thos. H. Hudson, Jr., Com., Bainbridge; Lewis Wan Smith, Alt., Philadelphia, Pa.

Iowa.—Robert Lowry, Com., Dyersville; Cooker C. Cadwell, Alt., Grundy county.

Kansas.—Samuel Jo s, Martin, Com., Shawnee; George S. Crawford, Alt., Fort Scott.

Louisiana.—John Lynch, Com.; T. C. And nd, Alt.

Maine.—James Nye, Com., Augusta; Charles P. Kimball, Alt., Portland.

Massachusetts.—Wm. Gray, Com., Boston.

Michigan.—Jas. Birney, Com., Bay City; Charles B. Grant, Alt., Ann Arbor.

Minnesota.—F. F. Williams, Com., St. Paul; W. W. Folwell, Alt., St. Anthony.

Mississippi.—O. C. French, Com., Natchez.

Nebraska.—H. Moody, Com., Omaha; R. W. Furnas, Alt., Brownville.

Nevada.—W. W. Mackey, Com.

New Hampshire.—Ezekiel A. Straw, Com., Manchester; Asa Fowler, Alt., Northfield.

New Jersey.—Orestes Cleveland, Com., Jersey City; John G. Stevens, Alt., Hoboken.

New York.—John V. L. Pruyn, Com., Albany; Charles H. Marshall, Alt., New York city.

North Carolina.—Alfred Dockery, Com., Bennettsville; Thomas Settle, Alt., Greensboro.

North Dakota.—Alfred Dockery, Com., Bennettsville; Thomas Settle, Alt., Greensboro.

Ohio.—Henry Protzman, Com., Cincinnati; Wm. Bell, Alt., Hartford, Ohio.

Oregon.—W. W. Virtue, Com., Portland; A. J. Dartter, Alt., Portland.

Pennsylvania.—Thomas E. Morrell, Com., Johnstown; Asa Packer, Alt., Mauch Chunk.

Rhode Island.—George H. Corliss, Com., Providence; Samuel Powell, Alt., Newport.

South Carolina.—James L. Orr, Com., Charleston; Alexander Robertson, Alt., Charleston.

Tennessee.—Thomas H. Caldwell, Com., Bedford county; W. F. Prosser, Com., Shelbyville.

Texas.—W. H. Parsons, Com., Houston.

Vermont.—John N. Baxter, Com., Rutland; Henry Clark, Alt., Lyndon.

Virginia.—Alexander H. Sevell, Com., West Virginia.—Alexander R. Boteler, Com., Shepherdstown; Andrew J. Sweeny, Alt., Wheeling.

Wisconsin.—John Ewald Atwood, Com., Madison; J. D. Holton, Alt., Milwaukee.

Arizona.—Governor Safford, Com., Tucson; John Wasson, Alt., Tucson.

Colorado.—J. Marshall Paul, Com., Fort Lyon; Alexander Cummings, Alt., Greeley, Weld county.

Dakota.—George H. Hamilton, Com.; James S. Reynolds, Alt.

Idaho.—Governor Bradshaw, Com.; James S. Reynolds, Alt.

Montana.—Thomas H. Claggett, Com., Harvey L. Warren, Alt.

New Mexico.—Eldridge W. Little, Com., Alt.

Utah.—John H. Wickizer, Com., Salt Lake City; Wm. Pitts, Alt.

Washington Terri ry.—Elwood Evans, Com., Olympia; Alexander S. Abernethy, Alt., Comute county.

Wyoming.—H. Latham, Com., "Bobert H. Lombard, Alt., Laramie City.

District of Columbia.—James E. Dexter, Com., Lowell; A. Gedney, Alt., Washington.

A New Story for the Times.

There is a fable among the Hindoos that a thief having been detected and punished in 1876, sought the favor of a prince which gave him hope of life. He went to the prince, and told him that he had a secret of lost to the prince, which he desired to impart to the King, from the prince, and told him that he would be prepared to die. On receiving this solemn promise, the thief having ordered the culprit to be conducted to his presence, approached the king and told him in secret. The thief replied that he knew a tree whose fruit if eaten by a man would bear fruit of gold, and that the experiment might be easily tried, and his majesty would not lose by the experiment, so accompanied by his prime minister, the king went to the tree, and the thief went with the thief to a place selected by the thief, and dug in the ground, and found a series of solemn incantations. After these, the condemned man produced a piece of gold and exclaimed that he should be planted it would produce a tree loaded with fruit which would be of gold; "that," he added, "this must be put into the ground by a hand that has never been stained by a dishonest act. My hand, sire, is pure, therefore, I propose to you to plant the piece of gold." The king took the piece of gold, but hesitated. Finally he said, "as a member in my younger days that I often fetched money from my father's treasury which was not mine." I have repented of the act, but my hands are not pure. I must refuse." The minister to my hands are not pure. I must refuse." The minister to my hands are not pure. I must refuse." After a consultation, answered: "It may be only a pity to break a charm by a possible failure. I received taxes from the people; now I can be sure that I have retained perfectly honest? I must give it to the governor of our citidel." "No, no," cried the governor, drawing back, "remember that I have the serving out of provisions and pay to the soldiers. Let the thief, prove plan it." And the prince said, "You forget; I have the collecting of fines and disbursements of sacrifices." At length the thief exclaimed, "Your majesty, I think it is better for society that all five of us be hung, since it appears that not an honest man can be found among us." In spite of the lamentable exposure, the King agreed; and so pleased was he at the thief having expedient, that he granted him a pardon.

The Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—The Centennial Commission in the session this morning considered the subject of a permanent organization. Ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut; D. B. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Orestes Cleveland, of New Jersey, were nominated for permanent president. Several ballots were taken without acceptance.

Commissioner Campbell of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Organization, made a report, which was unanimously adopted, as follows: President, Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; Secretary, Alfred L. Loomis, Cleveland, New Jersey; Henry Probasco, Ohio; Samuel M. Byrd, Alabama; J. D. Creagh, California; Robert Lowry, Iowa; Assistant secretary, Louis W. Smith, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

President Hawley named the following chairmen as members of the Executive Committee: Daniel J. Morrell, Pennsylvania; S. V. B. Pryor, New York; Geo. B. Corliss, Rhode Island; William Prescott Smith, Maryland; W. W. Wood, Virginia; Alexander H. Sevell, Virginia, and John G. Stevens, New Jersey.

Alternate Hamlin of New York, observed that Mr. Orr cannot or will not qualify as a commissioner.

The President. I would state that I have taken the roll as sent to us by the Secretary of State, but I am not bound to it. I am not supposed to see any communication from the governors.

The subject was referred to the committee of the whole.

After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing the President to appoint a committee of three to memorialize Congress for further legislation in relation to the enterprise, and also to urge upon the various State legislatures to act favorably upon the subject.

Adjourned till 11 a. m. to-morrow.

In the evening a reception was given to the managers of the Union League. Speeches were made by the president of the league, the president of the commission, and others.

Night Entertainments in Broadway.

"Vidi," is a recent letter from New York, rehearses accurately the encouragement given to a single short block (between Wall and Pine streets, I think,) at ten o'clock of a recent night. Here is what met my wondering eyes: I strode right onward, looking neither to the right nor to the left. On the left, a richly dressed girl of thirty or more years of age, walked up and down with me, peering around into my face, saying: "Where are you going, my dear? Won't you go home with me to my room?" As she fell off, another on the right stepped in front of me, exclaiming with theatrical fervor, "Ah, beautiful creature, whither goest thou? Charley, my love!" She did not elsewhere like the other; but stepped on one side and a third sprang out directly in my path, face to face, compelling me to dodge, while she called: "Where is what makes you in such a hurry?" had a good mind to take you myself." Retreating: "I What makes you walk so fast? Why don't you stop and talk to me?" etc. There was at least as many more on the other side of the street, one to some block, and no nearly every block of the road, which was, and regularly is, wicked. I am told that the same part of Broadway by night—notably for half a dozen blocks each side of Bowling Canal street—just running the gauntlet of the same sort of temptation is between, I had almost said, five of those blocks. Females. A lady used to be supposed to peel in the streets at night. Now we have seen that it is this. Has it not been said? find that a gentleman must have walked in order to see why if he would venture out unmolested.

Notes of the Day.

A Philadelphia graveyard caught fire. Forty American artists reside at Rome.

Japan has imported a German brass band.

Peruvian railways have ladies' smoking cars.

McKean Buchanan is down with paralysis at Dexter.

Mrs. Surratt, it is said, is very ill at Washington.

California ladies and lassies are going crazy over roller skates.

Whaling on the Lower California coast is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

It is said that the snow likewise has had a Lenten effect upon company 3000 a day.

The effort to induce Messrs. Wilson and Herbert Spencer to visit America this season has failed.

Michigan University female sophomores have good looking freshmen by enfolding and kissing them.

Come, come, spring, if this is your idea of "ethereal mildness," you are a fraud, and deserve to be left out of the calendar.

Some people think just now that Mozart Cashiacus, the boy who had a burning desk all to himself, was not so bad off after all.

A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature requiring plaintiffs in libel suits against newspapers to give security for the costs of courts.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to appear in black gowns. They think such a costume will be more in keeping with their spire their irreverent claims with awe.

Utah has a two-horse, back-action, all-steel, patent-plunger, self-adjusting, case, the perceal freedom of all men. for exterminating grass-hoppers. Thousands of them have been killed by the grass hoppers.

They talk of inviting out Mr. Hepworks for Governor of Connecticut, and as he becomes convinced that his President dential aspirations are little prospect of fulfillment.

It will interest those who have pug noses, "growing pugger and pugger every day," to learn that a machine has been invented which will give them the finest Roman form.

A Western paper quietly observes that "the same amount of energy and culture as is now put into the Democratic party would make the Republican party the soul of music from a shovel and hoe, and call it fashioned brass mounted andirons."

Gleanings.

Not a legal holiday—sentence day in a criminal court.

Vermont anticipates a good maple sugar season.

A Paris journalist has compared France to a bottle of champagne, of which M. Thiers is the cork.

A sign in Red Bank reads thus: "New maid and old maid cutting done while you wait."

A barrel of Grand Rapids, Mich., flour has been sent to Paris, France.

Of 128 members of the New York House of Assembly 101 are natives.

Cornell permits a select few of the fe male sex to attend her lectures and recitations.

The total valuation of Cincinnati is $186,672,230, which is an increase of $1,672,220 in addition to taxation.

The Bank of England sank some concentrated lye, and wasted away to a skeleton before it died.

Black wolves are roaming about Livingstone county, Ky., devastating the flocks and attacking the children.

The youngest mother chronicled in history is a Bavarian girl of nine.

A Detroit young lady has made a collection of wishbones. She has over 500.

Over 86,000 gallons of brandy were imported into New York last month.

Three prisoners escaped from the jail at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday night.

The Jamaica Journal is declared to be the best paying railroad in the world.

The Belvidere woman's rights paper has died a natural death.

A Yankee has a street stand in London for the sale of corn and roasted potatoes.

In the county of Argyll, Scotland, there is a small country inn bearing the sign, "Entertainment for Travellers Unmolested."

A New York woman, in 1876, took out seventeen patents, and, according to the records, most of them were sold before they were issued.

The workmen of England cannot be made to believe there will ever be any saving grievances against the United States.

Mr. Bergh's address to the Rev. Mr. Teppin of Detroit, just after he tried to "take the bounce for the papers by any "that doctor is the best doctor who is one arm and one eye."

The latest style of car rings is of gold, in the shape of a croquet mallet, from the head of which is a similar pronoted to four balls of gold, enamelled in different colors.

Sixteen physicians of Valparaiso have struck work because the Governor of the city refused to allow the Fire University to vaccinate the poor by turns at night.

A love was cut down last week in Kansas containing two bushels of bees and three hundred pounds of beautiful transparent honey.

A young man named Dorsey shot and killed a widow near Memphis, and then, accidentally discharging his gun in going through the fence, he also accidentally killed himself.

The Mormon sisters in Utah devote all the eggs laid by the hens on Sunday to charity, and the subscription list assist the poor emigrants from foreign countries.

An immense sand block, weighing some sixty tons, was recently cut out at the Washington navy yard. This is said to be the largest stone ever quarried in the United States.

"Hermes," the Madrid paper, heralds the "coming man" in the shape of a young Spaniard, who can whistle a waltz of Strauss from the bass lower E to D in the high alto.

The Massachusetts woman-woman say that there are 113,619 American and 10,000 foreign women in that State who are ready to vote next fall if the legislature will only grant them the right, and would be voters pay taxes on $131,000,000 worth of property.

The famous copper mines at Granby, Connecticut, whom were first worked in 1707, and have been leased for many years, are shortly to be reopened.

The police of Boston ask for an increase of their salaries. The reporters want the police to be increased, and the police want the reporters to be hanged.

Upon a grand tree in Alpine county, Cal., is still to be read the following inscription: "*Ho Boone*, 1778; Gary, 1778." The tree bears other evidences of age. One's shall as a carnal, among which are constant beats of the forest, lonesharks, etc.

There are 300,000 Copts in Egypt, to supply whom with the Bible has been undertaken by a London publisher.

The secretary of the Grand Master of Americans, in London, states in his last report that the grand lodge of Americans may be safely put at twenty per cent. less than that of the rest of the community, in a given time.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate in the City of Montgomery.

P. T. Barry, Trustee of Annie E. Knox, against Annie E. Knox et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May term, A. D. 1871, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, Alabama, in the above stated cause, as trustee for Annie E. Knox, against John Knox et al., I will sell at the front door of the Court House in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in March, 1872,

being the 18th day of said month,

the following described real estate, lying in the city and county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, to-wit:

Lot number three (3) on the west side of the north side of Washington avenue, and running back between said avenue and a vacant lot on the north side of said street, the dividing line between said lots to be parallel with the dividing line between lots numbered two (2) and three (3) on said Washington avenue, and one hundred and forty feet to the alley in rear of said lots, and fronting on said Washington avenue one hundred and six

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice Presidential:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

The world sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the recent wastes of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but with our surrendering any right or obligations due to our, a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once in each election, free from fraud or molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Rotation in Office.

Rotation in office is the bane of American politics. William L. Marcy was the author of the oft-quoted expression that "to the victors belong the spoils." This declaration has become a kind of political motto which is cited to justify that "multi hast after oil" when in, unfortunately, has controlling incentive of too many of our people. The incentive, however, is by no means confined to any one party. It is found in all alike. Andrew Jackson was President when Mr. Marcy made this celebrated declaration. General Jackson has gone permanently into history as a really great man and an earnest patriot; but those who calmly and deliberately study the institutions of our country will have no difficulty in tracing to his administration that system of rotation in office which has become such a serious evil. Up to his time, all administrations had acted upon the wise and patriotic rule of Jefferson, that tenure in office should depend upon capacity and integrity. But Gen. Jackson departed from this beneficent rule and substituted for it the vicious practice of displacing men from office merely on account of their political opinions. It is true that President Jackson made very few changes compared to the changes that are made now. The aggregate number of his removals did not, perhaps, exceed three hundred. But this was probably five times as many removals as had been made by all his predecessors put together. Still he did not establish the succession upon a settled policy in reference to office holding. A dozen removals to his time attracted more attention than a thousand removals would attract to day.

Removals continued under Mr. Van Buren, who succeeded Gen. Jackson. Van Buren was defeated for re-election in 1840. The practice of making party opinions a test for office was a leading issue in the national canvass of that year. The Whigs opposed it as "proscription on account of opinion," and they promised, in the event of their success, to "proscribe proscription." Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, introduced into the Senate a bill to protect the freedom of elections against the demoralizing influence of executive patronage. Those who are familiar with the history of those times, will remember that this measure was denounced that measure as "gag bill." Mr. Crittenden's bill required something like modest definiteness on the part of officeholders, from a party pledged to "reform" and hence his measure was treated by the Democratic leaders as an attack upon "the freedom of speech."

The Whigs carried the election. As soon as Gen. Harrison was inaugurated, a wholesale system of removals was announced, which far surpassed anything previously practiced. It was in vain that the Democrats remained true to their pledges to "proscribe proscription." They retorted by saying that they found the offices filled by men who were appointed to them for no other reason than that they were Democrats, and that they had no right to complain if they were removed for the same reason. This was only an office seeker's plea; but there were a great many office seekers, and of course they all appealed to it. The spoils system was now regularly established, and it has been consistently adhered to by every succeeding administration.

The system has become a great evil in many respects. But the responsibility for its establishment cannot be fixed directly upon any party. It has grown up by the action of all parties which have had an opportunity to practice it from the time of Jefferson. Removals from account of politics having once commenced, no administration has been strong enough *to stop it*, even if it desired to do so.

Notwithstanding all this, the patronage of the Government is really a source of weakness to an administration. For every office that is worth having there are numerous applicants. Only one of the number can succeed. All the rest are necessarily in an ill humor, and in many instances ready to go into new combinations against the opposing party power. Such conduct is quite consistent with human infirmity, and it is especially consistent with the infirmities which usually control unsuccessful place hunters. An administration must be immensely popular if it can sustain itself against the open opposition of its political adversaries, and the talent discontent of dissatisfied office seekers.

No one is to blame for seeking office; and no earthly power can prevent an unsuccessful applicant from complaining when he fails. We do not wish to be understood as intending censure upon any one, or upon any class. Our object is simply to show the practical working of the existing system of removals and appointments to office. No particular party is responsible for the evil. All parties are interested in having the evil remedied.

Circular of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In a recent Circular to the County Superintendents and Township Trustees, Col. Hodgson arraigns the State Senate on the charge of defeating appropriate legislation for the educational department of the State. His object seems to be to decree the public as to his own inefficient management of that department, to excuse the revenue policy of his own party, and to make political capital against the Republican Senate and the Republican party. He pretentiously claims that he has done all in his power to secure legislation in accordance with the views of the several counties for educational purposes. Each of his specifications closes with "*it was defeated in the Senate.*" We propose to notice those specifications briefly.

He says that in accordance with his recommendation that the constitution be so amended as to place the superintendent of education in the hands of the legislature "the House of Representatives passed a bill proposed by Mr. Hewitt of Jefferson, submitting the proposed amendment to the people, and not exclusively for any one department.

Col. Hodgson ought to have stated in his circular something about the repeal of the one hundred thousand dollars appropriation in paragraph 4 of section 267 of the Revised Code. The bill for that purpose *originated in the House of Representatives*. When it passed the House, it also repealed paragraph 1 of the same section. The Senate amended the bill by striking out all that related to the repeal of said paragraph one. By refusing to concur in the Senate amendment Col. Hodgson deprived the State in the year 1870, amounting to $53,000. In connection, we would advise Col. Hodgson on his department in the interest of education, and not in that of his political party.

Trumbull—Davis—Adams.

Through the chaos of doubt and uncertainty, in which the organic elements of the opposition to President Grant have been darkly floating, faint rifts of light begin to break. Lines of policy or personal feeling—among those who are regarded as exponents of opinion in connection with the formation of the party factions third party we hear so much about—show signs of crystalizing. Nothing is absolutely clear and positioned as yet, but matters are assuming distinctness of shape and substance enough to dispel foreshadow important probabilities of the immediate future.

All indications, touching the narrowing down of claims upon the nominating voice of the Cincinnati Convention, point to the certainty of a choice lying between Senator Trumbull, Judge Davis and ex-Minister Francis Adams. Formal manifestos there are none. They would be premature and defeat their own purpose. But some of the leading organs of the movement, that is inspired by hostility to the administration to make common cause in the impending campaign, throw contemptuous efforts in the way of coarse sing.

The New York *Sun*, for instance, very fairly epitomizes the antecedents of the three aspirants, whom, in evident seriousness, it seems to think are the only representative men to be brought forward. It dwells on the fact that Mr. Trumbull was long a leading Democrat of Illinois; that his election by the people to Congress was effected through an alliance between the Whigs and anti-Nebraska Democrats that a similar combination in the State legislature elevated him to the United States Senate, by a majority of one; Mr. Lincoln, and that, in the Illinois speech he delivered in that body, he avowed himself a Democrat and made a cogent defense of Democratic principles. Furthermore, it dwells on the installation and defense of the platform of the "Liberal Republicans," and goes on to say that he would be an acceptable candidate to them, and "why not for the Democrats?"

Judge Davis, it thinks, is "an able man, a prudent man, a safe man—highly conservative in his views and always a Whig down to the time of the formation of the Republican party." But it would like to know more explicitly what his views are relative to "living issues over which the contest must be waged," so far as New Hampshire is concerned, they find nothing but discouragement.

This is a tremendous issue in this case. Indeed it is sher delusion to attempt to regard it in any other light. Mr. Trumbull is pronounced in favor of continuing the government in the hands of the party which now holds it. That is the plain English of his elaborate speech. Extreme partisans assert that they "expected nothing from a New England State," that "New England is not the North," and that the New York is right "when Pennsylvania speaks," when "the West is heart from," and all he was "an independent Whig" ran for the Vice Presidency "on the ticket with Martin Van Buren," and in numberless ways has done credit to himself and the great name. Yet his retirement from active political conflict for nearly eleven years is a drawback, in that "nobody reads him as a political leader, and no one knows, through any authoritative declarations from his lips or his pen what his opinions are concerning the great questions that agitate the country." Still "assuming that Mr. Adams is in substantial accord with the Missouri platform of principles," the *Sun* dobnts not "that, on account of his long abstinence from any participation in our political struggles, his nomination would be quite acceptable to the Democrats, while there is no good reason for supposing that it would not be satisfactory to the 'Bolters' Republicans.'" So much for the *Sun*.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* goes further. It asserts that "Charles Francis Adams, supported by the opponents of Grant, would be elected President;" that Adams has great strength before the people, while Judge Davis has not got this, and it is an article that cannot be manufactured to order.

The *New York World* is as comprehensive as the *Sun*, and as specially complimentary to Mr. Adams as the *Commercial*. It says that "there is no reason to suppose that the result is not very discouraging to their party. They say that if the Democrats had carried the State, it would have been so staining in its effects as to strengthen illtrism in the party, and weaken the influence of those who are laboring to moderate it; that it would have induced premature exultation, and diminished those cautious exertions which are essential to a successful national campaign; that it would have dispirited the Republicans to such an extent that they would have sought safety in uniting solidly Gen. Grant at Philadelphia, and taking up some such a man as Trumbull or Judge Davis, and thus would have contrasted bolt of liberal Republicans from the regular party organization. This line of explanation is pursued by extreme partisans merely; by those whose party zeal is so intense as to render them incapable of correctly appreciating the stern logic of positive events. Others, however, take a more rational view of the case. They frankly admit that New Hampshire has declared against the party, though first class in power, are tired of its continuance in office, and are devoted of political ideas, and confines himself to fault finding. Davis," it will "give him an equally hearty support."

Nothing could be more accomodating than the spirit of the *Sun* and *World* and *Commercial*, and they are in the spirit of humbug they try to hide it, the figure free trade is as plainly to be seen as if its protectionist opponents were here. So far as specifically said that the party it represents, "under no circumstance, shirk the issues of the campaign." Now we do not know that the most lively question in its political menagerie is the tariff question, and that its convictions—if it has convictions—on the subject are simply lessly fanatical. Why does the *Sun* so harp upon Mr. Trumbull's former Democracy and so conspicuously assume that Mr. Adams will be "in accord with the Missouri platform?" Who will believe in the *Commercial's* acceptance of Mr. Adams, unless he plants himself squarely on that platform? And pray what does Mr. Greeley think about it in those successful of quiet reflection, when his perceptions are unclouded by congestions of editorial fury against President Grant? The *Sun* is too late and shorewised, most excellent conspirituor, to cover you all. You are trying to bind yourselves to one another with a rope of sand.

Lesson from New Hampshire. "Let Us Have Peace."

It is due the public that editors, in commenting upon passing events, should deal with them in a spirit of fairness and impartiality. If the recent election in New Hampshire be treated in this way, it will be found to convey a very important lesson. It is not a party victory, but almost energies in that State. After a thorough canvass by able speakers on both sides, the vote went decidedly the same way as before.

A liberal margin should always be allowed as unsuccessful party, for explanations as to the cause of its defeat. Since the New Hampshire election, a sufficient time has elapsed for the Democrats to present their version of the case. Some few of the Democratic journals endeavor to make it appear that the result is not very discouraging to their party. They say that if the Democrats had carried the State, it would have been so staining in its effects as to strengthen illtrism in the party, and weaken the influence of those who are laboring to moderate it; that it would have induced premature exultation, and diminished those cautious exertions which are essential to a successful national campaign; that it would have dispirited the Republicans to such an extent that they would have sought safety in uniting solidly Gen. Grant at Philadelphia, and taking up some such a man as Trumbull or Judge Davis, and thus would have contrasted bolt of liberal Republicans from the regular party organization. This line of explanation is pursued by extreme partisans merely; by those whose party zeal is so intense as to render them incapable of correctly appreciating the stern logic of positive events. Others, however, take a more rational view of the case. They frankly admit that New Hampshire has declared against the party, though first class in power, are tired of its continuance in office, and are devoted of political ideas, and confines himself to fault finding. Davis," it will "give him an equally hearty support."

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Laurel-sts., Montgomery.

An Invitation.

All who receive the next issue of the weekly JOURNAL will please regard it as an invitation to subscribe, the time being at hand when the country is to witness a great political struggle. The JOURNAL will keep the people posted in politics, ladies and trade. The weekly JOURNAL is more of a family, then a political journal, and has more substantial, interesting reading matter in its columns than any paper published in the State. There is no good reason why we should not double our present circulation—making it five thousand—within the next three months, and if the friends of a faithful, impartial and home enterprise will manifest a little interest in the matter, we shall do so. We venture to say that the people will find in our columns as much truthful and impartial record of current events than in any other publication in the State. We aim to publish the truth, no matter whether it is for or against us. We fight to publish a true record of what is going on around us, for it is enobles us to have more genuine good *order and peace* among the people.

Republican Executive Committee of the State of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Republican Executive Committee of Alabama, held March 15th, at the city of Montgomery the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates to represent the State of Alabama in the National Republican Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 5th of June next, be chosen by convention of the respective Congressional districts of the State.

Resolved, That the basis of representation shall be held in the respective districts of the State, on the 20th of May.

Resolved, That each Congressional district be entitled to two delegates at large and three additional delegates for each Congressional district.

Resolved, That the district conventions shall assemble at such place and hour as may be designated by the Republican Executive Committee of the district, and, in case there is no regularly organized executive committee in any district, then the place and hour for the meeting of the convention shall be designated by the members of the State Republican Executive Committee residing in said district.

Resolved, That each county be entitled to two delegates to said district conventions for each senator and representative to have in the House of Representatives; and any county that has no representation shall be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of each district convention be instructed to forward immediately a duplicate copy of the credentials of the delegates chosen to the chairman of the State Executive Committee, to be countersigned by him and forwarded to the chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the chairman of each Congressional district executive committee in the State.

Sure and speedy relief to the afflicted, by the Empress of Germany a gold crucifix and two magnificent gold candelebras, together with a diploma, richly ornamented, reposing in a silver desk.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco have given a grand dinner to the three-corner eyed fair of their own race, which has been followed by a ball in honor of the "young widow, has recently died aged 56 years, leaving a family of 100 children to mourn her loss.

The Democratic editors and students recently took some young ladies into the Sheffield Scientific School Observatory to gaze at the pale moon. And the latter, observing through the telescope the pale, cold face of the orb, exclaimed "Oh, how divine! It looks exactly like Horace Greeley."

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a husband can recover damages for the loss of his wife proportioned to her usefulness and capacity for service, a decision at whose sponse perished in a recent relation, and needs no allowed by a discriminating jury exactly six cents.

At a marriage lately in Maine the bride's mother was relieved, and gushed in the midst of the impressive ceremony. Being asked by the officiating clergyman old, thinking the naughty minister was proposing poor aunty to say something disagreeable, stamped her little foot, and exclaimed, "I protest against any such proceedings."

One of the prettiest ornaments to a lady's dressing table is a small vase with a sweet potato plant. Placed in a long glass vase filled with water and kept in occasional waterings, the vine will grow vigorously, clinging to the cords which are usually placed on the shelves, or hanging or pendant in beautiful festoons to adorn the basket.

MASS MEETINGS OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN IN NEW YORK.—New York, March 14.—At a meeting of about one thousand unemployed workmen, in Tompkins square, under the auspices of the International Council, G. W. Madden presided. Speeches were made by Ira B. Davis, Theodore Banks, and others, and resolutions were adopted that railroads, mines, canals, steamers, telegraphs, etc., ought to be owned and run by the government in the interest of the people, as could that public lands should be disposed of only to actual settlers; that all legislation should be solely confined to the people for approval or rejection, and that the right of public work for the unemployed.

Spain.

Serious trouble is brewing in Spain. Amadeus, the young King, finds his throne insecure and tottering. Cable dispatches represent that popular agitation has become so intense that troops are being concentrated in Madrid for the purpose of protecting the royal palace against possible attacks by insurrectionists.

The present unfortunate condition of Spain is the result of a series of abdications which has preyed upon the minds of the people for the last forty years. In 1830, Ferdinand VII abrogated so much of the *lex* by which females were excluded from the throne, as to allow his daughter Isabella heir to the throne, and ex cluded his brother Don Carlos. Ferdinand died in 1833, Isabella being then three years old. Don Carlos claimed the throne, and a civil war ensued. Every measures to secure it. Isabella was established by the Cortes, most of the leaders of the opposition party fled the country, and the people, supposing that the war was at an end, turned their attention to the arts of peace.

Still, Don Carlos was not quite a number of followers, and the country was kept in a turmoil for some seven or eight years. At the age of thirteen Isabella ascended the throne, her mother, Maria Christina, having been regent for a part of the time during the minority of Ferdinand, and Espartero for another part.

The reign of Isabella was anything but prosperous. The civil war had unsettled everything in the country; and, though the revolution terminated adversely to Don Carlos, its consequences were sufficiently numerous to embarrass any ministry which attempted to prosecute them. Ministry succeeded ministry in quick succession, and the result was that ministry after ministry was overthrown in rapid succession, until finally the queen professed a general willingness to sign anything that would relieve her of the responsibility of the constitution, is, in this regard, still preserved intact.

Each State, therefore, may have its own code of laws, and its own internal or domestic system of government. The criminal laws of New York may prescribe death as the penalty for grand larceny; Tennessee may provide that persons convicted of manslaughter shall be punished by confinement in the State penitentiary, or in a county jail. Ohio may establish a common school system, and provide for its support by a tax assessed upon real estate alone. Virginia may support her educational system by a capitation tax. Missouri may have no public schools at all. Alabama may exempt her credit to worke which is not improvement. Kentucky may prohibit the building of any railroad, except by State

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Since I was turned out the rebels approached York in 1864, the public stricken citizens sent the temperament and conscience of that ancient borough to surrender in time to save it from destruction. The rumor, however, was premature, and the officials drove nevertheless before they found these rebel stragglers with whom to capitulate.

The New Hampshire victory has had the same effect upon the Ku-Klux Democracy, and instead of "The Politicians" coming upon us, let us surrender. The Democratic editors and leaders are now in the act of establishing a line of the army of brindle tail reform Republicans who are like the milk skimms, always in the next county, but very hard to find.

Suppose the Democracy had tried to surrender policy before the election in New Hampshire. To whom could they turn to for terms? To the 600 Prohibitionists, or to the 900 Lyber Reformers, or to six full citizens with a few added stragglers, deserters from the camp, soreheads and malcontents, who could not reconcile with their wounded pride to submit to the humiliation of voting for the party they had been voting to the people's money, and thus incurring a penalty of $5,000 for a high misdemeanor.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Ex Governor Wise of Virginia delivered a lecture last Wednesday at Lincoln Hall. He was greeted with a full audience, but some of them went out of curiosity, and expected to hear a political speech on the political issues, and were disappointed. His subject was "The future of the Negro," and he confined himself to pointing out the material advantages which the Negro has in the South, by using the people's money, and thus incurring a penalty of $5,000 for a high misdemeanor.

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A dispatch has been received from Minister Schenck announcing that he has handed to Earl Granville Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, the bill which upon England to submit to the arbitration of the questions at issue between that country and this, and that it calls upon Great Britain to name the time and place for indirect damages shall be submitted and discussed by the board.

Mr. Jas. Green Carroll died to day, Mrs. E. Barry obtained a verdict of $5000 against the corporation of Washington for injuries resulting from falling into an excavation on the street near the Baltimore Railroad Depot.

O. M.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

COLLINSVILLE, Ala., March 15.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Will you be kind enough to let us have a small space in your paper to answer part of an editorial of the above caption which appeared in the *Advance* March 9th—we suppose an educational though we do not know it. We have failed to see in your city, to warn the intelligences of the State of Alabama against the fatal G. C. Bisbee. He says the condition of affairs on this road are to be greatly regretted. This we do not deny; neither will any reasonable mind deny that these affairs are deplorable. And if the truth is known, such condition of things is working to the detriment of a few would be glad to see. These few very wise men, sitting on the highest point of self importance in Montgomery and other cities and outside the field of action, discover that their pet scheme of hook and ladder method of the toiling people of this road will not work much longer, they wax discovering that these laborers are aware that these money vultures are still eating, alone, and stored them to fill their ever empty coffers are tired of it, and determined to work no longer for them, they must then try to shift the damnable work they have done to these people to the shoulders of J. G. Stanton. This will not work. The people have thrown off the yoke which has been with the bloodiest ego. None are so blind as they who have eyes and will not see them. Let us see who is responsible for that trouble at Meridian, and causing the present suffering of road; we will be encouraged by the State which

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Political.

Ben Butler was intended by his parents to be a clergyman. Perhaps Solomon, sensible, also intended Carl to be a statesman.

Governor Hoffman advised the newspapers of New York not to set their hearts on being prostitutes to too great an extent. There was a possibility, he said, that if they succeeded they would make bad prostitutes.

The Democratic leaders say that they don't want to carry New Hampshire this time—it wouldn't be wise—might lead to indifference action by the party and prevent the confirmation which can afford even the slightest chance for the party. Anything for a reason.

Persons who are intimate with Judge Davis assert that he looks on the Labor Reform nomination which he received a few days since as of little importance.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, and other women of Hartford, propose to make application to the registrar of elections for registry preparatory to making an attempt to vote at the coming election.

The New York *Tribune* is hard to please. It considers that Secretary Boutwell did well in reducing the debt $236,649 762, but grumbles that he did not "make it $300,000,000, which he might have done, he adds, had he desired—and the gold balance kept on hand in the treasury visible.

It is eleven miles farther from Wheeling to Charleston, West Virginia, under Democratic rule, than it used to be from Charleston to Wheeling under Republican rule. At least the Democratic members of the legislature now charge mileage for the additional distance.

Mr. Lincoln used to tell a story of a boy who was ordered by his teacher to make a stray brute off the premises. He departed on his mission with "turkey gobble" driven, and shortly thereafter with a disordered coat, bleeding nose and demoralized, and told his father the cuss didn't'd boy didn't care worth a cent.

The mode of voting proposed by the British ballot bill is described in the second clause of that measure: "In the case of a poll at election, the vote shall be given by ballot. The ballot of each voter shall consist of a paper with a number and counterfoil, and the name of each candidate (being a ballot paper) showing the names and description of the candidates, and the number assigned to each candidate, and the voter shall secretly mark his vote on the ballot paper, and put it into a closed envelope, and secretly severed his vote on, and fold up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box, in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station (in this act called the "presiding officer") after having shown to him the official mark at the back."

The New York *Herald*, in the following paragraph, mentions a significant fact, which has not failed to attract attention in other quarters:

This silence of Mr. Fenton, under the temptation of presented him as an available Great Republican to reopen fire upon Mr. Morton, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Conkling, is evidently no longer on the same Presidential road with Mr. Greeley, for, indeed, since the opening of the discussion on the sales of these second hand monsters to the Erie, the *Tribune* on the Presidential question, barring the tariff has been a lamentable mystery. It is not that Mr. Fenton does not intend to carry his opposition to Dr. Grant to the end Philadelphia, and is merely using a break of grace, but that "high-reaching Greeley, notwithstanding the little drawback of free trade, has fixed his heart and his hopes upon Cincinnati, where Gratz Brown and his Liberal Republicans are to act as the forlorn hope of the passive Democracy.

The Corinne (Utah) *Reporter* finds time in the midst of its prickly fight against Mormonism to speak as follows of Senator Wade Hampton and the Southern people:

> In the bright moonlight, to say, in the quietest of plain words, that I am opposed to that crew, and shall ever be. I have never uttered one word in public that was not calcul-ted to aid the cause of old fashioned virtue, and, God helping me, I never will."

A well dressed ar-l lady like individual, who was detected in the stealing a pair of silk hose in a Boston store, burst into tears when approached by one of the proprietors, and offered him twenty dollars. Magnanimously, after quietly counting the money, he charged her only the regular price of the hose, and handed back the change. Too late he discovered that the twenty dollar bill was counterfeit.

Sages of old contended that no sin was ever committed whose consequences rested on the head of the sinner alone—that no man could do ill and his fellows not suffer. They illustrated it thus: "A vessel sailing from Joppa carried a passenger who, beneath his berth, cut a hole through the ship's side. When the men of the watch expostulated with him, 'What dost thou, O miserable man?' the culprit coolly replied: 'What matters it to you? The hole I have made lies under my own berth.'" This ancient parable is worthy of the utmost consideration. No man perishes alone in his iniquity; no man can guess the full consequence of his transgressions.

The following note was recently read at a Fulton street prayer meeting in New York:

"Fulton Street Prayer Meeting: I write because I am hopelessly wretched. Young, wealthy, refined, and says happy. Live in the first circles here. I am married—a lady faultless. I have two children by a man I love, and he lives without loving me. I have no home. I am wretched and miserable. Don't believe in your meeting, and yet I am constantly praying. [No Signature.]

An exciting episode of the fire in Memphis Wednesday, related by the *Appeal*, is as follows: Noted ideal description of the fine steam fire engine Volunteer number two. The company had been on the ground, and took water from a cistern located in an angle formed by a main and side building. The hose had been unhitched, the fire in the furnace drawn, and all thought there would have been a stream on the fire in a few minutes. But the large frame house was too quick for them, and before the firemen could get their hose connected the quarters had become too hot for mortal man to stand, and they ascended to the roof. Their engine ran, and swam, that guard the crown from the unicorn, that stand by the lackeys that wait on the pages that bow to the ladies that tend on the Queen that lives in the Castle of Windsor.

"These are the knights that the carter have won, with armorial banners tattered and torn, that look down on the military knights forlorn, founded by Edward before you were born, that outmock the ages with

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket.

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of duties and State to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other nations, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a liberal policy in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally to secure such a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to it, may do so at just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

We Defend the People.

On more than one occasion heretofore we have had to defend the people of Alabama against implied attacks upon their good name and character by a journal which would like to pose in the public mind as the special guardian of their rights and a faithful reflector of their views and interests. We of course allude to the "official journal of the State." That paper of the 26th inst., contains articles which, in practical effect, are a terrible arraignment of our people. Reference is made in the article to an application made to the Supreme Court of the United States for a certain writ. The proceeding is denounced with characteristic grossness, as though it were a crime of the most heinous character; and it is intimated that if the writ be issued, the act will be regarded as such a horrible outrage that the people will not endure it. This is the plain meaning of the article, if it has any meaning at all.

The article states that an application either has or will be made to the Supreme Court at Washington for a writ to prohibit the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad under the late decree of the bankrupt court here. Following this announcement is a deliberate and contemptuous emphasis to the estimation of the official journal at least, as it is printed in italics—directed to "every man at Washington or elsewhere," apparently, that the people will hold them responsible to the full extent for the result to which they may have contributed, either by omission or commission." This warning is broad enough, whatever else may be said of it. It takes a wide scope of territory to hold all the men "at Washington or elsewhere." The warning includes the Judges of the Supreme Court, and all the world of mankind besides. Any one who may undertake to serve the notice here given need have no fear of serving on the wrong man. On that point there can be no mistake, for no one is exempt from the operations of the warning. But there is another feature in this platitude of itation that is still more frightful. The people are not going to be satisfied with a settlement on a basis of positive acts. There is to be an accountability for results growing out of omissions. This negative responsibility is awful. It is utterly impossible to measure it; yet we are told, and in italics at that, that the people are going to hold men to it.

In the same article of the "official journal," we find the following sentence: "The people of Alabama have shown themselves to be a patient community, and it is an error to suppose that there is no limit to human endurance, even on the part of those capable of most ordinary." Now, let it be understood that all the extraordinary declarations, warnings and menaces of the article under consideration, are put forth on account of a simple proposition made in a strictly legal way, to suspend the order of one court by another court, having by its superior jurisdiction undoubted authority to decree such suspension. With this understanding, what construction can any one place upon the sentence above quoted? The sentence means something, and what is that something? It represents the people as being in a peculiar frame of mind—as being patient—but decisive, in substance, that this frame of mind, this patience, cannot be much longer depended upon. This, or something like this, must be what is meant.

But considered in any point of view, the article is unjust to our people. Its phraseology and threats as to what the people will do in certain contingencies, cannot find a legal mode of defeating the aims of those who are charged with attempting to accomplish something through the course that is culpable. The various interests involved in the litigation about the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad are represented by able lawyers and lawyers have no defend their rights and enforce their remedies. They seek to accomplish nothing except through the courts, and in a regular legal way. None of these lawyers want the people to lose their patience—none of them ask the people to wreak vengeance upon any man at "Washington or elsewhere." These lawyers know that it is the right of citizens to apply to courts for a hundred conflicting claims growing out of business transactions. They know that when such decision is made it is binding, and that it will be obeyed.

The extraordinary article, however, upon which we are commenting, is based upon a different theory. It declares that the people will do something in the event that something else is done, or even if nothing be done, for there is to be an accountability for "omissions." It is not proposed to have the people do something outside of the forms of law, then the portentous declarations of the "official journal" are utterly pointless and unmeaning. It cannot be said that the reference is to some political restrictions. A judicial decision cannot be reversed through the ballot box. As for the lawyers who are so persistently abused and villified, we are not aware that any one of them either is or will be a candidate for office. They are not "politicians" but are a purely legal class. Does it mean that the people will have the Alabama and Chattanooga road sold even if the sale should be prohibited or suspended by order of the Supreme Court of the United States? It does it mean, that such order would so enrage the people that they would rush forth as a howling mob at the heels of the lawyers upon whose application the order was granted?

The people will do none of this. They are particularly obedient to law, and will see to it that all lawful authority is maintained and carried out. Any order emanating from the Supreme Court or any other authorities known to law will be strictly obeyed and faithfully applied. Such obedience and such application will be required by all the Federal officers in Alabama, by all the officers of the State of Alabama, and by all the citizens generally. They will defend them, one and all, against the implied insinuation that they are anything else than law abiding citizens. Our people are patriotic. They confess no allegiance of lawful authority-not complainingly or grudgingly, but promptly, boldly, unhesitatingly, unconditionally. They do this from the same honorable considerations that influence good citizens everywhere in conforming to the laws under which they live.

It is not denied that the "official journal" has been a certain kind of influence at Washington. But that influence is more unfortunate in its effects upon our good people. It has contributed largely to a class of sensory, and other legislative measures which our people deserve. We have tried our best to neutralize that baleful influence, but thus far the task has been too heavy for us. Still, we shall continue our defense of the people.

Delusion and Journalism.

The JOURNAL of Sunday morning contained an article upon the subject of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. In its injunction case which was argued on Sunday there was a communication upon the same general subject. That communication was published in the JOURNAL, and it was incidently referred to in our editorials. It was not a communication upon the subject of the articles of the bankrupt law. Personally, the writer for the "official journal" is a man of much sensibility, but as a "politician" he has no delicacy. Strange to say, however, the "official journal" discovers something in it that is offensive. It is the communication which our Sunday morning editorial and the Mobile article are so nearly similar as to justify an insinuation that there was some kind of pre-arranged and pre-understood connection between them. From the manner in which the official journal passes on to something like an assumption that the two articles were either written by the same person, or by different persons who had a concerted understanding with each other upon the subject. Having claimed for the custody of the road, such complications cannot be justly attributed to any willingness on the part of the honorable gentlemen in question, to defraud Alabama or sacrifice any of her interests. Such, at least, is our view of the case, and we should present it in the same form if this fast railroad movement had been made by any of our regular practitioners of law.

But suppose this same person in the affairs of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad had been brought about by Judge Busteed and Gen. Morgan, how would they have been treated in certain quarters? Would they not have been held up to the execration of the people as having honored? denounced as unprincipled conspirators against the dearest rights and best interests of the State generally? Would not such conduct be pointed to as conclusive evidence of that depravity which we have so frequently insinuated, if not directly charged against another? Has not such a move on their part be paraded before the public as something to justify the terrific modifications which have been so lavishly poured out upon them? It requires no stretch of the imagination to find an affirmative response to these interrogatories.

As it is, however, we predict that there will be no abuse from the quarter referred to: So far from it we may as well look to see the "official journal" pass

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

It may be doubted whether Charles Sumner would take any more delight in supporting Mr. Adams than Gen. Grant for President. We do not. Mr. Sumner himself the chief statesman of Massachusetts?

The *World* is willing to support Charles Francis Adams for the Presidency, if nominated by the Cincinnati convention. But the *World*, it must be remembered, is not the Democratic party.

It is reported that ever since the Sickles coup d'état Jay Gould has, at intervals, been heard mournfully murmuring:

"O where was Roderick then?
One blast upon his bugle horn
Were worth a thousand men."

Some of the European correspondents are vainly trying to make capital out of the Prince of Wales dining with the Orleans Princes. Victoria and all her innumerable progeny might long for the restoration, and not advance it a hair's breadth.

Comyns as it does from a special correspondent of the New York *World*, the statement that Mr. Dawes and Mr. Garfield republican politicians sympathize with the malcontent minority of Republican Senators may be very confidently believed in. The *World* would not add insult by say anything to weaken the hostile demonstration against President Grant.

Even poverty has its compensations. The treasury of that microscopic South American republic, Colombia, is hopelessly empty, and in consequence all the public officials have become patterns of integrity, the corruption is suspended, the outside war is unthought of, and even domestic anarchists are taking a breathing spell, for there are no spoils to fight over.

The commercial travelers of the country have formed themselves into an association which has made an arrangement with over 1400 hotels throughout the country, so that those bearing its indorsement will be charged for less than ordinary bills, and it has a line of more than 30,000 miles of railroad and steamboat travel, on which the usual rate averages five cents per mile, which is reduced to three cents per mile. On the whole, those connected with the association can travel through the West and South at one-third the usual expenses.

Poor Gratz Brown, after helping to get up the "Liberal" movement, is shoved aside by the men who have taken charge of the wagon. The New York *Sun* understands the situation when it says: "There are but three names prominently before the country for the nomination to the Presidency by the Cincinnati convention—Lyman Trumbull, David Davis, and Charles Francis Adams." The *Sun* inclines to Trumbull, with Horace Greeley for Vice President, and states that "some of the most sensible Democrats in the country" prefer that both candidates on the ticket shall be "Reform Republicans." But poor Gratz Brown! He is nowhere. *Sic* sos non rodis.

A son of Brigham Young, in response to a Gentile inquiry, admitted that the young Mormon women undoubtedly objected to the fractional husband system; but, he said, "they have to marry somebody, and if they choose a married man, they save themselves the pang which they would otherwise experience if they took a single man, and he married again." There is enough of feminine human nature in that brief way of putting it to supply the text for a volume of analysis and philosophical reflection. It must be over so much since it was said, and other woman will with jealousy and humiliation that for any dear creature to experience the process herself.

Quite an earnest controversy is being waged in the Eastern papers, as to whether "to Jew" is sanctioned by good literary usage as a verb. The truth of the matter appears to us to be that the term has crept into use in the English language, but has an ignoble origin in the intolerant prejudices of past ages. If a christian dictionary maker can succeed in eliminating this unworthy use of the word from good society, it will soon form a good act. Thereare many hallowed associations in our own religion derived from the Hebrew worship, and it is a pity that ancers and slurs against that ancient race were dropped among enlightened people.

It is believed in New York that the increased number of smallpox cases in that city is due to the publicity given the operations of the Assistant Health Inspectors on the east side, as delinquent physicians, who have heretofore concealed smallpox patients, are now anxious to get them off their hands by reporting them to the board of health, thus avoiding discovery and prosecution. This theory is substantiated by the fact that of several cases reported from the east side nearly all were those of persons in the last stages of the disease, and who had evidently received medical attendance from the moment they were attacked. It is thought that numerous cases are still concealed.

China and Japan have given fresh proof of their advancing civilization by the adoption of a treaty of alliance and defense, to promote commerce between the two countries and maintain friendly relations between their people. Both nations evidence in the treaty, by their mutual concessions, the wisdom they are learning from the West, and their gradual emancipation from their ancient prejudices and superstitions. The treaty preamble, seventeen articles in all, is published in the New York *Herald*, which, "as in the case of Livingstone, when it sent a correspondent to Africa, recently supplying the English Royal Geographical Society to send an expedition at the expense of about thirty thousand pounds in search of the great explorer," so in the case of Japan and China leads the van of civilization.

They have a new way of sticking wills at Brownsville, Texas. A man named Alchenon Wells, while walking in the river, stepped into a quicksand and vanished from sight in a second.

SOMETIME.

Well, either you or I know
What whatever is to say is said,
Must use the other die.
Or base, through distance, of the other dead,
Sometime.

And you or I must bide
Your empty eyes and face, wan and wet
With Love's great grief, beside
The other's coffin, sealed with silence, yet,
Sometime.

And you or I must look
Into the silent grave, or far or near,
And read, as in a book
With in the dust, words we made here,
Sometime.

Then, through what paths of dew,
What flash of Powers, what glory in the grass,
Or by the sea of ice,
Even as a shadow walking, blind may pass,
Sometime.

And if the nestling song
Break from the bosom of the bird for love,
No more to listen long
One shall be deaf below, one deaf above,
Sometime.

For both must lose the way
Wherein we walk together, very soon;
One in the dust shall stay,
The other first shall see the rising moon,
Sometime.

Oh! fast, fast friend of mine!
Lift up the voice I love so much and warn;
Tie, wring fair hands and, pine,
Toil me I may be left forlorn, forlorn,
Sometime.

Say I may slan from tears,
Forever failing and forever cold,
One ribbon from sweet years,
One dear dead leaf, one precious ring of gold,
Sometime.

Say you may think with pain
Of some slight grievance time shall wish to please,
Some vague look or word
Into your heart some broken echo these,
Sometime.

This production and manufacture of cotton during the year 1871 appears to have been remarkably profitable to the trade as well as to the producer. During the first year the crop of 1870 was marketed, realizing an aggregate of $263,000,000. The reduction of the crop of 1871—estimated by the Agricultural Department at 1,000,000 bales short of 1870—caused a rise in prices above the average of recent years, yielding profit to every class of operators connected with it. The fluctuations of 1871 afforded an attractive field for speculation. The falling prices of 1870 were a source of profit to manufacturers, as it extended the supply of raw material beyond the power of the spinners to work up. The course of prices in the spring and summer of 1871 became as advancing one, both in raw material and in fabrics—a singular anomaly, which still further disappointed the sagacious based upon it by working no disaster.

A Commendable Step.

Hon. John L. Thomas, collector of the port of Baltimore, has written a letter to the *American*, of that city, in which he declines to be a delegate to the National Republican convention. The reasons which Mr. Thomas assigns for adopting this course are that, while heartily indorsing the policy of Gen. Grant and earnestly hoping for his re-election, he believes that if any considerable number of the gentlemen now holding office under the administration are members of the convention, that it will only tend to weaken the nomination, by giving the enemies of the President cause to say that he could not have been nominated by the masses of the people.

How it Works.

In a late speech Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who was at one time inclined to a low tariff, said:

When I visited the old world last year I had not much interest in the tariff, but I found that in England they said they were troubled because labor is too high in America; it induced their laboring men to come to America and raised the prices there. I told them that if that was the case I should go home more of a tariff man than I ever was before. If what they called the protective tariff put up the price of labor in the United States and raised the price there, it was just what I wanted to see, and to put the price of labor in the mills and on the farms of England is higher than it ever was before, and the men there seattle it largely to the fact that labor is so well paid in the United States, and I thank God it is so. [Applause.]

That is it. High tariff and high wages for workingmen, and high prices for farm produce, or a low tariff and low wages for laborers and low prices for produce.

A Word to Workingmen.

Laboring men, whom designing politicians are seeking to enlist in favor of the so-called "Labor Reform" movement is entirely in the interest of the rich classes, and that the victory of that organization will be a triumph for free trade, in which even the price of labor in this country will decline at least one third. Every working man who is dissatisfied and the miner, knew that the Democratic party is pledged to free trade; in fact, that free trade is the only live issue in the Democratic creed. Why, then, is the organ of that party encourage and puff the labor reform movement? Surely not that they are favorable to the welfare of American labor, because they seek to place it in unfavorable competition with foreign pauper labor, but because they hope by bolstering such a faction, to entice sufficient Republicans into its support to enable them to defeat the Republican candidate for President, and put a free-trader into the White House. The British free trader laughs to his bottom of this intrigue, and it is the last of the miserable subterfuge invented abroad to cripple American industry and enterprise. The workingman who is deceived by it, and who will vote such a ticket—that is advocated by the organs of free trade—has a poor opposition of what is necessary for his protection and welfare. And especially should the laboring men of the South oppose any ticket which seeks to confront them with the pauper labor of European papers, and stock our country with the implements to destroy our machine shops, factories and other works of internal improvement. Look timely before you leap, laboring men of the South.

A Bit of History.

The Mobile *Register's* Philadelphia correspondent, in a letter dated March 19, gives the following scrap of history, which may be interesting to some of our readers, if not all of them:

"So one of your own Alabamians, Judge Byrd, of Selma, whose fame is national, if not international, was reserved the honor of extracting from Gen. Grant a sensible conversation! minute unpressed dented in the annals of the past! A minute in which 2 minds it received all my faith in the veracity of the judge to believe a word, backed as it was by the testimony of an astonished throng distinguished auditors. After a few desultory remarks upon the state of affairs in the South, consequent upon the State suffrage issue," Grant, pointedly, remarked, using the terms of surrender with Gen. Lee. To this conversation is due my knowledge of a forcible illustration of the sender, fatherly attitude for even the minor details of each soldierly life, whose dearest hopes were buried in that disfated day at Appomattox. After the general terms of surrender, which have become matters of history, and too well known to every "rebel" child to need mention in your columns, Gen. Lee remarked to General Grant, that "in certain circumstances, the terms were generous beyond his expectation; but he had still a statement to make, which he hoped might modify that clause demanding that all horses and arms be turned over to the Federal authorities; many of the men, privates in the ranks, as well as officers, by this day's work have their entire worldly store reduced to the horses they ride, which never were the property of the Confederate government. By depriving them of that, their sole real possession, far from their homes, they will be reduced to terrible dangers, and probable death, are resulting their famished heartstones. Is that justice? than no provision be made to cover it?" After short reflection, Gen. Grant said that he could make no written addition to the terms of surrender agreed upon; but would give such verbal orders as would pass any man and horse bearing Gen. Lee's certificate as to the ownership, leaving to his honor to turn over to the Federal government all property, of whatever kind, actually confiscated under the terms of the 9th of April. Could any tribute to the glorious integrity of our dead chieftain be more generous or just?

In General.

An Iowa deaf man recovered his hearing after a violent fit of sneezing.

It is said that the American supper costs everlate in Japan at three times their home value.

A Vincennes purser pitches into a "young low-lived, selfish, self-conceited, bandkerchief flirting Cincinnati drummer."

Atlanta, Georgia, sends a new jail, the old one being so full, they say, that the prisoners' legs are sticking out of the windows.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, a Fifth Avenue widow, was arrested in Wood's museum a few nights since, dressed in a flashy suit of man's clothing.

The Indianapolis folks don't mind a slaughter-house or two, with an occasional bone factory, but they say they won't stand a skunk-skin tannery which somebody has established there.

A lady at Bath, Me., has a bouquet of flowers which she picked from Napoleon's tomb on the Island of St. Helena in 1859. Though no extra steam have been used, they are in a fine state of preservation.

Speaking of theoretical farming, Josh Billings says he once knows a man who wouldn't even set a gate post without having the ground analyzed to see if it possessed the proper ingredients for post holes.

The poor Irishman of Penn Yan, New York, who inherited £20,000, is now seeking for the retired stage driver of Halifax, the wealthy car driver of New Brunswick, and the concert saloon heiress of New York, to secure companions on his trip to Europe.

In Cashmere one hundred thousand persons are employed in the shawl manufacture. The weavers are all males; most of the spinners women. A female spinner earns about seventy-five cents a month. The wing of a shawl of ordinary pattern occupies about three weeks.

The Fair Sex.

The young lady with speaking eyes has made them quite hoarse by overusing them.

A Fort Wayness has been married three times, to Messrs. Robbs, Robbins, and Robinson, respectively.

There is never a man so bad, says a celebrated writer, but some woman loves him and has faith in him.

The Jew is a woman in Davenport, Iowa who supports, by her own unaided exertions, a worthless husband.

Miss Kate Field is to lecture in Boston on "Women and Work." Miss Kate has been a good deal of a woman herself.

Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell has been elected to the Boston School Committee by a majority of 1,000 votes.

Miss Nellie Grant is to be married to Algernon Sartoris, a son of Adelaide Kemble, in May next.

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The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Muddle.

From the Mobile Register.)

The precise status of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad legal imbroglio is not fully understood, and, in consequence, several newspapers unwittingly misstate the public. Upon a bill filed by the State of Alabama, Chancellor Dillard appointed ex Governor Winston receiver, and he has refused to serve because appointed the Hon. S. F. Lyon, both gentlemen were appointed before any proceedings were had in any of the Federal courts of this State, and upon their declining to accept, Mr. Charles Walsh was appointed receiver, who entered into bond in November, 1871. In January, 1872, Judge Woods of the U. S. States Circuit Court, in a case before him, decided that the State court having taken jurisdiction of the matter, the Federal courts would not and could not attempt to oust it of this jurisdiction. This was in effect a decision that the proceedings in the bankrupt court before Judge Busteed, coming after the State court had taken jurisdiction of the case, were illegal and invalid. But disregarding the revisory power of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Busteed, on the 12th of March, treated the adjudication of the road a bankrupt as valid, and proceeded to order a sale of the road subject to the lien of the State.

Prior to the making of this order of sale, Mr. Walsh, the receiver, had been in possession of as much of said railroad as was situated within Alabama, and had been appointed by Judge Hill, United States District Judge of Mississippi, receiver of the fractional portion of said road in Mississippi. Mr. Walsh had delayed taking possession until Judge Woods announced his decision in the case of Drake vs. Gilchrist, and the Supreme Court of Alabama had decided the motion for a writ of prohibition to be directed to the Chancery Court of Sumter, but as soon as was practicable, after those two decisions were announced, he proceeded to take possession under decree of law.

Which court properly has jurisdiction? Without doubt the court which first assumed jurisdiction, and that was the State court. That was precisely the point decided by Judge Woods in Drake vs. Gindrat, and it was certainly to new doctrine. It is exceedingly comical to see those who are the anointed preachers of the doctrine of State rights, and who are daily bewailing the evils of centralization, now upholding Judge Busteed in his attempt to deprive the State court of jurisdiction, and to reduce it to a nonentity. Consistency would demand that this class should not deliberately aid in bringing about the very centralization so constantly and loudly bewailed, but that is about all we can expect from the moral support in this conflict of jurisdiction. But here Judge Woods, United States Circuit Judge, possessing appellate revisory power over the United States District Court, presided over by Judge Busteed, sides with the State court, and decides that neither the United States District or Circuit Court can oust the State court of its jurisdiction which it had first acquired. This decision amply vindicates the State court from any charge of usurping jurisdiction, or of controversy towards the Federal courts, and fully justifies the steps taken upon the petition filed by Mr. Walsh, to put him in possession of the railroad. Whether Busteed or Woods be right, as the point of law, is immaterial, when it is considered that Judge Woods possesses appellate jurisdiction over Busteed's decisions, and that his decisions, whether right or not, really control the action of the latter in the whole case. It is somewhat singular, even in this age of facile interpretation and glaring inconsistencies, to see the professed enemies of centralization side with Judge Busteed in his attempt to oust the State court of jurisdiction after full opportunity to exercise it, and consequently decided that the State court had not the true control of jurisdiction.

But the dispute respecting which court possesses jurisdiction, or really between Judges Busteed and Woods; and Chancellor Dillard and Mr. Walsh have proceeded entirely in conformity to the decision of Judge Woods. The order of sale made by Judge Busteed is, in my conception, a snare for the State of Alabama. He orders that the road be sold subject to the lien of the State of Alabama. It leaves her precisely where she is now, and may substitute some more wealthy and litigious person in place of Stanton to harass her with endless lawsuits. The prospect is not at all cheering.

But it is by no means settled that a railroad can be legally adjudged a bankrupt. It would plunge the whole country into consternation and ruin to carry such a doctrine. Millions upon millions of dollars are invested in railroad bonds and stocks. The security of the holders of them ought not to be disturbed. Many roads put up at a *forced* salefor cash would not sell for one half their indebtedness, which, if let alone, would work out of debt. Now, the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was adjudged a bankrupt because of its failure to pay Capt. W. A. G. Jones $15,000 of commercial paper, and on this grounds nine tenths of the roads might be put into the mill of the bankrupt court, to the ruin of thousands of men and the destruction of millions of capital. It is against the public policy of the country, then, to put a railroad into bankruptcy by a summary proceeding, nor did the bankrupt law contemplates such a thing.

I predict now that the sale of the road under the order of Judge Busteed will only serve to augment the present complications, and to deprive the unpaid employe and laborers, and the owners of the floating debt, of all chance of realizing their money. In a month hon dcels will share this opinion with me, if time sale be allowed to go on.

ALABAMA.

Nilsson's Early Wedding — A Boston letter to the Hartford *Times* says:

After the confession of her engagement with Strakosch, Nilsson goes to London, together with the majority of the troupe, where the Drury Lane theatre has been engaged by Mr. Jarrett, her agent, for a series of operatic performances before the close of the season. According to the present programme, Nilsson is then to marry her French lover, but as the time approaches for the consummation of the contract Nilsson re sides the rick, the sacrifice she may make of herself, and it is my firm opinion that she will not marry, or at any rate for some time yet. She herself has very often stated that she desired to sing for ten years yet, and she knows that she cannot do that and be a wife as well. It is exceedingly probable that the real fiance she must remain Nilsson, otherwise she can afford to marry, possessing as she does now about one round million of dollars in gold.

Stage Whispers.

Mr. Charles Gailor has written a drama for Mr. E. A. Locke, founded on Washington Irving's legend of Sleepy Hollow, which he has called "Brom-bones, or the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow."

A new drama, the joint production of two well known gentlemen, is in preparation at Niblo's Garden in New York, where it will be produced at the termination of Mrs. Wood's engagement. It is founded on incidents of the celebrated Black Friday in Wall street, and among its principal characters will be representations of James Fisk, Jr., and other local notabilities.

Scriptural drama has made its appearance in Philadelphia at Col. Wood's Museum. The subject chosen is the very interesting story of Joseph and his Brethren, which has been dramatized in three acts, and produce d under the direction of Mr. G D. Chapin, who sets the character of Isaac. The management of the theatre, evidently relying upon the success of this venture, make line for production another play of the same description, entitled "Esther, the Royal Jewess."

The New York *Telegram* has the following: "Mr. Henry Greenwall, one of the proprietors of the Opera House, Galveston, has taken a year's lease of Lee Edwins' Theatre, from the first of April We are told that it is his intention to introduce as specialties the star combination which are traveling about the country, his first engagement being that of the popular young burlesque actresses, the Chapman Sisters, whom Prentice has called the "rosiets of the stage," and who will then make their first appearance in this city. Engagements have also been effected with Mrs. James A. Oates and the Wyndham Comedy Company, who will appear after the termination of the Chapman Sisters' engagement. Mr. Dallies, Jr. will bring with him the premise of a successful managerial career in the South, and has joined with him Mr. John W. Albaugh, a gentleman well known in the profession as an experienced actor and manager."

The Aimee Opera troupe is in Memphis.

Minor Items.

It is stated that Bonabaki has challenged Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers.

Senator Sherman gave a reception last evening to the Ohio Congressional delegation.

Fifteen secreted cases of smallpox were discovered during the health officer in New York, last week.

Baron Von Arnim, German Ambassador to the Papal court, will shortly present to the Pope his letters of recall.

Senator Wilson opened the Connecticut campaign at New Haven last night. He had an immense audience.

Dr. Goshorn, postmaster at Dyersburg, Tennessee, has, it is said, absconded with near $4000 of public funds.

Work has been resumed on the Memphis and Paducah railroad, and will be rapidly pushed forward to completion.

Ex-Speaker Carter of Louisiana, has withdrawn his application for appointment to the surveyorship of New Orleans.

A pension of £19,000 has been granted to Lady Mayo, and £20,000 has been settled on her children, by the British government.

Pere Monis, Canon of the Cathedral of Bordeaux, France, has joined Pere Jungus to protest against the dogma of infallibity.

A deputy in the French Assembly argued, yesterday, that France needed an army of 1,200,000 to keep peace with neighboring powers.

Sam. Rossell, son of a hotel keeper at Paris, Tennessee, accidentally shot himself on Saturday, while hunting, causing death in a few hours.

Hon. Wood Baldwin, of Charlotte county, has been elected by the Virginia legislature to the Supreme Court, *vice* Judge Japan, resigned.

The German delegates of the old Catholic party have received to call a general congress, to meet at Cologne in September. They have framed a petition against the Jesuits, to be presented to the Reichstag.

A Connecticut farmer has named his prize rooster Robinson, because he crew so!

A youth of Richmond sat fire to a piano, expecting to hear melting music.

Webbel resembles a pirate in this: Both make their living on the high C's.

"Did he bring those chickens to your house in a sound way?" queries defeat Bunt's attorney. "No! he brung 'em in a bag."

The Prussian Minister of Public Works has ordered that the railway carriages of every class are to be furnished with spittoons for warming them by means of a chemically prepared compressed charcoal coal. This regulation is to be enforced both on the public locomotives there which are private property.

The Gatherer.

Bankers ought to prosper. They always take so much interest in other business, you know.

Where ought we always find the milk of human kindness? In the pale of the church.

There is a great scarcity of seamen on the Tyne, and large steamers and sailing vessels have some difficulty in making up their hands. The rapid development of steam tonnage has been the occasion of a considerable diminution in the number of men, and the wages from the Tyne are £3 15s per month. Firemen are better paid than seamen, and many of the latter are turning firemen.

The posthumous papers of Rossel, collected and annotated by M. Jules Amigues, have just been published in Paris. They comprise an account of the organization of Metz, an interview with Marshal Bazaine and Gen. Changarnier, the Tours government, the camp of Nevers, the Commune, with sketches of Clouseret, Pyat and Delescluze, and other subjects. Another scandal in high life is on the topis in London. There is—as it is rumored in the cabs—a pre-liability that a member of the royal family will shortly make his appearance in the character of defendant in the divorce court. The story goes that a separation between Prince Teck and his wife, Princess Mary of Cambridge, is imminent, on account of the unfaithfulness of the Prince.

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2-1

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to me on the 1st day of March, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Jeremiah Griffin, 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 forever barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to the undersigned.

ABRAM GRIFFITH,
3-2 wd Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 15th day of March, 1871, 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 Frances Waddell, 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.

All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

JASPER B. HARPER,
3-16 sw Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Thomas Fisk, jr., deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 15th day of March, 1872.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WILLIAM H. HASKELL,
3-16 sw Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Jeremiah Griffin, deceased, were granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on the 1st day of March, 1872, by which he will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises, on the 1st day of April, 1872, the following described property, to wit:

A part of sec 7 and 8 north of Washington and 19 east of the Coosa river, lying south of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, and also in sec-tion 12 south of said road and west of the river, containing 200 feet on M'Dermott's line, and extending back to the river at Judge Adams's line, also the east of section 13 lying to the river, containing 11 acres; also the west half of section 18, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the west half of section 17, containing 80 acres; also the south half of section 7, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the north half of section 18, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the north half of section 17, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the south half of section 8, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the north half of section 19, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the north half of section 20, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; also the south half of section 20, containing 80 acres lying south of said road; 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The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

This is an age of rings. The power of these rings is little understood by the public. People are victimized by them without knowing it; or rather the plans by which they are made victims are so formed that people do not discover them until they are executed.

Very recently the country was made glad by the announcement that the Erie ring in New York was broken up. Jay Gould was turned out of the Presidency of the Erie railroad, and such a directory chosen as to leave him apparently powerless. Dishonesty seemed to be driven out of the organization and honesty installed in its stead. So strong was the belief that this was the case, that the value of Erie stock rose rapidly. It turns out that Gould and his set held most of the stock. They obtained it when, on account of bad management of the road, it could be procured at a very low rate; and now by its sudden rise they have made colossal fortunes. Those who were seemingly expelled for corruption have reaped the most substantial advantages of the change. It looks very much like the whole thing was made up before hand. What appeared to be a slaughter of Gould & Co., was probably their own work, and de igned to increase their wealth and real power.

It does not require an intimate knowledge of the business of large corporations, to enable any one to understand how a thing of this kind may be done. A selfish and an unscrupulous man, in charge of such a corporation, can so conduct its affairs as to prostrate its credit. This prostration necessarily diminishes the value of its stock, though the corporation may really be solvent. No one, of course, has more knowledge as to this solvency than the person in control. Hence he can take advantage of his own depraved management, and buy up the stock at the low rate to which he has purposely brought it. This being accomplished, he can, whenever it suits his purpose, arrange matters so that the business of the corporation so as to make a show of increased efficiency. A prompt payment of good dividends follows, and then comes a steady and healthy appreciation in the price of stock.

All this, we say, is easily understood. To be sure it is swindling, and the very worst kind of swindling; but nevertheless it is a kind of swindling which may be practiced by a dishonest man in high position. We sincerely hope that nothing of this kind has ever been aimed at in connection with the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. On that point we have made no allegations, and we in no sense now. We need not, however, recall to the public the palpable facts which confront us whenever we look at the affairs of that road. A day has been named for a sale of the road under a bankrupt order. That day is near at hand, and unless the order is superseded by competent authority the sale will of course take place. How that is, or how that will be, we know not. But from all that is now before us, it must be taken for granted that the bankrupt order will be executed. We know that many good men have been of the opinion that bankruptcy, properly managed, was the shortest and best way out of the complications of this road. This mode of settlement has been advocated by intelligent business men, who thought the road could be sold for enough, or nearly enough, to pay all its legitimate debts. We believe that if the road had been placed in competent hands when the State took possession of it, it could be sold at public auction to day for as much almost as sufficient to meet its liabilities, including, of course, the claim of the State of Alabama. But in its present condition it cannot be sold except at a frightful sacrifice.

Practically speaking, the road has been doing nothing for the last seven or eight months. The little amount of rolling stock it had is about worn out. It is doing no business. The current of freight and travel that ought now to be flowing over it has been compelled to find other channels. Whoever purchases the road will have to stock it, and build up its business. All this will involve a large outlay of capital, and much time and labor. The purchaser, in fact, will start in little else than the mere road bed. All things considered, the road will not command, by millions of dollars, what it ought to be worth, and what it would be worth if it had not gone to wrack by bad management.

This unfavorable condition of the road will be taken advantage of by moneyed rings, who will combine to get possession of it on their own terms. The unsecured creditors, including the toiling laborers who worked in rain, mud and water to build the road, will be cut off without anything.

Such is the prospect, but unfortunately there is no remedy. The road is in the bankrupt mill, and must be ground through. Owing to bad management, it will sell for millions of dollars below its worth and the sacrifice will fall upon those who are least able to endure it.

Playing Double Face.

The editors of the Montgomery *Advertiser* deserve the execration and contempt of every honest citizen in this community. Their conduct in the State money *coup d'etat* is disgraceful in the extreme, and proves that they are the mere tools of their master *Lindsay*; while they pretend to be the champions of civility and honor, they cringe and crook at the least nod of our whilom Executive. Such a career is a moral stench in a community; but so long as this concern of "official journal" can blackmail $40,000 a year from our people, with that outrageous tub mill of State printing, we suppose our unfortunate people will have to endure it. Take that blackmailing State printing tub mill from it, and the Montgomery *Advertiser* could'nt live ten days. They know it, hence they defeated every bill passed by the House to put down State printing to the lowest bidder, and to cut down the publication of the laws. Are they not bright patriots to mourn over the high taxes of poor down trodden Alabama? Are they not sweet friends to pretend to mourn about the State expenses, &c., while they did everything in their power to prevent the General Assembly from passing an act to let the State printing out to the lowest bidder? Oh, such patriots! Such friends of the poor tax payers of Alabama! We turn from the subject with loathing and scorn. We know them too well.

But they have capped the climax in this State money fiasco. After publishing columns of abuse against the bankers of this city because they refused to take this money; after laying down a proposition that PATRIOTS would take State money, and whoever failed or refused to take this money is a traitor to our people and an enemy of Alabama. Not only this, but they published in their columns that they would take this money for debts, dues, &c. Of course they would know the world that they were patriots. They would take Alabama money, and stand by the credit of the State. Did the world ever behold such hypocrisy? Did the people of Montgomery ever read this outrage upon journalism in pub lished, ever hear of such disgusting, double faced hypocrisy? Now for truth: The proprietor of the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL pays W. W. Screws, as agent for the Associated Press, the sum of $37 50 for dispatches weekly. On Friday, after the Montgomery *Advertiser* had abased, in its editorial columns, all men for not taking State money; after holding up State money as far better than any other currency now in use, the proprietor of the JOURNAL hauled to the aforesaid Screws State money in payment for these dispatches, having none other, and he flatly and pointedly refused to receive it. He claimed, in excuse, that he was agent of this association, and would not take this State money. Now, how is he to be trusted and said of a man who would do such a thing as this? He struck a blow at the State credit himself which stings far worse than any the bankers would or could strike. Everybody knows his paper is Lindsay's, mouthpiece, and it looks well enough for him to show all our moneyed men to hide the master's sin, but behold, when he is brought to the test, he refuses to receive the very money that he has counselled the bankers of Montgomery for not taking.

Will the *Advertiser* deny this? Mr. Screws' name appears as one of the editors of that journal. If Alabama money is better than "national bank shinplasters," why did you refuse to take our State money, and did not refuse to take our "national bank shinplasters?" Such an outrage is not endured in any other community.

Honest Men Read.

We invite every honest man in the city of Montgomery and State of Alabama to read the following items. We have at last forced the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the autocrat and boss of the Democratic party, to show its colors. How long does the Democratic party of Alabama intend to be bullyhipped and cowhided by a newspaper that says one thing to-day and denies it to-morrow? Is this *Advertiser* a fit journal to be the mouthpiece of a party which claims such men as Watts, Sanford, Judge, Forsyth, Morphey, Walker, Winter and Clopton as leaders?

But read these items and think seriously whether an honest sentiment originated them, or the promptings of a demagogue and hypocrite:

Of course the people of the State, no matter whom they may hold responsible for an assault on the credit of the State circulation, and on their convenience and interests, will unanimously approve of the action of the Governor.—*Advertiser*, 20th.

When you refused to receive our State money in payment of the telegraphic dispatches, did you not assault the credit of the State, and did you not trespass upon the convenience and interests of the people of ALABAMA? And as the Governor had NO AUTHORITY to do anything in this matter, don't you think you played it a little too fine when you talk of the people approving anything? If Federal money was to depreciate, and the people would refuse to receive it under Grant's administration, wouldn't you hold him responsible, and say that his administration was a failure, etc? The people of Alabama will do just the same thing with your master, Lindsay, and all your long columns of abuse of our bankers will not shield Lindsay from the wrath of the people of Alabama, whose State money Lindsay has allowed to be dishonored in the Capital City.

If these banks insist on inconveniencing and punishing the people, they must go on doing it, and pressure the people will be aroused and see if they have no remedy.—*Advertiser*, 20th.

Is there no remedy against you for refusing to take our State money on Friday in payment of the bill for dispatches one week? You refused to take State money, and are you any less responsible for refusing $37 50 than the banks for refusing hundreds of thousands?

Already it is reported to us that scores and hundreds of the laboring and poorer classes are suffering from this sudden calamity. It is not just to say that the Governor is powerless to avert the catastrophe which others have precipitated.—[*Advertiser* 22d.

So, so. You feel sorry for the poor laboring classes? Don't you know that this State money has not circulated out side of Montgomery, scarcely, at any time? You refused to take State money on Friday, and are you not heaping sad feeling upon the poor classes? You call it a catastrophe, do you? Are you not ashamed to acknowledge that the Governor of this great State cannot control $400,000 of the State's money, and prevent it from being dishonored? Oh, shame! Give us a Governor who can save and uphold the honored name of Alabama, which was never suspicioned until Lindsay was Governor, and the Montgomery *Advertiser* became his mouthpiece.

The revenues and property of the whole State are bound forever, or until the notes are redeemed.—*Advertiser* 23d.

If this is true, why did you refuse to take the State money the proprietor of the JOURNAL tendered you in payment of the telegraph bill? And if this is true, are you not ashamed of your Governor, who would permit the proud name of our great State to be dishonored right here under his nose?

They are on their face receivable for State taxes, and the yearly receipts from taxes are one million two hundred thousand dollars. The certificates have therefore an undoubted value as par on the very best security—better than the Bank of England.—*Advertiser*, 23d.

If this is true, why did you refuse to receive that State money on Friday, the very day you say the above, when the proprietor of the JOURNAL tendered the money to you in payment of a debt? Why did you say they were good and in two hours afterwards flatly refuse to receive it and try to excuse yourself by claiming to be *as agent* merely?

The entire bonded debt of Alabama is between eight and nine millions dollars only, and the State of Alabama pay lighter taxes than any other State in the Union.—*Advertiser*, 23d.

Ah, ha! Why didn't you go to work and render Alabama notes desirable? Why don't you start the desired movement? Why did you stab Alabama credit by refusing to take State money from the proprietor of the JOURNAL in payment of a debt last Friday? Give us some of the things you preach.

Nothing, consequently, will be more just or reasonable than that the people should be informed of all the facts combined in making the proposal to the Governor.—*Advertiser of yesterday.*

You pretend to be the champion of our down trodden and oppressed fellow citizens; you have arrogated to yourself the exclusive right and privilege of defending the people of Alabama; you are, according to your claims, the only paper in the State that knows how to stand for the people; and now, dearly beloved lady, come out like a patriot and inform our people, by name, who the parties are. You know them, do you not? Then go to the end of the rope and hold up, so that the people may know who it is you have been fighting in the dark. Unless you do do this, the people will say you are afraid to print their names—and it will never do to say that such colossal gentlemen as "yo" are afraid of anything.

If we are to suffer from one end of the State to the other, let us know who are the exact men of the circulating ile of the State certificates.—*Advertiser of yesterday*

We can give the people the name of one of their executioners. One of the editors of the *Advertiser*, W. W. Screws, refused to receive State money from the proprietor of the JOURNAL on Friday last, when tendered to him in payment of a debt due by said proprietor for telegraphic Associated Press dispatches.

King Cotton.

A short paragraph in the Washington *Chronicle* of the 27th inst., reminds us of the *ante bellum* resolutions, at the beginning of each new year, that more corn and less cotton was to be planted. But restless as our planters would resolve that this programme was to be inaugurated, so often did they fail to carry it out, while the closing of each year found them sending West for corn and meat, and cotton down at the lowest ebb, often ranging from 5 to 8 cents. It was thought that the lessons learned during the war, that our people could live at home entirely, without depending upon the world for anything but luxuries, would have a salutary effect upon the lucrative cotton mania. But we find that the first year after the close of the war, the fields of the South presented the same sad, ill—all cotton, no wheat, no oats, no corn, and no hogs in our forests and swamps! Now, it is useless to ask our planters to change their programme, unless the people of the West cease raising corn and meat. It meat can be raised at the West, packed and shipped to our doors cheaper than it can be raised here there would seem to be no necessity for our planters to embark in the business of hog raising. The Western people have built up and sustained some of the best journals on this continent, the mission of which was and is to convince the South that corn and meat raising here is an unprofitable business, and that cotton is the only product upon which the South can rely to bring any revenue or aid in public support. These Western journals are daily and weekly filled with able and elaborate articles directed specially to the people of the South, and intended to convince us that the only portion of this country where breadstuffs can be raised successfully is the "mighty West." Southern people read and believe, and from year to year we plod along from bad to worse, while the rich fields of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other great States of the West furnish us the bread and meat we eat, while our own fields are lying idle, or else producing poor crops of cotton, the result of which is carrying our people on in debt and dragging us farther and farther from that purpose which Southern farmers ought by all means to adopt at the earliest practicable moment. Just read this paragraph from the Washington *Chronicle* of Wednesday last:

> An agricultural club in Alabama has announced its purpose to do all within its power to dethrone king cotton. The motto for that staple has been so reckless [illegible] stock, which is suffering from inanition. The prospects for a large crop of cotton in 1872 are flattering, and the old seven cents is still sung in their ears. When cotton gets down to ten cents there will probably be a quietus put upon this nonsense. Experience keeps a dear school, but some folks will learn in no other.

Which Is True?

People of Alabama! You who hoe and plow, and till the soil; you who love truth, and though the Heavens should fall, would do justice to all men, whether black or white, whether Democrat or Republican, we ask you to look upon this picture:

The State debt of Alabama was, in 1861, $5,303,754 37, the present indebtedness, actual and contingent, including railroad bonds, is $35,261,967 37, being an increase of $32,442,315 50, mostly under Radical administration.

This paragraph we clip from the Louisville *Courier Journal*, a Democratic journal, and one of the ablest of the South. The *Courier-Journal* clipped the paragraph from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, of a very late date—some time this month.

Now, good people of Alabama, we beg you to look up on this picture:

"THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT OF ALABAMA IS BETWEEN EIGHT and NINE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ONLY, AND THE STATE OF ALABAMA PAYS LIGHTER TAXES THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION."

This paragraph is from the Montgomery *Advertiser* of Friday last, March 29th, a few days after that paper had published the first paragraph. To honorable men, and honorable journals, it would be revolting to publish a falsehood, even to insure the success of a party. But when a journal, claiming to be honorable, publishes a falsehood, what is to be thought of it?

The Editorial Profession.

We live in a progressive age. It is true that the advancing improvements of the times are not free from influences and agencies which work demoralization in some respects, and enable selfish laxity to gain temporary advantages over rigid honesty. But upon the whole we are glad to believe that the world is set shifting out that they are your friends—they plead your cause and fight your battles; they write and print long columns of guttering abuse of the government of the United States, and men whom they profess to differ with, while at heart they are more cordial," and hate the South and her people more, then the men they abuse. A few years ago the editor of the *Advertiser* was the enemy of the Democratic party, and denounced it as being corrupt and the enemy of the people. To-day he is professing love for that party. In view of these facts we invite his attention to the able article of his brother, who stands to-day where they both stood when their illustrious father was President. Robert Tyler has strayed from his kindred, while John Tyler, Jr., is vindicating the family name. We invite the attention of all our readers to the article. It is on our first page.

Forsyth vs. Tyler.

The account of the mouthpiece of Judge Busted, in this city, was thunderstruck a few mornings since, when the Mobile *Register* dared (!) to print an article, in its columns, which differed from the rusty ideas of the aforesaid autocrat. The *Register* was called to order by the *Advertiser*, and ordered to explain, at the same time being admonished, by way of a hint, that if it ever printed another article about the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, which did not suit the particular views of the Busted squirt gun, the said squirt gun would fling some dirty water at Forsyth, and wet him down to the complexion of "Stanton's confederates." Now it so happens, and is a part of the history of this country, that while the editor of the Montgomery squirt gun was living in luxuriant style in the city of Philadelphia, denouncing the Democratic party for its corruption, etc., the editor of the Mobile *Register*, John Forsyth, was not living in luxuriance, but like a sturdy "old" gentleman, in the city of Mobile, upholding and defending the Democratic party, and fighting like a "good tiger" for the destruction of Robert Tyler and his party. Now, it looks a little strange that the latter gentleman should leave that luxuriant home in a Yankee city, and come all the way down to Alabama, to teach John Forsyth how to conduct himself and his journal in the ways of the Democratic party. Now converts, though, are very restless oftentimes; they have to appear "top full of direct cruelty" to their opponents so as to gain the confidence of their new bed fellows. But notwithstanding Tyler's order to Forsyth to be particular about that Alabama and Chattanooga railroad business, the Mobile *Register*, of Thursday, the 28th inst., contains an able editorial which we publish this morning on this page. The *Register* points out that the "official journal," Lindsay-Busted & Co., are in league with Stanton, and says some things which we know will at once arouse the ire of the old lady Tyler, and we may look out for a long winded editorial from granny, heaping full sorts of anathemas upon the head of John Forsyth. It is none of our funeral, but we are impatient to hear the old lady's reply to the last that she has been casting sly glances at "Stanton and confederates."

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

From the Mobile Register, March 28th.]

The latest development in the many sided controversy respecting this property is the application of Judge Busted, Judge Busted, restraining Mr. Walsh and Major Fleming from interference with the possession of the same by the assignees in bankruptcy.

It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to see how a possession that never existed, and does not exist, can be disturbed. The truth is, Mr. Walsh and his agent were in undisputed possession, and the assignees were not, at the time the injunctions were issued.

Be this as it may, Mr. Walsh, in taking and holding the railroad in question, is but the servant of a high court of the sovereign State of Alabama—a court of competent jurisdiction with Judge Busted's court, which has arrogated to it self the power to enjoin him.

It will be seen that this act of Judge Busted is a direct attack upon the court of Alabama, presided over by Chancellor Dillard; and thus we have right before us the spectacle of a conflict between the State and Federal jurisdictions.

We will not prejudge the result. Our people are so accustomed to Federal encroachment that they are prepared to see a new triumph over State sovereignty.

It is considered marvellous that any State judge should be found bold enough to assert and maintain the independence of his tribunal, as against one of the central government, but we are assured that Chancel or Dillard is determined to let the question whether his decrees have their time honored force, or are to be set aside at the behest of a Federal Judge, however exalted his office.

Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, in politics of the Radical school, recently held most distinctly in this very case that Mr. Walsh, having been appointed receiver by a State court, he could not interfere with such appointment. Mr. Walsh, as receiver, antedated the application for a receiver in Wood's court. This was enough. Judge Busted, with different illumination, overlooks, or blinds himself to the fact of Dillard's jurisdiction and Walsh's possession, sends out his ukase, and as bankrupt judge pretends to do what his superior in Federal office unequivocally disclaimed the power to do.

There may be some high and transcendent power conferred upon Judge Busted by the bankrupt law, enabling him to rush into a path which his superior in office durst not tread; but we cannot believe this to be the case, and we therefore regard his action as cates jacular, such as we have noticed. This, however, is a question for him and the Chancellor to settle.

We have endeavored to keep our readers advised of the history of the whole case. We have been and are in favor of having the adjudication of the State courts upon the matters in controversy rather than that of the bankrupt court. We cannot see in what respect bankruptcy is to help the State, and it is certain that it will cut off from all remedy and relief all the other creditors of the railroad company, including the large mass of material men, mechanics, and laborers, whose substance and whose toil have gone to develop the varying power of the road, all claims would be satisfied in whole or in part, and the lien of the State be preserved intact. More than this, we believe that the State would save the two millions promised by her straight bonds, which are totally unprovided for in Judge Busted's decree.

We must say that the conduct of Gov. Lindsay and his advisers in this matter surprises us. When Judge Woods was interviewed by Stanton & Co. to appoint a receiver, the application was defeated by the Governor's lawyers, by their putting forward Mr. Walsh as the receiver of the road, already appointed by a State court of competent and concurrent power. The recognition by Judge Woods of this appointment apparently caused them, as we know it did the people, great dissatisfaction, and Mr. Walsh was invited to Montgomery to a conference with his Excellency and his advisers, at which it was understood and agreed that Mr. Walsh should be put in immediate possession of the railroad. The promise to the ear was broken to the hope. Possession was not given to Mr. W., but had to be obtained through the machinery of the courts, as we have heretofore informed our readers. We are loth to believe it possible that the gentlemen in Montgomery could wittingly have used Mr. Walsh for purposes of deception, hidden and concealed from him. He is a private citizen, not aspiring to authority or public distinction, but seeking to do his simple duty in whatever station may be assigned him, and it is strange that the assurances given to him, which induced him to embark his name and reputation in the service of the State, have not been fulfilled.

It was understood that the Governor's advisers were opposed to bankruptcy. Now we hear not a word from them against it. We hear nothing from them in opposition to Judge Busted's arbitrarily crushing out of their chosen receiver, and of the command that this shall be done by the United States Marshal. Such is the power that functionary can summon to his aid; even Federal bayonets, if essential.

A painful rumor reaches us from Montgomery, in spite of all the dissimulation of Stanton by the friends of the bankruptcy proceeding, it is said that they have made terms with Walsh, and that *he is now* [illegible] them. Hence the puzzled [illegible] ing of the nation which wants to have taken place before Judge Woods on the 18th inst., to review and reverse Judge Busted's decree in bankruptcy.

We patiently await further developments, having only the interest of an Alabamian in the welfare and prosperity of the State, and in the integrity of her public tribunals. Meantime, we trust that Chancellor Dillard, who, although not a Democrat, has, in this case, shown himself to be an honest and upright judge, will protect and defend his just prerogatives, with no thought of succumbing, except to brute force.

Current Items.

Memphis has origin ated a cotton exchange.

A number of leading citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind., are organizing a party for a European tour.

Simeon Ayer, of New Haven, lunched on his wife's cheek, which has moved the press to call him "a sipping and an eager Ayer."

The Sultan of Turkey is a bad financier, and owes to tradesmen in Constantinople, it is said, the sum of $150,000,000.

M. L. Sullivant, the man who owns the majority of Ford county, Ill., finished husking his crop of 400,000 bushels of corn on the 29th ult.

A well known comic writer says he [illegible] neither has a widower over two years regularly, than to be a lonely, miserable old bachelor for ninety days.

A general impression prevails at the West that very serious floods are likely to visit the line of the Union Pacific Railroad when the warm weather approaches.

A young physician in Sedalia, Mo., who had waited patiently three years for a call, at last found the following cheerful order on his slate: "Doctor, come to Jesus."

Some very beautiful boxes for holding gloves and handkerchiefs are made of the sweet-scented Turkish wood, delicately carved, and imparting to the articles contained in them a very delicate and pleasant perfume.

A peculiar case of domestic infelicity has occurred at Covington, Ky., where Volney Hatsell has instituted a suit against F. S. Watkins, his father-in-law, for $10,000 damages, alleging that Watkins induced his daughter to abandon her husband.

The speaker of the lower house of the Mississippi legislature is a colored man named Lynch, only 27 years old. He was born in Louisiana, but is well educated and possessed of excellent natural abilities. He is a thorough parliamentarian and a skillful debater.

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 8th inst., has the following marriage notice:

COLBY—In Liberty, Maine, on the 11th inst., Rufus Colby, aged 93, to his mother in law, aged 56. The bride is a widow of about two years, and the bridegroom a widower of about ten months.

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.)

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other governments to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any of our obligations due to it; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing by pure and unimpeached ballots where every man entitled to a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

The State Certificates.

A sense of duty prompts us to again come to the people's defence. The legislation connected with the State certificates is being presented to the public in a way that is grossly erroneous, and unless it be treated differently, the people will not be able to form a correct opinion in regard to it. From the publications that have been made upon the subject, one would be led to suppose that there was recently a criminal combination of bankers to destroy the value of these certificates, unless Governor Lindsay paid them from the State Treasury, a large amount of money. By absurd and erroneous calculations, extravagant suppositions, far fetched surmises, and fancied possibilities, it is made to appear that the amount would reach $72,000, and that by a kind of blackmail process, the bankers demanded this sum as a condition upon which they would, for a period of six months, refrain from destroying these State certificates. This is practically the form in which this case has been presented to the public.

And now for a few plain and simple facts. The bankers in question propose to loan the State $400,000. That is the starting point. The next question is what were the terms upon which the loan was offered? They asked the legs of 8 per cent. of interest, which is eight per cent. per annum. Then for everything is perfectly plain. But did they ask any thing more? Yes. Whenever loans of this character are negotiated there is a charge of commission. That is well known to everybody who knows anything at all about public credits. These bankers asked a commission of five per cent., and in the event of making the loan on the terms proposed, they were to have the State certificates made bankable all over the State of Alabama! So, as we understand, in the city of New York, and this bankable character of the certificates was to be maintained for six months. Such was the whole of the proposition, and it has been characterized as a conspiracy to swindle the State; an attempt to extort money; a threat to the Governor that unless he paid what was demanded, those making the demand would ruin the credit of the State's currency.

The most inflammatory appeals have been made to the people to rise up against these unprincipled bankers. Other appeals have been made to the private bankers to rise up and crush the national banks. Mingled with these inflammatory appeals have been some of the most sycophantic panegyrics and overwrought laudations of Governor Lindsay for his wise sagacity in penetrating the artful designs of these unprincipled bankers, and for the Roman firmness with which he stood out against their monstrous demand.

All this, however, is ephemeral sensation. It ceases not the ordinary course of action. But the facts will find their way to the people. In this case the dark cloud of error is parting away, and the sunlight of truth is beaming in upon us. The real character of the case is becoming understood, and as that real character becomes developed, people begin to see how the plain truth has been disguised and kept out of sight. Instead of direct statements of facts, and fair and impartial discussion of the subject, all intelligent and right thinking people have been disgusted and nauseating at the fawning flattery of a notoriously incompetent Governor, while the same time they have been made indignant at the outrageous denunciation directed against as good citizens and as honorable business men as can be found in the State of Alabama.

As the partisan sensation feature of this question has been run in the course, people are beginning to consider the actual merits of the proposition made by the bankers referred to. No one, of course, will say that there is anything wrong in so much of the plan as relates to legal interest. Nor will any intelligent business man find fault with a commission. The only question is, was too high a rate asked? On that point we will venture a few suggestions. Five per cent. commission was but a single transaction for the loan, however long the loan might run. For the $400,000, this commission would amount to just $20,000, plain and simple. The interest on the sum proposed to be loaned at 8 per cent., is $62,000 per annum; or for six months, $16,000. Interest and commission, therefore, for six months would be $36,000. Should it run six months more, nothing would be added to this $36,000, except the six months' interest on the money loaned; that is $16,000. This would make $52,000 instead of $72,000. Thus, it will be seen that the large sum of $72,000 is made out by assuming that the commission is doubled every six months, just like the interest. In other words, it has been represented that the commission was ten per cent. per annum, whereas it was simply five per cent., plain and simple, without reference to time.

It is safe to assume that, in the present condition of Alabama's credit, capitalists would not lend money to the State for less than legal interest and three per cent. commission. Supposing that to be the minimum, we find that only two per cent. was asked for carrying those certificates. Hence, the maintenance of the certificates would cost the State just $8000 without reference to time, instead of $72,000 per annum, as has been represented to the people.

Can the Governor do better than this? Let us see. From the New York papers we find that Alabama bonds are offered at 85 cents in the dollar, but there are no sales at that rate. It is, however, perfectly safe to assume that the Governor could not realize money upon a new issue of bonds, without being submitted to a discount of at least 20 per cent. That is, he would obtain $80 by giving the State's obligation for $100, and pay interest at 8 per cent. per annum on this $100. This, in point of fact, would be 10 per cent. interest on the amount realized by the State. Then the State would have to pay, at the very lowest, 2½ or 3 per cent. commission for the sale of the bonds, and thus it will be seen that this bonded transaction would subject the State to a debt about the same per centum as would result from the proposition of our bankers. The bankers would have given the State certificates, which, in no other case—the raising of money by a sale of bonds—nothing would be done for them.

This is a fair statement of the case. The bankers, after being informed that the State wanted to borrow money, submitted a proposition for a loan. It was a proposition which, as business men, they had a perfect right to make. There was nothing in their proposal but what was plain, open, fair, square and lawful. The Governor, it is true, was not bound to accept what was proposed. But he had legal authority to negotiate a loan for specified purposes; and after declining what was submitted to him by honorable men in an honorable way, he had no right to have those men assailed, by those who are known to speak for him, as "a set," "a band of the most depraved villains, conspiring to black mail the State, and failing in their black mail-ing operations, bent upon revenge by destroying the State's credit.

This, indeed, is a very grave responsibility. It is no light thing to assail honorable business men, as such men have recently been assailed by Gov. Lindsay's mouthpiece. Lindsay and his trumpeter will find that a very grave responsibility. We shall see if the judgment which they have so heavily incurred to excite against others, will recoil on their own heads.

From Connecticut.

The returns from the election held in Connecticut Monday, up to this writing (Tuesday evening) show the election of Marshall Jewell, Republican, for Governor, by a majority of, say—seven hundred. It is now generally pressumed that the entire ticket, headed by Governor Jewell, will be successful on an average majority. This result will surprise many parties, while others expected and were prepared to receive it. Following so closely upon the election in New Hampshire, leading Northern papers claimed that the result now achieved was a matter only of time. The result of the election in New Hampshire has made the subject of a lesson which the New York *World* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and other Northern Democratic journals made haste to read to the Democratic party. Southern Democratic journals were inspired to cease their malignant tirades against the reconstruction, and Republicans generally, and treat the subject of dispute with more respect and dignity than these journals were made to understand that they were too hasty in assailing their fellow men of the slaughter-ing of their fellow men of the slaughter-ing of their fellow men of the slaughter-ing of

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Valmaseda.

Valmaseda having recently revolutionized Spanish rule in Cuba by punishing a revolutionist with imprisonment instead of death, has now a further and better opportunity of carrying into practice his new and better method of convincing the Cubans of the excellence of the rule of Spain. His troopers have, by a rare stroke of good fortune, captured an insurgent general and five soldiers, and if Valmaseda can conciliate the blood-thirsty volunteers of Havana sufficiently to obtain their permission to save from the garote these six, now helpless men, he will give a further example of Spanish generosity and forbearance. But not to strangle an armed revolutionary general, when in their power, will be a sad trial to the sanguinary volunteers.

Friendship.

It is amusing to see what a fuss the Democratic papers are making of the sale of arms by business men in a new locality agitated in Congress. They make almost superhuman efforts to show by this matter, which Germany does not consist ier of sufficient importance to notice, that the Republican party does not desire the support of the German Germans. Now the gentlemen writing for these papers either have very short memories or suppose that other people are defective in the regard. If we look over the papers of both parties published during the progress of the Franco-German war, what do we find? An overwhelming wish for the German people in nearly every Republican paper, and a sympathy equally as strong for the French people in nearly all the Democratic papers. And yet, after this outspoken feeling for the French, these same writers have the impudence to charge the administration for furnishing the French with arms. Suppose the government did sell some arms to the people of France, which, however, is not at all proven, does it become the Democratic press to make a big outcry? We apprehend the less they say about this the less readers will say about their friendship to the Germans at a time when friendship was worth something.

The Cincinnatus Cobblers.

If we may judge from the character of those selected to attend the "peace conference" to be gathered at Swineville, we should say that this republic has never before possessed a gathering which could match it. It is a fraud to call the thing a convention, unless the term is used in the sense of a meeting, or an assembly of individuals. It would be folly as appropriate to call it a drove. There are no specified number of delegates to go from any place. "Come as many as can," "let us have a mass meeting" or rather, "let us gather ourselves together, and build a tower of Babel, or liberalism, we don't care which." But what is the most astounding to intelligent men is, the fact that these gentlemen are unwilling to have any other principle predominate. They have nothing new to offer to the American people; they do not propose to restore peace or any of the blessings of equal and impartial law. They simply propose to cobble some defunct, played out political row boat into the Presidential campaign. That is all. They are not protective tariff men, and we defy any one to show a genuine, honest old Whig in the cobbling party. They are not free traders, because they are too cowardly, or too miserable stupid. They are not Democrats, nor Republicans, for anything that is or is open or above board; and of all the cowards ever gathered together, the one to be held at Cincinnati promises to be the most *outre* and stupid.

The Financial Coup D'Etat.

During the administration of Governor R. M. Patton, an act was passed by the General Assembly authorizing Governor Patton to issue State certificates (known as State money) to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which said State certificates were to be used by other people in the same manner and for the same purposes as lawful money of the United States. The amount which the Governor Patton found it necessary to issue but three hundred thousand dollars of this amount. The remaining seven hundred thousand dollars came into the possession of the proprietor of this journal when he was installed as *Selma Argus*, Treasurer on the 25th day of July, 1868, unsigned, together with other papers, bills, notes, etc., pertaining to the State Treasury. This one hundred thousand dollars remained in his possession, untouched during his term of office, and was regularly turned over by him to Governor James F. Grant, the present State Treasurer.

During the administration of Governor Smith, the State could command any amount of money at the lowest rates of interest, and her bonds brought dollar for dollar. The administration of Robert B. Lindsay as Governor is scarce half entered ere he has to contend with the unmentioned one hundred thousand dollars of State certificates, has about ninety-five thousand dollars of them—stocks the commonwealth with them—pour men to coining their wages in them—and the confidence of the people at last gives way, and this State money, right here under the Governor's nose, is spurned and refused by the people. Poor men and women alone must suffer from this wisdom aloft at the credit and heretofore fair fame of our beloved State. We can say no more at present, only to hold to account all men save Robert B. Lindsay. He alone is guilty.

Death of Humphrey Marshall.

The telegraph announces that General Humphrey Marshall died at Louisville, Ky., on yesterday. General Marshall was born in Kentucky, in 1812. He was educated at West Point, but instead of adopting a military life, he studied law, and became a successful practitioner. In the Mexican war he had a command as Major, and was distinguished for gallantry and bravery. During Mr. Fillmore's administration he was a Representative in Congress from the Louisville district. He became prominent as a Whig leader, sustaining the conservatism of Fillmore and Webster, against the ultraism of Seward.

Towards the close of Mr. Fillmore's administration he was appointed Commissioner to China. In 1859 he returned home and resumed the practice of law in Kentucky. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress, and was recognized as a leader of the Know Nothing or American party. He supported Fillmore and Donelson in 1856, though after the Presidential election of that year he had no regularly defined party affiliation. He was re-elected to Congress in 1857, but declined to run in 1859. If we mistake not, he supported Breckinridge for President in 1860. In the recent war he took the Southern side. He was for a while a Confederate Brigadier General, and afterwards member of the Richmond Congress. At the close of the war he returned to Louisville and applied himself to the practice of his profession, having no public part whatever in politics.

General Marshall was a man of superior talents, and possessed strong opinions of character. While in politics his life he wielded much influence. He held high rank in the legal profession.

Democrats! Listen to Dower 1 cents!

The Huntsville *Advocate* says in a recent issue, that in ability, the Selma *Argus* is the equal of any journal of its pretensions in the State, and also equal in moulding public opinion; and in circulation it is the superior of any of its weekly competitors. In the last sentence it thus speaks of the present Democratic State administration, which stands confessedly in disastrous contrast with the wishes of friends being the judge. This is no Radical, no Republican, no carpet-bagger, no scalawag statement—no party statement at all, no partisan fulmination; but it is the deliberately expressed opinion of one of the able, recognized, potential party organs, forced by its conscience and duty to speak out against the sins of omission and commission of the administration of Governor Lindsay. And the people, by officials. Read it, people of Alabama, and profit by the lesson! Read it, and be ashamed to elect honest, faithful, capable, tried and true men to office next November—despite the dictation of the "Ring of Am" of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, who "assumes the God, affects the zeal," and seems himself the sotsereal of all the States!

Gov. Lindsay's Administration.—We are often told that while Governor Lindsay's administration is a daily repudiation of the pledges upon which he succeeded to office, still that his official conduct is utterly indefensible and a constant outrage upon decency, in a numberless variety of incident and improper for a Democrat to countenance, or even apologize for. It is insisted that the Democracy must shut their eyes to the badnesses or malfeasance of an officer elected by them, under penalty of being held responsible therefor.

The question of duty to the country, or fidelity to the people, does not enter into this view of the case at all. The party is gifted above the people. The duty of saving the party harmless regardless of all other considerations, is made paramount to all other duties. The party cannot be galvanized, and by the cordial must will not be desired.

At the conclusion of the war the Democratic party arrayed itself against the majority of the American people, well knowing that the government of the United States was a government of the people, and that the authorities of the government were but the agents of the people, and daring to oppose their wishes and determinations. And though existing practically only in the Northern States from 1865 to 1870, and there only a minority), and, therefore, utterly incapable of protecting those whom it assumed to counsel as special allies, nevertheless it artfully produced the impression upon the two credulous and confiding mind of the South, that it had the ability to overthrow the national administration and to reverse the national judgment, and remorselessly appealed to the South to reject the terms offered by the government, and not to accept the situation. The popularity of the New York *World*, of the *Day Book*, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* throughout the South, during this period, attested the extent of this deception and the faith which the Southern people reposed in the sagacity of the Democratic party. The results of the insane contest are well known. Those have been, under the circumstances, as we have said, the unavailable and supremely evasive measure of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, the reconstruction laws, the civil rights act, and the so called carpet-bag governments, as the legitimate offspring of a policy in the opposition alike selfish, mercenary, exasperating and suicidal.

From the folly and madness of the contest, let it be have the justice to say, the more moral and conscientious Democratic journals of the North and West kept aloof, yet hesitated to express their opinions openly. It will be remembered that the Chicago *Times*, for presuming to advocate universal suffrage, was assailed so severely that it was compelled to suppress its opinions. It was, in fact, a fearfully rent out of the party. But now after the social and political convulsions of the Southern States have thus been totally subverted, the Democracy, as the pillage, of many of the material welfare and happiness of the Southern people, after having been defeated utterly and ruin as far as they could engender it, there is not one single public journal in the North and West, among them all, of any weight and influence, which does not admit that the constitutional amendments, and all the reconstruction measures are unrivaled, express the deliberate judgment and irrevocable resolution of the national mind, and the sense of them will ever be rescinded.

This is the predicament in which the Democratic party have finally left the South, and they have handed down to future ages an unperishable record of their concession guilt. Let it never be forgotten that nearly every Democrat in the House of Representatives at Washington voted for the resolution introduced by Mr. Brooks, of New York, as a compliment, to bring a Democrat, in recognition of the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the constitution. After all the injury they had caused to be inflicted upon the South, during the years of their opposition to the will of the nation, through the corrupt impositions practiced upon the credulity and helplessness of the Southern people, unrebuked by them, assuming their power of ship—but which every man of any common sense knows was assigned as the mere disguise of a selfish political game they thought they themselves could soon reach the possession of power, and the enjoyment of official spoils and plunder which was the abandoned consummation of their hopes! Think of it, ye exultant hounds! who dare to talk to us about the "morality" of a man abandoning associations with such unprincipled villains as these, and that the playing on the free job printing press, and in low and mean allusions is all that can be expected. There are a number of important and measures yet pending, and it is to be hoped that no further waste of time, by talking or speeches for bone consumption, will be indulged in.

FURTHER DISTURBANCE IN KANSAS.

I have not a delegation of very intelligent citizens from Kansas, some of whom are not at all connected with the government, or active politicians, and they affirm that the public sentiment is unanimous for the reconstruction and re-election of President Grant. At the late State convention there was displayed more than the usual enthusiasm on such occasions. They also say that the Senatorial investigation was conceited and inaccurate, and while it may damage the reputation of the State abroad, it had no effect upon public sentiment at home.

THE GERMAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

A number of our most intelligent and influential German correspondents have themselves for the purpose of preparing documents established to remove the impression of hostility which Carl Schurz' speeches have made, and duly tries before Washington (across the river) and Davisville, over the vast expanse of water that lies between the Capitol and Tolo. This water is from one to twelve feet deep, a steamboat has been plying on it, greatly disturbed, even by the light gale, and the bridge is expected to be finished in a few days.

Sunday afternoon quite a stiff breeze from the southwest blew across the island sea. This breeze would be from the direction of Davisville westward from Davisville. At about a quarter to 3 p. m. the wreck of the bridge was discovered by the coast that the 21t day of April, 1872, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house in the city of Lexington, in said county, and the day set to hear and determine the matter of the petition of said Commissioner, which petition is now on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court, to which reference is had for a more particular description of said property, and all persons having claims against the same are notified to appear before said Court on said day and make proof of their claims, if any, or they will be forever barred from asserting the same.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

5-21 tw

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi fa in my hands from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, I will proceed to sell on

Monday, the 15th day of April,

the following described property, to-wit:

A part of lots 7 and 8, north of Washington street, beginning at the N E corner of said lot 7, and running back one hundred feet; also a lot on the north side of Washington street, and west of the above described lot, and fronting on said street sixty feet, and running back one hundred feet, and also the west 2 acres of section 31 township 16 range 19 east, and the south 2 acres of the east side of the N E quarter of section 12 township 16 range 18 east, and the south 2 acres of the west side of the N W quarter of section 7 township 16 range 17

Weekly State Journal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.)

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; and reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other nations, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot where every man entitled to a vote may do so in each case at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Material Prosperity.

If the question were asked "what will bring real contentment to a people?" the simplest and most comprehensive answer would be "material prosperity." A man is always contented when his business is prospering; but he is necessarily despondent when he has to struggle against adversity. The merchant does not complain while he finds ready sales for his goods; but if his stock of goods remain stored until his liabilities mature, it cannot be expected that he will be in a happy frame of mind. The carpenter or the bricklayer is contented when the growth of cities, towns and villages calls for the erection of new buildings. But when new buildings are going up he cannot be otherwise than depressed. The same may be said of men engaged in any other branch of business.

Those thoughts are pertinent to the energy and industry with which the people of Alabama are now applying themselves to their various pursuits. There is every prospect that agriculture and trade will prosper in Alabama this year. It is true that our people have to contend somewhat against difficulties and embarrassments; but it is better that they have such as may be overcome. There is certainly an encouraging prospect for an abundant crop. In all parts of the State planters and farmers are displaying more than ordinary energy. Cotton raisers are obtaining larger supplies of guano, the best available system of labor so as to secure successful cultivation.

In the great grazing regions of the State, south and north of the cotton belt, the farmers are equally active. The culture of cotton, it is true, is not extended from those regions, although the farmers are devoted chiefly to the production of the cereals. It is highly probable that more grain than usual will be produced this year. This prospective increase in the supply of breadstuffs is one of the most encouraging features of the year's business.

All business depends upon what is dug out of the ground. We need not go to Adam Smith or Jeremy Bentham to prove this. The correctness of the general proposition will be admitted without citation from any standard text writer on political and industrial economy. Therefore, the prosperity of all branches of business depends upon the success of the planters and farmers. When they prosper everybody else prospers.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to the cultivators of the soil. Their's indeed, is the most independent pursuit in life, and no other can possibly be more honorable. Some others, indeed, may be more favorable to the attainment of temporary positions, upon which the vanity of the world bestows a certain degree of ephemeral applause; but after all, and to point of substantial fact, the industrious and successful farmer is a real lord of the land.

Execution of Criminal Laws.

It cannot be expected that people will do otherwise than oppose a law that works injustice or oppression. But there is no just ground for opposing a law unless it can be shown to operate injuriously. Take, for instance, the enforcement act of Congress. That law is being denounced as the vile decree of a despotic and usurping government, and those who enacted it are assailed as criminals who deserve death. Now, what is the pretext for this terrible arraignment? It is nothing more nor less than a preliminary examination, within the last few days, of certain men charged with most horrible crimes. The examination was heard by Judge Busteed, sitting as committing magistrate; and after a patient hearing the accused parties were committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury at the regular term of the United States District Court. Can it be shown that any wrong is done in the premises? If not, then there is no just cause for assailing the Federal government, or the law under which the proceeding was had.

There is not the faintest shadow of a doubt, from the evidence elicited at the examination referred to, that, recently in Spencer county, a house was burned, and that the charred remains of two human beings were found after the burning. It is equally certain, from the same evidence, that had men not fire to the house. This is the simple story. No one need attempt to exaggerate it. The picture needs no coloring. Indeed its hideous character cannot be accurately described. A simple statement of the deed is sufficient to excite the horror and indignation of all good citizens. As to the fiendish enormity of the crime there can, of course, be but one opinion. The only question is, who committed it? Indeed solemn form—by affidavits formally and legally made—the persons brought before Judge Busteed were charged with the crime. The accused were duly arraigned; they were allowed their full constitutional rights as defendants in a criminal proceeding; they confronted their accusers; they were allowed compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in their favor; they were regularly heard by counsel.

They had the full benefit of every constitutional guarantee. They had every possible opportunity which the constitution and laws afford for the vindication of their innocence if they be innocent. The committing magistrate decided that they should be sent on to the regular term of the court. The law made it his duty to determine whether the testimony was or was not sufficient to call for such decision.

Our readers know how earnestly we have defended the people of Alabama. We have no occasion to change the good opinion of them which we have so often expressed. Generally speaking, they are as much opposed to crime as the people of any State in the Union. They will not approve of the deeds of a few unreliable politicians to engender hatred against the government because men who commit crimes are punished by the judgments of Federal tribunals.

GEN. LONGSTREET has written a letter giving his views on political affairs and the question of reconstruction in a very sensible manner. He says he considers to be the most important national question of the time, and thinks it better after it, they appeared all the more in the start off on new theories that might lead us into fresh hazards and confusions. There was a time, he says, when he had some doubts of the possibility of such success; but he now believes that, notwithstanding the responsibility of previous failure was added to the task, the success upon the advent of the present administration, every duty and obligation has been met with a spirit of good faith, and as successfully discharged as could be expected in so limited a time. This result he holds to be due to the firm hand of the present administration, thereby agreeing with the views of the Democratic Southern wiffer in the New Orleans Picayune, quoted by us the other day. All things considered, Gen. Longstreet believes that the satisfactory and comfortable condition of the country, as reconstruction will be best promoted by continuing the present administration in power for another term.

Honest Difference in Opinion.

Professional and intellectual men do not always observe the proper difference between mere controversy and legitimate discussion. From this infirmity all newspaper editors are not exempt. Editors, in other words, are frequently called upon to express the various questions connected with passing events. Uniformity of view cannot be reasonably expected in reference to politics, governmental measures, or even religion itself. Diversity of opinion upon on those subjects is the natural result of human frailty. Men of the very largest intellect and the most comprehensive learning differ as those of small capacity and limited information.

Therefore, no two men was there ever a broader difference than that which existed between John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster as to the principles embodied in the Federal constitution, and in regard to the measures that ought to be adopted by the government, and carried out under it. These men were undoubting intellect, and no one ever doubted the sincerity of their integrity, or the conscientious rectitude of their purposes. Both devoted their lives to the public service. Each made the constitution his chief study. Force of reasoning led them in opposite directions, and the two greatest conclusions as remote from each other as the object of investigation could possibly admit of.

This is a prominent example of the extent to which the wisest and best of men may differ. Indeed, it is difficult to say which was the sim of both Webster and Calhoun, and in their anxious inquiry after it, they enjoyed all the sympathies of their mighty intellects. Each was confident he had found the object of his search; but it is certain that one of them was mistaken. It was impossible that both could be right. It is also quite safe to say that, on some points, both of them were.

But it was not in the matter of mere difference of opinion that these men are conspicuous examples. They were tolerant and liberal towards each other, notwithstanding their opinions were positive, and entertained with undoubting confidence. This shining example of toleration is a model which may be profitably studied and advantageously imitated.

Calhoun and Webster would grapple in debate on the floor of the Senate. The clash of their powerful thoughts shook the nation. Where the principles of their intellectual giants. But not an angry or sanguinous word was employed in the discussion. Each must have poured forth a volley of massive logic and reason that would have crushed an ordinary adversary. But the giants were no ordinary contestants. Not even the most powerful blow caused either of them to stagger. They were intellectually bomb proof.

But, as before observed, it is in the matter of generous toleration that these great men should be studied and imitated. They differed widely, but they differed honestly, and a mutual recognition of this honesty is among the most prominent of the traits of character which they have imprinted in history.

Brown and Greeley.

Prominent Cincinnati conventionists had a formal consultation in Washington on the 2d inst. The consultation resulted in the development of a strong feeling in favor of the nomination of Gov. B. Gratz Brown for President, and Horace Greeley for Vice President. Gov. Brown is a free trader, and for that very reason his nomination is advocated in the West. Mr. Greeley has been a life-long advocate of protection. So far, therefore, as the tariff question is concerned, a more incongruous ticket could not possibly be nominated. Free traders want free trade, and protectionists want protection. If a man were to attempt to mix oil and water he would accomplish nothing beyond demonstrating his total ignorance of chemistry. But this absence of chemical knowledge would not be more palpable than the absence of common sense and true statesmanship would be in any attempt to form a union of protectionists and free traders. With a protectionist and a free trader running on the same ticket, thoughtful people would ask themselves what would be the effect of their election? Which of the two wings supporting the ticket would be benefitted? Or, to put in another form, which would be cheated? Those would be very natural and very proper questions for voters who, upon principle, advocate protection on the one hand and free trade on the other.

Horace Greeley, as Vice President and *ex officio* President of the Senate, might decide the fate of a tariff bill by his casting vote, as Vice President Dallas did in 1846. That decision might be in favor of a protective bill. But what would be the fate of the bill when it reached the hands of President Brown? It would veto, of course. Then it would be seen which side was cheated.

So far as parties have fixed opinions on this tariff question, free trade and protection are as antagonistic as slavery and abolitionism were in former times. On the subject of a tariff, a ticket composed of B. Gratz Brown and Horace Greeley would be so contradictory as a ticket composed of Robert Toombs and Wendell Phillips would have been upon the subject of slavery in 1860.

The "Equitable."

A very significant report, and one of unusual interest to the public, has recently been presented to the Legislature of New York. It is the result of an investigation into the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York.

The language employed cannot be overestimated, as it reveals the whole management of a corporation which has been, we are sorry to say, regarded as a financial world, and upon whose solvency depends the hopes of so many thousands of our people. An insurance company that is conducted in accordance with the laws of life policies must attract universal attention, and the conduct of its business must be of the deepest moment to all concerned in life insurance.

The wonderful success and rapid growth of this institution has caused much invidious remark among its contemporaries, and has frequently made it the object of unscrupulous attack; but it has stood its ground without flinching, and now appears before the world without a parallel for vigorous and judicious management.

The investigation which has been attended with such a happy result was assigned by sundry charges made against its directors and officers by a New York policy, of doubtful repute, which possessed a knowledge of the internal economy of the Equitable, which it was stated showed the most reckless mismanagement. Not only is the ignorance of that journal exposed by the report in question, but a very grave reflection on the motives of the attack is raised, leading us to the not uncharitable conclusion that blackmailing was the object in this that newspaper has most signally failed, as the company were rather glad than otherwise to submit to an examination, refused all offers to compromise any libellous statements, and boldly defied that disreputable sheet to do its worst.

We congratulate the Equitable Society upon the conclusion they came to. It has given us a clear insight into their vast financial undertaking like this can be conducted by honorable men, and attests the enormous contempt of honest journalism. The report will be found on our first page this morning.

L. N. Bonaparte.

Bonapartists are actively intriguing for a restoration of the empire in France. From the very commencement to the close of the recent war and peace there the French army encountered reverses. Defeat after defeat came upon it in rapid succession, until Napoleon himself was taken prisoner. The general belief was that military movements were controlled by the Emperor directly, irrespective of the wishes of views of his generals. The prevalence of this belief was the chief cause which led to the overthrow of the empire.

Marshal MacMahon, who is in command of the army under the Thiers government, is reported as coming to the relief of Napoleon on that point by saying that he (MacMahon) planned and controlled nearly all the military movements during the Franco-Prussian war. The same report represents that MacMahon's explanations are producing a strong reaction in Napoleon's favor. In the meantime, the Thiers government is evidently growing weaker and weaker. If we need not be surprised at anything we may hear from France in the near future.

Public Statistics.

We are indebted to Hon. C. W. Buckley, the accomplished and faithful Representative in Congress, for a copy of the statistics of wealth, taxation and public indebtedness of the several States and Territories of the Union. From this report we gather valuable information relative to the funded indebtedness of the States. For Alabama the statement of the funded debt is—exclusive of State interest—of railroad bonds—put down at $8,480,000. The statement of unfunded debt includes $5,126,156 for the educational fund, $669,086 of "surplus revenue," (Lucas on which by law must be paid from the treasury to the educational fund.

The value of assessed real estate returned for the State amounts to $117,323,043. The value of personal estate amounts to $88,852,552. Total valuation $155,582,595. True valuation $201,858,841. The amount of State taxation foots up $1,456,024, and county taxation $1,192,971. The valuation of real estate assessed in Montgomery county is put down at $8,889,966, and of personal estate at $4,094,941.

Patriotism.

A Democratic convention in one of the Congressional districts of Missouri recently got itself into a scrape, it indeed, it did not put the Democratic party into one. The convention proceeded upon what it supposed was the passive policy of the party. It acted on the idea that peaceism was simply an admission of the inability of the Democratic party, as a separate organization, to obtain control of the government, and that consequently it was necessary to combine with other elements. This was thought by the convention as merely a civil and polite way of putting an end to the Democratic party. Hence, it formally declared against "reviving" the party in Missouri. It was in favor of carrying out pantivism in good faith, and to its legitimate extent.

For all this, the convention was taken seriously to task by the St. Louis *Republican*. As that paper started the passive policy, it very naturally considered that it had the right to give it an interpretation. So it proceeded to state what the passive policy meant. The explanation was that the Democratic party, as a democratic party is to be *passive* in National politics, because in the country at large it is admitted to be in a minority, but it must be *active* in every State where it can succeed. Wherever it is in the majority it sets nothing about the co-operation of Liberal Republicans. It only proposes to fuse with Republicans where such fusion will give success to the Democratic party.

This is about the meaning of passivism as explained by the St. Louis *Republican*.

Journalism.

A few evenings ago Mr. Whitelaw Reid, managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, delivered an able and interesting lecture on journalism before the University of New York. He said that the profession of journalism was not a learned one, but it has been so changed by the present legislature as to render it almost if not quite certain, that a Democrat will be elected in it.

John Quincy Adams, two years after he retired from the Presidency, was elected to Congress, in which he served four years of age; and by successive re-election he continued a member of the House until his death in 1848, a period of seventeen years. Andrew Johnson's age is sixty-four years. History often repeats itself. A. J. may go to Congress.

A BILL has been introduced into the United States Senate for the establishment of a national university. It proposes ten faculties, with an aggregate of 40 professors. The range of studies embraces everything that can possibly engage the intellect of man. The bill makes ample provision, among other things, for teaching colonial languages, ancient and modern, including Coptic and Sanscrit, and also the various systems of Asiatic philosophy. It is to be under the supervision of a board of visitors, consisting of the Chief Justice, Vice President, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the New Hampshire Congressional District, Washington correspondent says of her work, that "it cannot be distinguished from that of a man." This seems to be the sum of happiness among a certain class of the woman rights: "To arrive at that point of comparison where they virtually unsex themselves."

California is going into the tree business in earnest. It has hired a State tree planter at a cost of $15,000 a year and expenses.

FATHER GAVAZZI is coming to this country again. He was here in 1854, and delivered lectures in different cities. His lectures were of a political religious character. He was formerly a Catholic priest, but became so active as a political revolutionist in Italy that he lost his standing in the church. When he was formerly in this country he produced something of a sensation, but it was a sensation which brought no good to him or anybody else. His denunciations of the Catholic church were very fierce; but they were so extravagant in character that Gavazzi was not countenanced even by the KNOW-NOTHINGS, whose favor he evidently sought to secure, the KNOW-NOTHING or American party being then a strong and influential organization. In Canada, Father Gavazzi's revolutionary addresses excited no little indignation. On one occasion he was attacked by a mob, and narrowly escaped with his life. He now comes as a delegate from what he calls the Free Italian Church.

THE NEW YORK *Staats Zeitung* is a Democratic paper, published in the German language. It is conducted with ability and has a wide circulation among the German movement, not, however, in the interest of the Democratic party, but rather as the most practical means of securing a recast of parties. In a recent number, speaking of the necessity of union of forces, it said: "Germans into consideration the events occurring in our own midst, to trust the Democratic party which is carrying out any such reform, looks like the height of impudence. The *Zeitung* is evidently posted on Tweedism, and takes a common sense and a practical view of it.

THERE is some probability that ex-President Johnson will run for Congress in the upper East Tennessee district. That district has been represented by Johnson, but it has been so changed by the present legislature as to render it almost if not quite certain, that a Democrat will be elected in it.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Robertson gave notice that as the Indian appropriation bill was passed, he should ask the Senate to take up the general amnesty bill. The Indian bill was then proceeded with.

In the House a bill was passed authorizing the appointment of deputy clerks to any United States circuit or district court. The shipping commissioners bill was passed, and designed as it is to protect life and property upon the ocean. Also merchant service, it is hoped it will also greatly ease the ocean. A meeting was held last evening to take suitable action upon the death of the professor. It is understood that at an early day there will be a general demonstration of our citizens in honor of the illustrious dead in the House of Representatives. Another meeting will be held this evening to make preparatory arrangements.

On Tuesday last the first locomotive passed through the tunnel of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad which runs under five squares of our city. The line is eagerly looked forward to when trains will be run by this competing line via Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York.

The brickmakers of Washington have struck for an increase of fifty cents per day on their wages.

Miss Julia Grant, daughter of the President, sailed from New York yesterday for Europe. It is understood that the President and wife will follow her, and will also make a trip to Europe in June next to spend the summer season there.

C. M.

Fire and Panic in the Richmond Theatre.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Saturday.)

Last night at about half past 9 o'clock, while the last act of the "Bohemian Girl" was in performance at the theatre, perhaps the largest audience that has ever been assembled within its walls, a cry of fire was given by some one in the gallery, and instaneously there was heard the upsetting of furniture and the rushing of feet. The door of the room being thrown open, it was discovered that the lace curtains which hung behind the table and the lamps over of the table were in a blaze. Mrs. Fowler, the lessee's sister in the parlor in the press were standing near the prompter's box, and Mrs. Barrow was on the stage, when the alarm was given. Mrs. Barrow, they say, at once became pale and with great presence of mind rushed to the spot, tore down the burning rags and extinguished the flames. Mrs. Fowler in this they were assisted by Chief Crenshaw and by Mr. Barrow, who, gentlemen, who sprang over the heads of the audience in the parquette and rushed to the aid of the stage. In three minutes the fire was extinguished.

Short as was the season of excitement, a panic seemed for awhile inevitable. At the first cry of fire nearly everybody ran towards the door, and there was some difficulty in opening the door at the part of the men The ladies, with the fa ces flushed with fear, generally kept their seats. On the stage, also, there was not a little excitement. The actresses wrung their hands and screamed piteously, there was a stampede of the male gypsies and Bohemians, and Count Arnheim, true to the rescue of the managers, and with characteristic coolness threw himself to the tender mercies of the parquette crowd. Count Arnheim came back to the stage and assured her and the audience that the fire was out. Five minutes after the curtain rose, and the performance went on as if nothing unusual had occurred.

Great credit is due to the managers and those who were with her in the room, as well as to those who came so promptly to their assistance, for the coolness with which they faced the flames. But for their presence of mind the theatre would have been destroyed and perhaps some lives lost. The fire was caused by the carelessness of an actor, who, while smoking a cigar, accidentally pushed the gas bracket under the curtain.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes a curious story concerning the boys, aged about twelve, who, fresh from the reading of Fenimore Cooper's novels, and tired of the restraints of school and civilized life, have fled from Boston, and are now in Poe's hero in a desert country. The field they chose for the adventurers had the advantage of being nearer home than Juan Fernandez—an island on the Seine between Asnieres and Bezons. The chasseau was crossing that piece of waste land a few months ago, when the boys were surprised to see smoke issuing from a hole in the ground, and to hear juvenile voices. He soon discovered the entrance to a sort of cavern, the opening of which had been concealed by underwood, and, continuing his search, disturbed the young tenants, who had been all night eating their supper of four potatoes, cooking in the embers. They had also a store of provisions, consisting of four rolls, some pieces of gingerbread, and part of a sausage; and had also come prepared to renew their larder by fishing and hunting. One carried a rifle and a fowling piece, and the other a bow and arrow; with the latter they should get any passage water rat, and cooked it. They bed consisted of a bag of straw, which they had found in a barge. The boys, when questioned, said that they lived in the Avenue de Neuilly, and had been on the Island for two days; they were evidently tired of living in a cave, and they allowed the man to take them back to their parents. We might fill a column with elegant epithets like these which pass between the journals of that party daily. But we must keep it up to say: "Men and brethren, halt; there are breakers ahead." Let us dwell together in unity.

Glamorgan rose to power in England because of his advocacy of progressive and liberal measures. His is regarded as a liberal misstep. Dan is back and he is becoming a reactionist. A bill has been brought before Parliament to prohibit public meetings without the government permission. This is an attack upon the freedom of speech, such as was never before attempted in England. The measure evidently springs from a fear that republican ideas are spreading too rapidly in that country.

But should the co-operative programme between the Conservative party and the Liberal Republicans miscarry, by reason of some unexpected embarrassment, it is our conviction that the Democracy alone with Chief Justice Chase, or possibly Gen. Hancock at their head, and with the late Connecticut platform, would deserve to be dismissed as the party of the future.—*Advertiser*.

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Some of the New York city judges are being "investigated" at Albany, with a view to their impeachment. The latest evidence adduced involves corrupt transactions. A man, for instance, is appointed a "receiver" to wind up the affairs of an insurance company, or some other company. He checks out of bank an amount of money, and within a very short time—a few hours, or the next day at furthest—an amount very nearly corresponding is deposited to the credit of the judge who appointed the receiver. The amounts thus mysteriously manipulated varied from $1500 to $50,000. These are Tammany judges.

Weekly State Journal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

Editorial Items.

A Goon joke—Liberal Republicanism led by Charles Sumner.

By four performances at Louisville, Joe Jefferson cleared $7000.

A MISS. DR. SWANK took a prominent part in the late Temperance convention in Indiana.

THIS is leap year. In view of this fact, a bachelor is reported as saying, "If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better keep mighty shy yourself."

"The paths of glory lead us to the grave." Thus exclaims a contemporary in announcing that four state governors of the ex-Rebel Confederacy were recently purchased by an undertaker.

The British Secretary of Legation at Athens speaks highly of the Greek army. *Times*, for all for Mrs. Black, the lady who, in her youth, inspired the lines addressed by Lord Byron to "The Maid of Athens."

An unbeliever said that everything came by chance, and that the world, like a mushroom, grew up in a night. "I should like to know, sir," said a little girl, "where the seed came from." The girl had decidedly the advantage in that conversation.

A LADIES' Reform League exacts from its members a pledge that that they will purchase no new dress until the old ones are worn out. But here the question comes up, is not a lady's dress "worn out" every time she goes from home?

How can the Pittsburg boys get "up" over the returns up to this date, eh?

Times, 4th.

Well, as we have got New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island "up to date," we ought to be satisfied—not precisely.

"Alas! how it it with you, That you do bend your eye on vacancy?"

It is stated that the Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, would attend the Cincinnati convention. Mr. Moorhead was for many years a Representative in Congress from the Pittsburg district. He has written a letter to a friend in Philadelphia, in which he states that he is taking no part in politics and has no thought of attending the Cincinnati convention.

A JUROR in New York recently asked to be excused upon the ground that he ought not to be required to support a government in whose constitution God was not recognized. The judge excused him, though it is supposed that he has no act on account of his religious scruples, but because he was manifestly waiting in contempt.

The Brown county (Ill.) *Democrat* is against the new movement. It expresses its opposition in the following emphatic language: "Shall we submit to see that glorious Democratic banner trailing humbly in the dust beneath the triumphant chariot wheels of seventy thousand times no! We will see Gratz Brown, and Carl Schurz *eternally damned first*. There you have it."

HORACE D. DAY, Vice President of the National Labor Union at New York, has written a letter in which he is very severe on Judge Hilton's appointment to an artful dodger, and declaring that, because he has declined to come out in a letter accepting the labor nomination and adopting the platform, "the movement to form an independent workingmen's party, which came in with such bright prospects, is being looked on with contempt."

From lightened journalism, commend us to the Cincinnati newspapers. "Phoe-Chronicle quotes from the Gazette, "Halsted the whipped rascal;" "Halsted, the sneak thief and forger;" "the *Inquirer's* bounding record." We might fill a column with elegant epithets like these which pass between the journals of that party daily. But we must keep it up to say: "Men and brethren, halt; there are breakers ahead."

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TELEGRAPHIC

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—*Senate.*—A resolution to print 250,000 copies of the agricultural report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Cameron yielded French resolution bill, which was the order of the day.

The Indian appropriations bill was resumed.

Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment the bill supplementary to the enforcement act of May 31, 1871, providing that the circuit court of the United States for any judicial district in which at any time the circuit judge, or a district judge designated by the circuit judge, shall hold a circuit court for the purposes of said act, shall hereafter be deemed the circuit court mentioned in the second and third sections.

Frelinghuysen, by request, introduced a bill giving to the owners of the land lotin telegraph company the right to land and maintain lines of telegraph cable between the American and Asiatic coasts.

House.—The bill abolishing the franking privilege, after a long discussion, was unanimously passed.

Brooks of New York asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the indictment of Gen. Cortina, a leading Mexican officer, by a Texas jury, and calling upon the President for a copy of the proceedings and any other information respecting outrages committed by citizens of Mexico.

Hall of Maine objected.

The appropriation bill was resumed.

The discussion upon the appropriation of $60,000 for the civil reform commission, including the jury, and

Weather Report.

Clear and pleasant weather will probably prevail, on Thursday, from the lower lakes to Florida, and westward to the Atlantic. An area of quite low bar pressure is apparently advancing east, towards the southern coast, accompanied by brisk southerly winds, with cloudiness and rain, are probable to night, with occasional rain, however, extending on Thursday over the upper lakes region and Ohio valley. Southerly winds, with increased cloudiness, will extend east, over the western Southern States, Tennessee and Kentucky, increasing to very high southerly and easterly winds are probable for the upper lakes, but other wise dangerous winds are not anticipated.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Union Hotel at Saratoga was sold at auction today for $635,000, A. T. Stewart's agent being the purchaser.

At the State Methodist conference today it was announced that Daniel Drew had given thirty acres of land at Carmel for the Methodist collegiate institute, adjoining the female seminary. There is also building the college. The thanks of the conference were voted to Drew.

BARNEY, April 10.—The election of Thatcher (Democrat) for mayor is still doubtful. In the fourth ward the canvass was carried out, the ballots were seized, and the roughs were very disorderly. The first count of the votes, before the returns were examined, would have defeated Thatcher, but the error discount made a difference of 300 in his favor.

The Republican inspector was compelled under threats to sign the returns, which he did under protest.

The Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen, and they will also have about four majority in the board of supervisors.

GREEN, Republican, for recorder, has about 1000 majority.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The Colored Men's National Convention met this day at the hall of the House of Representatives, in the Mechanics' Institute at noon, and were called to order by Lieut. Gov. A. J. Rasker, of South Carolina, who read the resolutions of the Colored Men's National Convention held last year at Washington, urging the present convention was called. He delivered a brief speech, stating the object of the convention was to consider the welfare of the colored race, and counseled moderation in their proceedings, etc.

Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, was then chosen temporary chairman and G. T. Ruby, of Texas, secretary.

Prayer by the Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan.

Upon a call of States, delegates were registered as follows: Alabama, 8; District of Columbia, 1; Georgia, 1; Louisiana, 3; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Mississippi, 7; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 9; Texas, 3; Virginia, 1. Other delegates are expected.

A committee on credentials was appointed, and the convention took a recess.

The proceedings were orderly and quiet.

FROM GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—The steamship Magnolia, bound for this place, was run into off Cape Fear by an unknown steamer, during the prevalence of a fog. The damage done to the unknown vessel is not known, but the damage to the Magnolia is but slight.

The steamship Leo, in crossing the outer bar last night, struck a north bounder blockader, and lost her foretop and rudder post. She was towed to Venus Point and will come to the city by daylight this day or to-morrow.

The steamship Seminole is reported ashore on the white oyster beds, near Fort Pulaski.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 10.—The residence of widow James Fisk, Jr., was robbed yesterday afternoon, of jewelry and other valuables to the amount of about one thousand dollars.

WORCESTER, April 10.—The Republican State Convention for the choice of delegates to the Philadelphia convention met to-day. The proceedings were very harmonious. Ex-Gov. John H. Clifford presided, and made a brief address strongly indorsing the administration of Grant. The resolutions are brief, and advocate the re-election of President Grant; they also recommend Senator Wilson for Vice President.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—In the United States court to-day, before Judge Bond, the jury returned eight indictments for murder and conspiracy, against parties concerned in the lynching at the Union county jail, in February, 1871. On motion of the district attorney, the murder counts were withdrawn, and the prisoners plead guilty to conspiracy.

FROM KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, April 10.—During the storm here yesterday, the lightning struck the house of a man named Martin, killing a child and seriously injuring his wife.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The convention nominated Hartranft on the first ballot. The resolutions heartily indorse the administration.

FROM MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 10.—The authorities have advices that the steamer Morilla left Vera Cruz with troops and ammunition, and that the Tuxpan would follow. Both steamers are expected at Bagdad to-day. The city is quiet.

FROM IRELAND.

LONDON, April 10.—A special to the *Times* says that the order requiring passports for persons entering France has been abolished, but that travelers will be registered at the frontiers.

FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, April 10.—Returns show the election of 201. Ministerialists, 62 Radicals, 42 Republicans, 38 Carlists, and 32 Opposition Republicans.

COMMERCIAL.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Money facile at 6@7 during the day, but closed at 1-16@¼ per cent. commission; sterling 109½@109¾; governments steady; State securities dull. Cotton—

Gold 110⅝@110⅜.

Cotton easy; sales 2345 bales, Orleans 23¾; sales 2200 bales.

Flour 5@10c. to-day for future delivery 15,150 bales, as the following prices: April 23¾@23¾c; May 23 5-16@23

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

BENITO JUAREZ, President of the Republic of Mexico, has his life insured by a New York company.

A SPECIAL dispatch in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* states that prominent Cincinnati conventionists are advocating the nomination of John A. Logan, of Illinois, for President, and Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

OLIVER LOGAN commenced a recent lecture by saying: "Whenever I see a pretty girl, I want to clasp her in my arms." Some of the boys shouted, "So do we." This somewhat nonplused the fair lecturer, but, recovering her self possession, said: "Well boys, I don't blame you."

The census of 1870 shows that the value of land and personal property in the United States, in round numbers, is thirty thousand millions of dollars. In 1860 it was sixteen thousand millions. This shows an increase of over eighty-five per cent. The value of houses was included in 1860. In New York, as agricultural and commercial State, the increase is two hundred and fifty-two per cent. The per centum of Pennsylvania's increase is one hundred and forty-three. In the agricultural States of the West the increase is very great. Illinois, for instance, increases one hundred and fifty per cent.

"The result of the closely contested Connecticut election excites less than usual interest here."—*Washington Special to Courier Journal.*

"The result of the Connecticut election was anticipated, and excites little interest."—*N. Y. World.*

"But which whipped, Major?" "Well, as I was saying, we fit and fit; fust I was on top, and then he was on top. Fust and last we fit all around——" "But which whipped?" "Well, as I was saying, we fit and fit about the best part of an hour, I reckon. Then I was on top, and seed the boys were gittin tired, and 'peared like they didn't take no interest in the fite nohow, so I hollered."

California has hitherto imposed a tax of 50 cts on the gross receipts landed at any of her ports from a foreign country. Four natives of New Granada refused to pay this, and appealed to the State Supreme Court. The tax just decided that the tax is unconstitutional, because it infringes on the power of Congress to regulate commerce. The decision puts an end to the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, which has been one of the big prizes of politics; and the late income probably registers the exit of a number of New Granada with an evil eye. Hereafter California will not levy import duties on human flesh and blood.

The following appears as a special telegram to the Philadelphia *Press*:

HARRISBURG, April 5.—Senator McClure said to-day to several Senators that he had never authorized the statement that he will attend the Cincinnati convention. He said also that the proposed convention to be a Republican party is entirely within the Republican party, and one that any Republican can attend with entire consistency, and one that may be a supreme necessity to save the party from demoralization and defeat.

He declared that the systematic extinction of every independent Republican by those who seem to control the National Administration is the great source of discord in the party, and that he will encourage any meeting of Republicans that looks to the disenfranchisement of the party ring, and such a demonstration as to the Philadelphia Convention as will compel them to obey the safe and just decrees of the party, regardless of personal interests.

"We can't see it." Of course there are many things we can't see or understand, one of which is how the "National Union" sentiment is to supersede Republican prospects of future success in political affairs. It seems to us there is the least possible room for improvement on a *true Republican* then why such a concern as the "National Gazette?" If, as we believe it is now professing, however it might have been in the start, it is an administration party and favors the re-election of the present incumbent of the White House, what is to be gained by it? Do not all good Republicans favor the same ideas? Why the necessity for a secret political organization, why or where the inconsistency of it. Do secret political organizations, Democratic or Republican, smack very strong of a free, high, noble Republican spirit? We think not, at least if so, "we can't see it." What is needed more to secure success, and to perpetuate true Republican institutions than is stated, is a true, honest idea of Republican principles? Again we say if there is anything, "we can't see it." Are there seeds of dissension in the dark together in unity," and how dissension to peace, prosperity and success in all things is the reverse.—*Elmore Republican.*

Making Diamonds.

One of the most curious sights in Paris, or indeed in the world, is described by a visit to the vast atelier of M. Bourguignon, situated at Batignolles, where the whole process of translating a few grains of dirty, heavy looking sand into a diamond of the purest water is daily going on, for the avowed purpose of deceiving everybody but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the forest of Fontainebleau, and enjoys so great a reputation in the trade, that large quantities are exported. The coloring matter for emeralds, rubies and sapphires is extremely mineral, and has been brought to perfection by M. Bourguignon. He maintains in constant employment about one hundred workmen, besides a number of women and young girls, whose business it is to polish the colored stones and line the false paste with foil, or scales and wax. The scales of the roche and dace are chiefly employed for the purpose, and a considerable source of profit to the fishermen of the Seine. The proprietor of Corbeil, who brings them in large quantities during the season, says they must be stripped from the fish while living, or the glistening which we admire so much in the real pearl cannot be imitated.—*Boston Post.*

Important International Railroad Enterprise.

The Mexican government has recently given to a New York company, capitalists and practical railroad men a concession for a railroad across the continent from Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, via the City of Mexico and the Rio Moorals, to the Pacific Ocean, with branches running northwesterly and northeasterly to the boundary of the United States on the Colorado river and the Rio Grande, where connections will be made with the American railroads of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We are assured that the company holding this concession mean business, and will commence the work of building the main line immediately. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans and Gen. W. F. Palmer, of Colorado, sailed for Mexico by the steamer Alaska this morning, to make the preliminary surveys of the northern branches of the road; the main line having already been surveyed. Leon F. Acosta and Richard York, civil engineers in the employ of Gen. Palmer, accompanied the party. They will land at Matamillo, and cross the continent by the route pranced by the Seward party two years since, making the preliminary survey as they go. The Juarez administration is supporting this enterprise heartily, and the people of Mexico anticipate great benefits in their country from its success.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Strange Scene.

From the Albany Journal.

On North street, North Albany, Patrick Golden and family reside, the husband keeping a grocery and provision store. He is sober and industrious, but his wife has occasional fits, when she will become intoxicated, and abuse her children and husband. One of the children, a boy fourteen years of age, is lying at the point of death, and while his mother was absent attending the sick on Sunday evening, after being up with him for three nights in succession, the mother entered under the influence of liquor. Approaching the bed where lay the sick one lay, she began abusing him, and when the older brother remonstrated, she struck him several times for interfering. The husband coming in prevented any further violence, but failed to allow the invalid's last hours to pass away in peace, they were compelled to leave her arrest. The examination came off to-day before Justice Clute. The oldest son's testimony was taken, his eyes suffused with tears at the thought of being instrumental in bringing his mother of such an offense, she manifesting no concern whatever for the result. The husband then took the stand, when he related, and, clasping his hands as he sought him for the love of God, for the sake of the dying boy, that they be once bound them together, not to send her to jail. The husband, though deeply affected, testified, saying that his boy's last hours should be spent in peace. Justice Cluté finally terminated the scene by signing a commitment, when she was taken to jail.

The State's Finances and Credit.

Our State finances are in a embarrassed condition. We can't deny that. The only point upon which there can be any difference of opinion is as to the cause of this embarrassment, and responsibility therefor. Is there any deficient? Do they so operate as to create liabilities which can not be met? Or, is the law under the Executive with ample authority to raise all the money that is necessary to pay the public debts? Let us see.

The tax laws of the State yield something like $1,200,000 per annum. This is amply sufficient to pay the regular expenses of the State government, including interest on its bonds, the amount required by law for schools, salaries of officers, claims of sheriffs for rebelling prisoners, expenses of the legislature, etc. It is conceded that, during Governor Lindsay's administration, the State has been required to pay a considerable amount of money outside of her ordinary expenses. We allude to the payment of interest on account of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. For that road three instalments of interest have been paid, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $800,000. This covers a period of eighteen months, and is at the rate of $600,000 per annum. Now, is the payment of this interest the cause of the State's embarrassment? Is it because of this that its remote bearings it may be; but there is no reason why such should be the case. The road pays interest, and we propose to discuss now. For our present purpose, a plain statement of facts is sufficient.

From official papers, emanating from the proper departments of the State government, which are, of course, conclusive on the subject, it appears that the money used for the payment of this interest was raised by temporary loans. Hence no receipts from that source has been drawn upon for the purpose. The ordinary revenues of the State has been left for the payment of the State debt ordinary expenses. The correctness of this statement is attested by the highest official State papers.

But, again. An act was passed at the recent session of the legislature, authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of one million dollars. The proceeds of these bonds might be applied to the payment of such temporary loans for the interest in question, and the result would still leave the ordinary receipts of the State untouched.

The annual interests on the regular bonded debt of the State is about $400,000. There is a regular law on the statute book which authorizes the Governor has the amplest authority to raise money by temporary loan or otherwise, for the payment of the interest. It is true, as we contend at least, that the regular revenues, with proper management, is sufficient to meet the interest liability and all other regular claims against the State. But the State is not now paying its debts. That is well known. The interest on the bonded debt is being paid, which is perfectly right. It is imperatively demanded by the honor of the State that that is done. He has no discretion upon the subject, but he has a very large discretion as to the manner of making the payment. He may take the money out of the treasury directly, or if, in his opinion, the public interest would be better subserved by borrowing the amount, he has authority to borrow it. If he empties the treasury to pay interest on bonds, and leaves other claims unpaid, he simply fails to be criticised for the manner in which he has exercised the authority and discretion which the law has clothed him with. That is all there is about it. But suffering creditors of the State must be allowed the privilege of grumbling; and many of them are doing it very sagely.

But farther than all this, there is a regular statute under which the Governor may borrow money to pay interest on any and all bonds indorsed by her for railroads, whenever the same shall be due, and is unprovided for by the railroad companies. We, therefore, contend that the Executive is invested with full authority to provide for all imaginable classes of claims against the State in any contingency that can possibly arise. If the State's credit suffers, it suffers from one of two causes: either because she is insolvent, or because of bad management.

The next morning a second attempt was made, but with no greater success. The clergyman could not wait; his duties required his attendance at home. Almost distracted, the gentleman besought him that, if he must go, he would keep himself in readiness to come at a moment's warning, as he would, he was sure, secure a proper explanation and a speedy consummation of his hopes. The clergyman returned to Louisville.

The day after, as the disconsolate lover was retiring from the house after another attempt to gain access, a carriage drove up the broad gravelly walk, and passed within a few feet of him. Within it sat a young gentleman, handsome, richly dressed, smiling, and confident. He leaped from his carriage and ran nimbly up the steps to the door.

Dumbly standing there the lover would-be husband beheld the front door open suddenly and a form he knew, beautiful with youth and grace, ran to meet the stranger. They both disappeared, and the door shut the sudden and appalling vision from his ken. Wronged, insulted, injured, and wronged, he left the house and mutedden by which he could solve his difficulty. We briefly sketch the remaining degrees above our highest expectations, and the tide was still rising. Mrs. G. heated the lard while I tried to stir out the dough, but all in vain. I suppened in some fat, but it spirted and crackled, and I was mortified to see the dough contract. Besides, as the doughnuts would not stick together. Too much soda in the dough is worse than too little. Saleratus is a cancer.

But I was not dismayed. Education has done much for the human mind, and much more for the female intellect; but it should not do so much for doughnuts. To preserve the tone of the stomach, I had substituted alcohol for lard, but the consequence was that Mrs. G. was very sick, and thought she should not live. We only saved three doughnuts out of the whole mess. I put them in a cance.

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I hear that in your vicinity you raise a small fruit call pretzels, which are said to be very delicious. Please send me a few seed, and I will set them out in my garden next spring.

Respectfully,

H. G.

Dolly Vardens.

If husbands are to be mistaken in "Dolly Varden" dresses as was an unfortunate husband in Philadelphia, the sooner the fashion is changed the better will it be for the peace of society. The husband in question had just been missed from the supper table by his wife, Matilda, and inquiring of the little boy whither had she gone, and just at that moment the dining room door flew open and in walked Matilda, her husband observed a wild look in her eye, and also noticed that she was attired in an outlandish style, having on, as he said, "a dress with nightgowns and pillowcases and pumpkins worked all over it, and a lot of snakes squirming around for a background.

Rising, the man said, "Madam, whom do you take me for?" and then said, aside, "Poor thing, she's crazy." That last remark settled the business, and one of the weird female made a bolt and tightly grasped his throat with both hands, while a shriek from Matilda brought a policeman to the rescue.

Southern Men and Grant.

One of our New Orleans exchanges desires to know why honest and sensible Southern men oppose the re-election of President Grant? It can only be said against him that he led the armies of the Union to victory; that he has been faithful to the construction his soldiers and his people put upon the results of the war; that he has honestly executed all laws which it was his sworn duty to execute, and has broken no promises he has made to those to whom he owes his elevation. But this is a record of manly consistency that even an honorable enemy must admire. He has been the exponent, not the author, of the reconstruction policy, and as such, has been as kind and magnanimous toward the South as he could be without being untrue to the nation. He has simply been faithful to what he conceives to be the will of a majority of the nation—nothing more nor nothing less.

If the Democracy had not distinctly abandoned in every ancient landmark and principle, for a Democrat to vote for Grant would be to give up some decided convictions. But his party has practically sacrificed every distinguishing issue, and proposes to support for President some man who has been a most rabid Republican than Grant, and who will stand on precisely the same platform. If there is no sincerity in the professions our Democratic friends make of accepting the situation; if their oaths are only hollow hypocrisy, and their solemn pledges naught but thin air, then, and only then, can we understand the object they have in view in persisting in a line of action, after repudiating every principle extense for so doing.

We feel that the President is the best all-round friend the South has. We know that he laments her misfortunes as bitterly as her own children do. He desires always all things, to stretch forth his hand and help lift her to her feet. It grieves him to behold her, the paralyzed side of the nation, struggling through the critical period that has followed the upheaval of her social foundations, beset on every hand by vampires and ingrates, who weigh her down like a millstone about her neck. He has no sympathy with her plunderers; but would rejoice to see her white and black citizens join the hatchet, strike hands with the spirit of the age, redeem her politics, develop her material resources and restore civilization upon the basis of liberty and equality.

Now that the spirit of hostility to the colored man is dying away, the moral support of the Republican party of the North and of the government is all that it is needed to bring about a reformation of local misrule, dispel the dark cloud of eternal stagnation that hangs over us, and place our rich and beautiful region upon the highway that leads to prosperity and greatness. Every intelligent man in the South understands this, and will support by a nearty, generous vote for the nominees of the Philadelphia convention. It is the forward movement of that will lead us out of the wilderness and across the Red Sea of our difficulties. The cause of conservatism and reaction is the mulish one of blind stubbornness. It will only delay reconciliation and postpone prosperity.

A Girl of the Period.

A Kentucky Girl's Lovers—Pistols and Coffee for Two.

In one of the interior counties of the State, a few miles from the line and near of the great world of business and fashion, lives a resident one of the most bewitching of Kentucky's daughters. Beautiful among the beautiful, where beauty is the rule, it is at all times the French city of fair women, she became the bright and reigning star of a gentleman's high hopes, who a few years since met her as a watering place. Admiration quickly deepened into love-love into betrothal, engagement, matrimonial. He lived in a neighboring State; she knew little of the world, and only frequent and delightful visits to the lady. By and by came the royal consent of papa and mamma, who gave their consent to a union "till death do us part." Proud of the conquest she had acquired, he made sumptuous and lavish preparations for the event, which was to make him king of a realm of love and beauty, and the happiest man fortunate to obtain. The day of all days was fixed for some time in the latter part of February, and in due time, joyous and exultant, the happy man appeared in Louisville, and straight with a well-known clergyman to gently tie the knot, which could not be severed, except (except in Chicago and Indianapolis) in the world to undo. Loving glances had flown like fleecy carrier doves between the two, whose gentle words had made the day, the hour, and the moment as sure as mortal arrangements can be made, leave the random shafts of Death are failing here and there continually. The expectant bridegroom, accompanied by his clerical aid, was borne rapidly to their destination. The few hours which intervened seemed like ages to him, but he thought that the old song,

"Somewhere she' waiteth thee,"

was now changed to a certainty, and that he could almost see the fair lady awaiting him in her flattering bridal robes beneath which a little heart was throbbing sweet symphonies of love—all this gave him pleasing relief, and in due time arrived at the gentleman's home, had made their preparations, and were soon at the door where the ceremony was to be performed.

The house, however, were no signs of rejoicing; the door was not thrown wide open to welcome the coming; the window shutters were not even open; a stillness brooded over the place which was inexplicable.

The joyous antics of the groom was changed to the frigid civilities of a ceremonious call. Cards were sent up to the lady.

There must be some mistake. She must have misunderstood the day. Thoughts like these flashed through the groom's mind; yet as he passed his fingers over his coat pocket he felt the letter, which seemed, a few short days before, to love come leaping from her heart, and which gave evidence that the time was really understood. The servant returned with a message:

"Miss —— is engaged, and cannot see any visitors."

"But she does not understand," murmured her fiance.

It was no use; they had to retire.

Safe Money.

I will take State Money in payment of all debts due the "Journal," or for advertising and subscription.

ARTHUR BINGHAM,
Proprietor "State Journal."

de Volcourt & Wiltz Advertisements.

A Wonderful Success!

THE GREAT
SOUTHERN ADVERTISING AGENCY
de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
RICHMOND, VA.,

OFFERS unparalleled inducements to the business community—

1st—Incredibly low rates.
2d—First-class Papers.
3d—The largest circulation of any known list.
4th—Promptitude in filling all orders.

ONE INCH space in 1836 Papers, (16 Dailies,) Four Weeks, for $155.

Giving to the advertiser 8836 insertions in whole, and 424 in Daily, making 1836 insertions in all.

Each Book and even each paper taken separately is the very cream itself.

Although our Agency has existed only about January last, we have among our patrons a number of the leading merchants of Richmond and elsewhere, including Leroy Tyler, Jeweler, Richmond, Va.; Chesterfield Factory, Chesterfield Mills, Virginia; Bowen & Mercer, Baltimore, Md.; Lowry & Co., Ohio; Hoffman, Bonbright & Sage, Armstrong, Galer & Co., Baltimore, Maryland.

Advertising in Detail on application and Specific Papers a specialty.

Write us for estimates. This will cost you nothing, even if you decline not to advertise with us.

Circulars and estimates furnished free.

Address de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
Richmond, Va.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS.

Manufacturers of

Door Locks,

And every description of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

We make the Safest Locks in the country. Send for price lists and circulars.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS,
Marietta, Ohio.

$1,000,000 NORTHERN CAPITAL

to loan on Rond and Mortgage in the Southern States from 7 to 8 years, at 8 per cent. Loans from $1000 to $50,000, on FARMS, PLANTATIONS, and CITY PROPERTY.

Abstracts of Titles, Collections, and Negotiations of Loans a specialty. Description of Merchandise in New York and Brooklyn. Refer to Messrs.

S. C. SLOAN & CO.,
Loan and Real Estate Brokers,
19 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

P. Smith vs B. H. Offutt et al.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1872, of the Chancery Court for the county, State of Alabama, in the cause of P. Smith against B. H. Offutt and others, I shall sell at public auction, before the door of the court of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in May, 1872,

being the 6th day of said month, the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that part of Lot No. 3 in Square No. 13 commencing at the south corner of said lot and running thence with the line of Lawrence street fifty-six inches, thence northeast along said street 24 feet 10½ inches, thence northwest 120 feet, thence southwest along the line which separates lot 3 from lot 2 24 feet 10½ inches, thence southeast 120 feet to the point or place of beginning in Commercial street. Lot 2 in Square No. 13, commencing at the south corner of said lot on Washington street, where dividing line between lots 2 and 3 strikes said street, and running thence with said street, thirty-six feet, thence at right angles northeast 24 feet 10½ inches, thence northwest 120 feet, thence southwest 24 feet 10½ inches, thence southeast 120 feet to the beginning. Lot 3 in Square No. 13, commencing at the south corner of said lot on Washington street, and running thence northeast 24 feet 10½ inches, thence northwest 120 feet, thence southwest 24 feet 10½ inches, thence southeast 120 feet to the beginning. Lot 4 in Square No. 13, commencing at the south corner of said lot on Washington street, and running thence northeast 24 feet 10½ inches, thence northwest 120 feet, thence southwest 24 feet 10½ inches, thence southeast 120 feet to the beginning. Lot 5 in Square No. 13, commencing at the south corner of said lot on Washington street, and running thence northeast 24 feet 10½ inches, thence northwest 120 feet, thence southwest 24 feet 10½ inches, thence southeast 120 feet to the beginning. Lot 6 in Square No. 13, commencing at the south corner of said lot on Washington street, and running thence northeast 24 feet 10½ inches, thence northwest 120 feet, thence southwest 24 feet 10½ inches, thence southeast 120 feet to the beginning. 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Weekly State Journal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER HITE,

OF ALABAMA.

[Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.]

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; a reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all the blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the speedy civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and patriotic administration whereby every man entitled to a vote may go to the ballot box at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

Alabama's Future.

Every day's experience furnishes additional evidence in favor of a prosperous year's business in this State. There is a most eminent subject of interest—material improvement in our condition. Unless all signs fail, we will have an abundant crop, and as a necessary consequence, a good, healthy and profitable trade.

A great deal has been said and written about the natural resources of Alabama. But upon that general subject it would be difficult to write or say too much. The latent wealth of our State is immense. For the purposes of agriculture we are as highly favored as any State in the Union. Our soil and climate are suited to the very best and most successful system of planting and farming. In this pursuit there is room for vast improvement. It is true that there are men engaged in it are employing their best energies for the accomplishment of the most that is attainable under the circumstances surrounding them. But it needs more capital and more labor, and these will come with the general improvement which may be confidently anticipated in the near future.

The State is a fine field for the investment of capital to develop our mineral resources. We have iron ore and coal in exhaustless quantities in almost every part of the world where better iron can be made, or where it can be made cheaper than in the State of Alabama. This is so palpable that the business of making it on a large scale cannot be long postponed. Capitalists will invest their money where they can make the largest profits. Iron mongers know that they can make iron in Alabama for a little more than one-half of what it costs to make it in Pennsylvania; and hence those whose business it is to make iron will soon find their way here. It may be reasonably presumed that they would have come before this, had it not been for the uncertain and unsettled condition of things. But we hope and believe that this cause will operate no longer. Passions are subsiding. A better feeling is growing up. Harmony is taking the place of discord. Animosities and bickering are being banished by the solid force of reason and moderation. A sound and healthy public sentiment is becoming consolidated upon a basis of practical business.

All this is inviting to capitalists. At no distant day we may expect large investments of capital in Alabama coal fields and iron mines, and, under proper management, a current of immigration may be turned in this direction. It requires money and people to build up a State. We have now as *good* people as any State; but we need more of them. Immigrants should be of the right kind. Capitalists will come in their own good time; and that time, let us hope, is near at hand. Alabama can and will be made a wealthy and prosperous State. Let us all unite our best energies to hasten the time when she will become so.

Quite a Difference.

Some time ago Col. Joseph Hodgson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, had printed and distributed over the State, a circular, pretending to be upon educational subjects, but which was in reality an extensive partisan document. This being the character of the circular, it was very naturally and very properly disapproved by the public. Our public officials people are willing to pay taxes to defray all legitimate expenses of the State government, but not upon the appearance of the circular in question they manifested a decided repugnance to the payment of taxes for the purpose of defraying the expense of printing and distributing political campaign documents.

The citizens of Talladega city, endeavors to neutralize the force of this popular disapprobation, or at any rate to diminish it somewhat, by printing a political circular sent out by Dr. Cloud in October, 1870. The two cases are different in every respect. Dr. Cloud was a candidate for re-election to the office of Superintendent. His circular was sent out in the very heat of the canvass. It did not pretend to be anything but a regular party electioneering document. The State did not pay the expense of printing it. Dr. Cloud paid the expense out of his own pocket.

This cannot be said of Col. Hodgson's circular. The pretended purpose for which it was issued was to furnish information and instructions to county superintendents and township teachers in regard to the condition of the school fund. There was no political canvass pending. No nominations had been made by either party. And yet the circular was an extreme, partisan, electioneering document. But beyond all this, the expense of printing and circulating it was paid from the State treasury.

All this will be remembered by the honest, patient, toiling taxpayers of Alabama.

Third Candidate in National Politics.

There have been political parties in this country ever since the formation of the government. But the division of the people into two great national parties took place during Mr. Van Buren's administration. These parties had their first trial of strength in 1840. The Presidential campaign of that year produced an excitement such as the country had never known before. It stirred the people to their profoundest depths. It was a direct contest between the Whig and Democratic parties, unattended by the slightest admixture of any foreign organization, or third candidate, to detach votes from either of the great contending parties. James G. Birney, it is true, received votes, as one of the States, as the Abolition votes; but he was really not known as a candidate. He was not heard of in the great struggle of the battle between the two mighty contestants.

But this smooth working of parties and this single-handed Presidential contest has been somewhat disturbed by overshadowing parties; yet, with the exception of a few occasions when irregular or third candidates were put forward, they were nominated subsequent to the nominations made by the two regular parties, but the Clintonian convention is the first one to be held. It will precede both of the others; and consequently it is unlike anything previously attempted.

A CHARMING little romance, of the real "story book" kind, is narrated in the New York papers anent the recent marriage of Richard Sherman, of Brooklyn, and Ruth Acheson. Mr. Sherman is described as a very wealthy young man of the Brooklyn blood, while Miss Acheson was not merely poor, but was the sole companion and nurse of a bed-ridden mother, whom she supported by disporting herself in the ballet of "Lalla Rookh" at the Grand Opera House, under the intelligent of Mlle. De Verona. But love, though pained blind, sees enough to see, and Sherman came on through ponpon garb, and Mr. Sherman coming to the Lalla Rookhian spectacle to gaze, remained to worship. He found his object in "a young woman of a beautiful though somewhat ample form in tights and short skirts," and his first visit was followed by others and by regular attendance. He took a proscenium box, and lavished choice flowers on the object of his passion. He investigated her history, antecedents and character, and was satisfied. He visited her widowed mother, proposed and was accepted as the lover of the daughter. A brilliant wedding, a bridal tour to San Francisco and South America, and a life of affluence are comprised in the sequel.

MISS ABZA DOOLITTLE has taken the stump against Grant. We are undecided as to whether she will or will not attend the Cincinnati convention.

Literary.

Bryant's Homer

The translation of Homer's Iliad by William Cullen Bryant has been before the public for some time. In the estimation of every intelligent critic it will give it their attention. How it will be esteemed by scholars, in comparison with preceding translations, remains to be seen. Mr. Bryant made his translation on an entirely new plan. He made it his object to imitate any predecessor. It was his purpose to give a version as nearly literal as the respective idioms of the Greek and English languages would admit. To the rule which he thus prescribed for himself he has closely adhered. Whatever may be the final verdict as to the merits of the work as a *translation*, no one can deny that Mr. Bryant has presented the Iliad in such an English dress as makes it exceedingly interesting and attractive. He has furnished a beautiful and a fascinating story. It reads as smoothly as if it were entirely original,—thoughts, plot, incidents, episodes, similes and all, instead of being merely the expression, in the English language, of thoughts, incidents, similes, &c., of a man who composed in Greek thousands of years ago.

As for the Iliad itself, of course it need not be extolled here. Nothing that could be said in a hastily written article for a daily newspaper would be likely to add anything to the transcendent excellence of that splendid epic. Poem or period running back nearly three thousand years, it has been handed down from generation to generation, and has ever been read alike by the scholar, the peasant, and the unlettered man. It is the same to-day, and as keen an arrow in return. He lives not, however, wage any contest in anger. In order to keep even with a departure it is willing to inflict a momentary sting, though he never aims to wound.

While engaged in the conduct of a cause Judge Martin addresses himself to the practical and counselling points as it is the duty of the counsel to do; and he does not, nor does he ever suffer himself to be drawn or driven from them. His reasoning is close, compact and free from surplus verbiage. He will nevertheless elaborate any argument with an ample and even a copious vocabulary. His own king of Troy is a model for every orator in the world of the city, from which he could see the whole army. He carried Helen with him, in order to learn from her all the prominent chiefs were, and what were their respective characteristics. Helen gave a faithful description of the different heroes. She could not tell Ajax Agamemnon, Ulysses and others, including her true husband. Menelaus, from whom she had been absent ten years. But she was surprised not to see her brothers, Castor and Pollux, among the Achaian warriors. The latter inquired of Helen where they were, and whether she employs, in reference to them, is so translated by Bryant as to make it appear that those brothers were born at the same time with herself. Bryant's version reads thus:

> The Gods, meanwhile, in their various interests, and in behalf of the hosts, Trojan—either—were sitting with Jove, in council,
> And on a hill in view at the base
> Of rivers lined, and it to see the heavy
> Of the Achaian host, and the Trojan, to the flowers,
> To respond and all round about the hill.
> Mirrored I saw in more realm than a thousand
> All who above them here from—to extremes!
> And if the lowest four noblest within it
> Of every child, how was the supposed.

Homer and Dante abound in such illustrations as we have given. In their general character they are remarkably similar, though the similarity comes not from studied imitation on the part of the eminent Italian. As a creative genius he was not inferior to the renowned father of Greek poetry.

The Montgomery Bar.

ABRAM MARTIN.

Judge Martin is a veteran practitioner, having perhaps been longer engaged in the active duties of the profession than any other member of the Montgomery bar. He is a sound, practical lawyer. His knowledge of law is quite extensive, being well read in the standard text books both of England and America. At the same time he is familiar with the principles established in adjudicated cases which control the general practice. In other words, in addition to his knowledge of the elementary principles of law, he is well posted in the reports of judicial decisions.

In the management of cases, Judge Martin displays much energy and practical city of character. He goes into court with his cases well prepared, and whether for plaintiff or defendant, whether prosecuting or defending, he moves forward with bold and positive energy. Without the least boastfulness, he often succeeds in securing the verdict, and that, too, in cases of considerable importance, and has ever been prized alike by the client, the peasant, and the counsel. He is a hard, but not a bitter antagonist. He never wounds unnecessarily, nor does he ever seek to do so. Indeed, he does not, however, wage any contest in anger. In order to keep even with a departure it is willing to inflict a momentary sting, though he never aims to wound.

While engaged in the conduct of a cause Judge Martin addresses himself to the practical and counselling points as it is the duty of the counsel to do; and he does not, nor does he ever suffer himself to be drawn or driven from them. His reasoning is close, compact and free from surplus verbiage. He will nevertheless elaborate any argument with an ample and even a copious vocabulary. His own style of composition is clear, concise and terse. He avoids handsomely repay him for all the labor and expense of the undertaking.

Judge Martin is a native of South Carolina, but was brought by his parents to the State of Alabama. Here he has ever been regarded as a high-toned, honorable gentleman. He has ever been respected and honored. He was for many years the judge of the circuit court for the Montgomery circuit.

The Cincinnati Convention.

On the first day of May, the Cincinnati convention will meet. The convention will be held, is as certain as any future event can be. What it will do is another proposition about as difficult to solve. It is remarkable that Judge Trumbull should be named as a candidate. That is a text book. If it be correct, the last word but one quoted from Bryant should be "no," instead of "with," which would make a material difference in the meaning. It would represent Carter and Pollux as twins, and Helen as the wife at the same time with Helen, as they were presented to her by the mother. The description of the Greek prowess, "Super-human." The words "with me," as here used, should come from "with me," which would not appear in the original from which we have quoted.

No one, of course, will question the accuracy of Mr. Bryant's scholarship. Nevertheless, there will be some men of high distinction and much influence. But, notwithstanding the general uncertainty as to what will be attempted by this convention, many questions which may be reasonably regarded as either directly or remotely associated with it, are now thinking and speaking. Among the things which are being said and written in this shape. It is quite evident that most of the Cincinnati conventionists are engaged in the work of preparing a platform and bonds would be but very little, if any, more than half the amount stated by Senator Trumbull. This is the assumption that the Democrats are willing to concede their inability to elect a President through their own organization. Starting from this point, what is the proper position? No one seems to suppose that if nominations are made at Cincinnati, the choice will be anything but Liberal Democrats. The Democrats have studiously avoided having anything to do with the convention. None of them will attend it.

But it is expected by the Republicans who are going to Cincinnati that their nominations will be accepted by the Democrats upon the single platform of opposition to Grant. This has unquestionably been promised, but it remains to be seen if they will be true to their word in favor that plan can bring their party up to it. As the time for the Cincinnati meeting draws near we find many expressions on the part of many Democratic leaders on that point. They are speaking out very plainly on that subject. The idea of abnegating the party does not suit them. It is absurd and preposterous, they say, to expect Democrats who are sons of Democrats will abandon their name and their principles, and unite with a small party of Republicans, and take both *their* name and principles. This, indeed, is very plausible; but then these Republicans can easily reform, as some are beginning to do, by saying that they hold the balance of power; that without their aid the Democrats can do nothing; and hence the Democrats can either come to their terms or go ahead on their own hook and get beaten.

There will certainly be a regular Democratic national convention, but it will be held after the Cincinnati meeting; and as that body cannot tell with certainty whether its members will be accepted by the Democrats or not. It may be that by the first of May there will be such demonstrations as to the sense of the Democratic party on that point that

> A sheep came bounding forth from out the fold
> Of cows and oxen and fleece, and they could
> Similarly, bellying down their eyes and nostrils,
> And what the foremost did the others do.
> Huddling themselves against her, if she stop,
> Stumbling upon her if she make a move for;
> So moving to approach us these—for I saw the leader of that formation first
> Bidden in fear and dignified in gait.

Again, describing a range of happy souls in paradise, and supposing that those in a still higher Heaven must be still more happy, he employed the following:

> And as a hill to water at its base
> Mirrors itself, naif to see its beauty
> Crowned with its flowers and its fruits in flowers,
> So, ringed about all round about the light,
> Mirrored I saw in more realm than a thousand
> All who above them here from—to extremes!
> And if the lowest four noblest within it
> Of every child, how was the supposed.

Senator Trumbull will address the so called Liberals of New York. It is probable that the reformer Trumbull will fear to get in the New York assembly lest he might be obliged to disgorge the $10,000 which he took in violation of the law of 1868 prohibiting Congressmen from acting as attorney for the United States.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday was a busy day among the politicians. The Republicans of the representations of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were in session, and the Colored Men's National Convention met at New Orleans. In the two State conventions, delegates to the National Republican Convention were chosen and the reconstruction of General Grant favored. Gen. John H. Hartsuff, who won an enviable reputation as a soldier during the war, and for several years past has been Auditor-General of the State, was nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Kansas Liberals met and adopted a series of resolutions setting forth their views of the issues for the coming campaign.

THE CHEAPNESS OF LIVING.

Yesterday, in the House, something of a damper on investigation was received in answer to Mr. Beck's benevolent resolution calling for an account of proceeds and sales of Federal property. The resolution was finally passed, but the paring together of Senator Jackson's remarks was rather unfortunate one so far as success in the popularity act concerned. Senator Grant is about as hard to move by the cheapness of living as Old Rip Van Winkle in his time, and least of all can he be influenced by the fact that the total collection of disappointed aspirants to power who lead this grief-urging sea of life, is but a drop in the bucket. Judging from the remarks of Senator Jackson, this gathering is well represented by Mr. Beck's constituency, the Kentucky Colonel with his mouth, while he holds forth with his hands. Mr. Jackson's district he might loose the $10,000 of which he complained in the collection of the law, while acting as United States Senator and drawing his salary of $5,000 per year. In his glowing picture of this pecuniation before the Senate he discerned a most comfortable life for all, and simply alleged that other acts of Congress were necessary to establish an assistant counsel, drawing an inferiored salary, to assist the present high Congressmen, when sooth was not the case.

With equal consistency and disregard of facts we find Senator Sherman has charged upon the administration the present condition of political disabilities in the South, and the consequent bad government of the Southern States. The recommendation of the President's message in favor of general amnesty and the fact that one of his bitterest opponents actually prevented the passage of that recommendation, and the fact that universal voice is entirely ignored by this political Pecksniff, Sherman.

Another evidence of hypocrisy and inconsistency in political disabilities is the public by this narrow minded partisan Senator, and the fact that he represents all who disagree with him as carrying out when referring to the utter failure of the reconstruction measures of the administration screechers, he has the hardihood to say that the failure is due to pirmats) have only just seen the surface of the evils which they know and believe abuses exist under the administration. If the conspirators for *publicity to beat Grant* do not put forward a better example of purity and truthfulness in their political conduct than they have done so far, they will fail into this line, without driving of the Cid. The former number is all bounds that have ever yet been displayed in the universe. Even the Pope reckoning without their host by the Cincinnati advocates of an immediate millennium.

INDIAN REPORTS.

Very lengthy disquisitions on the subject of Indian affairs are just received at the Interior Department from the vicinity of the Modoc war. They are filled with reports of a restless and dissatisfied spirit on the part of the young men of the tribes. Captain Red Cloud is reported to have been in solent and disposed to be troublesome.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The real estate market is active, notwithstanding the efforts of the Democratists to destroy confidence in the future prosperity of the country and the government. Prices were firmer nor more buoyant than at present.

The grand jury found a true bill against Marcus P. Morton, a patent attorney, charged with conspiracy and forgery. There is another charge pending.

The Boston *Globe*, a paper independent in politics, sums up a long editorial on the Cincinnati Convention as follows: "What help New York can bring to Cincinnati through the action of Mr. Greeley and his coadjutors, will not place the convention upon any high level, nor give its action and character any hold on the public mind. It will still be nothing but a mass assemblage of discontented members of a dominant party, attended by a satellite body composed of adventurous spirits from a minority party, and these two bodies without a single political tradition or idea in common. At the proper moment there will indeed be fusion, and the planet and satellite will become one. The double organization will probably put forth one platform, and one ticket; the proceedings of the two halves and of their united body will serve for a nine days popular wonder, and these party affairs will assume their usual train, and the Presidential contest will be formally decided in the usual reference to what was done or left undone at Cincinnati. The Democrats will find themselves in the condition of the Trojans, rub up their party shield and try their best to make it shine, and the Republicans will find the enemies in the camp, as they were before, the *Tribune* to aid them, brother Greeley leads the column or not."

Selma Fair.

We return thanks to the accomplished officers of the Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Alabama for complimentary tickets to the grand fair to be given May 1st to 4th, 1872. Our interest is making rapid strides towards material prosperity, and as an Alabamian we feel a warm pride to witness the devoted success which is covering the efforts of our sister city. May a rich reward be her portion.

The Meaning of Liberalism.

We are beginning to find out what "liberalism" in politics means. A prominent Democratic paper of the South is throwing away its mask, and in the April number it favors a coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans. In order to make this coalition, it proposes to call Southern Democrats may be called *traitors*, and Northern Democrats copperheads. But in return for this it insists that these copperheads and traitors be allowed to call the liberal Republicans *fools and knaves*.

All this looks well. The contracting parties stipulate that they may call each other by ugly names, and that no one will gag zeal. That's very liberal. Sycophants, traitors, copperheads and fools, combining to save the country! That certainly ought to rouse the enthusiasm of the nation. Patriotism ought to leap at the very thought.

Let it be distinctly understood that the offensive terms employed above are not ours. They are furnished by a Democratic paper. We hold that a difference of opinion is no justification for the employment of opprobrious epithets. To a Democratic paper belongs the credit of proposing, on at least mentioning, a definition of different political elements to whom may be applied the terms "fanatics," "traitors," "copperheads," and "fools."

Fourth Congressional Executive Committee.

The Republican Executive Committee of the fourth Congressional district met at Demopolis on Monday, April 1, 1870. Hon. W. B. Jones, chairman, called the committee to order, when J. A. Farden was appointed secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the recommendation of the Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama, a convention of the Republicans of the fourth district be held at Demopolis on the 15th of May, 1872, for the purpose of electing three delegates, and three alternates, to attend the National Republican Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1872.

Resolved, That the chairman of the fourth district Republican Executive Committee is hereby instructed to call the next Congressional convention, to meet at Uniontown, Perry county, Ala., on say day after the adjournment of the next Republican State convention, and that the apportionment of delegates shall be as follows: One delegate for each county in the district, and one extra delegate for every fraction of 200 or more votes cast for Governor at the last election.

Resolved, That no county shall have less than two delegates in the convention.

Resolved, That the Republicans in the several counties composing the fourth Congressional district are requested to hold delegate conventions to be held on the same day as the county executive committee may designate.

Resolved, That the Republican newspapers in Alabama be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

W. B. JONES, Chairman.

J. A. FARDEN, Acting Secretary.

[The above is the only correct copy of the proceedings which has been published.—ED. JOURNAL.]

If we may judge of a political party by the men who lead it, our admiration for the Liberal Republicans of Texas cannot be intense. They have elected A. J. Hamilton as one of their delegates to Cincinnati. The people of the North know Jack Hamilton well enough to despise him as one of the worst specimens of American politics. He figured against Andy Johnson in the great struggle of 1866, but those who are now backing him so strongly, did not so much then to blacken his character that the impeachers had to drop him as a man whose moral character would injure any cause with which he was identified. He was an open advocate of slave-stealer and a debaucher of the worst character. He was originally the tool of Andy Johnson, and was by him appointed by him provisional governor of Texas; but he reversed himself with as disreputable light that Andy had to remove him, whereupon he went to Washington and howled for impeachment. While in that city, during the winter of 1867-8, he spent every afternoon and night in the stationhouse for drunkenness, and at last was finally obliged to leave Texas in disgrace and out of funds. The next we hear of him is as "Colonel of the movement" of the sifilcted State of Texas. When the Democratic delegates of such men as Jack Hamilton from Texas and Gov. Parker from New Jersey, it may be put down as the Democratic party is the party of the lowest crowd. We are astonished that ever Liberal Republican associate with such men.—*Missouri Democrat.*

No Distance to Work.

Some people have very queer notions. There is a class of people who actually think that it is a disgrace for a man or woman to work. We once heard of a negro woman, a cook by trade, who would rather be a slave than to be a poor man's wife. We have heard of a small minority of people are not much more consistent than those of this fool African. On one occasion we heard of a white man who asserted that he would rather live in town than in the country. This is a notion entirely too far empirunously. This sounds strange; but truth is very frequently stranger than fiction. The son of Phillip, king of Macedon, would have given a crown that it became uncomfortably hot. He called a servant to loosen the fire. The servant did so, and the heat, for a time, continued to increase, and the son of the Spanish king continued to burn and sicken. There were other instances of the kind. The Duke of Marlborough would probably put forth one platform, and one ticket; the proceedings of the two halves and of their united body will serve for a nine days popular wonder, and these party affairs will assume their usual train, and the Presidential contest will be formally decided in the usual reference to what was done or left undone at Cincinnati. The Democrats will find themselves in the condition of the Trojans, rub up their party shield and try their best to make it shine, and the Republicans will find the enemies in the camp, as they were before, the *Tribune* to aid them, brother Greeley leads the column or not."

Selma Fair.

We return thanks to the accomplished officers of the Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Alabama for complimentary tickets to the grand fair to be given May 1st to 4th, 1872. Our interest is making rapid strides towards material prosperity, and as an Alabamian we feel a warm pride to witness the devoted success which is covering the efforts of our sister city. May a rich reward be her portion.

The Meaning of Liberalism.

We are beginning to find out what "liberalism" in politics means. A prominent Democratic paper of the South is throwing away its mask, and in the April number it favors a coalition of Democrats and liberal Republicans. In order to make this coalition, it proposes to call Southern Democrats may be called *traitors*, and Northern Democrats copperheads. But in return for this it insists that these copperheads and traitors be allowed to call the liberal Republicans *fools and knaves*.

All this looks well. The contracting parties stipulate that they may call each other by ugly names, and that no one will gag zeal. That's very liberal. Sycophants, traitors, copperheads and fools, combining to save the country! That certainly ought to rouse the enthusiasm of the nation. Patriotism ought to leap at the very thought.

Let it be distinctly understood that the offensive terms employed above are not ours. They are furnished by a Democratic paper. We hold that a difference

Weekly State Journal.
FRIDAY, APRIL 19.
BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.
Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

TELEGRAPHIC

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—John J Moulton was nominated as postmaster at Mobile to-day.

Members of the annual Baltimore conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church visited the President to-day, who, responding to their address, said that no one, except themselves, could be more glad than himself that four millions of persons who had been held in bondage, and disposed of as chattels, were now free to think for themselves and worship God as they thought proper, and that civil rights for all were fast becoming recognized all over the land. It may be some time before they enjoyed all the rights which belong to citizens, but that day is surely coming, and he hoped might come speedily. In conclusion, he thanked them for the call, and for the expression of their good will.

Senate.—A petition from the Republican members of the Mississippi legislature for the supplemental civil rights bill was presented.

A bill appropriating $50,000 for the observation of the transit of the planet Venus in 1874 was passed.

The bill amending the enforcement act was passed. It provides that if by the election law of any State, the polls open commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of choosing Presidential electors, he required to continue for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such State.

House.—The military academy appropriation bill was passed.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Washington was postponed four weeks.

Weather Report.

The barometer will probably continue falling in the south Atlantic and Middle States to-night, with threatening weather, southeasterly winds and light rain. Storms. The lowest barometer will probably move northeast, over Wisconsin, Indiana and Kentucky, with rains and brisk south-easterly winds, and partly cloudy weather for New England and westward to Lake Michigan. Warning signals have been ordered from Cape Henry and the other stations. Cautionary signals are ordered for Chicago, Milwaukie and Grand Haven.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, April 17.—The Republican State convention met here to-day. Jas. H. Harris, colored, was chosen temporary president, and Rev. Mr. Gregory secretary pro tem. The representation is very large.

Gov. T. R. Caldwell was renominated by a vote of fifty-eight, against twenty-eight for Judge Settle, fourteen for Gen. Scott, and two for Judge Logan.

After the nomination, Gov. Caldwell came forward and accepted the nomination. The platform will be made to-day, and other nominations were deferred until to-morrow morning.

The nomination of Gov. Caldwell declare for general amnesty, and take a wide range in behalf of education.

The contest to-morrow, for the other State offices, will be exciting.

Resolutions, asking the United States Senate to seat Gov. Abbott, were offered and the convention adjourned.

FROM LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The first race, a dash of two miles, for all ages, purse of $1000, was won by "Sancebox," beating "Nathan," "Oaks," "Pilgrim," "Arizona," "Jersey Williams" and "N'Agara," in the same order. Time 3:41. "Sancebox" was the favorite against the field, and won by a length.

Second race, heats of three miles, for all ages, purse of $2000, "Miriam" won; "Dan Mace" second; "Dan Pratt" third; "Wanderer" four, three; "Conductor," three, distanced; "Massie Douglass," distanced; "Tom Corbin," distanced; "Glencoe," distanced. Time 5:33½, 5:34½. Each heat was won by two lengths. "Douglass" was the favorite against Gold in a $1000 pool, and "Moriachi" $160.

The weather is clear and warm, and the track good, including many heavy rains.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Grant meeting at Cooper Institute at 8 o'clock and Wm. E. Dodge elected president.

A series of resolutions were adopted, endorsing the record, the administration and ability of President Grant, and asserting that his re-election a proper reward for the great services he has rendered to the good cause of human liberty. The last resolution declares it the judgment of this meeting that the majority of the people desire his renomination and re-election.

Father Savazzi, the eminent Italian priest, has arrived here.

Sperm oil sold at $300,000.

Judge Brady rendered a decision in the libel suit of Samuel Samuels against Jay Gould, in favor of granting the motion of the defendant that another panel of sheriff jury than that which was awarded the summons be awarded. Also, a postponement of the assessment until Mr. Bryant's return was decided.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Charles Hoffman, the Cincinnati lager beer brewer, was robbed of $7600 in bonds, in the street last night.

The Grant meeting at Cooper Institute last night, was jammed. Wm. E. Dodge presided and Gen. Sickles was principal orator.

The committee of the Georgia legislature, who arrived here last week for the registration of bonds negotiated here and elsewhere, are busily engaged every day discharging their assigned duties, and that far have acted upon over $9,000,000 of Georgia bonds—gold, currency and opera house—that have been presented to them by holders or their agents for registration. No decision as to the validity or correctness of these bonds has as yet been made by the committee, but will be made until the presentation of Georgia bonds for registration shall cease.

The committee are very desirous of securing the attendance of ex-Gov. Bullock, and have made several efforts to that end, but up to this day without the least success. Hearing more than a month ago that he was in New York, Messrs. Simons, Hall and McMillen wrote to him from Georgia, requesting his appearance before them when they should sit in this city during this month.

To this letter Bullock replied that he did not think he would be in New York during April, because of business engagements elsewhere, and, therefore, would not appear, as requested. He, however, referred the committee to his attorney in Atlanta, who, he said, could give them as much information about Georgia bonds as himself. In consequence, these attorneys were called upon; but, instead of doing as Bullock said they would, they repeatedly declared that they knew nothing about bonds; that they had simply been retained by Bullock to defend him before the Georgia courts, in cases of arrest and criminal accusation.

This is the record the committee have come to secure. Bullock's attendance, Prince Bismarck directed should mean that the armaments of France be reduced and war estimates diminished, or the ultimatum to Thiers. The purport of this ultimatum is, that Germany sees in the French army bill and the speeches of Thiers menaces of vengeance and a programme for eventual repudiation by France of her indebtedness to Germany, Prince Bismarck directed that should the armaments of France be reduced and war estimates diminished, or the ultimatum to Thiers be consequently be withdrawn, he will be misunderstood. The Emperor William is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough, improves the appetite and digestion, and sends a healthy tingle through the veins. As a matter of fact, the Emperor's health has since increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See the testimonials in the other columns. Gen. Sickles is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. Her strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her on the road to recuperation. Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is a wonderful article. It makes its friends in a short time who will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is a real restoring health to our race. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her. Sold by all first class druggists everywhere.

Local Notices.

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early Life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What Spring Brings with It.

Suggested from a sudden change, Spring is not the delectable season described by vernal poets. On the contrary, it ushers in discomfort from colds, rheumatic pains, disorders of the stomach, nervous complaints, and pulmonary derangements, and is the season of violent, moneydrops and cheery bluenose. The inevitable results of consumption are also seen with the morning paper. And are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. We are more inclined to think of the beauties of nature the week by nature, or those whose nerves engine have been overtaxed by mental or physical labor, unless they tone and invigorate their system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the healthy influences by which they are surrounded.

The only antidote known to science by which one can be rapidly and safely accomplished is the great vegetable vermifuge and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this celebrated agents is fast-fast. It strengthens the digestive organs, and when the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, expels impurities from the system, and thereby imparts such vigor and elasticity to the whole physical structures as to render it capable of resisting the attacks of the poisonous miasma, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Here, then, is a ready and certain means of escaping the disorders prevalent at this season, or of those already existing upon the system of conquering them speedily and thoroughly. The favor of a medicine is not of much consequence, provided it relieves the sufferer promptly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said that they effect a cure without exposing the patient to the least inconvenience.

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
FEST 17.
The only blue made by a practical chemist, as well as the purest and strongest. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only one that will not injure the food by souring. Light bread, delicious pastry, &c., can be made with it in less time than any other. Ask your grocer for it. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is put up in fine white (never) and light, but wholesome and delicious Vanilla, Lemon, Rose and Almond flavors. Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are the only true cheap imitations. Be sure you get Dr. Price's. Price, 25, 35 and 50 cents per ounce. Dr. PRICE & CO., P. O. Box 6134, N. Y.

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These lands are in the central portion of the Continent, and are the most favorably situated for agriculture and stock raising. The climate is that of the American continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.
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MRS. WINSLOW'S Syrup.	Cures Colds and Coughs, and relieves all Pulmonary complaints.	PRICE 25 Cents.
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FOR THE JOURNAL.]
Pheebih Phun
ET E. L. JR.

It's no foolish new try to say
A plunger thing to crazy was,
What's why crazy? Why do an as
What look you speak it from.

Now such bake is silly smart;
I've heerd readin from a lot of em;
But that's no more than I say
Was'n'cited from out of em.

I hated sich a big fool yit,
I never'd guess I'll ever be,
But se how I'll hav some goss left
Tew cheer and keep me company.

Soon fuss mite say they don't like
This plunnup habit what I've got;
But if I'm pleased it's all I want,
I don't care if they air or not.

If you try to pleas every wun,
Yew'll fin the mark so square,
It'll hardup back and hit you
So close it won't leave a hairs.

It's no use stortin, 'cause
Wen wun's down on his back,
We must be up afore we know it,
Ar of nun—tey, ey old cats the sack.

As wen it comes to theatarrin plot,
We'll pray to the Lord for manny,
As of the manns don't forth come, we'll say
There's sumthin the matter with mi'y Annie.

CELTIC WEEKLY.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19.

Crime and its Avenging Minister—The Advertiser in a Quandary.

"Habit," it has been truly said, "is second nature." It is well nigh as easy for "the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots" as for those confirmed in idol worship to give it up, especially if it be to the put history of recurring years, "growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength." Habits of thought in a given direction are more imperious and inexhorable, yes, exact more slavish submission of the will, than habits of body. Hence the incredibility from the modes of error once known. Men often beg palpable delusions with scent joy, and would not have the light of truth dawn upon them in their benighted state, lest they would surrender their opinions to the demands of reason and the logic of accomplished facts.

This is the only tenable hypothesis why the *Advertiser*, a paper edited by wofully misled and misleading in its distribution on "this situation."

If that class of readers were ever to swallow a few doses of the stuff they prescribe for others, how differently would they treat their patients themselves! But they have a care not to let the victims of their own nostrums.

For instance: the *Advertiser* says, "If reconstruction has been a *mistake and a failure*, then reconstruction must be regarded as a mighty crime to all intents and purposes." And that, as Talleyrand had it, "a blunder in diplomacy is worse than a crime." So that "if many millions of American citizens have been deliberately ruled on a false, mischievous, and destructive theory for seven long years past, the political and historian will long after hold the authors of that evil and the misery they have occasioned, strictly responsible for the criminal errors."

Judging by the severity of this standard of its own exercise, woe be unto it and all its horse. If its "lost cause" proved a seeming *real failure*, if secession committed "blunders of diplomacy" if many millions of American citizens have been obstinately ruled on a false, mischievous and destructive theory for seven long years past, and more, in a disastrous conflict with the American Union, and in brutality and wickedness enough to defeat every effort at reconstruction, how great will be the condemnation by the publicist and historian, of the authors of those hoodlum and cruel *failures!* And if to this we add the numerous crimes imputed by those desperate leaders of a more desperate cause to the subversion of law and order, and to the enabling of the "evil one" to usurp the sway occasioned," before and since reconstruction, by their wretched diplomacy and more wretched editorials, or the expense of the welfare and freedom of great communities composing an integral part of the United States," who shall vow them down to shame?

Though the brave and noble hearted dead, victims of a "mighty crime," if failure be a crime, "sleep in peace," and *share*, rest in peace, will the ignorant and the unthinking who expiate the penalties of crimes, or those who are now linger in prison to answer for crimes of which there were but the instruments, not the authors. Are we calmly reposing as those who sleep "in the sleep that knows no waking?" Even, "admitting the *good intentions*" of these guides, will they not "be condemned as deserving not only the sternest rebuke, but an indignant dismissal from all seats of public authority?" And yet they don't believe in the third section of the XIVth amendment. Ah! how bitter seem the dose they would have others gulp down when put upon their own stomach.

Columns upon columns help forth anathemas, maranathas upon Republicans, because Negroes, or for no other reason, don't choose to swear that "the moon is made of green cheese." Because they will not submit their consciences against the past; because they will not accept theories of citizenship that would force them into collusion with the enactors and laws of the land; because they prefer progress, prosperity and justice to the dogmas of a defunct social organization, it leads to strife, improvishment and inequity; because they do not admire the destruction of a dignity to the duties of the hour and the behests of patriotism. It is for these things we are to be held up as "moral monsters before God and man," who, but for the technicalities of an unaccommodating law that will not be distorted into the behest, "thou shalt not kill," except in case of judicial, would be wise to get rid of at any cost.

It is the sowing of these seeds of iniquity that produces the harvest of woe. "As ye sow so shall ye also reap." If one millionth part of the efforts were made by some people of the Democratic press to demonstrate the technical illegality of legislative enactments for the suppression of crime on the part of the government, to the denunciation of criminal acts and their perpetrators, less legislation would answer. But as long as "the nether world quivered" at the chief theme for execration, ready hands will be found that are "swift to shed innocent blood."

The Elmore tragedy, for instance, though from causes not strictly political, affords a fine theme to Advertisers, for denouncing crime in the abstract, yet serves many specified offender by profound legal disquisition on constitutional law. "Twas ever thus, since the law and policy of the Radical party has been *primarily* responsible, and a constant inducement to crime in all its common communities."

Now, in this view of the case, the Federal courts are foolishly inconvenient to jurisdictions. They are not organized to recognize "the internal policy of Radicalism as constitutional treatment to crime." This plea could not avail should the organization or as in *se defendendo* in a Federal court.

The judge of the middle district of Alabama appears not to deem such a defense available, and he has contracted the habit, somehow of sentencing convicted criminals to confinement in "Northern bastiles." Had the *Advertiser* ever the idea that a jurist who was worthy of its confidence would hesitate in such contingency? We hope not. Judge Busted has administered the law as he found it on the statute book in these instances, and we would not have him do otherwise.

It is to us a matter of deep regret that the occasion arose for the interposition of Federal authority; but it is better that the law be "a terror to evil-doers" than that evil-doers be a terror to men as the law aims to protect, though it include "negroes and carpet-baggers."

Andy Johnson denounced the reconstruction policy as be "bogus," yet himself executed them "after a fashion." The *Advertiser*, despite great perplexity, doubts and speculates learnedly on the law and the facts. Judge Busted in the meantime declares: "Crimes have been committed within 20 miles of this capital city that would put to blush any age of barbarism. Arson and murder has been done in open daylight in congested parts." It is for me to inquire whether there be probable cause to believe the parties charged as guilty. If so, and I am clearly of opinion, that there is probable cause for believing that those prisoners are veritably guilty. I commit them to prison to await their trial by a verdict, and throwing off his loose garments, he went at them in true pugilistic style, and under these doing his duty nobly, and apparently outrivaling brothers one and two. At the end of the skirmish, six of the prostrate villagers arose to offset the eligibility of any person to an elective office.

Sec. 2. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring any female to work on streets or roads, or serve on juri s.

Base Ball.

From the New York Tribune, March 30.]

The New Orleans papers state that the Mutual and Troy Clubs will make a tour South to their city in April. This is not so. There will be no tours undertaken by any professional club until the championship season, which opens in May. The Boston Club will play on April 8, Fast Day in a match with with a nine composed of members of the Harvard University Club, and Stars of Brooklyn. The Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, will host its champion pennant on its grounds on April 6, for the first time. The Troy nine is now practicing daily at a gymnasium. The players will be attired in handsome colored stockings with white flannel suits. The Troy Club will not play in Chicago in June. The Cleveland Club is awaiting the disappearance of snow from its field, and the players are taking gymnastic exercises every morning and afternoon, and use the ball around in a large hall. Sweasy has been elected captain. There will be some ball tournaments in Boston during the Jubilee Festival.

On Monday fortnight the first of a series of championship matches for the professional whip pennant, will take place on the Capitoline grounds, Brooklyn. The Atlantic and Boston clubs will play their first match this year, and the Boston club the first game of its championship season. Last May Atlantic played a game on the same grounds, with a result of 25 to 4 in favor of the Boston nine. The Boston nine will play with the Eckfords on the Union grounds, and then visit Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, playing with the Mutual nine of this city on its return.

The final professional ball games are as distinct, so, alas, as law and custom can make them, there is evidence of a spirit of emulation in the Brooklyn Knickerbocker Club, composed of well known members of this city, at its annual meeting a few weeks ago, had a large and enthusiastic gathering, appearances which he displays whenever occasion requires it. No person, even though a burlesque, can be raised above the level of his fellows.

Sincerely and gently police officer Harraband helped the poor suffering girl into the police station, where Bodeker, the surgeon was immediately in attendance upon the wounded girl. Dr. Bodeker, on examination, found that the knife had penetrated the left lung, and that the wound was mortal. He, however, stated that everything to be done was to obtain a doctor, but the only doctor attached to the police force is Dr. Benner, who is now invalid confined to his bed. In this dilemma, Harraband thought of Dr. Chabert, the leading physician of Hoboken, who enjoys a well merited reputation for humanity.

The doctor did not need to be asked twice, but immediately started for St. Mary's Hospital to make preparation for the poor girl's reception. Nor did his efforts to befriend the poor girl stop here, for he obtained a carriage from ex-Coroner Crane to take her from the police station to the hospital. She was taken there by the doctor, and while the matron bells of St. Mary's Church were calling the devoted to early mass, Magdalene became a mother.

Chief Darrow has given orders for the arrest of Medke.

St. Mary's Hospital, although a Catholic institution, opens its doors to all who are sick and suffering. The worthy Sisters of the round Hoboken also furnish food and money or their sick, for they do not obtain any subsidy from the city of Hoboken or Legislature at Trenton for caring for Hoboken's sick.

The committee appointed by the National Agricultural convention lately held at Washington city, to memorialize Congress for further aid to agricultural colleges, publishes the following:

HOUSE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES,
Washington, Feb. 27, 1872.

The undersigned, the committee appointed by the agricultural convention recently assembled in this city to memorialize Congress in reference to the interests of the State agricultural colleges established under the act of Congress passed July 2, 1862, would most respectfully urge upon the attention of Congress the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the weather signal service, which has been so successfully inaugurated by the honorable Secretary of War, and so ably conducted by the chief signal officer of the army, with the aid under his command, has resulted in such incalculable benefit to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and whereas, these beneficial results should be more widely extended to the masses of the people in every State, therefore be it

Resolved, That congress be requested to authorize the establishment of a signal service station at each of the State agricultural colleges which have been organized under the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, as an efficient means of promoting the study of meteorological and agricultural science among the people.

Resolved, That, to promote these and other ends of this important service, we earnestly recommend that the sum of not less than $250,000 be appropriated especially for this service for the year ending June 30, 1873.

J. H. BOWMAN, Chairman.

A Stupid Husband.

Riding horseback just at night through the woods in Saginaw county, Michigan, I came into a clearing, in the middle of which stood a log house, its owner sitting in the open door smoking a pipe, his children playing around him, the following conversation ensued:

"Good evening."

"Good evening."

"Can I get a glass of milk from you to drink?"

"Well, I don't know. Ask the old woman."

By this time his wife was standing by his side.

While drinking it I asked:

"What are you going to get a storm?"

"Well, I really don't know. Ask the old woman—she knows best."

"I guess we shall get one right away," said his wife.

Again I asked:

"How much land have you got cleared here?"

"Well, I don't really know. Ask the old woman—she knows best."

"About nineteen acres," said she, again answering.

Just then a group of children came running and shouting around the corner of the shanty.

"All three your children?" said I.

"Don't know. Ask the old woman—she knows best."

I didn't wait to hear her reply, but drew rein, and left immedi.tely.—*Cor.*

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Herman Raster, partner of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, has tendered his resignation as collector of internal revenue for the district of Illinois, and Mr. Samuel A. Irvin, first deputy under Mr. Raster, has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Raster relieves himself from official responsibility for two reasons. First, he has no may be enabled to give more time to the increased demands of his editorial and political duties. Second, that he may be more independent and effective in opposing the corrupt methods of Republican party, in doing which he believes he will contribute most effectually to the reconstruction and re-election of President Grant. Mr. Raster's resignation is to do, and, relieved from the possible imputations attaching to the holding of an office, he will be more free to act as an independent, but will undoubtedly have great influence in Illinois. Mr. Raster's action gratifies many of his friends here, and one thing they may feel assured, the Schurz party will get no support from him.

The Famine in Persia.

The world's generosity seems to be only for those with ocean to cross. The telegraph wires and railroad lines. The magnificent charity showered upon Chicago shows how great that generosity is, and the pitiful story of the Persian famine shows that our sympathies and sympathizes with another only when they are linked together by steam transportation. Persia is emphatically outside the civilized world. Her people are dying at the rate of three thousand a day, with a century of famine to account for them. If they were in Europe, the world long since have checked the famine by the power of the press. But there is a glamour about Asia that makes everything magnificent seem cheap and miserably pictures that reach us now and then, of women and children fighting for morsels of food and dropping dead from sheer exhaustion, scarcely create but a fiction instead of a fearful fact. It is evident that the railroad and the telegraph, and not the ocean, are the things through which they pass, but the men who have their power to the amelioration of distance fades away, the increase of sympathy and charity more than replaces it.

Humorous.

A Communist woman, sentenced to be shot, was taken out and stationed against a wall, a large number of soldiers and people gathering around to witness the execution. Just as the soldiers were about to fire, she raised her hand and cried out, "Un instant." The soldiers paused. The woman said she was going to get married, as this she took off, and, seeing a woman in the crowd in rags, went up to her and said, "Take this; it is a pity to spoil such good clothes." She was then returned to her place and was shot.

A colored member of the Texas legislature was recently seen with a roll of greenbacks in his hand, over which he decided to justify an attack made on the person of a bystander, who said to him, "What you got dar, Sam?" "Why," he replied, "You see that money?" "Yes." "Well, then, I just got dat fur my vote. I've been bought four or five times in my life, and dis is de fust time I ever got de money."

Fun in the French Assembly.

The fire and fury of the late tumult in the French Assembly, when the Duke Prince of Wales visited the hall, were considerably relieved by an incident, trifling in itself, but which gave the assembly an opportunity of showing their fury into fun. When the tumult became most violent, the President pro tem., the celebrated Girardin, rose to address the meeting, despairing of restoring order.

To do him justice, he certainly, the rules of order of the Assembly require of the President only to put on his hat. When the President's hat is seen to cover the President's cranium, no other word is to be said, or dominoes to be played, or any official act whatever perpetrated. The President's hat is then to leave the chair and the hall and the Assembly is adjourned. Girardin, in the beguiling of French citizens, though frequently much more noisy than any other.

On this occasion, Monsieur Girardin rose and called for his hat. A hat was put into his hand. On a hat call he held up to vary the unanimous assembly of wint was threatening fists. The tumultuous assembly did not mind Monsieur Girardin standing with his hat held in air any more than when he was sitting without any hat on his head.

The next moment Girardin plumped his hat vigorously and angrily down on his head. To the astonishment of the Assembly, and to the dismay of Girardin, the hat went clear down to his shoulders. It was not his hat; it was the hat of a much bigger-headed man, and then and there was witnessed the spectacle of a distinguished French journalist, the President pro tem. of the Legislative Assembly of *la belle France*, dancing and whirling about on an elevated rostrum, visible to assembled European diplomacy, in frantic struggles to get out of a hat too big for him!

No wonder the whole assembly burst into one Homeric laugh. Calm and order were restored; Monsieur Girardin came out of his dungeon vested hat and ing; but the "president's hat" is still the joke of Paris.

Evening Gleaning.

Some people say there is no wit in a pun. Well, it is a to-pun question.—*N. Y. Leader's last pun.*

An exchange announces a will serial, entitled "Which Shall Inherit?" Uncle Chemist's Journey; a tale of nitro-glycerine."

They don't keep any whisky for sale in Greeley, Colorado, but they have a medicine for rattlesnake bites which is quite as good, and it has a very ready sale.

An exchanges says: "There is a farmer in this county who, years ago when a boy, blacked boots in Chicago for a living. He is now worth $100 and loves those days."

An independent old lady, speaking of Adam naming all the animals, said she didn't think he deserved any credit for naming the pig—any one would know what to call it.

"I am afraid," said a lady to her husband, "that Mary Jane, who is our cook," "Not at all improbable, my dear," replied the husband, "we have a seen strong symptoms of it ever since we were married."

Speaking of theoretical farming, Josh Billings says he once knew a man who thought he could raise a yaller dog without any.

"What can you learn a boy for?" they replied. "You set that money?" "Yes." "Well, then, I just got enough for my vote. I've been bought four or five times in my life, and dis is de fust time I ever got de money."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

The United States vs. Solomon Shields, Bernard Lindsey, F. J. Carmichael.

TO satisfy an execution in the above entitled cause I issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, as the property of the said Solomon Shields, on the 15th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 16th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 17th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 18th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 19th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 20th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 21st day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 22d day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 23d day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 24th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 25th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 26th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., and on the 27th day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. 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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.)

The Republican Platform.

"I would sum up the policy of the administration to be thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest revenue to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other peoples, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligations due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and finally in securing a pure and untrammeled ballot, where every man entitled to a vote may do so, just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his politics, faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

Have the people of Alabama been benefited by what has recently been done in regard to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad? This is a question of deep and absorbing interest. The people will have no difficulty in understanding the whole subject, if they are only furnished with the plain facts of the case. It is true that this railroad is unsalable, in some of its phases, is involved in complications that are perfectly bewildering. These complications have grown out of conflicting claims, contested jurisdiction, disputed points of law, bad management of the road, &c. An effort is now made, however, to indence a popular belief that the affairs of the road are firmly settled on a basis that will result in permanent good to the State government and to the people. A satisfactory opinion on this point can be easily formed from a few substantial and indisputable facts.

On the 23d inst., Governor Lindsay bid in the road for the State. Did he obtain a good bargain? It has heretofore been shown in these columns that the Governor bed no right and title to the sale; and that even if he had had such right he agreed to give more than the law authorized. But let that pass for the present. Would the bargain be a good one if the transaction were disincumbered of all legal doubt?

Alabama's bonded liabilities for the road is just $6,720,000. Upon these bonds she has paid interest amounting in the aggregate to about $830,000. Then there is a lien in favor of the State of Georgia for bonds indorsed and interest paid, to the amount of at least $335,000. These items, added to the $312,000 bid by the Governor, make over $8,000,000. Various other items are to come in, but they are so numerous and of such a contingent, mysterious and uncertain character that it is impossible to ascertain the precise sum total.

The order of sale secured Alabama's lien and the amount of money she had paid and accounted for which she was liable. If the State had not bid in the road, what would have been the result? The purchaser would have assumed all liability for the principal and interest of the bonds which the State indorsed for and loaned to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. The same responsibility would have been assumed for the Georgia bonds and interest. But this is not all. It would have been incumbent on the purchaser to pay into the State treasury of Alabama the $830,000 which the State has paid for the bonds on the road. He would also have had to pay the incidental and contingent expenses incurred by the State in connection with the multifarious complications of the road. And here it should be observed that, while the purchaser would have assumed all the obligations of the indorsed and loaned bonds, he would not have taken from the State any of the liens which she has previously had as an indorser and lender. That purchaser would have assumed the position of the original principal. If he made default in the payment of interest, the State would have the right to take the road just as though there had been no bankrupt sale.

But, instead of all this, what do we find? The Governor bids off the road, and he takes it with all the conditions and encumbrances embodied in the bankrupt judgment and order of sale. This sale of from the treasury the $850,000 of interest paid. It also compels payment from the State treasury of the $312,000 which was bid for the road, the amount due to Georgia, the expense incurred by Col. Gindrat, as receiver and assignee, and the miscellaneous contingent, costs and indebtedness, whatever the amount of which the public know nothing about, except that they are necessarily very large. So, altogether, this purchase, apart from the embarrassments of legal uncertainty, subjects the State treasury, in the course of a month or two, to a draft of more than a million and a half of dollars. If the Governor had allowed another bidder to purchase the road, the State would have paid out nothing; would have received $830,000 in cash, and would have been liable on bonds to the amount of only $6,730,000, with a perfect and undisputed lien on a road 280 miles long, (in round numbers), owned and operated by a solvent and substantial company. We say a solvent and substantial company, because Col. Gindrat, who was the actor at the sale, announced that he would cry no bid unless satisfied that it emanated from a responsible source.

If the Governor had purchased the road in strict and undoubted pursuance of law, he would be subjected to do nothing with but sell it. But it is not at all probable that he can dispose of it under present circumstances. In the clear light of the actual facts in the case, no man who reflects calmly and dispassionately can cease to any other conclusion than that the last phase of this railroad imbroglio will lead to new embarrassments, and subjects the people to additional burdens.

Alabama Credit—Alabama Governor—His Views of Protecting the State.

On the 26th day of February, 1873, an act of the Legislature of Alabama was approved, entitled "An act to protect the State in its liability on account of railroads."

The provisions of the act are the following:

That in any case where it shall be necessary, under judicial process issuing from any of the courts of the United States, to sell any railroad of this State, either in whole or in part, for which the State is or may become liable on account of having indorsed or loaned credit for the construction of such road, the Governor is hereby authorized to bid for such road, at any such sale, to the full extent of the liability of the State so contracted; and, if the State shall become the purchaser, to resell the same for the amount of such liability, including principal and interest, retaining the lien upon the purchase shall be paid, and taking such further security for its payment as may be necessary.

It is entirely plain upon the title and face of this act, that it did not authorize the Governor to buy for the State any railroad exposed to sale upon the terms on which the Alabama and Chattanooga road was exposed to sale from yesterday, under the order of Judge Busteed's court of bankruptcy.

By that order the sale was to be made subject to the lien of this State for both principal and interest, and also subject to the lien of Georgia. In other words, pronounce to the State of Alabama and the State of Georgia is professedly secured by the express terms of that order. The purchaser at the sale under the order, could not possibly acquire any interest which would enable him to deny *protension* to the State of Alabama or the State of Georgia, or to defeat the liens of either of those States upon the property purchased at the sale.

If the order of sale had not thus upon its face provided for and secured *protection* to Alabama, then, by the terms of the act above quoted, the Governor, in order to protect the State, might have bought the property for the State. But under the sale as actually ordered and made, a purchase by the Governor was manifestly not necessary to protect the State, and, therefore, the purchase by the Governor yesterday was unauthorized by law, and void.

So far from that purchase being necessary for the protection of the State, it was one of the most injurious things to the State that the Governor could possibly have done. His purchase was an enormous blunder and must prove a public calamity. Any one can see it to be found in other unauthorized and illegal acts into which he may draw other people who are eager to get their clothes upon the property of his nominator.

Regarding the State now as the purchaser of the road, the substantial liabilities of the State on account of the company may be roughly stated, in round numbers, as follows:

Indorsed bonds on which interest has already been paid by the Governor.....$4,720,000
Interest already paid on said bonds by the Governor..... 830,000
Expenses and liabilities of Gindrat's receivership under the Governor..... 150,000
Fees of lawyers employed by the Governor in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee..... 100,000
Taxes due on property of company to State..... 50,000
Straight State bonds lent to company..... 2,000,000
Interest on same, with premium on gold..... 352,000
Interest on indorsed bonds, falling due 1st July next, with premium on gold..... 200,000
United States claim..... 20,000
Georgia State claim and interest..... 285,000
Purchase money bid by Governor for the property..... 312,000

If the Governor had not bought the property for the State yesterday, but had allowed the bidder who bid $311,000 for the property to become the purchaser, then the purchaser would have held the property subject to every lien of the State, and would also have relieved the State of very heavy interest, as the intelligent reader can discover from the foregoing figures. Just instead of relieving the State, the Governor, though not able to pay the State certificates, bids $313,000 and, as though the cash of the world was at his command. He cannot pay the State certificates nor keep them from a heavy discount, but he can bid and buy at the expense and damage of the honest people of Alabama.

Counting this bid of the Governor with the other items above given, he takes and puts upon the State at a sum largely over $9,000,000.

How is it possible, in the present condition of the State finances, to keep up the credit of indorsed bonds, in view of those shocking follies and blunders of the Governor?

It is reported that the Governor is seeking for extrication, by *leasing* the road to some private persons or corporation. Where is the power authorizing him to lease this property? Has he forgotten that his official obligation is to comply with the law. So, altogether, this purchase, apart from the embarrassments of legal uncertainty, subjects the State treasury, in the course of a month or two, to a draft of more than a million and a half of dollars. If the Governor had allowed another bidder to purchase the road, the State would have paid out nothing; would have received $830,000 in cash, and would have been liable on bonds to the amount of only $6,730,000, with a perfect and undisputed lien on a road 280 miles long, (in round numbers), owned and operated by a solvent and substantial company. We say a solvent and substantial company, because Col. Gindrat, who was the actor at the sale, announced that he would cry no bid unless satisfied that it emanated from a responsible source.

The Governor proposed, years ago, the idea, that R. *Burns* Lindsay, by his great qualities, has made the people of Alabama the owners of a rail-ad lonely three hundred miles long—the Alabama & Chattanooga railroad. Whilst the said *Burns* feels charmed by this apparent devotion of the *Advertiser* to him, all the sensible people of the State, who will examine the subject, can but feel contempt of from the distraction of slavery. Nothing more need be said on that point. But now as for taxation.

After the Republicans came into power they made no material change in the revenue laws. They added very little if anything to the taxes provided for by the laws enacted under Governor Patton's administration. They passed no laws which increased the expenses of the State government. They increased no salaries. They created no new offices except those of Commissioner of Industrial Resources, Lieutenant Governor and two Chancellors. They added nothing to the bonded debt of the State except $500,000. The sale of bonds to that amount was absolutely necessary to meet liabilities which were on the statute books at laws which were on the statute books. The debt was increased in no corporate sense. The State debt was increased in no three times that before, blunders and incompetency and dishonesty. The public principal and solemnly pledged faith that she would punctually pay interest upon it at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The principal is never to be paid. It is prohibited by the act of Congress. But she should be provided in an equitable manner for, and this faith of the State, interest has to be paid—it may be properly be regarded as no debt. It is quite different with our bonded liability. We have the bonds and the interest to pay. When one votes, the people who think and investigate, will tell the Governor and his flatterer that the Governor has made the people pay too dear for the whistle. What sensible people want to be the owners of a railroad that constantly brings them in debt and hurts their credit?

Behold the increased litigation which must result from the Governor's course. Now is the time for the lawyers appointed by him must grow, as well as the costs. Behold the dangers to result from every act of negligence of the agents who will, in the name of the State, manage this great railroad. Behold the vast sums needed to repair the road and supply it with proper equipments, before it can possibly give hope of paying its running expenses. Behold the present condition of Alabama credit. Behold the ugly facts as they really are. And then decide whether the present Governor and his supporters and antagonists are not seeking for pelf for him a patronage and power by this railroad, which will make money for themselves, but will be millstones around the necks of the toiling tax-payers of the State.

The State Debt.

A contributed article in the *Advance* contests the accuracy of a statement made by the *Journal*. A few days ago in regard to the indebtedness of the State government of Alabama. The particular point contested relates to the direct or absolute obligations of the State. We gave the amount of the bonded debt, and gave it correctly. But the *Advance* refers to the trust fund; and while it does not say directly that that fund forms a part of the State debt, yet it rather favors the idea that such is the case.

That part is easily explained. The fund in question consists of the proceeds of the sale of the 16th section of each township which many years ago was donated by Congress to the States for common school purposes. It is specially provided by the act of Congress that the fund itself—that is, the principal—is never to be used except as an instrument from which to derive an income, and this income is to be applied to the support of common schools. The investment is to be made by the Legislatures of the several States. Alabama invested her portion in her own credit. She took the principal and solemnly pledged her faith that she would perpetually pay interest upon it at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The principal is never to be paid. It is prohibited by the act of Congress. But she should be provided in an equitable manner for, and this faith of the State, interest has to be paid—it may be properly be regarded as no debt. It is quite different with our bonded liability. We have the bonds and the interest to pay. When one votes, the people who think and investigate, will tell the Governor and his flatterer that the Governor has made the people pay too dear for the whistle. What sensible people want to be the owners of a railroad that constantly brings them in debt and hurts their credit?

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The Montgomery Bar.

DAVID CLOPTON.

Mr. Clopton is a distinguished member of the Alabama bar. He has acquired eminence by a rare combination of qualities, and by devoted application of the best means of the profession. In estimating the capacity of men for wielding influence among their fellows, and in measuring their achievements, there is a very general inability that should be taken into consideration. Those are mental organization and physical temperament. It must be borne in mind that opinions upon scientific men for full and clear explanations as to how the mind operates upon the body and the body upon the mind. Yet all intelligent observers can readily see, in practical life, the extent to which individual influence is dependent upon the qualities referred to. We sometimes find a man who is endowed with large powers of understanding, yet whose talents in the main are useless, irritable, and spiteful. His intellect may be of sufficient capacity and strength to comprehend and expound the greatest and most important questions that ever addressed themselves to the human mind; yet the infirmity of his temper so operates as to misdirect his efforts and distort his judgment. In practical effect, therefore, he is not a comprehensive man. In one, again, a man may be found of a far less capacious intellect, but of cool and placid temperament. In the two qualities harmonize, and hence the man who possesses them may become a man of mark. If he have a happy intellect and a favorable temperament, distinction and eminence are the necessary results of proper efforts in any sphere.

These advantageous qualities are possessed by Mr. Clopton in large measure. He is endowed with one of the happiest temperaments in the world. He is, under all circumstances, he maintains the most perfect self command. No kind of provocation can ever disturb his equanimity. The mind has complete dominion over the body. Its mental endowments are also quite strong, and his mind is well cultivated. By long experience and systematic application, he is a thoroughly learned lawyer.

Mr. Clopton manages causes in a plain, practical, business way. He never goes to trial without having his case fully matured. Then he is armed with ample authorities bearing upon it, and is ever ready to cite them in such manner as to give them their fullest force and effect. He is a very pleasant speaker. His language flows smoothly and copiously, though he employs no superfluous words. His forms of expression are plain, clear, and vigorous. They are free from the slightest tinge of the pedant; yet they are by no means destitute of the true graces which belong to a really elegant style. He is always appropriately adapted to the precise expression of what is intended. In his delivery he has a very impressive air. His enunciation is clear and distinct, and he speaks with decided earnestness. He is free, however, from everything like an excited manner. Both in language and manner he is perfectly natural. His power as an orator is in the native force of his thoughts and the unaffected energy with which they are expressed.

Combined self-possession, as before observed, is one of Mr. Clopton's chief characteristics. His equanimity is never disturbed at any stage of a case. He never becomes excited or agitated; but if there be excitement and agitation aroused in him, they do not move him from his equipoise. Amidst all the exigencies of the bar—amidst the contending interests and clash of intellects which are necessarily incident to the multifarious causes that are prosecuted and defended there, he never swerves from his ballast, but he moves steadily forward with undisturbed dignity, and at the same time with unshaken firmness.

From all this, however, it should not be inferred that Mr. Clopton is wanting in activity or animation, either in the general management of cases or as a forensic orator.

He is industrious and vigilant in watching the progress of a cause, and ever ready to attack or defend given points, as occasion may require. In his oratory, his efforts are directed to the better part of man's nature. His arguments and illustrations are addressed to the judgment; and when, in declamation, he appeals to the feelings, he does so in the form of pleasing persuasion. He never excites antagonisms. If a case leaves behind it any harsh memories, with court, jury, bar or litigants, it is not because of Mr. Clopton's connection with it, or on account of anything said or done by him in the course of its management.

Further Defense of our Good People.

A newspaper which would like to be considered conservative, and which entertains on all imaginable questions, closes the announcement that the Alabama and Chattanooga road is the only people of Alabama, as follows: "In the meantime, if we know th e ople of Alabama, we shall not suffer the cost and fees of the sale to be increased by the scattering complaints or allegations. So far as the Governor's course is in the State government, in all its departments, was well managed during Patton's administration, it will be sustained and controlled by good men. But these good men were compelled to increase the taxes to the Governor's bid of $312,000, which is to go into Busteed's court, ever to be got back? And how are the honest people of Alabama ever to be reimbursed for the taxes paid on account of the frauds which will result from the Governor's making the State a common enemy, against which the expenses or some one else must be paid to protect the State, in Alabama, and before Congress passed the reconstruction acts.

Abuse of the "Radicals" seems to constitute the entire stock in trade of a few extreme newspapers. That more than one does not change the statutory records of the State. Those records attest the declaration that while the Republicans held the State government, they people were subjected to no greater burdens of taxation than they were by their predecessors or than they are by their successors.

Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

For Whitlow's Soothing Syrup. Gives Quiet and Rest, Relief and Health to the Child, and Softness to the Gums, by the process of Teething. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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For Whitlow's Soothing Syrup. Opens Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Infantum, and relieves all disorders brought on by Teething or Summer Heat. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Prepared by the Whitlow Medicine Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 3m4w9

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

Sent with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, generation, the conception, &c.

This is an intercommunication of two hundred and fifty pages, with 100 fine engravings, and contains valuable information for both married and single persons. Price, in cloth, $2; paper, $1. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price. Address Dr. Foote' Illustrated Depot, No. 129 E. Hugh street, Baltimore.

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate.—Consult no quacks, but apply to the regular physician who advertises in Dr. Foote's paper and you will receive advice and medicine that will cure you, no matter what you have taken or what ails you. 4m9

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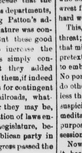
For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.



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Montgomery State Journal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

EX-SENATOR WILSON, of West Virginia, died a few days ago.

Democratic Devil's Pulpit.—Democrats, copperheads, traitors, and fanatics, according to a Democratic suggestion, working in harmony for the defeat of Grant. *Pax vobiscum.* "Let us have peace."

WHEN a carpet is taken up to be cleaned, the floor beneath it is generally very much covered with dust. This dust is very fine and dry and poisonous to the lungs. Before removing it, sprinkle the floor with very dilute carbolic acid to kill any poisonous germs that may be present, and so thoroughly disinfect the floor and render it sweet.

CONDUCTOR (of lady—"I should like a ticket for the train." Booking clerk (who thinks he will make a joke)—"Yes madam; will you go in the passenger train or in the cattle train?" Lady—"Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket for the cattle train by all means."

What Does It Mean?

The New York *World*, heretofore a Democratic paper, publishes a formal call for a "Democratic Republican" State convention. This is what would have been the regular Democratic convention, if it had not been for the general confusion into which political matters seem to be drifting. Pessimism appears to have progressed so far in New York as to render it necessary to modify the name of the Democratic party.

Death of John Black.

The sad news reached us yesterday morning of the death of John Black, Esq., editor and publisher of the Dadalia Tri-weekly *News*. Mr. Black has been connected with the press of Alabama for many years, and was respected for his liberal sentiments and his unselfish character. He was a native of Alabama, and the people have lost a good friend, while the press has lost a faithful and honored representative. We sympathize deeply with his bereaved family in their sudden and unexpected bereavement.

May his ashes rest in peace.

Coalition Courtesies.

Southern Democrats are not traitors; Northern Democrats are not copperheads; Liberal Republicans are neither fools nor fanatics. At any rate we do not characterize them as such, nor do we approve of the practice of having them so designated. Yet there is Democratic authority for the application of these insulting epithets to the classes of persons named, provided only that they form a coalition against President Grant.

Just imagine a Liberal Republican and a Southern Democrat on the same stand before a mass meeting. The Liberal Republican urges a grand rally against Grant. "Fellow citizens, we must defeat Grant. I hope that the traitor who is to follow me will join in this appeal for the overthrow of Grant."

The Southern Democrat comes forward. "My friends, we must defeat Grant. I agree with the fool who preceded me that we should unite our best energies for the prostration of Grant."

Wouldn't this rouse the enthusiasm of the people. Wouldn't it stir their patriotism to its profoundest depths?

Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Liberals are very much dissatisfied with the Cooper Institute meeting in New York. The Tammany Democrats had not been trained to playing 'possum, and came on before the organization, and tried to organize and control the whole affair. Greeley, Sickert, Trumbull and their handful of conditions were overslaughed and almost wholly overruled. Scarcely any Germans were present except German Democrats, and few Henry and thinner except Democrats. And what was meant to be or seemed to be a Republican demonstration, had no Republicans about it, even in appearance. The list of vice presidents are to do, and some of them being in Europe and some dead. There is no excitement and little comment here about the meeting.

Condition of the Democratic Party.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, a solid, high toned and able Democratic paper, in its issue of the 15th inst., publishes a carefully prepared editorial on the political situation. The leading idea pervading the article is that the Democratic party occupies a most uncertain position; that its leaders are incompetent and unreliable, and that there is great danger of its going to pieces unless wiser counsels prevail than those that have, of late, attempted to guide it. From the editorial in question, we append the following paragraphs:

Parties are in a muddle. It was never more true that one cannot foretell the political state of the country than at present. It is surprising, in certain in the world, we may take it that Gen. Grant will be nominated by the Republican party convention; but, beyond that, we can see nothing.

The eyes of the country are directed towards the Cincinnati Convention as the next event of importance to come. But what is it—when is it to represent—or what authority, except as a mere meeting of citizens, can it make a nomination, and what respect will such a nomination command from the public, and especially from the Democracy? These are the unanswered questions of the day.

The Democratic party is in a very quiet state. What it will do remains to be seen. We warn all who are interested, however, that the day is long past when a few men can promise anything on that party. We have seen the day when ten men could be named whom assemblies of Democratic nations would be a unanimity of the course of the Party, so as once. Those were times when the party was in power, when its distributing was patronage—when its success was assured and victorious. Now there are no leaders, but there is immense party, unorganized, and probably holding the balance of power, and devoid of currency sooner or later. A few hundred men, however, would have given them New Hampshire, Connecticut, and New York. Those men, Democrats, were the Democratic Congressmen of the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, which nominated Buchanan. Those men were the Democratic Congressmen of the Cincinnati Convention of 1860, which nominated Breckinridge and Lane. Those men were the Democratic Congressmen of the Cincinnati Convention of 1864, which nominated McClellan and Pendleton. Those men were the Democratic Congressmen of the Cincinnati Convention of 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair. Those men were the Democratic Congressmen of the Cincinnati Convention of 1872, which nominated Greeley and Brown. Those men were the Democratic Congressmen of the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, which will nominate—who?

We see that a large section of the Democratic party will go wild with the idea of running in a candidate between the two Republicans, and will make a separate nomination for that end. Such a course would in all probability re-elect Grant, but, as we have said, the Democratic party, with all its power, lacks common sense, and its evil leaders are powerless to control it.

Still, it is proper to judge the Democratic party by those press. The Democratic press does not represent or guide the party. This is a notable fact, which observation must confirm. For years past nearly every newspaper of respectability in the country has become independent, and expresses only the views of its proprietor. These views are not shared by the readers. Local elections will illustrate this. Who has forgotten the election in New York of a Democratic mayor by Democratic votes, against the wishes and views of the Democratic press.

If the Cincinnati convention invites Democrats to meet with it, or allows them to unite in its councils, it will be upon its own influence, especially in Illinois and Indiana. The Republican voters of those States are not willing to vote a Democratic ticket, and they will be told, and will believe, that the ticket is Democratic if Democrats are in the convention.

* * *

If the Cincinnati Convention is wisely managed, so that it shall be the origin of a representative Republican convention to meet at a future day, and the Democratic convention be called to meet at the same time, it may be feasible to unite the action of the two conventions on one candidate and a platform of honesty, and to sweep the country. Or if the Cincinnati convention adjourn till after the meeting of the Democratic convention, it is probable that the latter would not dare to make a pronounced Democratic nomination, and would be compelled to choose such a man as the adjourned Cincinnati convention would indorse.

Periodical Literature.

Dr. Johnson is said to have remarked that he never took up a newspaper without deriving improvement from it. And the newspapers in the days of the sturdy lexicographer were different publications from what they are at present. A glance at any well conducted journal of the present day exhibits results which were in the last century found only in heavy volumes. Well considered opinions, carefully verified facts, and illustrations drawn from all branches of knowledge and topics of history and science are now found in periodicals. A book or pamphlet usually presents a view of but a single subject, or class of subjects. A newspaper is an epitome of nearly all current knowledge, and is the production not of one mind, but of many.

It has been feared that the rapid increase of periodicals of all classes would be a great evil to the advancement of solid information, but would diminish the number of new works of investigation. But the contrary has proved to be the case. Periodicals have increased the number of readers, and the demand for books. Investigation and study have been promoted, and science and general knowledge owe more to periodicals than to stately volumes. The newspapers are the active skirmishers in the great battle with ignorance, and in the promotion of intelligence. They address the largest audiences, and, by prompting curiosity, cause to be welcomed by the reading public many a work which would else have failed to attract notice. The salient and remarkable points in any new discovery or theory are made familiar to all the newspaper reading world, and a desire is created to acquire the details, and to perfect the view which the briefer publication presents. It is curious, moreover, to notice how much better than their contemporaries did the great writers of this newspaper understand the famous men of the past. The retrospective character of much of the current literature of the day is one of its most noticeable features. The industry with which obsolete and hitherto forgotten materials for history and biography are searched, is giving the greatest promotion such a familiarity with the personal characters and habits of authors and statesmen as no more books have produced. If many a mythical idol is thus reduced to its true proportions, truth gains, however much the traditional reverence for names may suffer.

Newspapers and other periodicals have given a practical and popular value to the great art of printing. Taking up a book to read implies preparation for study. But the ready newspaper or pamphlet can be taken up anywhere, and either glanced at, or thoroughly considered, as time and opportunity may serve, or as publication itself may merit.

There is another and a great advantage. The journal has upon it the very light and flash of *to day*. What is going on just now—what people are talking of and thinking of at this moment—is reflected from the periodical. What happened *yesterday*—what is now impending—what will probably be to-morrow—what you, the reader, are to do, or to see, or to hear—these are the surroundings in which the newspaper presents its topics. You do not step out of the world to avail yourself of the newspaper, but it goes with you, your companion and oftentimes guide. It is a live thing, in a live world, and represents people all alive; not only as the topics of news and comment, in the second person, but of thousands of agents in the nominative case. Hence the advertisers make their own announcements and introduce themselves, with their individual peculiarities, to you and others who may wish to know them. If Dr. Johnson confessed his indebtedness to the undeveloped journals of his time, how much do those who catch the inspiration of the hour from the teeming press of to-day are to its blank and sustenance! Certainly, there are even more things which one could wish imprinted than there are which we wish suppressed. But the newspaper is the "mirror of a bustling age," and though it may not always be pleasant, it is nevertheless unavoidable that the mirror should sometimes reflect blemishes as well as beauties.

Communicated.

SELMA, April 19, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The people of Alabama cannot afford to defeat the Republican party next fall. All of their interests are in confusion, and need the management of a strong and hopeful power.

The State finances are to be regulated, and taxation and expenses simplified and reduced. A stable government is to be insured. Internal improvements must be judiciously and safely promoted, not encouraged on the one hand nor wildly contested on the other, and all of the industries of the State must be fostered. The public school system must not be abandoned because of its mismanagement, but must be made a success, so that every child in the State may receive a creditable education. The dignity of honest labor must be vindicated and exalted. Immigration must be encouraged and protected. The State must be put in better harmony with the general government, and a more kindly disposition of the people toward each other established. All this and more can be accomplished.

The Democrats cannot, and will not accomplish these ends, either by means of their own party measures and men, which have already failed, or through that strange compound to which they are now looking—a sick Republican head and a Democratic stomach and bones. The Republican party is not opposed to State rights, but to the doctrine that secession is a constitutional right. The Democratic party will go

Alabama Journal.

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VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1872. NO. 16

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By the XIth amendment to the Federal constitution, each State is exempted from suit in any Federal court, commenced or prosecuted "by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

The dignity of each State is secured by that amendment, until surrendered by itself or some of its officials.

The pretense of the Governor as hereinbefore understood was, that he would not in any way surrender any of the rights of Alabama to the judgment in favor of certain of any United States court. That pretense is completely exposed by the purchase made by the Governor for the State, of the property of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company, at the sale under the decree of Judge Busteed's court of bankruptcy. That sale is not complete until Judge Busteed's aforementioned court affirms it. The purchase at that sale puts the State on its knees, humbly seeking its confirmation from that court. If the court refuses to confirm the sale, the State may rise from its knees and go off, without anything, or its pains or humiliation. If the court confirms the sale, then the record of the court will show that the State is so far a party in it as to take a deed and claim from that court to this great pauperty, over which the Governor has been steadily asserting that the State had the paramount lien and right.

France and Prussia.

Will Prussia and France renew their quarrel? This is a question in which the business world is deeply interested. It is certain that Bismarck has sent a note to Thiers. The Prussian Prime Minister is an able, skilful, and crafty diplomatist. He is well versed in subtle sophistry, and fully understands the art of diplomatic ambiguity.

He will compose a dispatch which in spite of dubious phraseology, was never surpassed by Talleyrand or Machiavelli. He can, if he choose, have it so artfully worked that it will mean anything or nothing.

But he is dealing with no fledgling when he corresponds with the President of the French republic. M. Thiers is thoroughly schooled in statesmanship and diplomacy.

It is not yet developed what the precise character of Bismarck's note is. It may be entirely friendly; it may intimate a wish that certain things be done or omitted; it may contain an "ultimatum;" it may give notice of Prussia's purpose to pursue a certain policy in regard to France. But, whatever may be its contents, they will be readily understood by M. Thiers. He is not the man to be misled by diplomatic correspondence.

Taking into consideration all that has lately been published as to the relations between France and Prussia, it may be reasonably supposed that Bismarck's note relates in some way to the reoccupation of certain portions of French territory, unless there be a change in the military policy of France. One of the considerations upon which France stipulated for the immediate payment of a large sums to Prussia in the shape of indemnity, was that the invading troops should be withdrawn. The bringing of them back would be a new invasion; and in all probability France would regard this act as so far abrogating the treaty as to release France from all obligations to pay any more of the indemnity money. This, of course, would lead to war. So far as the French feeling is concerned, such an alternative would gladly be accepted, but prudence may suggest doubts as to France's ability to sustain it; and hence a belligerent attitude may not be assumed. In that point, however, France's action would depend upon the sympathies of neutral governments. Should they encourage France in defying Prussia, the situation would be much complicated.

THE police of Japan are very vigilant. If you have anything stolen they pursue the thief, and if the property is found on him they chop off his head at your discretion. For a small consideration you are allowed to do your own killing.

THE late Dr. Wm. A. Hammond has the same of discovered for the examination of a homeopathic hospital in Michigan, Mich., on the north. But 200,000 are added to it from other sources. The offer is to remain open for fourteen years.

THE tunnel under the city of Genoa, connecting the outer and inner bays, according to Nice, is to be opened during the present month.

Death of Judge Walker.

From the Daily Journal, April 30:]

It is with heartfelt sorrow that we announce the death of Abram Joseph Walker. He breathed his last at his residence in this city, at 11 o'clock a. m. yesterday. His death resulted from heart disease. He was confined to his bed for about a week. The death of this good man casts a gloom over this entire community; and as the mournful intelligence extends, it will be a source of grief throughout the State.

Judge Walker was a native of the State of Tennessee. He was educated at the Nashville university; studied law and settled in Jacksonville, Alabama, where he was a young man. He became a successful practitioner. When he was a little over twenty-one years of age he was elected to the lower house of the Alabama Legislature. At a subsequent period he was a member of the State Senate. For several years he held the office of Chancellor. In 1856 he was elected to the supreme bench of the State, and was chosen Chief Justice. By successive elections he continued in that office until May, 1868, a period of twelve years. When he retired from the bench, he resumed the practice of his profession in this city.

Judge Walker was a man of superior talents, an able and a learned jurist, and a model of purity and consistency in integrity. The death of such a man is a public loss.

Crushed in a Lion's Jaw.

Philadelphia papers have details of the terrible injuries recently sustained by Samuel Whittle, lion tamer in O'Brien's circus. About 2 p. m., Whittle entered the cage of a strange lion, and commenced the training exercise, and soon proceeded to insert his head in the animal's mouth. Suddenly the lion reared and closed its jaws upon the man. He seemed crushed agony, and blood spurted from his wounds and trickled from the mouth of the beast, who still maintained its deadly grasp. Whittle used his performing whip with all the energy left him, and lashed the lion until it released its hold and shrunk into a corner of its den, where it lay licking its lips and growling. By this time another attache had seized a fork used in training the elephant, and ran to Whittle's assistance. This was an opportunity for his escape; but the trainer, with reckless courage, attempted to conquer the brute or die, and, advancing upon him, raised upon his head a shower of blows with a loaded whip. For a while the lion was cowed, but suddenly launched himself into the air and bore the trainer to the earth, seized him by the thigh, and crushed the bones and flesh into jelly. The man with an iron prong goaded the animal, and finally drove him off the prostrate Whittle, whom he then pulled from the cage through the iron bars. Whittle is thought to be fatally mangled.

One of the thousand busy tongues of rumor is just now industriously relating the particulars of a near approaching revolution in the existing methods of communication by telegraph. Under the new method every large business house is to have a telegraphic instrument of its own, by means of which any individual of ordinary intelligence will be able to print messages on slips of perforated paper, these communications to be forwarded from a general office to their point and person for whom they are intended. By this system it is claimed that a message of one hundred words can be transmitted in one minute and twenty seconds, for twenty cents. Under the method now in vogue, about six thousand words can be sent by a single wire in one hour. For the improved plan it is claimed that sixty thousand words can be sent in an hour over one wire without confusion. All the working expenses of the new system are said to be exceedingly low, the cost of an indicting machine being but three dollars. This improvement in existing systems of telegraphy, though sorely needed, seems almost too good to be true.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* contains the following:

A prominent Democrat in Ohio writes a private letter here (hence the name cannot be given) on the political situation, in which he says: "As for regular Democratic nominations, the party has for the last two years tried to emerge by poking its head in the same identical hole, and has always been hit by the same identical brick which every fool has now learned just when and where to throw. Another attempt to crawl out at the same hole, in 1872, and another lick on the self same head, will kill it."

There is a story told of a marine who, during a naval battle, took position immediately in front of a hole that was made in the side of the ship by a ball from the enemy's cannon. His comrades chided him for his folly in placing himself where he was certain to be struck down by a cannon ball. But his reply was that he had the safest place in the ship, as two successive balls were never known to be driven to the same spot. But it seems from what is said by the correspondent above referred to that the case is different with the throwing of brick bats.

The Goodyear hard rubber patent expires May 6, 1872. The Goodyear soft rubber patent expired some time ago.

Some clergymen always insist on notices of their preaching and other services containing the letters "D. V." A lady inquiring one of these ladies insisted upon going, as the subject was to be "Daily Vexation."

Constitutional Liberty.

No better definition of political liberty can be given than to say that it is the right of every man to entertain and act upon his own opinions. This is the great principle which underlies the institutions of our country. It is what was fought for and achieved by our revolutionary fathers. Having secured it for themselves at the sanguinary cost of a seven years war, they embodied it in the Federal constitution, and transmitted it to their posterity. That feature of the constitution has not been changed. It came from the hands of its original framers, in 1787.

In the current newspaper literature of the day, may be found a good deal of indignant discussion about the degeneracy of the times; about a departure from the true principles of the constitution, and about the advantages that would come to us by restoring, as far as practicable, the condition of things that existed in the purer and better days of the republic. It is lamentably true that the real essence of constitutional liberty may almost be reckoned as a lost principle. It should, by all means, be recovered. But it has not been lost by any change that has been made in the constitution, or by any laws enacted under it. Nor is it to additional legislation that we must look for its recovery. It remains in the constitution in all its original vigor. Nothing has been done to impair or weaken its force. Citizens have only to carry out practically the substantial principles of the constitution, in order to enjoy that true and genuine political liberty which is our common right. By some it is alleged that this liberty has been swept away from us. But that is a mistake. It has only been departed from in practice. The principle itself pervades the constitution in all its parts, as that instrument stands to-day.

But how has it been abandoned, and how may we return to it? The true answer to this question may be found by considering the manner in which public questions are treated by some of those who occupy the positions of political leaders. Instead of a discussion of principles, we have the grossest abuse and the most envenomed denunciation. The most vituperative epithets that can be conceived are employed. Insulting slang is used in the place of argument and reason. Men are hated and reviled on account of their opinions. Those who indulge this hatred and practice this malignant mode of dealing with political subjects, recognize no honesty in those who differ from them. In other words, they deny to others the sacred constitutional right to entertain and endeavor to carry out their own opinions.

No man should be abused or denounced unless he commit crime or misdemeanor. There is no crime or misdemeanor, either legal or moral, in a political opinion. No man commits the slight est offense by acting or seeking to act upon his opinions so long as no effort is made to transcend the limits prescribed by law. Every denunciation for a difference of opinion is a threat at the constitution. Every exhibition of intolerance is a stab at political liberty. Every man who makes political difference a pretext for hatred and prosecution is practically the very worst enemy to the constitution of our fathers and the most formidable obstacle in the path by which patriots desire to return to that friendly and harmonious condition of things which characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

Each of our readers as may be disposed to concede the correctness of these reflections will have no difficulty in determining what class of politicians are most responsible for the absence of true constitutional liberty. Those who complain most have strayed farthest. By their own practical intolerance they practically illustrate the enormous evil which they charge upon others. Constitutional liberty is clearly within their reach. But they not only refuse to step forward and take it themselves, but stubbornly stand as an immovable obstruction in the way of others, so that its advantages cannot be enjoyed by those who are its true friends.

Editorial Notes.

Wendell Phillips delivered an address in Boston on Thursday evening, before the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin, on the labor question.

The widow of a British Vice Consul now lies bed-ridden and destitute at Antwerp. The old lady was formerly Theresa Black, and to her Byron sang, "Maid of Athens, ere we part."

A sportive hunter of Detroit who kept a flask of whisky with him on a shooting trip, struck a rare course in the suburbs of the future, and walked around all night, wondering why he didn't get to town.

A glass manufactory in Pittsburg employs eighty men and one hundred boys, who use one eight pot and one ten pot furnace, and turn out two hundred gross of glass pieces daily, and consume seven tons of glass material.

A gentleman named Dunlop remarked that he had never heard his name pronounced upon, and did not believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," replied a punster. "Just lop off half the name and it is Dun."

The medical faculty of Moscow, Russia, look with favor on female physicians, and have resolved to admit them to the educational courses and lectures of the university, and to all the privileges of following all the labors of the Medico-Chirurgical Academy.

William Shakespeare, the great English dramatist, was born April 23, 1564, and died April 23, 1616. He was, therefore, just fifty-two years of age when he died. Last Tuesday was the three hundred and eighth anniversary of his birth, and the two hundred and fifty-sixth of his death.

Anarchy still reigns in Mexico. Chaos holds high carnival all over the country. The revolutionists are dividing and subdividing into guerrilla bands. They are robbing and plundering everywhere. The New York *Herald*, the New Orleans *Times*, and other influential journals are earnestly advocating a United States protectorate as the only means of saving that distracted country from utter ruin.

Authentic information has been received in Washington, from St. Peters burg, to the effect that Mr. Catacazy's justification of himself has been considered attentively in the council of the empire. He is utterly disgraced, and has left St. Petersburg for Paris with a pension of three thousand roubles per annum. His pension is so settled that it will be withdrawn if Mr. Catacazy makes any publication or gives new cause of offense.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has been interviewing Col. J. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*. The interview related to the political situation in Pennsylvania, in reference to which Col. Forney spoke with entire freedom and candor. He says that there is much dissatisfaction in regard to the Republican State ticket, but that the party is strongly united for Grant. He entertains no doubt that Grant will carry the State.

The Montgomery Bar.

THOMAS H. WATTS.

Ex-Governor Watts has long been prominent in Alabama. In the legal profession his rank is that of a first class lawyer. This high distinction he has acquired, not only on account of his sound and varied knowledge of law, but because of the energy and industry with which he has applied himself to the active duties of the practice. Being a man of robust constitution, he has great physical capacity for work; and being a man of assiduous application, he taxes his capacity to its full tension. He is endowed with an ardent temperament, and his chief characteristics are intensity of purpose, and determined energy in action. In managing a case he throws his whole soul into it, from the time he takes hold of it until it is finally disposed of.

As an advocate, Gov. Watts is quite effective. He is a real power before a jury. His oratory is of a variable and flexible character, sufficiently ex to be appropriately applicable to the different phases of a case. He argues, reasons, persuades and declaims. He is fluent in language; is never at a loss for words, and at all stages of a speech he employs forms of expression that are clear and free from ambiguity.

In argumentation, he speaks with calmness and deliberation. In weighing and commenting upon testimony, he is careful, painstaking, incisive and analytical. He separates evidence into its various parts; shows the relation of one part to another, and if there be any flaw, inconsistency or clashing, it is exposed in such a way as to be palpable to the plainest understanding. In persuasion his speech flows smoothly and gently and then reaching a point where more animation is required, he gradually warms with his subject, from warmth he passes along to heated energy; and then sweeps on to passionate, vehement declamation. Commencing like a gentle stream, he moves slowly and gently along; but he gathers strength as he goes. Something is gained by the points of law that are adduced; further volume is gained by skillful management of the evidence; and still more is acquired by his own arguments and illustrations, until finally there is a full and sweeping torrent that bears everything before it.

Gov. Watts is a man of much force of character. He is self reliant; and though he does not form opinions hastily, or reach conclusions rashly, yet when once formed and adopted, they are acted upon and maintained with becoming firmness. There is nothing volatile, fickle or wavering about Gov. Watts. One always knows exactly how and where he stands. He never occupies a doubtful or an equivocal attitude in reference to any question upon which, either from duty or more choice, he is to take public action. He is emphatically a man of positive qualities.

The A. and C. Railroad—What Ought to be Done with It!

Montgomery, April 23, 1872

Editor Journal:

I see that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was sold yesterday under the order of the bankrupt court, and was purchased for the State by Gov. Lindsay. This is well so far, and I hope may be the beginning of a most gratifying result, to-wit: the relief of the State from a vexatious entanglement, and the ownership and possession by her citizens of a most valuable property.

Will the Governor now not promptly sell out the road judiciously, before further loss shall accrue by a futile attempt to retain it as the property of the State? I suggest the following expedient: Let him estimate the amount of money for which the road shall sell to save the State from loss. Divide this amount into shares of one hundred dollars each, representing an equivalent interest in the road; offer the shares for sale at par only—first at public and afterwards at private sale, the principal to be payable when the bonds of the road become due, but the interest payable semi-annually to meet the accruing interest on the bonds. Reserve a first lien or mortgage on the shares of stock and the road, to secure the payment of the purchase money, stipulating that any default in the payment of his interest by any shareholder shall work a forfeiture of his stock and his interest in the road. Guard against any prejudice to the State from an over issue of stock by the new company.

As to the two million loan, let the State take possession of the lands of the company which are pledged for its payment. Have them surveyed, mapped and fully described, and offer them for sale to *bona fide* settlers pledged to occupy and improve them. It would be only just and equitable to bestow some consideration on the unpaid laborers of the road by giving homesteads on the lands, if they will cause them to be occupied.

If something of the kind I have proposed be speedily adopted, long before the bonds become due, the road will be worth every dollar of its liability to the State, a large accession of useful citizens will be made to our population, and what promised to be a disaster, will be converted into a magnificent good.

ALABAMA.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, April 24, 1872.

Editor Journal:

The press dispatch from Philadelphia to-day in the interest of the Liberals shows a funny incident. Ex-collector Wm. B. Thomas, who ran as Liberal Republican against Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, and rather increased Mr. Kelley's majority by doing so, has time becomes sadly disgruntled with Republicanism. He now proposes openly to go to Cincinnati as the bitter opponent of Gen. Grant or any other Republican. It cannot be denied that Gen. Thomas, who has ground so many grists, is an honest grinder, and if any Republican has any axe to grind he had better not take it to the Cincinnati mill of his making. He was an original Democrat, and has contested since his defeat for Congress that his merits are not appreciated by Republicans, and, therefore, the entire party is corrupt. He has gone back to his first and early love with a devotion which its recent calamities only intensify. This frankness does him credit personally, while it will not set him up very high in the estimation of the two-faced policy men who constitute the reliable assistant Democrats, and whose sore heads are seen to emerge from the ocean of ex office holders of the Republican party. It he continues thus to speak out in meeting, he will have to be strangled in the house of his friends for speaking the truth too openly and prematurely.

Liberal Republicans pay Republicans.

The gentlemen who are announced as Washington representatives of the Liberal Republicans in the Cincinnati convention, really represent nobody but themselves, and they are all scrubs. Joseph Stewart, who is a colored barber by profession, with money enough to take him where he will be likely to be made much of, and where his race will not thoroughly ignored.

Ex-Postmaster Alexander had his head injured in getting suddenly out of the city postoffice. Ex-Mayor Brown was badly hurt by the election over him of ex-Mayor Emory, to which was added the personal wound by the President, in refusing to give him a permanent lease on the appointment of all local officers here. Ex-Assistant Postmaster General McClellan was strung on the list, as an amiable commercial delegate, for the purpose of giving it nominal status and social respectability. Mr. Plant was also translated from a nice little office, and grew suddenly sour. None of these ex-officials received their appointment as delegates from any body of persons, unless it might be Col. Alexander, who belongs to a workingmen's association, though the only work he has ever done is that of patent attorney and claim agent. He ought to represent the rank and file of Judge Davis' supporters, who are the aristocratic banker and wealthy financier, should lead the Communists of the *International*. So goes Washington to Cincinnati, represented by men not one of whom dared to announce to the public that he would abide the decision of those who incline to Cincinnati, because they could not have been elected by them.

The Washington *Chronicle* this morning administered a deserved rebuke to the Southern agent of the associated press for misstating facts regarding the action of the North Carolina Republican Convention. This agent declared that Senator Abbott was declared entitled to a seat in the Senate after a hot debate, when the fact was that that the vote was unanimous and there was no debate. This is the most method which these agents constantly resort to in making capital against the administration. It was double ises their lying dispatches which recently gave McGlure of Pennsylvania, an excuse for bagging a place among the Democrats at Cincinnati on the plea falsehood that Gen. Grant's policy was to carry the elections in the South by force of the bayonet, and that the South was "more desolate since the war than before."

Believing Disabilities.

The Judiciary Committee of the House has prepared a bill to relieve from disabilities 15,000 persons by name. This, besides being laborious, is not the proper means to accomplish the end desired. The general amnesty proposed by the President in his third message should be passed by Congress without further delay. I feel satisfied from the general tone of the Republicans I meet here from all parts of the country, that general amnesty is now the accepted policy of the Republican party, and if Sumner, the spoiled pet of the Liberals who professes to favor amnesty, would allow it to become fairly before the Senate on its own merits, which he has so far refused to do, I believe the chances of its prompt passage by Congress would be exceedingly good.

Parkersburg Platform.

The resolutions and platform telegraphed from Parkersburg here in the name of Liberal Republicans and Liberal Democrats, was unquestionably the effort of two or three Parkersburgers, known to your correspondent, to make themselves important, and to get in at the back door of the Cincinnati convention. It is all well enough if it is not an entirely bogus bash. Why has not Parkersburg, a city of 6000 inhabitants, a right to say who shall be President? These gentlemen will doubtless waste more paper in preparing their credentials than will most of the self-made delegates to Cincinnati.

Toilet of Washington.

The reply to Earl Granville's last epistle was mailed by this government last Wednesday, and is not a conclusion of the correspondence. The administration hopes that the disputed question may be referred to and settled by the Geneva arbitration as a preliminary one. If the board should decide that the consequential damages don't belong in our case, then that will end the matter.

Charles Francis Adams, arbitrator on the part of the United States at the Geneva conference, sails for Europe on Wednesday next, in anticipation of the June meeting of the tribunal.

Matters of Interest.

John Jay Knox, who for several years past has occupied the position of deputy comptroller of the currency, has been appointed comptroller of currency, vice Holbrod resigned.

The investigation of the "look up" in Tenth Nation Bank of New York shows the necessity for action to be taken against the bank by the government.

C. M.

A Dilemma in Law and Fact.

The sheriff of Sacramento, Mr. Boyle, is in a quandary. He has received an order from a district judge sitting in San Francisco to place one Lloyd Tevis in possession of a certain parcel of land described in the writ, ejecting all persons now occupying it. The order was issued in a suit brought upon one of the celebrated "Settler titles." Now, the sheriff's dilemma is this: almost the entire city of Sacramento rests upon the parcel of land described, and how to remove the population with the limited force at his command, is a problem which causes him serious uneasiness. He has only about twelve men at his disposal, and if he increases this number by raising a posse he must necessarily call on men who are themselves subject to ejectment. The suit of Tevis has been prosecuted very quietly, and the decision has taken the people of Sacramento by surprise. Some excitement exists, similar to that felt after a slight shock of earthquake, but in general the sheriff's dilemma is regarded with characteristic California humor.

Though involving a different but equally delicate point in law, this Socrates-like "deadlock" reminds us of a very complicated legal question described by Mark Twain. A landslide had occurred, and one man's farm, on a side hill, had been left completely covering that of another man. The question arose, of course, as to the ownership of the upper farm. The man who owned the lower farm certainly had a fee simple from the centre of the earth to an indefinite distance in space, but the upper farm was evidently the property of his neighbor. But the latter was not willing to accept a merely technical principle of law—I lose his land. The proper way to do was to haul off the upper farm, but with the means at his disposal he found himself in a dilemma exactly the same as that of our California sheriff, whose duty it is to "haul off" a superficial deposit of human beings on the ground occupied by the city of Sacramento.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Agricultural Items.

A California farmer lost 3,000 sheep a late storm.

Cholera is committing its ravages among the swine of Illinois.

The sugar maple harvest of Minnesota is the richest for many years.

An Illinois farmer has just finished his hauling. He had only 45,000 bushels of corn.

Cape Cod is the most prolific cranberry producing region in the whole United States.

Nashville, Tenn., has shipped 250,000 dozen eggs to New York since February 20th.

The West has packed 1,126,906 more hogs this season than last. The number is 4,920,656.

Wisconsin farmers are making preparations to raise large quantities of tobacco in the coming season.

The prospective wheat crop of Texas is of fine promise. The blades are broad and green, and the stand is perfect.

Despite the severity of the season, the loss of cattle by breeders on the great plains will not exceed one per cent.; a result unexpectedly favorable.

All things point to a prosperous season this coming year in Southern Kansas. Immigration is setting in, and farmers are increasing the breed area of their cultivated fields with renewed vigor and hope.

The culture of rice is now attracting the attention of the agriculturists of California, in which State 300,000,000 pounds of rice, imported from Asiatic countries, are consumed every year, the average price being seven cents per pound. There are excellent rice lands in the State, and the climate is favorable to its cultivation.

Many of our planting friends through the country are rather inclined to complain of the weather we have experienced during the season, and still think it hard on them. It is true that the time has arrived when plowing and other farm work should be going on. They must wait patiently, repair, clean up, get all their tools and implements in order, for the birds, and flowers, and sunshine will come after awhile.—*Illinois Grain Dealer.*

A man pays one dollar for one pound of Connecticut variety of potato s; eats it; plants one eye in a hill, gives extra care and cultivation, and reports a great yield of an extra quality of potatoes. Now, suppose we take the same course with some old variety, and report the result. One of the most successful potato growers I ever knew in Ohio says he finds one eye in a hill always enough. Hon. T. C. Jones, of Delaware, O., in his agricultural essay on "Delaware county," says one of the most successful corn growers instructs his dropper, when he comes to the intersection of the furrow or the hill—"There do you stop, and stand there till the day of judgment, if necessary, until you there deposit three grains. Mark you, not from three to six, but three; no more, no less." In a field of wheat, one-half flown, short-cut and a half bushels per acre, yielded twenty bushels per acre; the other half, one and five-eighths bushels of seed per acre, yielded sixteen bushels per acre. On field of corn; four to six grains of seed per hill, yielded forty bushels (by measure) of small ears and nubbins. Another field, three to four grains per hill, yielded forty five bushels of large ears per acre.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Nine Durham, N. C., Hessian old man who was born in 1801, married in 1826, fought through the Mexican War, served four years under General Lee's big son in Confederate struggle, and is now the father of a daughter six months old.

A Chicago Lawyer.

"John," in the *New York Sun*:]

Lawyer—You know the plaintiff?

Witness—I do.

Lawyer—What do you know of his character?

Witness—I know him to be a square man.

Lawyer—Anything more?

Witness—Yes, sir; I know him to be a good man.

Lawyer—How do you know him to be a good man?

Witness—Because, whenever there is any good to be done, he is always present.

Lawyer—Ah! he is, eh? Now, will you tell the jury the things of that kind upon which the plaintiff seems he felt?

Witness—Yes, sir, he was a noted hole.

Lawyer—That will do, sir.

The counsel for the defense made a stirring speech. It stirred even me. He said:

"May it please the court, gentlemen of the jury, I shall upon you to render me a verdict in favor of my client. The witness just examined is the only one that can be produced by the plaintiff, the only one to sustain him in the case I attempt to defend my client of his hard earned wealth. He has the audacity to stand up in court, an object of envy to all honest men; a reptile devoid of every manly feeling. I admire his gall, I confess. This man, gentlemen, has the audacity to stand up here before this intelligent jury and swear that he has known the plaintiff, and has always known him to be a square man! With the very next breath, this cheek, this fraud, this infamous scoundrel, tells you that he is a round man! Now, gentlemen, mark well this point. You all know that the witness swore, standing up there in the witness box, that the hole the plaintiff fell through was a round one; and I ask you, gentlemen, how in the name of Heaven, could a square man fall through a round hole? Again, gentlemen, the plaintiff swore that he saw stars, ahh-ugh this thing is said to have happened at noon. The thing is preposterous. It is the words of the immortal Socrates, 'Listen to him.'

"Look, gentlemen, into the face of that mother clasping a babe to her breast. See the tears trickle down her cheek. She is the wife of the defendant; and tell me, gentlemen, does she look like the wife of a man who owns a round cob hole for a square man to fall through? Look at the plaintiff, gentlemen. Guilt is written all over him. No wonder he groans and quakes when he sees the just vengeance of the law about to fall upon him and crush him. Gentlemen, I am done. Give me your verdict, and let right triumph."

In five minutes the jury returned a verdict of constructive arson against the plaintiff.

Fashion Notes.

The bliss fox fur will be the fashionable fur for next winter.

A new style of ornament for a bonnet is an algrette composed of straw and jet.

Most of the country hotels are to be opened for guests on the first day of May.

Embroidered sash ends are coming in fashion again, with hair ribbon and necklace to match.

The newest style of costumes have the trimming of the back of the dress entirely different from that in front.

Ladies with very pretty necks are wearing dresses made in such a way that no straps or bands shall be seen.

Monsieur ——— says diary is very much in fashion this year, and is set with pearls and diamonds in the red burnished gold.

Bonnets and round hats are so much alike in shape and trimming this season that few very different to tell which is which.

Very pretty shapes for summer wear are of white silk, richly embroidered and trimmed with lace, which can be worn with any style of dress.

The most curious colors imaginable are in favor for ladies' head gear—bright green, and the strangest shades of green, and the strangest shades of green, and the strangest shades of

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Victor Emanuel is said to be the best public speaker, unofficially, of all the potentates in Europe.

J. M. B. KELLY has retired from the editorship of the Henry county *Register*. He is succeeded by Jesse A. Corbitt.

THE report of Kobsath's dire poverty is denied by his nephew, now in America, who states that the great Hungarian exile is living in very comfortable circumstances on independent income.

A CALIFORNIAN who had raised figs for three tree years, says that the white fig can be grown and cured as well in that State as in Smyrna or any of the countries on the Mediterranean.

A MAY in Mollonville, Florida, is setting out one hundred and twenty-five acres in orange trees, which will be in nine years from now the largest grove on this continent.

THE Empress of Austria is called, and generally acknowledged to be, the most beautiful woman in Europe. She is tall, has golden hair and remarkable blue eyes. Her toilettes are marvels of elegance and taste, and her manners soft and pleasant, like those of a girl of sixteen.

THE young lady inhabitants of the island of Hinia, in the Mediterranean, are not allowed to marry till they bring up from the depths of the sea a certain number of sponges. Notwithstanding this sponging business, divers couples are united in indissoluble bonds every week.

ROCHEFORT is employed in the kitchen at Port Bayard, where he serves out his term of imprisonment. He is allowed two hours daily to read and write. He is in good spirits, but frequently complains bitterly that he is not allowed any newspapers.

A CALIFORNIA court has granted a divorce to a husband on the ground that he was insane when he married. It is said that the judge has the immediate prospect of an immense business, and the Pacific railway company is making provisions for an extraordinary travel westward during the spring.

FIFTY-ALL parts of the State we continue to receive favorable accounts of the growing crops. Too much credit cannot be awarded our planters and farmers for the industry and energy with which they are applying themselves to the cultivation of cotton and grain. They deserve an abundant yield, and there is an encouraging prospect that they will be liberally rewarded for their arduous toil.

Journalistic Labor.

In many respects the publication of a newspaper is different from most other business enterprises. In the main, the aim of the publisher is to furnish something which people want, and in this regard he occupies a position to some together unlike that of a merchant or a manufacturer. Still, in some points of view the journalist assumes a general and protracted relation to the public. His customers are necessarily very numerous, and embrace all classes and all shades of business men. It is, of course, the undoubted right of each customer to criticise the article that is furnished him, and this right of criticism extends to every member of the paper that is issued. Some readers are very libbe, it anything, few editorials. Others who take more interest in politics dissent from some of the views and suggestions presented. By another class they will be more or less influenced. The former would like to have his paper largely devoted to agricultural subjects. But such subjects occupy a subordinate interest to the banker and the man in trade. This class of business men want information about consumers, the price of stocks and the rates of exchange. But intelligence on these questions is sought by the lawyer, the physician and the mechanic. The illustration might be extended to all classes of pursuits, but the various subdivisions of men engaged in them.

In view of all this, it is not at all remarkable that the conductor of a newspaper that does not specially interest them. Such people should not be deemed of this opinion, and they conclude that their paper could be greatly improved. Still, these clever readers should take into consideration the real task which the journalist has to perform. He has to supply the wants of the whole news reading public. They all have claims alike, and hence he does not interhogan to meet the general demand. He furnishes news for all classes and for all interests. A well conducted daily contains regular and accurate accounts of the rise and fall of stocks; of fluctuations in the price of cotton; of the important political events in all parts of the country; of the proceedings of Congress, and of all forest legislatures when of special moment; of the prices current of all the staple commodities of the world; of the movements of foreign armies and navies; of the state of crops, and of the general condition of business. It keeps the public posted as to what is going on everywhere. The faithful and industrious editor will from time to time furnish such comments and explanations as may serve to give a full and clear understanding of the events, and also discuss such leading questions as are engaging the attention of the public.

The press of business will cause hurriedly and without due consideration, or even to take wholesale suppression, that do not meet certain views. But, however hastily it may appear to be done, at least a part of the leading events of the preceding day is published in all papers of the class. Hence the journalist has many things to do, and many works to accomplish this purpose can only be appreciated by members of the editorial profession.

Newspaper Fogyism.

There is one newspaper in Alabama—and we believe only one—which regards it a high offence for Democratic editors to criticise the acts of Democratic officials. According to its theory a Democrat holding a prominent office by Democratic votes, under no circumstances, is found fault with. The slightest expression of dissent from anything he may do is regarded by this newspaper as cowardly and vehemently denounced by the journals in question. Its disapprobation of Democratic measures is expressed in language fit only to be applied to actual crimes of the most flagrant character. Deviations from its notions of party morality have been characterized as a "sell," as "rebellion," as "mutiny," "disloyalty," &c.

In this particular, the paper referred to is much behind the times. Journalists of the present day act upon the true dignity of their profession. This is the manner generally speaking. The exceptions are the few who think it an honor to flatter the vanity of accidental placemen and remind subordinates of the fact of power. But that kind of subserviency belongs to a past age. The true journalist who holds fidelity to his party but he does so from principle. He advocates the election of men whom he believes will best subserve and promote the ends of the men of his choice are success ful, and they fail to come up to the pledges that was promised in their behalf, he is the first to let the people know it. This he regards, and very properly regards, as a duty. From a faithful discharge of this duty he will not be driven by the whip lash of party. He does not recognize the maxim *res non petitur pecare* as at all applicable to his country. Pampered lords and pensioned dolts may concede its applicability to their own case, but the people do not so right. But the enlightened journalist of this free country will never admit that any one elected will power to be the people here should be allowed immunity against just criticism or animadversion for his official acts, no matter who he is or how he was elected.

But the journalist who understands, and has the spirit to exercise the legitimate privileges of his profession, will do his duty, fearlessly, but with a proper respect to those in authority, but if they are in any way delinquent, he will not defend their delinquency. So far from it, he will expose it to the people—not factiously or spitefully—but just as it is, so that the public may understand it, and then may be enabled to guard against future impositions.

This is the tendency of journalism. The people are vastly the gainers by it. The opposite practice belongs to the dead past. It is old fogyism.

Agricultural Education.

Scientific agriculture forms a part of the progressive improvements of the present age. Special training for agriculture is now taking its place among the high branches of education. The general government has provided liberal endowments for educational institutions where it is required, not only that this branch of learning shall be taught, but made a leading object. One of these institutions is now in successful operation in Auburn, in this State. To say that this is an experimental institution is a misnomer. It is a practical school of agriculture. The declaration is true; yet it is perfectly consistent with favorable expectations as to what the college may accomplish. Mention has already been made of it in these columns—and it is here repeated—that parents will send their sons to the Auburn College in the belief that it may have a full and fair opportunity for showing the extent to which it can accomplish the object for which it was established.

In the meantime, an agricultural education is yet in its infancy—in Alabama at least—it may very properly be regarded as a legitimate subject for public discussion. What is an agricultural education? How can it be best obtained and how promoted? These are apparently simple questions; yet, like many others which seem to be very easy, they are more complicated than answered. Still, they may in some measure be responded to. That the people are deeply interested on this account is a fact which should be the general outlines of agricultural studies.

Special knowledge is sought for special objects; one is to lighten the labor of the plough and the hoe, so that it may increase the product of a given quantity of land. Let him, for instance, take an acre of land, which is now raising a rolling corn. By bestowing upon it a fair amount of labor he produces, say one hundred bushels. Now, if he can find out any means by which he can diminish that labor, and yet produce the same number of bushels, he has gained something; he has made an improvement in the agriculture, or it, with just the same amount of labor, by increases the number of bushels, he has also gained a point of $500,000. And, to carry the supposition a little further, if, with less labor, he can add to the number of bushels, he has, of course, gained still more.

The case here supposed will perhaps serve as something of an illustration of what is aimed at by those who study for improved modes of cultivation and labor. Nothing but physical labor is necessary to plow and hoe the ground and plant corn. After this is done, the plowing and hoeing must be continued, at certain intervals, to keep the ground soft and the weeds and grass down. The practical and most unintelligent farmer understands this. It is not necessary for him to go to college to learn the last a farmer of this class, though an intelligent, feeling, patient, good man, will plant, cultivate and gather his crop, gloaning knowing to what extent he is failing to grasp after future improvements.

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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

HON. T. T. ANDERSON, Judge of Probate of Lauderdale county, was recently licensed to practice law.

THE EUTAW *Whig and Observer* thinks the Alabama Democracy ought to give National politics a severe letting alone, and confine their efforts to this State.

Gone to Protest.

Having heard it rumored in the city that certain school money warrants, issued to the Superintendent of Education of Mobile county, had been corruptly dishonored, we made inquiry concerning the same, and we get the facts—deemed by us of sufficient importance to be fully acknowledged. The Superintendent of Mobile county having received those warrants for the purpose of drawing money to pay teachers, and failing to get the money from the State Treasury, he negotiated the warrants through a bank in Mobile, and the same being protested and payment refused, the bank has had them regularly protested before Capt. Wm. R. Noble, notary public of Mobile city. This is the first time in the history of our loved State that her paper has been dishonored, and still Gen. Lindsay tells us that she owes debt upon our toiling, suffering, patient people. Is there no way to save one people and State from the disgrace and shame under this Governor? How long will Alabamians submit to such humiliation at his hands?

The Carlists in Spain.

The operations of the Carlists have been heretofore represented by the dispatches from Madrid to be of little importance and evidence only of that sort of recklessness which seems to be incident to the Spanish mind. But it is now evident from the late accounts, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, that the movement is much more formidable than has hitherto been admitted to be, and Amadeus feels himself called upon, not only to meet the combatants with the usual declaration that he will not surrender, but also by such military preparations as are necessary to put down the insurrection. It is surprising how long this Carlist feeling has continued in Spain. It is now nearly fifty years old, and, although unsuccessful, has been a cause of infinite trouble, expense and bloodshed to the Spanish government. The first pretender so called, Carlos Maria Isidor, was the son of Charles IV., who was compelled to abdicate in 1808, in favor of the Prince Asturias, who succeeded the throne as Ferdinand VII. The latter was dethroned by Bonaparte, and his brother Joseph made King, who fled after the successes of Wellington at Victoria and Toulouse, and Ferdinand VII. was restored. In the successions in favor of Don Carlos, who really represented the elder line, broke out in 1826-30 and '34, and resulted in the Salic law, which existed in Spain at that time, Don Carlos would have succeeded Ferdinand at his death, but the King revoked the Salic law, thus making his daughter Isabella his successor. On the death of the King, in 1832, Don Carlos commenced an insurrection, which lasted until 1839-40. He then retired from further attempts to contest his right after that time, and died in 1855, leaving his eldest son, Carlos Luis Maria Ferdinand, to succeed to the Carlist insurrection is urged. He is now 54 years old, and is a Bourbon not only by birth but by marriage. Having married, in 1850, the Princess Maria Carolina Ferdinanda de Bourbon, a sister of Ferdinand II., exiled Bourbon of Naples. Don Carlos represents the Bourbon hope of re-establishment. He is likely to give trouble to the dynasty of Savoy in Spain.

A Plea Against Proscription.

We hope that the following article will be carefully read and thoroughly considered. It is taken from the last number of the Wilcox *News and Pacificator*, a conduct Democratic and Conservative paper. The editor states his case candidly, and puts forth his suggestions ably. But the article needs a more important story. It shows there is a large and honest element among the people, and the unfeeling, heartless, bitter vindictiveness with which some political leaders desire to run their party machinery. With unrelenting vindictiveness, they pursue every man who dare to entertain an opinion of his own. Wherever they can, they strike do-an and starve out all who will not work obediently and unconditionally as their party slaves.

The modest and unambitious article of the *News and Pacificator* is really a powerful appeal in favor of a combination of the conservative men in Alabama. Such a combination is absolutely necessary to rescue the great mass of the people from the despotism of passionate proscription. The following is the article referred to:

Proscribed for Opinion's Sake.—We were not a little astonished, the other day, at hearing a gentleman assign as one of the reason why we were not better supported by the Democracy of Wilcox, was because *we had never been a life long Democrat!* Now, we have very free—we were once an Old Line Whig—and voted with the party until it ceased to exist. We gloried in its principles, and were in no way organized to-day, we, in common with many thousands of others in our country, would look to its standard. But as we have no party to support, we are proscribed for belonging to a great, powerful and dominant political party, opposed to Democracy—a party that has not a single principle in many respects to the Democratic party, if it is any party, to be proscribed for giving in our adhesion to the principles of the Democratic party, because it was the party with the great men of Old Line Whigs, who assisted in placing the Democratic party in power in this State, and yielding the vote of Democracy to secure to the Old Line Whigs by the Democracy, the Governorship of the State in 1859. Was it not to our people a most unexpected and unlooked for event for all Old Line Whigs to be proscribed for all time to come? Was it not wonderful that the Democratic party in the exercise of its power, should not only refuse to recognize the Old Line Whigs, but should proscribe them for all time to come? Was it not wonderful that the Democratic party in the exercise of its power, should not only refuse to recognize the Old Line Whigs, but should proscribe them for all time to come? Was it not wonderful that the Democratic party in the exercise of its power, should not only refuse to recognize the Old Line Whigs, but should proscribe them for all time to come?

During the memorable Presidential campaign of 1860, we labored with our whole heart and soul for the election of Douglas and Bates, we printed our paper freely and alone for months, and we did it with sufficient patriotism to justify us in saying, that we labored with honest zeal to secure their success. For this, we suppose we are proscribed by the Democratic party.

Since the campaign of 1868, we have been laboring for the success of the principles of the Democratic and Conservative party, little dreaming that we were ostracised by that party, which has refused to withhold its patronage and support from our paper.

If the counsel of Democratic friend be corrected (and we have no reason to doubt it) then, indeed, it behooves us to make ourselves think in the Democratic party for support. We thank him for the plain, blunt and honest talk as well as to an honest politician—it is sufficient ex-cuse for us to prove to us that some of our people prefer strife and contention to confession and association. Yet it is our intent to stand by those principles which we have advocated in the past, believing that a sober second thought of our people will convince them that to follow the advice and counsel of unbelievers and disaffected politicians, whose only aim is personal aggrandizement, and caring little or nothing for the welfare and best interests of the people, will result disastrously to them and to their posterity. In our opinion, there is no reason need for proscription at this at any time since the close of the late war. We say this without the fear of being proscribed.

Communicated.

MONTGOMERY, April 26, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

As the public is likely to maintain an unabating interest in political affairs until the election, it is the duty of honest citizens that there should be an open expression of opinion touching those whose services are to be given. In this way individual interests must yield to public requirements. With popular sentiment, the country is the supreme law. The division of the Democratic party in Alabama at the present time is only to be traced to the clamors of the selfish, and the protests of the transcendentalists. Our enemies are pressing, and our wants could not always be fittingly supplied. Principles pure as mountain streams, and undefiled, were not always represented by men. Selfish things have been sought for private stations. The times were evil and the people knew it. In such an hour A brighter day is dawning; our cause is better understood, and a better feeling pervades the land. All that is needed, now, to insure success, is that those who have been with the Democratic party of Alabama in the past, shall be worthy its future. There is no lack of the proper material in the city of Montgomery to learn from the experience of the past, appreciate the demands of the present, and would brighten the hope of the future. Only give our friends this assurance that our candidates are the friends of the right, the friends of the people, the friends of good government, and the clamors of a vitiated press, and the ravings of those who have outlived their usefulness, shall not prevail against us. We shall overcome the enemies of liberty and justice, and build up a future for our beloved State that shall emulate every grace or possibility of the past.

Such a ticket, selected with due regard, I think, to every interest of the State, and with an eye single to the public welfare, is the following:

FOR GOVERNOR.

David Lewis of Madison. Whoever knows Judge Lewis knows that his excellent capacity to serve in no distinguished manner. He has the confidence of the people to a degree beyond suspicion, much less reproach.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Frederick G. Bromberg, of Mobile. A gentleman of the highest sense of the word; a scholar fitted to adorn any station, and a patriot of all proven devotion.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Samuel W. Cockrell, of Green. A citizen of the highest order of the day; one in the tongue of malice, or a pen dipped in gall and wormwood, will not dare assail. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and whose life of unspotted purity commends to his confidence. His political course has been consistent, and he stands forth as an exponent of the principles of personation, and he has some forts pure gold.

FOR TREASURER.

Arthur Bingham of Talladega. In this gentleman all will recognize an old veteran in the camp of the fray, and against whom no shaft can be hurled. He was a State Treasurer in the past, nought was alleged save his fidelity to the people, and was an adept. However, the time has come when to know how to take is no reflection, but a commendation alike creditable to the given and the recipient.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Chas. S. W. Dozier of Autauga. Colonel Dozier is a lawyer who does honor to the profession. As an advocate, he is both learned and astute; as counselor, grave and logical; as a friend of humanity and citizen, of the party best calculated to promote the one and serve the other.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Joseph H. Speed of Perry. Mr. Speed is not only thoroughly educated in the usual, but would that others were also. His heart is in the whole work, and he understands him. His experiences in connection with popular education are ample, and he will make warm work for the pretenders on the stump, as well as secure success where success is due.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE.

Francis Wilkins of Montgomery. Whatever qualities of head or heart may be deemed requisite in a Secretary of State, Capt. Wilkins fills the bill of. His integrity is proverbial, his integrity established, his character untarnished, his popularity pervades every rank and condition of the older citizens, and the republican status is such that all would be satisfied under his administration

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lamprom.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

Electors to be nominated.

Of the 377 electoral votes cast in the Presidential election of 1868, those of New England and the Middle States will have 109; the Western States 102; the South 166; the Pacific States 6.

A LITTLE over 1000 years ago the first Russian newspaper was started. It was established under the patronage of the Czar Peter the Great, and was run on the principle of a publication for the million.

In 1870, R. Gratz Brown ran for Governor of Missouri, as an Independent Liberal Republican. His opponent was Mr. McClurg, the regular Republican nominee. The vote stood, for Brown 104,779; for McClurg, 41,917. Majority for Brown 62,854.

War of the Mississippi river: its United States still own 976,493,360 acres, distributed as follows: Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas 18,000,000; Dakotah and Nebraska 145,296,384; Montana 26,904,600; Kansas 54,148,070; Nebraska 62,223,637; Colorado and Idaho 127,000,000; New Mexico and Utah 225,340,000; Washington and Arizona 138,000,000; Minnesota 56,876,170; Indian Territory 154,000.

"MADAME," said a husband to his young wife, "I this afternoon while will spring up in the best regulated families, upon a man and his wife that were quarrelsome, and could see no other way at fault, which of the two ought to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The better natured and wiser of the two," said the wife, putting on her mouth for a kiss which was given with unction.

It is stated that there are received and kept regularly on file at the American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, no less than 352 different American daily newspapers, 50 tri-weeklies, 20 semi-monthlies, 4662 weeklies, 8 semi-monthlies and 220 monthlies, making a weekly average of over 5300 periodicals of all kinds which are regularly filed and kept open for inspection by advertisers and others who who may be interested. The visitor to New York from Oregon, Texas, Florida or Maine, can find at this establishment the local paper published at his home.

INTEMPERANCE has been the standing arsenic in Europe, hitherto, of the great powers, they are, it seems, to be prodigious temperate. The Czar of Russia is a teetotaler in the French way, by the number and discipline of her troops, has protected a frightful assimilation. Russia proposes a system by which she increases her military strength from 1,500,000 now, to the utmost fabulous number of 9,000,000 men. Germany which has now 1,200,000 will add 400,000 more. France proposes to have 1,500,000 men prepared for emergencies. Italy intends to have 700,000 or 800,000 ready for the field. And Turkey will increase her levies from 400,000 to 600,000. In all, the armies of Europe are to be increased from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of men.

ILLINOIS is said to have ten times as much fence as Germany, and Dunbois county, New York, ten times as much as Germany, France, Germany and Holland. In South Carolina the improved land is estimated to be worth twenty millions, dollars the fences have cost sixteen million, the annual repair is a tenth of this. A recent calculation places the cost of fences in the United States at one billion, three hundred million dollars. Nicholas Biddle, thirty years ago, said the Pennsylvania fences had cost one hundred million dollars. In Ohio they are put at one hundred and fifteen million dollars, and in New York one hundred and forty-four millions. Some day fences will probably disappear, and boundaries will be marked with fruit and shade trees, or good hedge rows.

The Discovery of Salt Lake.

A party of hunter trappers who had ascended the Missouri with Henry and Ashley found themselves, in pursuit of their occupation, on Bear river, in Utah, (or Willow) valley, where they wintered in the winter of 1824-25, and in discussing the canoes which Bear river ran, a bet was made between two of the party, and James Bridger (who is still alive) was selected to follow the course of the river and determine the bet. This took him to where the river passes through the mountains, and he discovered the Great Salt Lake. He went to the mouth and tasted the water, and, on his return, reported the discovery. The fact of the water being salt lessened the belief that it was an arm of the Pacific ocean; but, in the spring of 1826, four men went in skin boats around it, to discover if any streams containing beaver were to be found emptying in it, but returned with no information.

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Marion has organized a new fire company, and has the following officers:

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Bullock, Tupper, & Wilson, 157 Fenchurch street, London, are the agents for England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the sale of Peruvian guano. The price is to be half a million.

Mr. J. M. Shamp, superintendent of Mr. Huntington's farm, on the Ocmulgee river, near Macon, has cut 1,000 bales of cotton on 34 acres of good land, and they are now up on mill counter.

The Cincinnati Nominations.

Sentiment has been stamped since the adjournment of the Cincinnati convention to enable the careful reader to learn how the final action of that body is regarded by the country generally. Intelligence is now submitted with such rapidity that within a few hours after the adjournment of the convention the public had the announcement that Horace Greeley was nominated for President and Gratz Brown for Vice President, and the echoes from the press throughout the country had begun to reverberate through the public press.

From the hour that this Cincinnati movement was started, it received more or less encouragement from representative men belonging to the Democratic party. This is well known to every intelligent man who has taken any interest in the movement from the first to the finale. To the encouragement thus given may be attributed the national importance which the convention ultimately acquired. The real interest then was taken in the convention resulted from the possibility, if not probability, that it would take the form of a bold and vigorous effort to control the existing opposition to the Philadelphia nominees. As the time approached for the meeting of the convention, and even after it assembled, the speculations and discussions as to who would be or who ought to be nominated, were the subject of much anxiety, and could be most likely to secure Democratic co-operation.

How the practical question comes up, what are the probabilities as to this combination? One thing is perfectly plain and that is the absorption of Northern Democratic papers. The nomination of Horace Greeley was something of a surprise. It was expected that either Governor Hendricks, Adams, or Brown would be selected. Hence, it may be reasonably presumed that, if either of the gentlemen named had been selected, the Democratic journalists were prepared to give immediate publicity to something like matured opinions as to the course which they ought to pursue. As it was, the first editorials sent out by them were written under the excitement of disappointment. Indeed, we candidly confessed by some of them. Still, they all comment with considerable confidence upon the ticket as a whole, which of the two ought to advance towards a reconciliation?" "The better natured and wiser of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss which was given with unction.

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The Montgomery Bar.

SAMUEL F. RICE.

Judge Rice is a man of eminent distinction. His fame is the result of superior talents, and his many noble personal qualities which go to make up his strong individuality of character. These qualities are natural, though it cannot be said that they are incongruous or contradictory. They all tend in a common direction, and unconsciously blend into a positive and solid unity. Judge Rice is original in everything. He neither imitates nor attempts to imitate any one. A writer cannot be safely at fault who might attempt a delineation or analysis of his character by a comparison with the character of anybody else. Such an attempt would be as absurd as an effort to make a parallel of a straight line and a curve. The lines of comparison in any such certain solid is as square as a certain other solid is round. It would be equally impossible to say that Samuel F. Rice is at all like any other person.

In referring to Judge Rice as a lawyer, it is sufficient to say that he is prominent in the front rank of the profession. This position he occupies by common consent. His practice carries him into all the courts, from that of a justice of the peace to the highest tribunal in the State. It extends to every imaginable character of cases, civil and criminal; and consequently the practitioner has to deal with all branches of law and equity. What to the side is settled must be never fails to demonstrate the amplest ability to manage any and all cases, whatever may be submitted to his charge. He never, not only of the sensibility of his intellectual sensorium, but of the extent to which his mental energies can be taxed.

Judge Rice's intellectual labors are performed with great system. This, perhaps, would not be readily admitted by those who do not know him. He is a great counsel for him: by the course of a single day he works a leading article for a newspaper, tries a case in the Circuit Court, and manage one or more in the circuit or city court. In addition to all of this work, he would be thought by many of the same day make a speech before a political mass meeting. Such a day's labor would be regarded by many regarded as indicative of anything else but system. It would seem as though there was no arrangement in it; but, in contrast, an attempt to do too many things at once, or the patching out to various subject, portions of mental energy which ought to be applied to a single subject, would be the result to be expected. He works at business thing at a time, and while laboring at that he forgets all else. For the time being he forgets all else.

What single energy he has devotes it, with all the concentrated force of his mind, to the one subject.

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Working People.

Strikes by working people constitute a prominent feature in the current news of the day. Such strikes are quite frequent in the North and West, and in some instances they are participated in by large numbers of laborers. The demands of the strikers seem to be for a diminution of working hours, rather than for an increase of wages.

These movements possess a positive significance, and should not be lightly considered. They involve an important problem in regard to the relations between capital and labor. Working people, like any other class, are fully justified in making proper efforts to ameliorate and improve their condition. All they have to do to secure the sympathy and consideration of the world is to be patient and firm in their conduct. They have to be content to confine their pleas and organizations within the strict boundaries of law; to show that their remedies peaceably, and endeavor to extort unreasonable concessions. There is a mutuality of interest between the employer and the employed. A proper adjustment of that interest is the entire fairness and impartiality as to all subjects. *Cincinnati Enquirer.*

[We have to be distinctly understood that we are independent of everything that is not fair and straightforward. To this principle we acknowledge profound respect and obligations. For that public we gladly publish all legal paper & concern alike.

How It was Done.

The *Advocate* boasts that the claims of 85,000 citizens of the State of Alabama for 1871 have all been adjusted and fully paid. It adds, "this can be said of no other State or district of country, and is a conclusive answer to the Radical attacks upon the administration of the public schools by Democrats." It falls, however, to tell its readers what unusual course was pursued to secure payment to the teachers. It fails to tell how the superintendent flooded the various counties with small warrants which well nigh swallowed up the entire revenue from taxes. It fails to tell that the effect of this forestalling process upon the equally just claims in other departments of the State government, was, that it fails to tell that the process has caused an empty treasury.

It fails to tell how this process has caused hundreds, if not a thousand, certificates of indebtedness to be issued and become equally meritorious. It fails to tell how that process has caused many other persons to suffer a heavy discount upon their claims, the numerous strikes of laborers in different parts of the country, particularly in the New England North, because of general subject with something of a public interest. Large interests are necessarily affected when large numbers of men combine to make demands of their employers.

THE Memphis *Appeal*, a Democratic journal of wide circulation and much influence, supports Greeley and Brown. It favors the idea of holding no convention to ratify the National Democratic party. The Selma *Times* also favors the policy of holding no national convention. It says: "If the Greeley and Brown ticket, the Mobile *Register*, without making a positive commital, compliments the ticket very highly.

State Items.

Dr. T. M. Bragg, of Greenville, is elected by the State *Alabamian* to be oldest Mason in the United States. He was initiated in February, 1815.

Mr. Nathan Phillips, who lately resided about two miles from Oakland, in Lauderdale county, was killed instantly last week, by being thrown from his wagon.

Turner Williams, negro, whose trial for a murder have cost the State two thousand dollars, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, from Lauderdale county, last week.

The sum of $2000 has been pledged by the citizens of Elyton to rebuild the burned Methodist church.

A firm in Salem sold and delivered during the month of March 150 car loads of corn, exclusive of their wheat and meal business.

New Papers.

We welcome to our exchange list the Southern Home, published at Centreville, Lawrence county, and the Randolph Reporter, published at Wedowee. The *Home* is neatly printed under the auspices of Messrs. White & Waite, who have long been associated with the newspaper press of North Alabama, and edited by M. L. Frierson. Mr. Frierson is prominently identified with the educational interests of his section; and being a gentleman of scholarly culture, he will no doubt make an efficient and intelligent editor. In politics the paper is conservative.

James B. Hollifield is editor and proprietor of the Randolph *Enterprise*. He is a caustic, polished, and vigorous writer. Under his management the *Enterprise* will be an interesting and reliable sheet. The *Enterprise* is Republican in politics.

Randolph County.

The following item speaks rather complimentary of our county. We are aware that many people who live on the railway lines look upon us as a benighted, thriftless citizens. In fact, they think that deeper shades cannot be found within our borders. No; this is the most independent county in the State (in a political sense) the most sober, energetic people we have ever met. So county can claim the origin of so many useful inventions, monstrosities, public men, politicians and thieves, that don't exist in so many pretty girls. The gold mines which for years have been in the days of our forefathers, are now almost forgotten. So distant day we hope that the rich ore may be found in the very center of the Alabama and Cincinnati road!

There are numbers of our readers who have often heard of the gold mines in Randolph county, and who have also many still ignorant of the fact that this section ore is so near them. Those mines, before the late war, were worked with success and profit to their owners. But since the war work was stopped and everything temporarily abandoned. Many, however, have since that time in peace has again cast her blessed rays on the country, and many other State departments, regardless of every other interest. Under his high pressure system, he has plunged the country knee deep in debt, and brought the long lenth, constantly crying 'give, give, give."

Alabama Bonds.

Sundry reasons have been assigned by Democratic papers for the depreciation of our State securities. We recur to the subject at this time to suggest an important one which has been kept back, but which exploited, and all that is necessary. Capitalists are well apprised that the present revenue laws fail to place the State in a condition to meet its liabilities promptly. They are fully aware of the fact that the present Democratic administration as one of its first measures reduced the rate of taxation one-third in the face of probable incurred liabilities. This unwise financial policy at once had the depressing effect on the public securities of the State, and it will continue to have that effect. No amount of fine talk and fine writing about our increase of resources, about the steady payment of interest by the State before and during the war, or about the willingness of the people to stand up squarely to the plighted faith and credit of the State, can or will deceive capitalists as to the real condition of affairs. The capitalists see Alabama pursuing an unwise financial policy like the present one as to her securities even at a heavy discount. They want assurance that the interest will be forthcoming promptly, otherwise than by the Executive being compelled to sell additional bonds or by making temporary loans.

End of the Spanish Revolution.

The revolution in Spain was shortlived. All the reports sent over the cable about dissaffection in the royal army proved to be without foundation. Espoleta and Serrano were the statesmen to as to the strength of the revolutionary army, and the disposition of the populace to take up arms for Don Carlos. Instead of a well appointed military force of 10,000 men, there was only a small squad of audacious raiders. The people of the great capitals were outrageing and joining the Carlists, were only too glad to leap to the support of Amadeus, and all him in driving them from the country. Don Carlos and his deluded followers are scattered to the winds. Such, at least appears to be the state of things from the latest European telegrams.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

It turns out that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad has been temporarily bought in the interest of the Louisville and Ohio company. The lessors are to defray the expenses of operating the road, and to pay the State a part of the net earnings to the State. It seems to be understood that the arrangement is but temporary.

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The Journal and the Public.

Permanent success cannot be achieved by a newspaper without passing through a period of anxiety, toil and vexation. It is not denied that the State JOURNAL has met the share of such embarrassment; but it has passed successfully through them. ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL is here to stay.

These observations are suggested by the condition which renders it appropriate to express gratification at the increased patronage which is being extended to our paper. Such evidence of popular approval stimulates us to renewed efforts to furnish such a journal as will meet the wants of the reading and thinking public. To this end we pledge our best exertion.

In regard to many things we are passing through a sort of transitions state. Experimental influences and agencies are at work, which may possibly turn events into new channels. The JOURNAL proposes to furnish a faithful and an impartial account of what is going on. It will not be without opinions of its own; but it will never seek to give effect to those opinions by either withholding or distorting facts. Let the plain truth be spread before the people on all questions. In discussion we shall concede to those from whom we may differ the same honesty of purpose which we claim for ourselves. In dealing with parties the same rule will be observed. We shall not, we shall neither cloak light for darkness nor words.

Bright and elegant, of whatever kind, need expect nothing from the JOURNAL but defeat opposition. While we promise

THE cotton factories are to be increased from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 of men.

THE sutler cries instances where the judges of election turned enormous Republican majorities into minorities by a system of false counting. He explains the combination of Radicals, Republicans, and Reactionary Bourbons, on the ground that all are united in a common purpose—independence, holding to the supremacy of the government of Spain by force.

Many of which miserable story there is what is new to America. It is the old story of the electric fraud, as practiced in the Carolinas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, and has been adopted boldly by Spain.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Notable Events.

Bowling was a famous old English game, and was very common as early as the 13th century. Charles II. played at it, and it was a daily sport with Charles II. at Tunbridge.

The first bank was established in Italy in 808, by the Lombard Jews, of whom they were expelled in Lombardy in 1848, where many banks have ever since been found.

The first piece of artillery was invented by a Germany monk, Berthold Schwartz, the invention of gunpowder, and artillery was first used by the Moors at Algeciras, in Spain, A. D. 1342.

The oldest and largest chain bridge in the world is that of Lintsing, in Shantung, in China, where it forms a safe and perfect road from the top of one high mountain to another.

Cotton, the well-known cotton cloth, is named from Calicut, a city of India, from whence it first came. Calico was not known in England at all until as late as the year 1631.

Among the Romans all men of full age were obliged to marry, and it is even a matter of law in the first six hundred years after the building of Rome. Celibacy was also upon all the bachelors in the kingdom, from the age of twenty-five.

Women never appeared upon the stage among the ancients; their parts were represented by men. It was not till the year 1669, when Charles II first established royal patents.

Glass bottles were made in England, but not of glass, until 1557, when they were made by the Romans in the year 79, A. D., as they had been found abundantly among the ruins of Pompeii.

The first book ever printed was the Book of Psalms, by Faust and Schoeffer, A. D. 1457. It was printed on one side of the leaf only, after which it was placed in the binding, pasted back to back.

The bayonet derives its name from the place where it was invented, Bayonne, in France, and was first used in battle as a weapon by the French, in the year 1679, and soon became universal.

The practice of insurance is of great antiquity, and was known in the time of Claudius Cæsar, A. D. 43. It is certain that assurance of ships at sea was practiced as early as the year 45 A. D.

How Elections are Carried in Alabama.

A letter from Emelo Castellar explains how the Administration party in Alabama carries elections. Under the construction of the laws, administered by Governor Warner, as many voters as possible are deprived of the right of qualification. At the election appointees of the Governor are present at every box to refuse votes, by threats and persecutions; and in many instances, by open violence. By the intimidation of voters. When the day of the election comes, the polls do not open at the hour appointed, but the officers of election are delayed, by their appointees, in the registration of voters. When the day of the election comes, the polls do not open at the hour appointed, but the officers of election are delayed, by their appointees, in the registration of voters. When the day of the election comes, the polls do not open at the hour appointed, but the officers of election are delayed, by their appointees, in the registration of voters.

A story has been going the rounds that James Gordon Bennett, Jr., made a bet with Edward Belmont that Grant would be re-elected. The report is rather intensely contradicted.

LATE STYLES!

FRESH GOODS!

NEW ARRIVALS!!

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!

WERTH & CO.,

—THE—

Shoeists

OF MONTGOMERY,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their "dear kin" and the public generally that they are daily receiving a large and

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine

Boots, Shoes,

Gaiters

—AND—

Slippers,

OF BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

This is positively a C. O. D. Store, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, we can sell cheaper than any other house in Montgomery. We offer our entire stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

Leather and Findings

at prices which defy competition.

Come and see for yourself.
Store on Commerce street, between Market and Dexter.

WOLFSHALE.

General Agents for Alabama for

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machine

making the lock stitch, which received the highest Premium at the Alabama State Fair in 1871.

Also, for the

Gold Medal Sewing Machine,

making the celebrated Double lock stitch. Prices reasonable.

We also sell the

Home Shuttle Lock Stitch Machine,

to be run by hand. Price only $15. Every one are sure to have a Sewing Machine. Twist and Thread constantly on hand.

G. L. WERTH,

25 Market Street,

MAY14 6m OPPOSITE, ALA.

Artificial Legs and Arms.

(DR. D. BLY'S PATENTS.)

These Artificial Limbs are the most perfect ever made, and Physicians generally throughout the country are prescribing them in preference to all others. Send for circular containing full description, with prices, testimonials, &c. Address

DR. D. BLY,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
No. 1 Astor House, New York.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah Hall, 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 are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

ROBERT D. MCCOPALD,
Administrator.

APR30 6m

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lamprom.

TELEGRAPHIC

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—At a meeting to-night, Fred Douglass presiding, the following from the Vice President was read:

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

Dear Sir:—Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question of civil rights, to which you refer, I need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it, for actions always speak more loudly than mere words; but if that vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by them in the speeches in the *National Republican*, would be sufficient.

Having been one of the United States, entitled by its constitution to equality under the law, cannot admit the food and lodging at public hotels, like all other of mankind, or with arrange ments of accommodation in railroad cars, first class fare, we should either submit to oppression or to the humiliation of a public refusal, and a consequent public protection under it to all, which are alike the rights and duty of the ramblest as the highest citizen, without exception.

Respectfully,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Messrs. B. S. Atkinson, Geo. Bentley, F. Douglass, Jr., J. W. Lebarnes, P. B. Barbadoes, committee.

The question of a naval affairs will hold a meeting to-morrow night to arrange their business, previous to asking the House to set aside an evening next week for the consideration of the report from this already prepared by them, but which they have not yet had an opportunity of reporting to the House. Among these measures is a bill providing for the construction of ten steamers, as suggested by the committee on foreign affairs, and apart from any recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, and also a recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, and also a recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report, and also a

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

A NEW YORK gentleman broke off his engagement with a lady recently after the wedding cards had been printed, because she would not follow his advice as to how the bridal party should stand at the altar.

THE St. Louis papers describe that city as rapidly advancing in prosperity. It is claimed that the average of business the present season exceeds that of any corresponding season of former years at least twenty per cent. St. Louis is now a great city; but it is not impossible that the present generation will see it the greatest one on the continent.

S. B. LOWE is the proprietor of a large foundry in Chattanooga, Tenn. He has lately made a present to Washington and Lee University, which will, as it ought to be, highly prized by that institution. It is a pair of iron vases, which formerly belonged to Gen. Trumbull of Connecticut, at whose house Gen. George Washington was frequently a guest. With the same pair of tongs the Father of his Country often lighted his pipe.

FIFTY-FIVE years after Louis Adolph Thiers stands to be a prisoner's apprentice he became President of France. Forty-two years after Horace Greeley ceased to be a printer's apprentice, he became a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Greeley has thirteen years the advantage of thiers, so far as mere candidacy is concerned. But will the same luck extend say further? That's the question. *News reviews.*

THE editor of a staid, dignified paper in Indiana in some speculations as to what Lydia Thompson will do with the bale of cotton recently presented to her at Savannah. He concludes that she will probably dress it in the same one which Gen. Jackson did a similar article when he was defending New Orleans. Here the unlikelihood editor leaves the thing to readers no alternative but to consult history and learn what use was made of cotton by Gen. Jackson on the occasion referred to. History shows that he used it for "breast works."

EIGHTEEN papers record the sad death of Another Watchless survivor, Captain Greenough, of the First Dragoon Guards. This veteran, who had passed unscathed through the bullet and shot, saber strokes and charges of the first Napoleonic military warriors, met his death by being drowned in a shallow, ornamental pool, into which he accidentally stumbled. His melancholy end results to mind the demise of another Waterloo hero, Col. Ponsonby. This gallant officer was seriously wounded and left for dead at Quatre Bras. His body was used to construct a temporary breastwork, in which position he received a lance thrust which proved that life was not extinct. The charge repelled. Ponsonby was borne to the field hospital, his wounds dressed, and he recovered, returned to England, and met his death by being strangled with the small bone of a chicken, partaken at a merry dinner of fellow soldiers.

Safety of Livingstone, the Explorer.

There is very little doubt that Dr. David Livingstone, the famous African explorer, is still living. He left England in 1858, for the purpose of exploration of the country over which he had already travelled more than any other man. At different times reports of his death came from Africa, and one of them was so full in its details that it was accepted as true. But subsequently such accounts were received as to encourage the hope that he was still alive.

In 1871, the N. York *Herald* organized an expedition, at a heavy expense, to go in search of the great explorer. This surpassed anything in the way of a newspaper enterprise ever known in the world before. The *Herald* now publishes a dispatch from Bombay, in India, announcing that Mr. Stanley, the man of the *Herald* expedition, has been heard from, and that Stanley is actually with Livingstone at Zanzibar, on the eastern coast of Africa.

Agricultural Education.

The JOURNAL recently submitted a few observations in reference to our system of training that should be adopted in agricultural colleges. But of course there are other branches in the teaching of which is no less essential to the educated farmer. Those relate to literary culture. What is the range of studies that should be adopted in this respect? The student who expects to be a farmer needs an education different from that of a student who expects to be a lawyer, a journalist, a physician, or a minister. A lawyer cases very little about the scientific analysis of soils. The farmer has no occasion to learn the doctrine of tenures as explained and illustrated by Sir Edward Coke in his commentaries upon Littleton. The raising of garden vegetables or the cultivation of cotton has no relation to the principles of Justinian.

An agricultural education need not embrace the ancient languages. These languages have their uses, but they are not of no essential value to the cultivator of the earth. The scholarly and ambitious orator may find pleasure and improvement in studying the classical models of ancient eloquence. To him it would be of pleasing interest to compare the fiery energy of Demosthenes who still exists in many and massive grandeur of Cicero. The speculative philosopher may delight in contrasting the Platonic dialogues and theories of Plato with the more practical realism of Aristotle. The recluse student may find pleasure in reading Homer's lliad and the glittering gems which sparkle through the Æneid of Virgil. The general scholar will note the difference between the narrative style of Xenophon and the simpler recitals of Thucidides, and between the copious elaboration of Livy's history and the plain austerity of Sesser's morals. But the seeker after practical study that is necessary to enable a person to read these works in the obscure texts of the originals would be of little utility to the youth who is preparing to follow the business of cultivating corn, oats and cotton, and raising hogs, cattle and horses. Such study forms no part of an agricultural education. To the prospective farmer the time devoted to it would be thrown away.

First and foremost, the agricultural student should become a thorough and complete master of his native language. He ought to acquire a good English education. This may be regarded as a very plain and a very common place expression. But the subject of an English education is in reality a very comprehensive one. Indeed it might be shown that the study of English receives less attention in our higher institutions of learning than it deserves. That question, however, need not be discussed here. It is sufficient to show that the agricultural student should learn his mother tongue in all the completeness. He ought to understand the idioms, intricacies of the grammar, and acquire a copious vocabulary. The art of composition he ought, especially, to learn well. It is not supposed that the educated agricultural will use his knowledge exclusively in cultivating his own ground. Whatever may be the facilities for study in agricultural colleges, and however numerous may be the students who attend them, yet when they leave college and return to their homes it will be found that those who have been studying form but a very small part of the farming community. Each educated farmer, therefore, will be, to a greater or less extent, a man of mark among his fellows. The business of farming he has been specially trained. He knows more than is known by those around him, and more than is known by farmers generally. Intelligent and farmers will want to learn from him. Every improvement in agriculture pursued by a public journal, and the intelligent agriculturist, of course, will take pride in giving to the public the ascertained results of his studies and experiments. This he will do by writing and speaking. He should therefore be qualified to deliver agricultural addresses on occasions, and to write for the public press. His education should be such as to enable him to present the somewhat dry subjects connected with agriculture in their most attractive form. In a word, he ought to be able to speak and write English with fluency, purity and force.

If the strictly agricultural studies and the study of English require not all the time of the student, the remainder might be profitably applied to acquiring a knowledge of some of the modern languages. Scientific agriculture is much practiced and discussed in France and Germany; and hence a knowledge of French and German would not be altogether unprofitable. Chemistry and botany

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican National Convention.)

Editorial Notes.

Mrs. Horace Greeley and daughters are in Angouleme, France.

Signor Rudolfo, the celebrated opera tenor, says he will sing no more for less than a thousand dollars per month.

The Bonaparte estate at Bordentown is again open to the public, the owner, Mr. Bodine, having returned from earth.

Scars impolite editor says that temper is a good thing for a woman; he says good, indeed, that she ought to be very careful not to lose it.

A DAUGHTER of the late General Geo. H. Thomas, of the United States army, is the fiancee of a student in the Berlin University, by the name of Parker.

A medical student says he has never been able to discover the bone of contention, and desires to know whether it is not situated very near the jaw bone.

A Pittsburg man petitions for a divorce on the ground that for several years his wife has "boarded" him with a thin, and spit in his face, struck him, and looked him out.

An attempt to restore capital punishment in Rhode Island has failed. The intelligent juries of that State content themselves with occasionally sending an innocent man to the penitentiary.

A New York paper says: "Three hundred and fifty murders last year, and but one man suffering the extreme penalty of the law. A poor Jack Reynolds, half witted, without money or friends, was hung as an awful example."

The Republicans are to hold a great family meeting next July, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, when, it is believed, important advances will be agreed upon in regard to the management of the various branches of the great firm.

Mr. James B. Randall, author of "Maryland, my Maryland," and other highly appreciated poems, and for several years editorially connected with the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, has become a member of the Mobile *Register's* editorial staff.

It is said that Madame Bloomer, the wife of the Turkish minister at Washington, constitutes in herself a supreme court of appeals in the matter of social etiquette at that capital, and that her word on any subject is regarded as irrevocable.

Here is the latest illustration of Yankee enterprise: A Boston bred Californian observed that John Chinaman didn't whistle, so he opened a whistling school in San Francisco, where fifty pagans now "do" Yankee Doodle, with only a slight Chinese accent to their whistling.

The spring clip of Texas has already commenced coming forward. The flocks of that State have been largely increased during the past year, and it is said that the present clip will "astonish outsiders," and greatly excel, in quantity and quality, that of any previous year.

DON CAMERON never, even names, A few of them we append hereto: Charles—Mary of Sorrows—John—Bridges—Peter—Francis—Quirinius—Antony—Michael—Gabriel—Raphael. Here we are compelled to stop for the present. The limited space at our disposal compels us to call a halt. We may, or may not, complete the list hereafter.

We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of a copy of the *Jefferson Independent*, a weekly just started at Elyton. It is published in a handsome quarto form, with five columns per page. L. H. Mathews and T. A. McLaughlin are the editors. They announce that their paper will be independent in everything, and neutral in nothing. We tender the *Independent* our best wishes for its success.

"AYEAR all, what does my gold avail me?" observed an old miser, whose advanced age admonished him that he was fast shuffling off this mortal coil, as he watched the sands of time as they were rapidly drawing to a close. "I am about to die, and can't take the money with me, can I?" "Well," responded a consoling bystander, "perhaps it is well enough that you can't take it with you; for when you leave here you are certain to go to a place where the gold would instantly melt."

We tender thanks to the Agricultural Bureau at Washington for a copy of the official report of that bureau, for the months of March and April, 1872. It is a document of one hundred and sixty-nine pages, and contains much valuable information relative to the winter wheat and other cereals, the condition of the farm animals, and the comparative prevalence of disease among them," and other subjects connected with agriculture.

An interesting point of law is about to come up for settlement in Georgia. The facts of the case allow of the question being put in this shape: If a young man becomes engaged to a lady and gives her a gold watch, and then his suit is rejected by her, has he a right to demand, and his cousins salute after leaving the said watch at a jeweler's to be marked, on the ground that he never knew what "time" lawyers are expected to wind it up properly.

CATTLE county, Kentucky, is the home of wonders. It has a natural bridge 170 feet in the span, 196 feet high and 12 feet wide, arched below and level on the top, under it is a cascade with a fall of 75 feet, and two miles distant another with a fall of 200 feet. Then there are two "celestial streams, which run about two miles and then suddenly disappear, besides a natural sepulcher well which throws a jet of four feet high.

Mechanical Education.

The law of Congress providing for the establishment of agricultural colleges, requires that, among other branches taught therein, shall be such as relate to the mechanic arts. This is a wise and beneficent provision. No class of people deserve more liberal consideration than those engaged in mechanical pursuits. They have driven from the field the most favorable regard in all public measures and enterprises looking to the elevation and improvement of industrial labor.

A youth preparing to adopt a mechanical occupation, may gain immense advantage by a properly conducted course of college study.

It may be said that all the essential knowledge and skill requisite for a practical mechanic may be learned in a mechanic's shop. To a certain extent, this is true; but it is subject to manifold qualifications. By actual practice, a lad will learn how to make a shoe. With proper diligence and careful experiments, he may acquire such skill as to be able to measure a foot, and then go to his call and knife and draft and cut out a pattern, vamp, and to his sole leather and draft and cut out a sole, and then so adjust these several pieces and fasten them together, as to make a shoe of such shape and size as to make an easy and genteel fit for the particular foot which he has measured. The carpenter's apprentice will learn how to make and put up a door case. Then by measuring the height and width of the room he will know how wide and how long the door must be in order to fill up the empty space. This, again

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.

THE Mobile *Register* strongly urges the valley of accepting Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National convention.

"THE Nashville *Banner*, a leading and influential Democratic paper, supports the Greeley and Brown ticket unconditionally.

THE STATE JOURNAL says that truth cannot be long hid from the people. We think so, too, and that's the reason the JOURNAL's party is goin down to fast.
—*Tuskaloosa Times.*

The party which the JOURNAL recognizes, and for which it intends to work, is composed of the great mass of the people, and not a mere fragment of them. That party, so far from going down, is rapidly going up.

THE *Advance* mentions the fact that Maj. Cherbavoyen is spoken of for the office of Auditor. It says that the Major is highly complimented by "nearly all the Democratic papers throughout Alabama as well as other parts of the State." This certainly shows that the Major has a good start. Support throughout Alabama, as well as all other parts of the State, is decidedly flattering.

IT is now claimed, and by a democratic paper, that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is worth $9,000,000. This is more than two millions and a half of dollars beyond the State's bonded liability for the road. And yet this same paper has heretofore done its utmost to induce the belief that the "Radicals" imposed an outrageous burden upon the people because of the State aid that was extended to the road. Those who secured the building of the road are denounced as reckless traffickers in the State's credit. And yet when it becomes the owner of it the officials against popular complaint, it is claimed that the road is worth more than two millions and a half of dollars beyond the State's liability on account of it.

ARTHUR returning to Jefferson City from the Cincinnati convention, Gov. B. Gratz Brown made a speech, in the course of which he made the following reference to Horace Greeley:

But I tell you, my friends, that that old white hat of his covers the largest brain and thinks the ablest heart in America. Let me add, moreover, and be pardoned for saying, that as to the matter of executive ability, I believe that the man who has served out a long life in the conduct of a leading journal requiring administrative talent of the highest order, and has kept it and risen to its present position upon the most intricate questions of foreign complication, would be a good matter to offer for the position to which he is now to be invited. Now, my other way have to intend. Now the compare."

Personal.

EX-Gov. W. W. Holden has gone back to Raleigh, N. C., to reside.

IT is report that Prince Gortchekoff had resigned his office is denied.

Bishop Pessler, who officiated as Secretary of the Ecumenical Council, is dead.

JOHN C. B. Wortendyke has been elected president of the New Jersey Midland railroad.

A MARINE in Topeka, Kansas, was buried and feathered last week by four of his former neighbors from one had so aggrieved.

Major General Barnum was seriously injured recently by being thrown from a carriage, but he is pronounced out of danger.

President Chase, of the Amherst agricultural college, has been elected president of the Pardue university, at Lafayette, Indiana.

DR. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, failed to appear at the Philadelphia sessions on Saturday last, to answer a charge of libel, and his recognizance was forfeited.

PERRY ASH, imprisoned for living viewed song writer, arrived in New York on Saturday last, and was warmly welcomed by his countrymen. In the evening he was entreated to a concert by the Philharmonic Society.

Lieutenant Commander Gridley, of the United States steamer Michigan, was married at Erie, Penn., last Friday evening, to Miss Emily Vincent, daughter of the Hon. J. P. Vincent, presiding law judge of the western district of Pennsylvania.

Arnold Martin, who recently died near San Diego, California, though only fifty-two years of age at the time of his death, had to have started, since his twentieth year, no less than eighteen different newspapers in England, the South and the North-west. He never succeeded in a single enterprise, but those to whom he sold out often made money. By an extraordinary degree of loving energy he managed to keep very poor all his life long.

Tom Lounsbury, *Courier Journal* gets off the following:

The origin of the word candidate is credible, when, referring to the use of the word in the old Romans used to present to applicants for office. *Candidatus* is a substantive applicant for popular favor—Mr. Greeley, for instance. He is now in the position of a candidate for the Presidency—first was did in a saying in "the high old Roman way."

A SAD ROMANCE.—A Boston woman who had for long time given up for dead by all who were dear to her, lately, to her joy, was the ghost of her former self, to three who had thought never to see her again. She told a story of strange adventure, how her malignant husband, who worked on the Arabian coast, and aboard polished save her husband herself. He was preserved only to victim in Arab cruelty and died in slavery. While her beauty lasted she was the idle of the most powerful chief in the South Arabian Desert, but when that waned she fell from her "mistress" and was transferred to the lowest of an inferior chief. And so she lived, prayed for death, but not daring to die, till, bundled from one barbarian to another, she, a Boston lady, in whose veins flowed the purest Puritan blood, found herself the wife of an Arabian water carrier. From his power an American traveler freed her and restored her with the means to reach home.

ASGTHEN SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.—On Monday Eldridge A. Ackerson, formerly of Alabama, was arrested for throwing vitriol on the dress of Mary Davis Ackerson, and was held in $500 bail by Justice Dowling for trial at the Special Sessions.

Yesterday Ackerson was surrendered by Mr. Robert H. Johnson, clerk of the court, by his sureties, who desired the bail bond to be cancelled. Ackerson was thereupon sent to the Tombs and confined in a reception cell on the lower tier. Three minutes later he was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. Dr. Vandewater was summoned, but the suicide was dead before the doctor reached the cell. With a razor which he had secreted about on his person he had taken his own life rather than be imprisoned. He leaves a wife and family in Selma, Alabama.—*New York Sun, May 24.*

THE white plume of Navarre is historic. Will the white hat of Horace Greeley become so?

TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT.—We are authorized to state that the Governor has issued, terminable at ten days notice, the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad to the Mobile and Ohio railroad company. The Mobile and Ohio company will run the road for the present, and pay to the State a certain proportion of what profits are made. The arrangement is temporary and will not, we presume, continue for any length of time.—*Advertiser of the 7th inst.*

We are authorized to state that the Governor has not made the arrangement alluded to with the Mobile and Ohio railroad company to the effect that it is to temporarily assume the road. He has merely allowed the Mobile and Ohio railroad company to run the road at the cost of expense and terminable as theretofore when notified that the "arrangement" from any cause, ceases. The party who made the inquiries as to arrangements only desired to effect a more direct line of travel, and to accommodate the public, by increased railroad facilities.—*Advertiser.*

Story of Artemus Ward.

Sothern, the actor, tells a good story of Artemus Ward's visit to the Garrick club, London, at Exeter Hall. Artemus came in a little before time, and sat down awkwardly on a chair. The time seemed to hang heavily on his hands. He glanced up nervously at the clock, made the quickest and vigorous applications of his handkerchief to his prominent nose, which was two or three times and waked about the room, and returned to his seat. The hour hand pointed to eight, and yet no sound issued from the "mechanic's" face. Five minutes past eight, and yet no sign. The audience began to show signs of impatience. They had paid their money for a man of information about Mormondom—polygamy and all, and here that same man was in store for them. Finally, ten minutes passed the hour of eight, and then the lecturer rose again and dug to the footlights, with his little manuscript in hand, and—"Ladies and gentlemen, a lecture was advertised for to-night at 8 o'clock, but I can't talk only fifty minutes at a stretch. I have used my machine seeing what time it was." At first the audience stared at stage and speaker in blank amazement; but soon the mingled drollery and impudence of the joke broke upon them, and the house exploded in one great laugh. I can't say that the idea of the thing to him was so delightfully absurd that he could be screamed after that every time Ward opened his mouth.

Flogging in England.

A correspondent of the London *Tribune* gives an idea of April says: "The usual operation of flogging was performed yesterday morning on two men convicted of robbery, with violence, and sentenced respectively to five and seven years penal servitude. The first culprit, named Thomas Brown, is a young lad guilty of assaulting and robbing a woman, in Fulwood Park, on the night he was convicted, he began to bowl in the most cowardly manner imaginable. Before the stout warders commenced their initial ments of twenty lashes each. By the time the punishment was administered, his back was of deep crimson, though his skin appeared to refuse to admit of blood being drawn. His whole demeanor in the cells was that of a coward.

The second man, John Joyce, had also been convicted of robbery with violence, and, at first, tried to bear his punishment with something like bravado, but before a half dozen strokes had fallen he tried like a child, and his strong muscular arms quivered like aspen. By the time the second warder had finished his twenty lashes, his back was a bleeding profundity, and he knocked up in his usual stiff and removed on his cell. His braggart look had changed for the genuine quailed look of despair. "I never can be double," adds the writer, "that if a few of the gazeters of London could join the ranks of the flogged, they would be effectually cured of writing those disgraceful but most edifying publications. Our present system of robbery with violence would soon decrease."

Personal Points.

The foreign flirtation in Washington is described as terrific.

The Pigeon Indians have the smallpox and Dolly Varden hats.

Calvin Howe, of New York, is the youngest pair in Minnesota.

Offenbach's last opera is composing historical at Florence and Naples.

The Grand Duke of Nassau is said to be the richest sinner in Europe.

The average salary of a cabinet officer is about $4,000 a year, and no $110.

A Texas man pelleted a frost on the 22d of April, and thought it a token of the country.

"Don't who cares for Beecher," asks Fanny Fern; "I used to go to school to his sister."

Dobney Isaverer in Dublin receive sixty cents per day, and skilled laborers receive half a dollar.

Clock is a great admirer of Farep, especially her figure. Her figure, he says, "One half the year rain and f

Mr. John Barrett is said to make a point of learning a new language every year. Next year he thinks of undertaking "Alwato."

Gavazzi does not meet with the success in collecting money for the Italian churches that he expected.

Miss Harriet Colfax, sister of the Vice President, is a light opera singer in Oregon City, as a salary of $320 a year.

Mrs. Lucy Hayes, Queen is running for Governor of Nebraska; Looney for Congress, in Tennessee, and Hobby for Congress, in Texas.

John Stuart Mill and Somerset both agreed upon the necessity that every married pair should bring two children into the world, and no more, to make good their places therein.

Lorin G. Alcock, Jr., hopes to have the statuary for the Lincoln national monument in Springfield, Ill., completed in time to leave it inaugurated on the Fourth of July, 1875.

Dan Pastor says: "A distinguished diplomat, who had served some time in Washington, died, time after our in London, and among his effects they found 42 silhouettes and 800 love letters from beautiful girls in Washington."

Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central railway, when asked if he would be a candidate for the Presidency, replied that the term was too short; but that if it could be made ninety days a year, he would take a lease of it at once.

Colonel George, of the 21 Minnesota regiment, now resides at Rochester, Minn. He it was who, at Chickamauga, when General Thomas asked him, "How long can your regiment hold out?" answered, "Till the regiment is mustered out of service."

Miss Carlotta Patti has declined to accept the very liberal offer made her to take part in the Boston Jubilee. No congress was heard most lately at the St. Carlo Theatre, in Naples, the *Fanguilo* newspaper gives the measure of her success in that city by the assurance that, though the Neapolitans had listened, at the St. Carlo, to the celebrities of the world, they never enjoyed "such divine singing as that of la Patti."

Communicated.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

Nothing was gained in 1867 by the cry of "masterly inactivity," and nothing is to be gained by the proposed inactivity of many leading Democrats now. I had hoped that the Democratic Executive Committee would hand, call their convention, and at the same time recommend that the Democracy of Alabama make no nominations. This would have been as significant as expressive. But if the nominations are to be relied upon, they make no such recommendation, and it is therefore impossible to discern what will be the action of that convention. It seems to me, therefore, that the friends of the Hon. Horace Brown throughout the State should assemble in conventions as soon as practicable, organize and put forth their candidates for all the offices to be filled at the county election.

If this policy be vigorously pursued, Liberal Republicans, Old Line Whigs, and thousands of moderate minded and conservative Democrats will rally to the movement. In this way, and not by inaction, can a public opinion be formed which shall control the action of the democratic convention.

Let there, the friends of the movement, organize at once and make it what it ought to be—a grand American success.

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. Pocket Edition. Sent free by mail. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pembinas.

Pembina is located on the line of Canada West and the extreme north of Minnesota, on the Red river of the north, which flows into Lake Winnipeg, far above the sources of the Mississippi. The inhabitants of the town number some eight or ten thousand people, principally half breeds, a cross of the Chippewa Indians, the white traders, the employes of the Hudson Bay company, and the refugees and outcasts of all nations, who, for a country or cause, have found an asylum in the great northern wilderness.

Their habits of life are nomadic, and the government is patriarchal. Although they cultivate the earth, and have settled villages, still they rely mainly for subsistence upon the great animal herds, which take place in the early part of July and late in October. On these occasions they spend many weeks on the great plains of Dakota Territory, catching and killing buffalo for their meat and skins. A moving caravan of these people sometimes takes with it two or three thousand small carts—made entirely of wood, without a piece of iron about them—which are drawn by oxen harnessed in a rude and primitive manner. In these foraging expeditions, the Pembinas meet the bloody Sioux and the treacherous Crees, with whom they often have long and bloody contests. The Indians naturally struggle to maintain their supremacy on these richly provided hunting hunting grounds.

These Pembinas, while traveling, carry with them their priests and the discipline of a good government, so that they are governed by laws, and by the influence of religious instruction. For the purpose of good order they are divided into bands, which divisions are under specially appointed officers. At night their ox carts are disposed of in a circle, within which they place their cattle and their property, and if attacked while thus arranged, they fight from behind the walls of extemporized fortification. The future of these people and their fluctuating destiny, as citizens of the United States will prove an interesting problem, and their characteristics and civilization a study for the philosophic and philanthropist.

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TAKE pleasure in announcing to their "dear 100" and the public generally, that they are daily receiving additions to their

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Boots, Shoes, Gaiters AND Slippers.

OF BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP

This is positively a C. O. D. House, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, we sell our goods cheaper than any other house in Montgomery. We offer our entire stock of

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making the lock stitch, which received the highest Premium at the Alabama State Fair in 1872.

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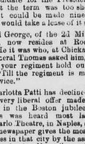

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Always Relieve

Even the most severe and powerful prostration of the female system. Nervousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Hysterics, Spasms, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, and all the distressing symptoms which a whole host of diseases are heir to, will disappear as if by magic, and pleasure in their operation will be realized by the most delicate with perfect safety.

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☞ The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. Should your druggist not have them in stock, he can procure them in a few days from those who do keep them. Don't be put off with some worthless substitute, which he may recommend as "just as good," but send for the genuine article, and if your druggist will not procure them for you, write to us and we will do it for you by mail.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating only and plainly their diseases and symptoms, and we will send them a package of Pills containing a remedy for their complaint, and guarantee successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by return mail.

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☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Life and Wonders of the Female Body," to every reader of this paper. Send address plainly written, with stamp to pay return postage, and we will send it free.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.	Cures Colic and Wind Colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain; cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, by taking a few bottles of this valuable preparation.	PRICE 25 Cents.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.	Cures Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels of children, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, cures wind colic. We believe this to be the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices nor the prejudices of others stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure to follow the use of this medicine. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.	PRICE 25 Cents.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.	Cures Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels of children, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain; cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, by taking a few bottles of this valuable preparation.	PRICE 25 Cents.

☞ It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Medicine. Put up in packages so as to suit the wants of all.

Prepared only by CURTIS & PERKINS, No. 13 Park Row, New York.

For sale by all druggists throughout the United States and Canada. Also, by Druggists in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, Central America, West Indies, Mexico, and all parts of the world.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, Lupulin Yeast, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TEST IT.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a creation of chemical science, as well as of practical skill, and is entitled from its peculiar excellence to its honorable name. *Cheapness of articles that add dangerous Impurities to the food, is not economy.* Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the best in the world, in purity, strength, and wholesomeness. It is used in the Royal Navy, and in the Army, Navy, and Marine Hospitals of the United States. It is recommended by the Heads of the Chemical Departments of the Universities of Harvard, Yale, Brown, Cornell, and Columbia.

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TRY THEM.

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems are the best and most convenient article for raising Biscuit, Rolls, Cakes, Cookies, &c., of every description. Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are pure, delicious, and full flavored. Dr. Price's Perfumery and Toilet Soaps are delightful and refreshing. Dr. Price's Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., are for sale by all first-class grocers.

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Manufacturers of

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3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska,

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Garden of the West, now for Sale

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Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.

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It will retain health and comfort, and is recommended for sale by all dealers in corsets, as it is adapted to all ranges of the year. Ask for it and take no other.

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Used and praised by artists, and are the only successful enunciation of tone ever made.

Day's Transposing Key Board,

which may be attached to any organ, enabling the performer, *instantly, by special stop*, to change the pitch of the entire instrument through a whole tone or a semitone, without the slightest practical difficulty. This is a most important invention, and will be found a great boon to all who play or sing, and will introduce a new era in the use of the cabinet organ.

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at $140, $125 and $110 each. Combining, as they do, great power, and thorough control of the reeds, these are cheaper than any before offered.

Every Organ Warranted for five years, recommended by leading musicians, and sold on easy terms, or for cash.

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In the world. Beautiful White, Rich, Durable, Economical, Fire and Water Proof. Ready for use. Any person can apply it with a brush, and one gallon will cover from two to three hundred square feet, according to the surface covered by such distinguishing properties. *Ask for* AVERILL PAINT, and take no other. Sold by dealers everywhere. Circulars and sample cards sent free by mail. Write us and we will send them to you by mail.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating only and plainly their diseases and symptoms, and we will send them a package of Pills containing a remedy for their complaint, and guarantee successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by return mail.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms of their complaint, together with name of letter, and enclose postage stamp for reply.

☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "Life and Wonders of the Female Body," to every reader of this paper. Send address plainly written, with stamp to pay return postage, and we will send it free.

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The Brown Cotton Gin Co.

New London, Conn.,

Manufacturers of the "Brown Gin." Cotton Seed Sowing Machines, Cotton Planters, Governors, Feeders and Condensers. Send for circular. Agents wanted in every Cotton County in the South. Cotton gin in store and repaired; furnished with all kinds of saws.

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the National Union Republican Convention.)

Philosophy.

We often hear men say, "I don't know anything about philosophy; I care nothing for your refined philosophies; theories; plain common sense is what I go by." Men are not to blame for talking in this way; and the very reason why they are not to blame is that such talk is the very essence of philosophy itself. When a man, in private conversation in a scholar's library in which a very eloquent minister participated. The conversation related to Shakspeare and literary men, Shakspeare being referred to, and much extolled, the minister said he had no use for Shakspeare. "He wrote for the stage," he remarked, "and the stage is immoral in its tendency and effects." To this was replied that like a great dramatist had delineated human nature in all its phases; that he furnished the world with an almost inexhaustible store of intellectual wealth; that his beautiful thoughts and striking illustrations were appropriately quoted by all classes of people—the learned and the unlearned—the hod carrier, the lawyer, the grave digger, the merchant, the statesman, and even the minister, who did not convince the clergyman. As for himself, at any rate, he never made use of Shakspeare; he never found it necessary to go to Shakspeare for thoughts or illustrations. "Doctor," said one of the gentlemen present, "I have often heard you preach, and been charmed with your eloquence. Your loftiest flights and most sublime imagery are frequently made up, in part, of the exact language of Shakspeare." "Oh, you are mistaken my friend," responded the minister, "I know my sermons, and I never read Shakspeare." "Well," says the man of letters, "that surprises me. Nevertheless, the case is as I state it." "You can only think so, my friend," added the minister, "as I never read Shakspeare, of course I don't quote him, but I quote what I call *'speak by the card'* on that point.' Just here the scholar asked, "Doctor, do you remember where you learned this expressive remark, *'I speak by the card?'* "Well, no," was the reply; "it is a common expression; almost everybody uses it." At this point a volume of Shakspeare was opened; the churchyard scene in Hamlet was turned to, and the minister was shown the remark of the Prince of Denmark: "We must speak by the cards" to have the employment continued. The result is that the men work on the streets for months and months.

All this would be regarded by many as a commendable piece of business. And so it would be in one point of view. It would furnish employment for men who needed it, and who were perfectly willing to work. But this is only a superficial view of the case. To the man of thought and reflection it would serve as an instructive lesson in the branch of philosophy which relates to creative industry. Such a man could show, that while the laborers were worked hard, they in point of fact produced nothing. He could show that the labor which improved and beautified the streets of Montgomery could have been more profitably employed on farms, or in building a railroad from Montgomery southward in the direction of Pensacola.

It is the business of philosophy to consider all questions of this character. Therefore it is practical, common sense, and not visionary, speculative sentimentalism, as too many people seem to think.

The Montgomery Bar.

THOMAS J. JUDGE.

Col. Judge holds a high rank in the legal profession. He is regarded, and justly so, as a very strong lawyer. As a practitioner at the bar he has had a long experience, and having been for some time a justice of the Supreme Court of the State, he was distinguished for the ability with which he expounded the law from the bench. After retiring from the Supreme bench in 1868, he settled in Greenville, but afterwards removed to this city, where he is now engaged in the active labors of a professional life.

As a practicing lawyer, Col. Judge is a man of strongly marked characteristics. He is well versed in the law, and always endeavors to apply its principles in accordance with the rules of practical common sense. With more than ordinary ability, he is a hard worker. He never intended to secure justice between man and man, his strongest and most determined energies are enlisted to prevent ill from being done to him. He is one of those men who are not to be made to accomplish any other than its legitimate aims. If, in shaping a case, any fighter of evil is visited, his side of it was only seek or vailable points, he admits them without hesitation, and then fights with all his power. He leaves nothing to be exposed by the opposing counsel. As he seeks to conceal his own defects, he seeks for screen upon such advantages as may result from ascertaining them fairly and impartially with such substantial merits as he is able to present. This being the case, as a judge's noted characteristics, it may be reasonably conceded that he is particularly effective whenever he is engaged in the trial of the weak points of an adversary's case.

Such assaults as these he makes with irresistible power, and their effect upon a jury is overwhelming. Fourteen lawyers, one planter, three cotton factors, one chief of police, one city marshal, one physician, one grocery merchant, and one journalist. Such was a political meeting recently called for a precinct in which, we presume, there are five or six hundred Democratic voters. From the account furnished by the *Times*, it appears that not more than half a dozen of those who attended belong to what may be designated as the masses of the people. As for lawyers, they form an honorable and worthy class of citizens; yet their reading and associations are such as necessarily make them, to a greater or less extent, politicians.

This Selma meeting is illustrative of an important fact which has for some time engaged the attention of keen intellects. The masses of the people have become entirely indifferent to the stale, routine machinery of mere party politics. They are tired of the high sounding bulletins of "executive committees." They turn a deaf ear to the stereotyped appeals of party organs to "rouse from their lethergy;" to "prepare to meet the enemy;" and all such puerile slang. People are using politics into their own hands, and are going to manage it in their own way. A few individuals, having little or nothing to do, may meet, call themselves a meeting, pass some cut-and-dried resolutions, and appoint themselves delegates to a convention. Very clever individuals these may be; but the masses care nothing for what they are doing. A convention composed of delegates thus chosen may put out its candidates and call them "nominees," but people won't vote for them merely because they are so called.

The truth is that old fashioned party machinery is about worn out. Those who imagine that machinery are constantly telling the "dear people" that things are going to ruin; that "corrupt men are in office," and that they, the aforesaid "dear people," must "rise in their might" and do this, that and the other. People, unfortunately, have too many evidences that things are sadly out of joint; but they know that whatever evils the country is suffering on account of incompetent or dishonest officials, are traceable to the machinations of cliques, caucuses and conventions. Very few men are eager to office who were not first made "nominees." Self-constituted conventions have been putting out candidates, and the people in their honest confidence have voted for them. Now they are asked to "rally for reform." Caucus machinery has brought us into the dismal state of the evil that needs reforming.

People's patience is exhausted. Candidates will not be supported merely because they are caucus nominees. They must have substantial merits. Our desire is that in the present era of departure from the prescribed rules of party discipline. It has created doubts as to his party fealty. Men are questioning his "soundness" as a Democrat.

All this is annoying to Mr. Voorhees; and the newsmongers say that he is anxious to make a "constitutional" explanation.

Three herds of cattle, of one thousand each, have arrived at Ellsworth, Kansas.

Avoid extremes. This admonition is of special importance so far as it relates to soaps and borrels.

Grasshoppers have made their appearance in southern California in immense swarms. People are waging an organized war upon the hoppers, in order to save vegetation.

A cabin dispatch announces that Mr. Gilmore, the great concertizer, has secured for the international jubilee the services of the celebrated Strauss and his full Vienna orchestra of fifty-six pieces.

A Milwaukee paper says that a street beggar was recently prevailed upon to exhibit his day's collection. He had taken in a little over twenty dollars. He apologized for the unusually small amount, but said that it was below the average. For that particular day business was dull with him.

C. Mortimer Whiskey is the name of a Troy musical composer. He sings "Coming through the rye."

An article in the *Galaxy* makes a good showing that Lucrezia Borgia, instead of being a notorious poisoner, was a good, pure and pious woman.

Worthy of Note.

On the 18th day of May, a Democratic convention in the large and influential county of Tuskaloosa, repudiates Governor Lindsay. Four days thereafter, the official organ formally announces that Lindsay is not, and will not be, a candidate for re-election. This looks very much like recalling before a fire.

Mr. Henley Declines.

R. H. Henley, editor of the Birmingham *Sun*, has either by direct announcement, or passive consent, occupied the position of candidate for the State Senate from the Jefferson district. In the last issue of the *Sun* he publishes a card withdrawing from the position. He assigns as reasons for his withdrawal, infirm health, and official and business engagements in Birmingham.

All Right.

Wednesday noon's dispatches brought cheering intelligence. It was that the United States Senate had passed the House amnesty bill. The bill excepts a few individuals, (which we much regret,) but it is so broad that for all practical purposes it may be called general amnesty. We are heartily and sincerely glad that the bill has passed. Our readers know our views on the Judge Lewis proposal for a general removal of disability. For the success of this eminently just measure, we are profoundly thankful.

New York Convention.

The Democratic State convention of New York, which met at Syracuse on Wednesday last, had a two days' session. It indorsed the Cincinnati platform but said nothing about Greeley. Delegates to Baltimore were chosen, and instructed to vote as a unit. All of the great dailies of New York city agree that little patience is manifested by the rank and file of the party with the bolters. The general opinion is that Greeley will be supported by the regular organization. Mr. Seymour, the strong Grant paper, says that a large majority of the delegates are unquestionably in favor of that policy.

Live Journalism.

Live journalism is asserting its prerogative of true independence and impartiality. The confused party organ is fettered. It defers obsequiously to party aspirants. People are looking to independent journals for correct interpretations of public events and fair accounts of public events. The difference between a narrow, prejudiced, party paper, and a real, live, independent journal, is the true interest of the whole people, may be likened to the difference between the moping owl and the soaring eagle, *on les aigles sont au soleil.* The mansoiled partisan cannot appreciate political liberty.

Ireland.

The report of the Registrar General of Ireland for 1871, just published, shows a net decrease of 25.547 acres in the quantity of land under cultivation below the previous year's returns. Potatoes had increased by 14,551 acres, mangel wurtzel by 1,000, and flax by 2,193 acres. All the other crops show a decrease; wheat by 15,395 acres, oats by 18,903 acres, barley by 20,306 acres, rye by 93 acres, turnips by 12,554 acres, cabbage by 1971 acres, and flax by 38,240 acres. In the estimated total produce of the principal crops of Ireland there was a decrease of 2,427,536 bushels. Potatoes had decreased by 1,424,804 tons, cabbage by 11,366 tons, flax by 17,841 tons, and hay by 71,919 tons. The only crops that exhibit an increase are turnips by 304,-946 tons, and mangel wurtzel by 108,646 tons. The emigration returns for 1871 show that the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in that year was 72,004, a decrease of 3670 compared with 1870. The number of males who emigrated was 41,294, and the number of females was 30,694.

Mr. Voorhees Uneasy.

Washington gossip represents Mr. Voorhees as not quite uneasy. His late "personal explanation" in the Senate has left him in an awkward position. It is manifestly the programme of the Democracy in Congress to help Greeley to the presidency with very soft gloves. But Mr. Voorhees took hold of it with unnerved grip, and broke the glove to pieces. He made a bold speech, and created considerable sensation. A certain degree of interest resulted from his effort. But he did not break up the plans of the leaders of Democrats. He did not drive them from their purpose to deal cautiously with the Greeley movement. His attempt to do so, however, has excited their displeasure. He has lost influence with his party. The belief that his design was to carry Democrats squarely over to Grant is becoming wider and stronger. His bold speech and open departure from the prescribed rules of party discipline. It has created doubts as to his party fealty. Men are questioning his "soundness" as a Democrat.

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An article in the *Galaxy* makes a good showing that Lucrezia Borgia, instead of being a notorious poisoner, was a good, pure and pious woman.

Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District.

Pursuant to the call of the State Executive Committee, the Republican convention of the Fourth Congressional District assembled in Demopolis on Wednesday, May 15, 1872.

Hon. R. B. Jones, chairman of the District Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and nominated Hon. J. A. Farden, of Autauga, as chairman of the convention, who was unanimously elected, and F. T. Wood chosen secretary.

On motion of P. G. Clarke, of Perry county, a committee of five was appointed on credentials, who reported all the counties represented except Greene, Sanford and Shelby.

On motion of F. G. Clarke, of Perry, it was

Resolved, That in electing delegates to the National Convention the secretary shall call the roll of the counties, and each delegate shall cast his vote as his county is called, and name the persons as his choice.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for delegates, and on the first ballot F. G. Clarke, of Perry, received 27 votes, and W. G. Thomas, of Talladega, 31 votes, and were declared elected. There was a tie between W. S. Jones, of Marengo, and J. H. Speed, of Perry, a second ballot was taken, when Mr. Jones, having received 19 votes, was declared elected.

J. H. Speed of Perry, Geo. M. Dunkin of Hale, and A. H. Curtis of Perry, were elected delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates from the 4th Congressional district to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, are hereby instructed to cast their votes for U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the administration of Ulysses S. Grant, and hereby pledge our united efforts to secure his re-election by the next Congress.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the able, patriotic and manly course of Hon. Geo. E. Spencer, as able United States Senator.

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative in Congress are requested to use their influence to secure the passage of the bill to restore the disabilities of all the people.

Resolved, That the Republican papers in Alabama are requested to publish the proceedings of this convention.

T. H. TARRANT, Sec'y.
5-23-3t.

Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention met agreeable to call in Decatur, Alabama, May 16th, 1872.

H. G. Thomas was chosen chairman, D. N. Cooper and J. C. Blalock secretaries.

On motion, the chair appointed W. B. Sloan, Jr., Jas. Hamilton and Jas. Bibb committee on credentials. Said committee represented credentials correct, and counties not represented; Jefferson by David Day of Winston, Colbert by W. C. Chisholm of Tuscumbia and the rest of Morgan and Siddell occurred, and Tucker del Greco, at the base of Vesuvius, was destroyed by a steam of lava. On November 12, 1867, another eruption began, and on December 13 it, the attempt was made by the Romans to blow up Carbonelli Prison, London. This eruption continued until February, 1868, when Lord Derby resigned and the Disraeli Ministry was formed. The same coincidence between eruptions and political disturbances is also attributed to Mount Etna. Thus, in 1820, the year of the accession of the Grey Liberal Ministry, a serious eruption of Etna occured, and in the neighboring town of Catania was destroyed in 1832, when the Reform bill was passed. There was a violent eruption of Etna in September, 1862, when the Duke of Wellington died, and in 1865 an eruption lasting from February to July, was followed in three months by the death of Lord Palmerston, and the accession of Earl Russell to power. The same political sympathy in English affairs is said to be evinced in Mount Hecla, which was in a disagreeable state of eruption from September, 1845, to April, 1846, during the period of the railway mania and the corn law agitation. A political journal must be reduced to great straights when, in order to keep up the courage of its friends, it is obliged to publish predictions worthy of "Zadkiel's Prophetic Almanac."

Further Complication—A. & C. Railroad.

We are reliably informed that Judge Woods, of United States Circuit Court, has changed his mind as to his power to revive and reverse Judge Busteed's decision in bankruptcy cases, and that in a recent case he has held he has no revising power over such decisions.

It will be remembered that there have been two distinct and separate petitions in bankruptcy filed against the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad company by Judge Busteed's court. The first petition was filed in May, 1871, and on this petition the company was in June last judged bankrupt. *This adjudication was reversed by Judge Woods in June, 1871.* After the reversal of the first petition the present petition was filed, and upon this last petition alone the proceedings are had which resulted in the late sale of the road.

If Judge Woods had no power to reverse the adjudication of Judge Busteed, it was, of course, null and void, and the first adjudication still remains of force.

There is no law authorizing the institution of a second proceeding and adjudication in bankruptcy against a person or corporation, after a first proceeding and adjudication is in full force and effect, but, this is the condition of affairs, if Judge Woods had no power to reverse the first adjudication.

The Governor, as every one knows, purchased under the second and last proceeding in bankruptcy.

Oh! Governor, where is thy title!

If th Governor has $312,000, of his own private funds, we have no objection to his investing it in this road. But we do protest against his paying $312,000 of the tax payers' money into the United States district court, under a proceeding which is evidently void.

C. Mortimer Whiskey is the name of a Troy musical composer. He sings "Coming through the rye."

An article in the *Galaxy* makes a good showing that Lucrezia Borgia, instead of being a notorious poisoner, was a good, pure and pious woman.

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 24.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

Alas! there are two hundred and seventy five games of base ball to be played this year for the championship.

We notice if any city in this State can turn out more handsome and more elegantly dressed ladies than are to be found in Montgomery.

Oriental.—The parasols used by the ladies this season remind one very much of the pictures of the divan and the covering of Oriental traveling chairs.

How the fashions change! Wonderful if one were going to a party in Montgomery, colored silence would be out of taste; whereas in the days of Jacob, his black and ring-streaked kids were particolored.

A pony in a Northern city has sent a poem to a local paper, in which he alludes to the dew as the "perspiration of the moon." That beats Montgomery's poet, who compared Cypress Swamp to the Lake of Como.

Various towns in Illinois are competing for the heaviest cat, and fifty-seven pounds seems likely to be the record.

The Committee of the Whole adopted an amendment to the appropriation bill, that $200,000 be appropriated to pay interested claims for carrying the mails in Southern States.

Also, on motion of Pierce, it was ordered that the Secretary of the Interior furnish the internal revenue tax on cotton shall not be deducted.

Weather Report.

The low barometer over Iowa will move northeast over Lake Michigan and into Canada, accompanied by brisk winds from the southeast to southwest and northwestly on Friday, with clearing weather. Clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Saturday and Sunday, with southeast and south and middle Atlantic States, and clear and clearing weather, with westerly winds, for the Gulf States. The area of clouds and rain will move northwest of the Ohio valley, and extend over the latter and the lower lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated on the upper lakes.

From New York.

New York, May 23.—The Shakspeare monument was unveiled at the Central Park this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, including an oration by William Cullen Bryant, and the reading of stanzas of Bayard Taylor.

Cauwell, Hazard & Co., ferro-phosphorated elixir of calisaya bark, beef, iron and strychnine, the great blood, nerve and muscle tonic now in use for dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, chronic diarrhœa, depression of spirits, &c. The pale, the nervous, and the debilitated should not fail to take it; particularly females suffering from those complaints incident to the sex. Physicians now give it to the profession to all similar preparations. If taken during exposure to malaria it strengthens the system to resist this poison, and prevents ague and fever, bilious fever, and other intermittent attacks. Made by Cauwell, Hazard & Co., New York. 5-12-dawly.

Capital City Chips.

If you wish to rise with the lark you must go to bed without one.

The Woodhull party wish to hire a house. Rent must not exceed more than $100,000, and stump the Union. We hope they will give Montgomery the go by.

Mr. Tyler was upset on the Mississippi and nearly drowned. Tip a cause and Tyler too.

An editor, who has been soliciting "local articles" from the subscribers of his paper, lately received a baby's undershirt, somewhat dilapidated, but short enough doubtless to meet all requirements.

The United States district court, Judge Busteed presiding, was engaged yesterday in the city. We learn that there are quite a number of indicted parties to be tried at this term of the court for various offenses.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County.

Corner of Pancake, surgeon in the Confederate States Army, deceased.

May 24, 1872.

Present—Hon. Geo. Pancake, Judge.

THIS day came J. otis M. Barnes, guardian of the minor children of Dr. Geo. Pancake, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the settlement of said ward's estate, which are examined and allowed by the court, and ordered to be recorded.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 18th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the day set for the hearing thereof, be published in the Montgomery Weekly State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, once a week for three successive weeks, and that all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the day set for the hearing of said account, and show cause, if any they can, why the same should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

5-25 3w Montgomery County.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to us on the 20th day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Abner Joseph Walker, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us without delay.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
5-24 6w Executors.

TELEGRAPH

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 23.—The President approved a large number of bills to-day, including one sanctioning a subscription of $600,000 by the District of Columbia to the Piedmont and Potomac railroad.

Senate.—A resolution expelling Mr. Davies, the associated press reporter, from the galleries, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

A bill removing the disabilities of C. J. Faulkner, was introduced.

Hill introduced a bill relieving certain citizens of Georgia of their disabilities.

[Note.—The persons for whose benefit the above bill was introduced are within the scope of the exceptions in the amnesty bill.]

There was a long executive session, over the Washington treaty.

The bill signed by defeated or destroyed bonds was passed, and goes to the President.

A bill limiting three acres of land in the suburbs of Nashville, to the Fisk University, was passed.

The agricultural college bill goes to the President.

House.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bill.

Rogers, from North Carolina, who was relieved of disabilities by the amnesty bill, was sworn in.

The Committee of the Whole adopted an amendment to the appropriation bill, that $200,000 be appropriated to pay interested claims for carrying the mails in Southern States.

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From Mexico.

Matamoras, May 22.—For the last few days the revolutionists have appeared in small parties in the vininity of Camargo, which is the headquarters of the government troops, under Gen. Cabellos.

A party of the revolutionists yesterday attacked one of Gen. Cabellos' outposts, but were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded.

It is reported that a small party of men belonging to the forces lately commanded by Cortina, has pronounced and joined the revolutionists.

Cortina is said to be near Monterey, and Quiroga near Corrals, and both are receiving reinforcements.

Labor Strike.—Labor strikes have never become popular in Montgomery because the capitalist pays fair wages for labor, but in the east the grasping capitalist is not so just. The effect of arraying capital against labor was clearly foreshadowed by Harry Ward Beecher in a sermon preached in New York last Sunday. He hailed the rising of the laboring classes, and denounced capital as having ruled too long and too ubiquitously, and has produced nothing but corruption and intolerance. His remedy was with the poor man, who has forever been trodden under foot and despised because he was compelled to earn his bread by manual labor. The danger of class movements is unfortunately too well portrayed in the above excerpt.

Local Notices.

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed letter envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What Spring Brings with It.

Suggested from a medical standpoint. Spring is not the delicious season described by the poets. On the contrary, in point of inducement forces, it is the most disagreeable season. Sickness of all kinds, nervous complaints, and pulmonary diseases, is almost as large as in times of cold, snow, frosts and cheery blossoming. The invisible causes of these complaints are the same as in winter, and are scattered broadcast by the vapors of night. Who can resist his nightly visit to the saloon, without the weak by nature, or those whom no nervous struggles have been generated by mental or physical labor? Those who are less nervous are not safe, and this enables them to cope with the malaria, though they are not entirely exempt.

The only antidotal agent by which this object can be rapidly and safely accomplished is the use of vegetable preservant and invigorant, Matthias's Sarsaparilla Resolvent. The ingredients of this specific is four-fold. It strengthens the digestive organs, regulates and secretes the liver, purifies the action of the blood, exterminates a regular habit of body, and thereby prevents the accumulation of the whole physical structures as to render it impossible for malaria or the poisonous exhalations, with which the spring atmosphere is always replete, to be conquering this republic that it is not. Here, then, is a verily and certain means of escaping the discomforts of spring, but of Matthias's Bitters it may be fairly said that they affect a cure without entirely changing the patient's sense of taste.

A New Beautifying Agent.—All Destitute bad Breath, caused by the fulsomeness of the decayed teeth, can be banished. Each of the long Teeth was brought from the Chili Mines by Dr. Sanford's Invigorating Agent, and is guaranteed to be the best that a brush was ever dipped into.

"Children's Friend."—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Cure of Cramp can be relied upon first taken, by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment warranted 20 years, and never a bottle returned. It also cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, &c. Sold by the Druggists. Depot, 70 Park Place, New York.

Weeks Sewing Machine.—Those in want of low compliation had been had. It beauty in skin and strength to nerve and restful tone to that of it; and ladies, instead of resorting to paints and powders, should use Hop Bitters, and be healthy. Multitudes of sufferers from Kidney Complaint, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, or vitiated blood, for all of which Hop Bitters is the great remedy, should use it at once, save and effectual remedy.

Burnett's Cocoaine—A pure, safe, odorless preparation of alcoholic washes—drowning of dandruff, and all impurities of the scalp. Promotes the growth of the hair. Cocoaine is not a dye. It is not a new life and tonic—makes a soft, luxuriant and beautiful hair. Cocoaine is the best hair dressing ever discovered. Sold by all druggists.

Pratt's Astral Oil.—More accidents occur from carelessness in using kerosene than from all other causes combined. Over 100,000 families use Pratt's Astral Oil, and we have never heard of a single accident resulting from its use. Ask your dealer for it, and see that you get it. No grease or chaff. Pratt's Astral Oil is the best and safest illuminator known. Manufactured by Charles Pratt & Co., Chemists, 108 Fulton street, New York. Agencies in all South Carolina.

A Beautiful White Complexion.—Nothing in this is produced by using G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It is perfectly harmless, and will stand the test of any chemical analysis. Sold at all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Evans, R.—Two lots in Powell's plat; last 2.

Crunk, Mrs E. J.—Lots 25 and 26 north Adams st. and 10 west Hull street; tax 26 00.

Gilmer, M. L.—Se qr of se qr sec. 19, t 16, r 18; tax 40 00.

Mopper, Mrs. J. D.—One city lot on River and Goldthwaite streets; tax 20 00.

Horne, William.—Lot south of lower Wetumpka road, about 600 yards from Montgomery limits, bounded south by Martin and Phillips, and west by Clopton; tax 19 50.

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Lide, W. F.—Lots 3 and 4 in sq 3, Mount Meigs, each 118 ft by 150 feet on west of lot 4, in sq 2, No. 1, 10 and 11, acres of land immediately west of the above, and surrounded on three sides by Dr. Freeman; tax 8 50.

Lacey, Peter.—One acre in the n end of block 7, lot 3, Pesscock plat, and a lot 40 feet square in the same lot immediately south of east named; tax 50c.

McIntyre, Amos.—One lot on Sayre and Holcombe streets; tax 2.

McGraw, Mrs. Jane.—One lot s side of Washington st, between 18 and 19; tax 2.

Mount, Mrs. Mary M.—Lots 31 and 32 in Adams st, and 10 west Decatur st; tax 10.

McDonald, R. B.—Lot of land bounded w by Alsop, s by Martin st, continued by Randolph, and n by Alsop; tax 13 50.

Myer, Mrs. Anne H. B.—Lot on Perry st, by Howell, n by Ayres' vinyard and e by Randolph; tax 13.

Montgomery Racing Association.—A lot of land known as the property of the Montgomery Racing Association used as a race course, and bounded west by Mrs. Ogbourn, Noble and Findley; tax 11 70.

Mrs. Emeline.—One half acre of land on the Powerton place, on the Jackson ferry road; tax 70 cents.

Graham, M. C.—Lot 1 on Peacock tract, adjoining Peter Leecy; tax 2 00.

Miner, Alfred.—Two acres of land adjoining Paul Strobach, on Carter Hill tax 2 00.

Hall, Bolting M.—A lot of seventy-five feet front, and one hundred in plat book, in sec —17 r 18; tax 12 70.

Hartz, Henrietta.—Lot on Jefferson street, between Ealey and Jackson; tax 4 50.

Harris, Mrs. Susan M.—Lot on Madison street, between Decatur and Hull; tax 20 00.

Harris, Jesse.—Lot on Pope's Row No. 11; tax 7.

Hails, Sancho W.—Nw qr of sw qr and s half se 1/4 qr 18, 16, 18; also ne qr and s half of nw qr sec 11 t 17 r 18, sw qr of sw qr sec 11 t 17 r 18, commencing at the sw corner of said sw qr of sw qr sec 11 t 17 r 18, running east 321 yards, north 1236 yards, west 321 yards, south 1236 yards to the beginning; tax 23 00.

Hollins, Stephen, estate.—Lot in Hazrick's plat on Bell street; tax 5.

Ewing, L. E. and L.—One lot south of Bell street, between Murray and Jackson; tax 2.

Thompson, Julia.—One lot 54, and e half of 53 South Market street; tax 5.

Jones, Mrs. Mary.—Se qr of se qr sec 30 t 16 r 18, w half of sw qr sec 29 t 16 r 18, and 35 acres on the south end of ne qr sec 25 t 16 r 17; tax 83 70.

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Melear, F. V., for L. C. Melear.—Sw qr of sw qr sec 16 t 15 r 18, se qr sec 17 t 15, ne ne qr sec 20 t 15 r 17; tax 24 13 2 17; tax 6 30.

Scott, M. H.—N hf of nw qr sec 4 t 15 r 19; tax 2.

Johnson, R. P.—N hf of nw qr sec 11 t 13 r 20, se qr of ne qr sec 11 t 13 r 19, se qr of ne qr sec 2 t 12 r 18, w hf of sw qr, sec 26 t 12 r 18, w hf of sw qr, sec 35 t 12 r 18; tax 20 00.

Crews, J. W. estate.—All of s 10 s 14 r 20, sw qr of s 11 t 14 r 20, nw qr of s 2 t 14 r 20, sw qr of se qr of s 2 t 14 r 20, se qr of se qr of s 3 t 14 r 20, ne qr of ne qr of s 10 t 14 r 20 and n hf of ne qr of s 10 t 14 r 20; tax 40 00.

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Weekly State Journal.
FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Indiana.

The Cincinnati movement seems to have made very little impression on Indiana. Mr. Julian is the only Republican of any particular influence who took part in it. The Democrats of that State are not pleased with Mr. Greeley's nomination. Ex Senator Thomas A. Hendricks regards it with decided disfavor, while Daniel W. Voorhees opposes it outright. These are men of much influence with their party, not only in Indiana, but in the country generally. It is highly probable that Indiana will be severe to the acceptance of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore.

A cursory table of statistics has lately been published, going to show that the earth is constantly growing worse with the ages, and must eventually shake itself to pieces. Few people among those yet ingathered to its bosom would imagine that its constitution was so seriously undermined as appears by the following record of the steady increase of earthquakes:

According to the best authorities there were in the fourth century twenty-one earthquakes in the fifth, twenty-five; in the sixth, forty-one; in the seventh, ten; in the tenth, seventeen; in the eleventh, thirty-one; in the twelfth, sixty-five; in the thirteenth, forty-one; in the fourteenth, one hundred and ten; in the seventeenth, one hundred and eighty; in the nineteenth, nine hundred and twenty-five.

The New York *World* favors the nomination of a regular Democratic ticket at Baltimore. Its active advocacy of that policy is displeasing to the Cincinnati Tycoons, which is accounted for by the hostility against Greeley by referring to his anti-slavery record, and his zeal in support of the war of "subjugation." But the *World* that, at the present day, it is a matter of supreme indifference to the Southern people whether Greeley was or said or did about slavery ten or fifteen or twenty years ago. It says further, that so far as the war is concerned, there is no reason why the South should make any difference between war Democrats, represented by the *World*, and war Democrats, represented by the *Tribune*. The *Virginian* further intimates the belief that, if the *World* and its set defeat the ascendance of Greeley by the Baltimore convention, the South will bolt from the concern and stick to Greeley anyhow.

Defeat of Grimes in Alabama by the Thinking Element in the Convention.

1st District.—*Delegates.*—R. M. Reynolds, D. E. Coon, Philip Joseph.
Alternates.—A. W. Jones, J. M. Jackson, Jere Haralson.

2d District.—*Delegates.*—J. V. McDuffie, Richard Bustead, E. M. Aiken.
Alternates.—N. S. Cloud, D. C. Whiting, B. F. Royal.

3d District.—*Delegates.*—L. E. Parsons, Isaac Bevens, Geo. T. Yeomans.
Alternates—W. B. Bowen, R. S. Heflin, Lapp Cherry.

4th District.—*Delegates.*—W. M. Golsan, W. B. Jones, P. G. Clark.
Alternates.—A. H. Curtis, J. H. Speed, G. M. Daskin.

5th District.—*Delegates.*—Richard Busteed, H. H. Wise, P. T. Smith.
Alternates.—J. W. Fielding, Thomas Berry, J. S. Dabney.

6th District.—*Delegates.*—John Brown, J. E. Hindle, W. L. Chisholm.
Alternates.—Geo. E. Spencer, John Oliver, C. T. Shindler.

Copenhagen, usually one of the most quiet of European capitals, has become greatly agitated over the International, not because the Danish members of this much cherished society talked of organization commanded any overt act, but because the public was treated a peaceful meeting of a few men supposed to be long to the organization. The result of the impolitic police interference with a quiet gathering was an almost general uprising of the people. The streets were filled with excited crowds who denounced the government in violent terms, the mobs were dispersed by the police, the public buildings surrounded with military guards, and the members of the International Society are to be prosecuted for high treason. This threatened trial, if it ever takes place, is likely to allay the excitement when the more arrests around, and the rash and ill-advised action of the Danish government thus far has already subject to the supposed strength of the internationalists and made their name influential in a kingdom where they have hitherto been scarcely heard of. But the mounds and number of the arrests seem determined on elevating the international society to a point of importance, which, without their persecution, perhaps it could never have gained.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Editing a Pleasant Business.

Editing a paper is a very pleasant business,

If it contains too much political matter the people don't believe in it.

If the type is too large it don't contain enough to render it cheap.

If the type are too small people won't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports people say they are stale.

If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise or suppress them for political effect.

If we have a few jokes people say we are ratsfleshed.

If we omit them they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter they damn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections men say we are lazy and are using more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice we are censured for being partial.

If we do not all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies men become jealous.

If we do not refer to their wishes his paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we should chronicle they say it is only for effect.

If we don't they denounce us as deceitful and wicked.

If we remain in our office and attend to our business people say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out they say we are neglected to business.

If we publish poetry, we effect sentimentalism. If we go not, we have no literary polish or taste.

If the Herald does not deliver our paper promptly, they say we do not publish "on time." If it does, they are afraid we are getting afraid of time.

If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted.

If we do pay promptly, they say we steal the money.

Sending a newspaper is a very pleasant business—to some men.

A Democrat's Dream.

The bronze Franklin, erect upon his pedestal in Printing House Square, New York, turns his broad back upon H. G. in his sanctum; but this proves not that the great tamer of lightning and the great raiser of carrots are at variance. The case, indeed is far otherwise, if we are to judge by the tenor of the following dream:

I dreamed the other night that while taking the air, by moonlight, at midnight in Printing House Square,

I observed that the bronze Franklin, put up by Dr. Greeley,

Had an elderly man with one pant in his hand, And I knew by that token that Benjamin F.

Wished to have a few words with the gentleman of Nassau.

The response was a nod: then with infinitely kind Every free among his compeers from the

Accept, my dear H. G., my warm felicitation
Upon your complete discomfiture in the late election.

Thanks, Benjamin, thanks, for this greeting fra-

While reason exists in my consort's kernel
Until he, I assure you, my grounds are unbroken
To prove that it is to your second notion.

B. F.

Well, Frank! in succession, my word's doppelganger,
Do like as that shook thy brass nerves with its

What you suppose, that Greeley's chances were
With him?

And Ah, I opine was the pole to bring down the per-

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Union Republican Ticket,

For the Campaign of 1872:

For President:

ULYSSES S. GRANT;

For Vice President:

ALEXANDER WHITE,

OF ALABAMA.

(Subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.)

Renomination of Speaker Blaine.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the Congressional House of Representatives, has been nominated for re-election in Maine. He has already been elected five times, having been first chosen in 1862. A sixth nomination is conclusive evidence of strong popularity.

Henry S. Foote.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, ex-Governor of Mississippi, and ex-United States Senator from that State, but now a citizen of Nashville, has announced himself a candidate for Congress for the State at large in Tennessee. He says that his candidacy is independent of caucuses or conventions, and that he runs on the Greeley and Brown ticket.

Delegates.

The State Executive Committee of the Republican party met in the office of Gen. R. W. Healy, its chairman, yesterday, and elected the following delegates and alternates, for the State at large, to the Philadelphia convention: Delegates, Alexander White and Paul Strobach; alternates, Jas. Dowdell and William Miller, Jr., of Butler county.

Mistake.

The Eufaula *Times* mentions William R. Smith, of Tuskaloosa, as among those not relieved by the recent amnesty bill. This is a mistake. Judge Smith's Confederate career closed with the thirty-fourth Congress, on the 3d of March, 1857. He was succeeded by Col. Spencer, and, he was elected in 1857, and re-elected in 1859. Col. Moore died of wounds received at the battle of Seven Pines.

Logical.

There are thirteen letters in the words Horace Greeley. That is the number of States which originally composed the Union. Some newspaper correspondent has attempted to show that there is something remarkable in this coincidence. He seems to think that it points to an administration under Horace Greeley similar to the administrations of Washington, Adams, and others who directed public affairs in the purer days of the republic. Strong logic, that, *of a certain kind.* There is nothing like stern logic.

State Ticket.

Attention is invited to the communication of "South Alabama," published in this issue of the JOURNAL. Every suggestion in favor of a good State ticket should be considered at the time we are selected. The times are favorable for combining the Republican and Conservative elements of the State, in behalf of the public good. We are in favor of patriotism and the welfare of the people, against any selfish schemes which petty, pin politicians are about to carry out at the people's expense. We are for the plan which promises most benefit to the public.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The board of directors of this road met a few days ago. All the electric officers of the company were re-elected, viz: Abram Murdock, president; Charles E. Hosking, vice president; J. J. Walker, second vice president; A. L. Willoughby, secretary and treasurer; O. S. Beers, auditor; George D. Shepard, attorney. All the other officers, including the general superintendent, are appointed by the president. In view of the popularity of well known business talents of L. J. Fleming, it is taken for granted that he will be continued in his present position as superintendent of the road.

Death of Ex-Gov. Shorter.

The telegraph brings the sad intelligence that ex-Gov. John Gill Shorter is no more. He died at Eufaula yesterday.

Gov. Shorter was widely known and highly esteemed in Alabama. He was a lawyer by profession, and for a long period was a successful practitioner. For several years he was circuit judge for the Barbour circuit. In 1861 he became a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress, and, in November of that year, he was elected governor of Alabama. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1863, he retired to private life.

Gov. Shorter was a high-toned, dignified, cultivated gentleman. In both public and private life he was a man of spotless integrity. The death of such a man is a public loss.

A LOCAL editor wrote a paragraph in which he used the oft-quoted expression, "Winter lingers in the lap of spring." The managing editor wouldn't allow it to be published. He said he was publishing a moral paper, in a moral community, and he'd be cursed if he'd do to print anything about sitting in laps.

A WESTERN editor, living at a remote distance from railroad communication, complains of the irregularity of the mails. He says that he is already driven to his old alamanac for "copy," and that, if the mails don't improve soon, he will be compelled to draw upon the bible. He reckons some impolite codimpany says that the complaining editor would accomplish what many editors fail to accomplish; that is, would furnish his readers something new.

Debt and Credit of Alabama.

A paper which calls itself Democratic and Conservative, but which is really as radical a journal as can be found within the limits of the United States, is manifesting a zealous interest in the public debt and public credit of Alabama. The subject itself is well worthy of consideration. But when the subject is considered at all it ought to be treated fairly and dispassionately. That mode of treatment, however, the journal in question seems unable to adopt. Its radicalism causes it to blunder at every step. It attributes Alabama's present deplorable condition to every cause but the true one. This we can easily illustrate.

For the purpose of enabling Governor Lindsay to repay the money he borrowed to assist the interest on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bonds, the Legislature authorized the issue of State bonds to the amount of one million dollars. This, of course, adds a million of dollars to the bonded debt of the State.

Now, the radical Democratic journal to which we refer, sets down this item as a part of the indebtedness imposed upon Alabama by the Republicans, or necessarily resulting from their policy. The utter absurdity of the allegation is too palpable for serious comment. Interest on the bonds accrued under the internal improvement act passed during Governor Patton's administration, before there was any Republican party in the State. The money to pay this interest was not in the state treasury, and it had to be raised by a temporary loan. After that the State was compelled to sell bonds, to repay the money thus borrowed. All this took place under Gov. Lindsay's administration. That is the plain and simple story. There is nothing about the bonds in action for which the Republicans are in the slightest degree responsible. This million of dollars was added to the State debt by the wretched mismanagement and deplorable incompetence of a Democratic governor. That's all there is about it. Nothing is more absurd than the journal says it resulted from "Radical legislation." The fallacy of this charge is so palpable that it will simply excite the derision of the reading public.

Speaking within the bounds of practical business fairness, the State debt was not increased one dollar while the Republicans were in power. When Governor Smith came into office he found a law in force in the statute book authorizing the issue and sale of bonds to the amount of half a million of dollars. It was issued, or a part of these bonds, in order to meet obligations arising under the operation of other laws then in force, and accord with which the bonds were sold. This was a plain, common sense business transaction. In point of fact, there was no partyism in the matter. The issue was made on a contingent liabilities contracted in the form of special aid to railroads. The bonds were issued before the war closed, and opposed, indiscriminately, by Democrats and Republicans. Nearly all the beneficiaries of this issue were Democrats. That, however, amounts to nothing. We insist that this special legislation was not of a partisan character at all.

Alabama is entirely solvent. She is able to pay her debts, and she is fully determined to maintain the honor of the State government *at her every call.* At present our proud State is among the last to whom to lend money and humiliation. A notoriously incompetent executive has brought the State to protest. The honor of the State is suffering, and, promptly expose the fraud.

As a simple matter of fact, we state, and challenge contradiction or evidence that, before any bonds were indorsed by Governor Smith, for say section of that road, the road was put in the Executive Department at Montgomery a regular certificate by the proper officer of the road that the particular section of road for which indorsement was asked was finished and equipped as the law required. The evidence which Governor Smith demanded as a condition precedent to the indorsement of the bonds was really stronger than was exacted by the law as it then stood. Supposing that he was dealing with men of integrity, he accepted the evidence thus furnished and acted upon it. He never for one moment suspected that he was dealing with men who would practice a fraud upon him. He, therefore, is entirely free from blame in the matter.

The Selma *Times* indicates a purpose to continue the discussion of the affairs of the Selma and Gulf road. As before stated, we do not propose to engage in the general discussion of the question in its present phase, at least. Yet it is a legitimate subject for newspaper comment. The city of Selma and the county of Dallas are deeply interested in the road. If it has been improperly managed the mismanagement ought to be exposed. The State being identified with the road as an indorser, we have deemed it proper to vindicate the integrity of the Executive Department in the matter of the indorsement.

The Montgomery Bar.

JOHN A. ELMORE.

Mr. Elmore is a practitioner of long standing, and has always been devoted entirely to the law, and he stands high in the profession. The character of his mind is essentially legal. Nature seems to have designed him for a lawyer. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the practice of law should have been the chief and controlling ambition of his life. Distinguished success in it has been the natural result.

As a member of the bar, Mr. Elmore has many well defined characteristics. Prominent among these is a steady and firm self-possession. Nothing can disconcert him. He never loses his temper. No angry or illiberal expression ever escapes him. He is quiet and unbiased and undisturbed by power under the fiercest assaults of opposing counsel. Such assaults he will repel with firmness and energy, though he will never be guilty of the least rude or unkind personality. His antagonisms are antagonisms of thought, ideas and arguments. If sarcasm be employed by him for forensic decisions, it eminates not from John A. Elmore.

From all this, however, it must not be inferred that there is any shrinking or hesitating timidity about Mr. Elmore. So far from it he is a man of very positive qualities. He readily accepts any controversy and grapples vigorously with any contest involved in his cause. Nor does he by any means confine himself to mere defense. He will not only defend his own side, but attack the other. Whenever it is necessary, indeed, he is boldly aggressive. But whether contending against aggressions or waging them he always maintains a well balanced self-possession. When in the heat of battle, at the same time he is polite and respectful. Armed with the law and evidence bearing upon his case, he directs his side of the contest so as to make it a legitimate trial of intellectual strength. He handles everything with soft gloves.

As an advocate Mr. Elmore is quite effective. He is a smooth and pleasant speaker. His style of speaking is of the persuasive character. Nowhere does he display the distinguishing characteristics of which we have spoken with more effect than before a jury. He endeavors to conciliate, but never attempts to drive. He requests a verdict instead of demanding it. His appeals to juries are addressed to their judgment and higher manhood and not to their feelings, passions and prejudices.

There are, of course, various modes of treating cases before juries. Each lawyer adopts his own plan for securing their favor, and exercising an influence over them. This is necessarily the case. No uniform rule upon the subject can be established that would suit one would not suit another. It all depends upon the character and style of the speaker. Jurors, like other men, have different sets traits of char cter. They are made up of the varied elements which constitute our common humanity. Like other men they are compounded of mind and matter. They have their understanding, their intelligence, their feelings, their sympathies, their volatities prompt and control their actions, and through these qualities they are influenced by those before whom they are summoned at all. Lawyers very naturally and very properly want to bring themselves in favorable accord with the jury they address. When particular qualities or characteristics of human nature, which are supposed to exist in the jury, are to be brought in contact, those that are most positive and most energetically expected wield more or less of a controlling influence over the rest. Which of these qualities shall be brought into play depends upon the special character of the jury to be addressed. Sometimes it is necessary that they achieve success by means which would be prejudicial if attempted by others sufficiently consistent.

It results from all this, as before observed, that there is no definite rule by which to determine in what particular manner the strongest sway over a jury can be acquired. The agencies relied upon by Mr. Elmore are of a very delicate character. His success as a jury lawyer is conclusive evidence that in his hands those agencies are very potent.

Editorial Items.

The Boston theatres and other places of amusement propose to open on the Fourth of July, and members of the press who may visit Boston during the time of the Peace Jubilee will be welcomed.

A company of Jewish rabbis and doctors from various parts of Europe have gone to England, to examine the sacred roll of the Pentateuch, which was found in Palestine, and presented to the British Society of Biblical Archæology.

According to a number of experiments recently made by the London Chemical Society, the best mode of determining carbon in iron is by direct burning in a stream of oxygen. A great variety of tools proved, it is said, to be unfitted to cause the most accurate and expeditious.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, who has lived in Europe for some time, has sent four thousand dollars to the treasury as a token of the obligations he feels under for the benefits of his adornment, and as his mite toward the payment of the national debt. It was not conscience money, but heart money.

Attica, South Carolina, is fast becoming a winter Saratoga for invalids from all quarters. This season it has been crowded to its utmost capacity, numerous a large proportion of whom remained there for several months. Those visitors refer, reasons that it is located at least a million dollars, greatly benefiting all classes of citizens.

The estimated amount of gold in existence in the year 1492 was $97,000,000; in 1492, the year of the discovery of America, to some $2,000,000,000 in 1840, and to upward $6,000,000,000 in 1871. The addition in value has also kept pace with the world over with the increase of gold, which is the standard of value among all the great nations.

The library of the University of Strasburg now numbers 200,000 volumes. The old library had but 50,000 or 60,000 volumes, and was so loosely managed that no catalogue was ever made of it, and no one now a list of it exists. Any man in Strasburg or the province of Alsace may draw books. The city, however, is very stupidly attempting to found an opposition library and is soliciting aid throughout Europe.

Time Works Wonders.

On the 13th day of February, 1869, the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL, then an existing paper, printed in its editorial columns the following:

When such men as McKinstry of Mobile, Rise of Montgomery, Lindsay of Talladega, White of Dallas, Mason of Macon, Crenshaw of Butler, Davis of Tuscaloosa, Lewis of Marengo, join in with the great Republican party of the country in its measures and measures, and when they are assisted in their good and grand work by such "original," native Republicans as Joe Bradley, Figures, Nick Davis, Peck, Foster, Saffold, Smith, Goodloe, Felder, Malone, Yancandi, Jeff. Holley, and a host of others we might name, there can be but little doubt but what peace and quiet are going to prevail in the days of the Alabama. Such "unteachables" as Bulger, Hodgson, Forsyth, and a few others, will walk the plank of political destruction. Alabama is tired of discord, and rightfully going to take to Republican party to promote peace and Union.

Never leave off flannel because it looks like spring. Flannel never looks like spring.

The debt of nature should never be paid if it can't be collected without an "execution."

If you let the cat out of the bag, never try to coax it back again; it only makes matters worse.

Letter from Senator Ferry.

For some days past the Washington gossip mongers have been indulging in speculations and surmises as to the contents of a letter which it was known that Senator Ferry wrote to one of his constituents. The latter itself, however, has been published; and that puts an end to all speculation concerning it. The following is the letter:

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1872.

Hon. J. B. Ferries, Stamford, Ct.:

MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for your congratulations. They are peculiarly gratifying from so old and valued a friend as yourself. I do not know why any one should misapprehend my political position on account of what has happened. I have never concealed my opinions. My record in the Senate is open to everybody. I believe as firmly as ever in the doctrines which I have advocated for the last sixteen years, ever since the Republican party had a national existence. There are certain ideas, indeed, which have grown into prominence since the passage of the acts of reconstruction, in which I do not believe. I do not believe in the proscription of political disabilities after they have been removed by the full restoration to citizenship of the United States, and the closing up of the war question, nor foreign relations from our domestic policy in matters of finance and revenue are again assuming the old importance.

To intrust these great interests to a party which has been made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley, would be mere mildsum.

The administration of the State department, during the past year, has been conserved for the nation an honorable peace in the midst of the most difficult complications, both with Great Britain and Spain, while that of the Treasury has been a continuation of the wise policy and promoted the business prosperity of the country. Looking at the amount of inspiration required for such a fly to fly, I don't envy Mr. Greeley his task. But it will be done, and sometimes a horse fly, as occasionally, and knowing that all the brilliant things in the Tribune, Sun, and Hooker, will be himself, are attributed to him by a considerable part of the public.

After breakfast he writes a short editorial and puts a dash at the beginning of it. Then he goes out and walks. If he put H. G. after it, and takes savage pleasure in striking that none of the destrappers can use that dash, except in the manner prescribed by the law of the outrage. He writes this editorial in his own room, and then he walks. It seems he is so vain of his penmanship. He hired out once, in his young days, as a penman, and was employed to write deeds. The pupils could not translate his remarks with a dictionary to help. His first copy was "Virtue is its own reward," and they got it. His present handsoap is wholly absurd," and so the trustees discharged him for corrupting the minds and morals through the medium of worse penmanship.

In the early spring, he writes his morning editorial. Then he tries to write a novel. He don't do it, and sets it to the printers, and they try to read it and can't do it, and so it is put in the sandbox, as you say, putting in what words they can make out, and leaving out up some character of harmless amusements during the drill months before us. Those of our readers who are fond of the Greeley style of composition, will find a model in the following specimen of that style, which we clip from the Albany *Journal*, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama. Those who desire to obtain the latest news before this count on the 13th day of June, 1872, will find the Albany *Journal* a paper well adapted to the purpose:

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

5-31 3w

Gen. Hawley on Office Seeking.

The following is an extract from a note written to a friend by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who was lately a candidate for U. S. Senator in Connecticut, and defeated by O. S. Ferry. It will be seen that, just at the present time, he is not rather a poor opinion of the business of office seeking:

Thank you. Yes, I do care for letters and the expression I get from them, and the Republican journals who care that there is something more than mere success in the esteem and respect of friends. I shall try to deserve both. The man who seeks his heart upon office in this country is, I fear, in the way to find it broken, and has no luck in that direction. But I love a good hearty fight, and as I "reckon" we shall have it this fall. Sincerely yours,

J. R. HAWLEY.

A Chicago reporter suggests that there will be a great demand for mutton in Boston during the jubilee. Think, says he, of twenty thousand people singing in chorus: "All we, like sheep."

A sanctimonious parson said to a wild boy, "God will send you to hell," "Well," replied, the youth, 'if God sends me to hell, he'll fix it some way so I can stand it." Was not this faith?

A Boston Yankee observed that John Chinaman didn't whistle, so he opened a whistling school in San Francisco, where fifty Pagans now "do" Yankee Doodle, with only a slight Celestial accent.

"Do you cast things here?" inquired a Yankee the other day, as he sauntered into a foundry and addressed the proprietor. "Yes, we do." "You cast all kinds of things in iron, eh?" "Certainly; don't you see in our business?" "Ah! well, cast a shadow, will you?" He was cast out.

Mark Twain on Greeley.

A Graphic Sketch of the White Hat Philosopher.

Mr. Greeley gets up at three o'clock in the morning for it is one of his favorite maxims that early rising can bring the health animated and the brain keep the health animated and the brain vigorous. He then wakes up all the household and astonishes them in the library by candlelight, and, after quoting the beautiful lines:

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise,"

he appoints each individual's task for the day, sets him at it with encouraging words, and goes back to bed again. I mention here, in no fault finding spirit, but with the deference justly due a man who is older and wiser, and worthier than I, that he arises awfully. In a moment of irritation, once, I was rash enough to say I never would sleep with or until he broke himself of this unfortunate habit. But his cruel words will always rankle. But his cruel—it is into the arrangement of his cravat that he throws all his soul, and he is perfect to the great mind. After fixing it to his satisfaction, he goes to bed. In fact—it is askew every way—it overflows with a rolling collar on each side and all is oblivion on the other—it climbs and it declines around about his neck and it is the envy of the world. It is well under his left ear, and it sir-tches one of its long ends over his right shoulder, in a way that goes after his eyes, in the good old Yankee style, with such force that it is almost unconsciously appreciated. Mr. Greeley then goes to sleep, and sleeps a sound, unbroken sleep, with a mild ache of astonishing constancy, the awe and the wonder of the household.

He has not time to tell the rest of him in private habits. Suffice it that he is an early riser and an honest, clear-headed, great brained man—a famous man, who has justly earned his fame himself, and, withal, the worst dressed man in this or any other country, even when he does not take so thundering much pain, and put on so many frills about it.

Supreme Court of Alabama—Order of Business for June Term, 1872.

It is ordered by the Court that the following shall be the order of business for the ensuing June term of the Supreme Court, commencing the first Monday in June, 1872:

The First Division, composed of the counties of Baldwin, Choctaw, Clarke, Mobile, Monroe and Washington, shall commence on Monday, the 3d day of June, 1872, and continue one week.

The Second Division, composed of the counties of Bibb, Dallas, Marengo, Perry and Wilcox, shall commence on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1872, and continue one week.

The Third Division, composed of the counties of Autauga, Coosa, Montgomery, Escambia, Lowndes and Montgomery, shall commence on Monday, the 17th day of June, 1872, and continue one week.

The Fourth Division, composed of the counties of Greene, Hale, Sumter, Covington, Crenshaw, Dale, Geneva, Henry and Pike, shall commence on Monday, the 24th day of June, 1872, and continue one week.

The Fifth Division, composed of the counties of Baker, Chambers, Elmore, Macon, Russell, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa, shall commence on Monday, the 1st day of July, 1872, and continue one week.

The Sixth Division, composed of the counties of Fayette, Greene, Hale, Marengo, Marion, Pickens, Sanford, Sumter, Tuscaloosa and Walker, shall commence on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1872, and continue one week.

The Seventh Division, composed of the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Clay, Cleburne, Cooss, DeKalb, Etowah, Jefferson, Shelby and Talladega, shall commence on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1872, and continue one week.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court, Montgomery county.

5-24 3w

Fashion Items.

Paris in flames is a new shade of color in red that has just appeared.

Leaves, buds, and flowers are more than in season this spring.

Striped dresses are very fashionable this spring, a la zebra style.

Tan is the latest style of kid boots for ladies have buttons on both sides, and are without stitching.

A new style of sleeve button is of tortoise shell, with a raised initial letter in the centre.

White linen guipure lace, or insertion, is the most popular trimming this year for making thin dresses.

The edges of flounces on dresses are cut in points or scollops, and bound with silk a shade darker than the material.

A gold or silver initial letter on linen or white paper is the very latest style for note and letter paper.

Gentlemen are again wearing large scarf pins in large fancy designs, but the scarf rings are entirely out of fashion.

A dagger, with jeweled handle, worn in the belt, is considered by some ladies to be quite indispensable with a full toilette.

Lingerie this season is trimmed with antique point and real lace, with a generous or initial letter in lace insertion.

Sandwiches called *canapes* are in the boxes are all the rage now, and have entirely superseded Russian leather.

The Dolly Varden hats and caps are fashionable for house wear, and come in rich and beautiful designs, and very gay colors.

The waists of spring costumes are made with the vest front and back, but are very, short in front and very deep at the back of the waist.

The newest style of neckties are of satin, mixed with silk gauze, the loops being made plain and double, and the ends fringed out.

A new and pretty ornament for the hair is a small bird's nest of filagree gold, in which is a small gold bird with wings extended and jeweled eyes.

A new style of ear rings is called the Lily of the Valley, and consists of a row of a succession of small bells on a straight pin, with rounded ends.

Large Gypsy bonnets of straw, ornamented with a wreath of straw flowers in the front, and strings of the same, are for country wear this season.

A necklace consisting has been invented which can be treated on a gas burner in five minutes, so that a young man may wear it with his previous to going to the promenade.

"one eye" on him for a while, but finding Engess pretty "slick" on the jump, he politely informed the gay deceiver that there was a vacant room in the city guard house, fitted up for his special accommodation. Eugess did not "see it," as he thought, and tried to persuade Light that there was a "mistake." But Eugene couldn't impress this fact upon the officer, and he was "collared," and the gay banker whom he had swindled, and was recognized. He now contemplates our Southern scenery from a window of the latest patent, securely held in its place by a series of iron bars. We have no doubt of the ultimate success of Eugene through a small hole in the wall. It was a case showing what perseverance and a sweet oil can effect.

A widow advertised in Chicago, asking "every christian in the city" to send her ten cents, as the amount would not oppress them, and the collection would benefit her greatly. For a wonder, the cause called upon did all contributes, as requested, and the widow realized twenty cents.

LATE STYLES!

FRESH GOODS!

NEW ARRIVALS!!

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!

WERTH & CO.,

—THE—

Shoeists

OF MONTGOMERY,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to their "Many Old Friends" and the public that they have just received large additions to the already

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine

Boots, Shoes,

Gaiters

—AND—

Slippers,

OF BEST MATERIAL AND WORK MANSHIP.

This is positively a O. O. D. Store, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, we can sell our goods cheaper than any other house in the city. We offer our entire stock of

BOOTS, SHOES,

Leather and Findings

at prices which defy competition.

Come and see for yourself. Special inducements offered to jobbers and country merchants.

WHOLESALE.

General Agents for Alabama for

Emoire Shuttle Sewing Machine

making the lock stitch, which received the highest Premium at the Alabama State Fair in 1869.

Also, for the

Cold Medal Sewing Machine,

making the celebrated double lock stitch. Prices range from $45 upwards.

We also sell the

Home Shuttle Lock Stitch Machine,

to be run by hand. Price only $25. Every one on sale warranted for five years. Needles, Oil, Thread and Threes constantly on hand.

G. L. WERTH,

25 Market Street,

MAY14 dtv ONTGOMERY, ALA.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Alexander Watson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Edmund Richardson, deceased, and filed his petition and account for the final settlement of said estate, and for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and ordered to be recorded, and the same are recorded.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 24th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of the application and account for the final settlement of said estate, and all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the said 24th day of June, 1872, and show cause why said account should not be settled and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court, Montgomery county.

5-31 3w

State of Alabama—*Montgomery County.*

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, May 28, 1872.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came John M. Barron, guardian of the minor heirs of Mary E. Brown, a suit of new full wagon and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said ward's estate, which are examined and ordered to be recorded, and the same are recorded.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 18th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of the application and account for the final settlement of the filing of said account and vouchers, and the heirs of said ward's estate, and all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 18th day of June, 1872, and show cause why said account should not be settled and allowed. A newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, and all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the 18th day of June, 1872, and show cause why said account should not be settled and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court, Montgomery county.

5-24 3w

State of Alabama—*Montgomery County.*

PROBATE COURT, regular term continued, May 21, 1872.

Present—Hon. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

THIS day came Alexander Watson, administrator of the estate of Thomas W. Jarrett, deceased, and filed his petition and account for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and ordered to be recorded, and the same are recorded.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 17th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of the application and account for the final settlement of said estate, and all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the said 17th day of June, 1872, and show cause why said account should not be settled and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court, Montgomery county.

5-24 3w

Look to Your Children.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. CONTAINS Only and Strictly Pure Vegetable Extracts, and is the Oldest and Best Female Physician in the World, and is the Only Medicine that Relieves the Pain and Distress of Teething. PRICE 25 Cents.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Relieves convulsions and overcomes all Cramps incident to Infants and children. PRICE 25 Cents.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and summer complaints in children of all Ages. PRICE 25 Cents.

Sold by all Druggists. Be sure to call for Mrs. Whitcomb's Soothing Syrup. Take no other. The market is full of imitations. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared by the Mrs. Whitcomb Medicine Co., St. Louis Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—All the departments will be closed to-morrow.

Ex-President Johnson will testify on Monday, regarding the missing Bush bonds.

The Senate Appropriation Committee reported the civil appropriation bill, and struck out $200,000 for the compensation of the Southern mail service, and inserted $241,000 to pay the Cherokee orphan claims of 1832.

Senate.—The committee of conference on the supplemental apportionment bill reported that the Senate should recede from its amendment, which was adopted.

The bill establishing the western judicial district of North Carolina was adopted.

The tariff and tax bill was resumed. A motion to leave the present tax on tobacco unchanged was lost by a vote of 17 to 32.

The amendment fixing the tax on tobacco at a twenty-four cents per pound was adopted.

The amendment extending the time when tobacco may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses to one year from the passage of the act was passed.

The amendment that all tobacco in bonded warehouses when this act takes effect shall pay the new tax was adopted.

House.—Bills for bridges at the Rock Island Rapids and appeals to the court of claims, were passed.

The bill fixing the election for Congressmen and President, in Louisiana, on the same day, passed, and goes to the President.

The bill releasing Japan from $375,000 balance due on treaty—was passed.

Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill, as it releases the Japs from a debt of dollars without any sufficient reason for doing so. He hoped that the House would stand true to the people, and prevent a release of Japan. The Alabama claims had been given up, in order to cultivate peace with Great Britain, and now the same course was pursued in order to cultivate peace with Japan. Thus we were buying peace, until we should be the most degraded nation on earth.

Butler of Massachusetts, from the Kuklux Committee, reported the bill to amend the enforcement act in regard to elections. The reporting of this bill was the signal for the opposition to resort to parliamentary tactics to prevent a vote. Holman opened the ball at 3:20 o'clock by a motion to adjourn, supplemented by a speech. Wood then went to the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Friday next. The alternative of these two motions, which were voted in order, was simply the time of the House indefinitely extended.

After several votes by yeas and nays, the Democrats showing no signs of yielding, and many Republicans refusing to keep up the useless opposition, the House adjourned at half past 5 o'clock, until Monday next.

The case in Judge Busteed's court stands thus: The Governor asked to be allowed to take control of the purchase of the road for the State, and upon this petition Judge Busteed granted the Governor thirty days within which to file his petition for the consolidated bill for purchase. In the meantime Mr. Register Worrall will inquire into the effect of the Governor's protests upon the price and sale of the road.

We are certain that Judge Busteed will not allow the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad case is finally and forever out of his court.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dr. Gregory's name blown in the glass. Take no other; the market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of bitters or cordials, are obliged, eventually, to resort to McLane's Liver Pills for permanent relief. 4-26 wmu

CORNORIAL FELICITY.—Nothing tends more to cannibal happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's panacea. Sold by all druggists. 5-23 3w

500 BALES COTTON WANTED.—We want Five Hundred Bales of the Growing Crop, and will pay a liberal cash price now for good prime.

5-12-dawtm REESE, HOSEY & CO.

See advertisement of Dr. Batts' Dispensary, booklet Book for the Million—"Lungs and Throat"—an another column. Daily should be read by all.

If you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion like the lily, use Phelps' Dutch Blooches and Evanisces, purify your blood with Phelps' Dutch Bitters, the Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was awarded the highest hundred thousand families, and proved the *ne plus ultra* of baking powders. Four flour will go further, and with good flour the best of bread, cake, etc., can be achieved. Try Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, also his special Flavorings of Lemon, Vanilla, etc., and none other will find its way into your house. All 5-25-1w

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., ferro-phosphorated elixir of calisaya is a delicious cordial, made of the pyrophosphate of iron and citra ya bark; it is the most valuable tonic known for the cure of nervous affections, wakefulness, debility, depression of spirits &c. For sale by druggists, and the debilitated should not fail to take, particularly female's suffering from the complaints incident to the sex. Previous now give it a fair experience to s'l standard preparations, if taken during exposure to ma'aria it will prevent any attack during this period. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. 5-12 dawtw.

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COMMERCIAL

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Money 4@5 per cent., sterling quiet and firm; governments closed strong at ⅛@¼ advance all round; States and railroad bonds dull and heavy—Tennessees offered at 73, and new South Carolinas at 53.

Gold active and higher, foreign bankers buying at 114@114¼.

Cotton steady, middlings of all grounds 26½c; sales 2533 bales.

Sales of cotton to-day for future delivery 25,800 bales, at the following prices: May 27 7-16@25½c; June 25 1-16 @25½c; July 25½@25 15-16c; August 25¾@25 ½c; September 23¾@23 ½c; October 20¼@20½c; November 19 15-16 @20c; December 19¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29. — Cotton strong; middlings 25½c; net receipts 137 bales, gross receipts 486 bales; sales 2500 bales; stock on hand 56,680 bales.

MOBILE, May 29.—Cotton quiet; middlings 25½c; net receipts 28 bales; sales 400 bales; stock on hand 9161 bales.

Local Notices.

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Youthful Indiscretion. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, Nervousness, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

What Spring Brings with It.

Regarded from a medical standpoint, Spring is not the delectable season described by rural poets. It is the season of intermittent fevers, bilious attacks, rheumatic pains, disorders of the digestive organs, nervousness, and debility. The season, in short, as large as its crop of visions, accompanied by headache. The liver either becomes inactive and sluggish, or else overacts, and the stomach and bowels are more or less affected. The blood becomes impure, and thus enable them to cope with the various influences by which they are surrounded. The only medicinal agent by which this object can be attained is a genuine alterative and tonic vegetable remedy and invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The operation of this medicine is gentle and sure; it strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the secretions, improves the condition of the blood, overcomes a morbid state of the body, and thereby imparts such vigor and energy to the whole system as enables it to conduct it successfully of resisting the action of the poisonous miasmas, with which the spring atmosphere is always to some extent impregnated. Men, then, in a ready state for exercise and labor, and are prepared to meet at this season, or if they have already fastened upon them the poisons of contagious, specially and thoroughly. The fever of a malarious is not of a dangerous character if it does its work promptly, but of Hostetter's Bitters it may be fairly said that they effect a cure without entirely entraging the patient's sense of taste.

A New Beautifying Agent.—Ali Dennis' Bloom of Roses. Beautifies the complexion. Back of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chili Exposition. Ali Dennis' Bloom of Roses is the most delightful article for the toilet that a woman can use. 5-21-1m

"CHILDREN'S FRIEND."—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children, Teething, is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years, and never a failure, with the most perfect safety to the child, operating like magic. It corrects acidity, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest to the mother and comfort and health to the child. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves and relief and health to your infants. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Price only 25 cents a bottle. 5-21-1m

Just the Remedy Needed.—Thanks to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills, many sufferers have been relieved from sleepless nights of pain, and restored to health and happiness. Their timely use prevents fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Fever-Fighters. Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. Office, 35 Murray St., New York, and sold by druggists, in the South and West. Look for name in pasteboard fever and ague. Beware of other pretenders.

Ripley's Genuine Golden Bell Cologne.—Ripley's Genuine Golden Bell Cologne is for Perfumes, Paints, no fixing and lasting flavors. Ripley's Genuine Golden Bell Cologne is for sale by druggists, and by fancy goods dealers generally. It is now made by M. W. Ripley, sole trade supplier of Ripley's Genuine Golden Bell Cologne, Newark, New York.

Throckmorton's Pearl Tooth Powder.—Throckmorton's Pearl Tooth Powder—for beautifying and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 48 Maiden Lane, New York.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.—Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Compound—Sulphur, Nitrate of Silver, Glycerine, Bay Rum, Sage, Jaborandi, Quinine, Cantharides, Perfume. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists. R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, New York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye.—This magical compound is, beyond contingency, the safest and best Hair Dye in the world. Its effects are instantaneous. Its ingredients are vegetable, and it is impossible to produce a bad result from its use. Manufactory, 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sympsis is Copies purified of its sickening and nauseous properties. It is a potent agent in the producing headache or constipation of bow

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The United States District Court, Judge Busteed presiding, convened in the United States court room at 12 m. yesterday. The following gentlemen were empannelled as the grand jury: Michael Burk, of Lowndes county; Thos. P. Pelham, of Bullock county; A. W. McBeaver, Benj. Calloway, of Coosa county; Jno. Perry, Sr., Jesse Burkenhead, of Clay county; Robt. J. Smith, Geo. Forrester, Wm. Wood, T. J. Osborne, Wm. Taylor, Jr., Robt. Willoughby, of Randolph co; D. B. Booth, of Autauga county; Jesse Mitchell, of Chambers county; Monroe Green, of Russell county; Mike Davis, of Barbour county; H. H. Blackman, of Dale county; Samuel Oliver, of Elmore county; Wm. Hall, of Montgomery county; Andrew Cunningham, of Talladega county; Thos. J. Smith, Lake Davenport, of Tallapoosa county; E. W. Glass, of Macon county, and Jere Haralson, of Dallas county.

After empanneling the grand jury, His Honor, Judge Busteed, delivered the following able charge to the jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

The duties which now confront you are of an interesting and important character. They concern the good order and peace of the community, the maintenance of the laws, the true dignity of the tribunals of public justice, and the safety and happiness of individuals. You are called to sit in judgment upon accusation, and to determine upon the evidence submitted to you, whether those suspected and complained of shall be put to the ordeal of indictment and trial or be set free from the inconvenience of imputation and restraint. You are solemnly required to enter into your present office with minds free from prejudices of any kind, and to deliberate therein with the utmost circumspection and discretion. You have upon you the testimony of the altar, and I caution you to discharge your high calling in a manner that shall vindicate the confidence reposed in you; that shall strengthen the hands of the good; that shall defeat the machinations of the lawless, and discomfit the wicked and the wrongdoer. The efficiency of the whole system of public justice is, as it were, awhile in your keeping. If, in a proper case, you fail to find an indictment, the industry and vigilance of committing magistrates and district attorneys will be of little avail, and crime, gathering courage from your remissness, will take on a bolder front.

Some of you are doubtless acquainted with the general nature and character of the office of a grand juror; and the oath you have all taken is in itself so unerring guide and a faultless rule of conduct, I revive of you must concur in the finding of an indictment. Your foreman has power to administer oaths to witnesses. You are not permitted to reveal to any person what transpires in your jury room. What is said and done therein is said and done under the seal of absolute and sworn secrecy. This is to enable you to deliberate and act without being annoyed by appeals or embarrassed by criticisms, and to prevent a failure of justice. The District Attorney for the United States is appointed by law to advise with you on all matters of a legal nature, and it is his right to be present and aid you in the examination of witnesses, but you must be by yourselves when you deliberate and when you vote. You will find it convenient and profitable to avail yourselves of the presence of this officer and of his experience. If any of you know of the commission of an offense he must communicate the fact to his fellow jurors, and be examined under oath as a witness therein. In such event the grand juror so testifying ceases in that particular case to act as a member of the inquest, and cannot vote on the question of finding an indictment.

You are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses who are brought before you. You may believe or disbelieve, just as your intelligence, restrained by your oath, shall dictate to your conscience. You are not to speculate on the probabilities of guilt or the possibilities of innocence, but must act in every case as prudent and honest men would act in arriving at a conclusion concerning a matter of the gravest importance.

The district attorney for the United States informs me of some alleged violations of the laws, relating to currency. Counterfeiting money or passing counterfeit money is justly regarded as an offense of magnitude. It is an insidious, pernicious crime—imparing of evil to all classes, and most affecting those who are least able to contend against its deleterious effects.

Numerous complaints of illicit distilling are to be laid before you. You must deal with these cases in a spirit of moderate determination. It is not to be longer tolerated that the revenue laws shall be defied and set at naught by offenders of this class.

I regret to be obliged to say to you, and through you to the community, that lawlessness of an aggravated type has been exhibited in some parts of this judicial district. Several cases of violations of the public laws known as the enforcement acts of Congress, passed to secure the citizen in his rights of person and property, are said to have occurred since the fall session of this court. I call upon you to examine into these cases at once, and if the governments solicitor shall say there is reasonable ground to believe that the persons charged are guilty as alleged, indict them without delay, and bring your indictments immediately into court.

Let me, in conclusion of these remarks, do you the service of repeating in your hearing the oath which has been administered to each of you.

"You do solemnly swear that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make of such articles, matters and things as shall be given you in charge, or otherwise come to your knowledge; touching the present service, the United States counsel, your fellows and your own, you will keep secret. You will present no one for envy, hatred or malice, neither will you leave any one unpresented for fear, favor, affection, hope of reward, or gain, but present all things truly, as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding, so help you God."

The petit jurors were then called and several of them excused, the remainder discharged until this morning at 10 o'clock.

After dismissing the juries, Attorney General Sanford presented to the court resolutions of the bar of Montgomery, expressive of regret at the death of our distinguished fellow citizen Judge A. J. Walker. Col. Sanford, after reading the resolutions, delivered a few appropriate remarks, and was followed by Judge Stone and Gov. Watts, who delivered short addresses upon the death of Judge Walker. Judge Busteed responded as follows:

In all that is so well and kindly said in these resolutions touching our deceased brother, I sympathize and concur. They tell but the ample truth of a man, whose professional learning and personal integrity made him conspicuous in his community. Judge A. J. Walker united to himself the greatness that attends and the goodness that endears. He was at the same time singularly free from the vanity which too often accompanies the possession of marked ability.

It was not my privilege to know him while he sat as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, but I am acquainted with his judicial opinions, and they are his appropriate and lasting eulogy. In these he still speaketh.

As an advocate in this court, he always recommended himself to the respect and attention. Never yielding a tittle of what was due to himself, he yet never failed to treat the bench with becoming deference. His education as a lawyer and his own experience as a judge rendered his professional nakemp one of harmony and strength. It will be very long before any other will supply the place made vacant by his absence.

The resolutions of the bar will be entered at length upon the minutes of the court, which, in further token of respect to the memory of the deceased, will now be adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Quantrell, the famous guerilla chief, who was the terror of Eastern Kansas during the border ruffian epoch, and who directed the Lawrence, Kansas, butchery during the war, has turned up at Los Angeles, California.

HOW THEY REVERSED RUSH.—An engagement was broken off. Last heard at a distance, goal in Columbus, Lady seeking, per P. O., and made gem pay 25c. postage. Omit packed here in a 10c. box, marked in value $250 and forwarded it to her per express, C. O. D. Rings pain gold once.—*Columbus Sun.*

The Huntsville *Reporter* is responsible for the following:

On Friday as one of our drug merchants was busily engaged in his counting room in the rear end of the store, he heard an unusual noise, and, looking up, saw a mule advancing, which came up and stopped at the desk. The mule had been suffering with the colic, and was evidently waiting for something to relieve him. The druggist prepared the medicine for him, after which the animal departed.

The Tuskaloosa *Times*, edited by Col. Joseph W. Taylor, in the course of all other comment on the resolutions adopted at the Democratic convention recently held for Tuskaloosa county, says:

The third resolution endorses the administration of Governor Lindsay, and instructs the county delegation to oppose his re-nomination. It is a matter of profound regret that Gov. Lindsay should have deported himself in the execution of the duties of his exalted office as to draw forth such a sentence of condemnation from any portion of the party that elected him. But in the dethi-rate opinion of the people of this county, he merits the disapproval which the resolutions visit upon him, and they have had the manliness to say so.

AN ASPIRANT FOR THE JIM FISK SECRETARIES.—New York, May 14.—Tomlins C. Cisflin, in a letter in the Sun to morrow, applies for the colonelcy of the 9th regiment, protesting that it would be wrong to the memory of its dead leader to select as his successor any one lacking the magnetic influence he possessed over the soldiers. Sun will accept the position and pledge herself if elected to give twenty-four hours' leave of absence for thirty days the regiment will be the foremost in the State. There can be no objection, she says, to me, except that I am a woman, but Joan of Arc was a woman, and while I do not pretend to have military genius, it has always been my desire to become actively connected with the service, in whose rules and tactics I am well versed.

THE PERSIAN BRIDE.—The Persian bride, when first presented, is a squat little body, in the eyes of fashionable Fatted up for the occasion with rice and sweetmeats, bemeared with cosmetics, with collyrium in her almond shaped eyes to render them soft and languishing, with hair dyed either coal black or reddish brown, eyebrows plastered and painted, cheeks ditto, hands, feet and finger nails of the color of mahogany from the use of henna, with no form or shape or figure than a bolster, her person covered with jewels, her mind entirely uncultivated, she is nevertheless not devoid of a certain native talent, conversed in a flowery style of roses and nightingales, and often outwit the wisest oriental graybeard, notwithstanding her childlike ways and undeveloped mind.

Fire Alarm in a Church.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The alarm at half past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the smoldering scatter of the veil of a child being on fire at the altar of the church at the corner of Dearplains and DeKoven streets during the ceremonies. A panic was caused by the cry of fire, and a rush was made for the open air. In the excitement the font and door was burst open. The scene was indescribable, women and children being buried about in a mass. No one was killed, the little girl who was the immediate cause of the panic escaped comparatively unhurt. No damage was done except the breaking of the door and the destruction of the veil. How it caught on fire is not explained.

A New Painting by Raphael.

Art circles have a fresh excitement in the announced discovery in Paris of an original Raphael. He painted three representations of the Virgin and her Child, one original and two duplicates. One of the latter is in Italy and the other at Rome; but the former disappeared from sight seventy five years ago, and has never been seen since. And it is this lost picture which is now supposed to have been discovered, and the intricate evidences which itself furnishes is very strong in favor of the presumption. Even in one who is not a connoisseur it presents all the marks of Raphael's best style; the babe, indeed, should seem to be such as no one but Raphael could paint. The Virgin is perfect from her forehead down; but the upper part of her head, indeed, all the upper part of the picture, is sadly imperfect. There have been made, apparently, some wretched attempts to restore that portion, and even to modify the form and color of the Virgin's hair; a thick crust of superficial coloring rests like a cap on the head and brow; and it is upon it that its removal will reveal the original touches of the artist.

The Grand Trunk Road.

Since our last notice of the progress of work upon the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk road, the business of cutting, grading and bridge-building has been vigorously pressed on the very heavy ten mile section next above the present terminus. Not only the entire working force, which was previously concentrated at the head of the branch, has been extended along this distance—but in a circuitous line, that requires—and in number from time to time increased, but it has been found necessary to increase the live stock in proportion, fifteen more mules having been sent up yesterday to keep up with the amount of work the hands are doing.

The earth work having reached that point where the end can be calculated without probable error of any consequence, it has been found possible to detach part of the force for tracklaying, which will be resumed to-day, and will progress leisurely till Lewis' creek is reached, as there is no need of hastening until the bridge is completed. After that the completion of the remaining track will be swift, and the last six miles of road on this basis will be attacked. Here the large amount of trestling will engage slow progress, but that progress will be uniform—the trackla ying keeping close up with the other departments; but claiming a fair margin for contingencies, the river will undoubtedly be reached by the 1st of August.—*Mobile Register.*

Discontent.

Some people are never content with their lot, let what will happen. Clouds and darkness are over their heads alike, whether it rain or shine. To them every accident is an accident or a calamity. Even when they have their own way, they like it no better than your way, and, indeed, consider their own voluntary acts as matters of compulsion. We saw a striking illustration the other day of the infirmity we speak of, in the conduct of a child three years old. He was crying because his mother had shut the parlor door. "Your thing," said a neighbor, compassionately, "you have shut the child out." "It's all the same to him," said his mother; "he would cry if I called him in and then shut the door. It's a peculiarity of that boy that if he is left rather suddenly on either side of the door, he considers himself shut out, and rebels accordingly." *There are older children who take the same view of things.*

Another Plop.

In the course of human events, the baleful influence of the *Republican* has again manifested itself, for to editorials in this paper is owing the retirement of Mr. L. H. Gardner from the position of President of the Picayune Publishing Company, who is succeeded by Mr. John Phelps. This change in the management of the *Picayune* has led to the withdrawal of Mr. D. G. Duncan, the English editor of the *Bee*, from that journal, it is stated, who will become an editorial writer on the *Times*. Mr. Duncan strikes trenchant blows, in whatever direction he may deal them. It is understood that Mr. Halsey, formerly of the *Picayune*, will take the place of Mr. Duncan on the *Bee*.

The changes in the business, editorial and general management of the *Picayune* are so rapid and sudden that the public would be no more surprised at the announcement "Fiji"—the only intelligible word he could utter—and fall back dead. The event created a wild excitement among his three native companions. They howled incessantly and exhibited every symptom of genuine grief.

Last night the keeper, M. S. S. Smith, had the body placed in a coffin, and the three companions in an adjoining room, and left the hotel for the purpose of consulting with the manager. He was not absent thirty minutes, and upon returning a scene presented itself too horrible to detail. The too male associates had gained access to the corpse, and were biting and gnawing at the fleshy parts of the body with all the ferocity of their native cannibalism. The female stood aloof in one corner, and by common developments, exhibited grief among themselves. It is understood that Nobody congratulated the mother on raising a future President, nor appended the bright genius that sparkled in the baby's eye. The gossipers looked wonderingly at each other as the undertaker watched over her baby boy, provided for his comforts, and pressed him in her warm bosom.

He grew to boyhood, but he was only a common boy. He learned his A B C with difficulty, and was slow in learning to read. His teacher thought he never would get through the multiplication table." But he never forgot it.

When the boys went a fishing Joe went too, but he was slow in getting his hook and line ready. The other boys were on and in and around the lake before his hook was fairly settled in their water. "Too slow to move," the boys would say. "He'll sit there spending the fish to come to him." It was ever thus. He remained stationary and fixed, but when night came somehow his basket was always full, while many of the bright talking geniuses went home with the sad intelligence that the fish "wouldn't bite."

When he grew to be a man, the bustling drivers heads laughed at his plodding; but by some means he seldom made a mistake, and though he did not seem to accomplish as much in a week as many others did in a day, yet at the end of the year there was always something tangible in his results, while the work of those who seemed to utterly outstrip him at first ended in demolished air castles.

He has passed the meridian of life. Men eminent in the profession respect his judgment. Business men coming upon the stage of action long to learn the secret of success. The bank loans upon him to carry it through the crying crisis; merchants and manufacturers lean upon him to save them from the bankruptcy. Steady, constant and hard study made him a scholar; persevering industry, accompanied with economy, raised him to opulence; close observation and deliberate reflection cultivated a sound judgment, and honesty and integrity secured for him the confidence of all who knew him.

How Fame Vanishes in Washington.

Mr. H. Ramsdell writes the following concerning Admiral Wilkes:

A few days ago I happened in at one of the bandsome committee rooms [of the capitol, where three or four clerks, a messenger or two, and one or two loafers, and perhaps two or three Congressmen, were whiling away a dull hour or so. They were smoking, laughing and story telling. While a peal of laughter which followed some joke was dying out, the door opened and an old man entered the room. His form was shrunk and bent, his eyes without brightness, his face withered and pinched, and his hair gray. His under-jerk hung down, and his lips were parched. His dress, tarry by ordinary, inclined to shabbiness. His right hand was covered with a fatigue cap, very pattern, with an unusually wide visor or front-piece.

No attention was paid to the old gentleman. He approached one of the young men, and removing his cap asked for certain information. A polite answer was given, but no unusual attention was given to the old gentleman, and he tottered out of the room. He coming and going created no remark; it was a usual circumstance for people of all grades and ages to make inquiries in that room, and such as go there are answered courteously.

There was nothing unusual in that case, only I happened to know the old man. He is only another of the cases that every day occur, to remind us of the mutability of human affairs. See what a change is here. Ten years ago the world was ringing with this man's name. It was shouted from the West Indies; it thrilled the men of Asia Minor; it was born across the Atlantic, taken up in Great Britain, and echoed across the channel into France.

Returning, it resounded from the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, and was cheered by hundreds of thousands of soldiers who were camped about their sixty. Songs were sung for him; addresses were made to him; his portrait was for sale at every newspaper stand; the press teemed with his praise; the government honored him; the whole country was proud of him; wherever he went he was honored; the boys in the streets took off their hats to him—he was the lion everywhere, in the streets, at the hotel, in society, at church, wherever he went, everybody did homage to him.

The Broken Whip.

The Utica *Herald* entitles an article concerning the re-election of Senator Ferry in Connecticut, "Treachery in Connecticut." Treachery to what, pray?

Ferry is one who gives up something placed in his keeping—one who violates an obligation—and involves the idea of faithlessness in the act. Was it treachery did the Republican members of the Connecticut Legislature who voted for Mr. Ferry violate? Mr. Ferry made no promises to any one. He was absolutely free man. He has not changed one of his principles. He is the same man, personally and politically, that he was when elected for the first time. That he has withstood the general drift in political affairs, and stands forth to-day as one who is still faithful to his original Republican principles, is the reason why that those who voted for him are traitors, but that they are faithful to their political creed in a time of general political faithlessness.

The root of the matter is the caucus system. Politicians have come to look upon the caucus as a supreme arbiter in political matters. Personal belief and conscientious convictions are considered to be not only antiquated, but criminally disgraceful.

It is a good time that the authority of party should give way before the power of individual judgment. To be a citizen is greater than to be a politician, and to act upon one's own individual convictions, in spite of the jibes of party whippers-in, is the highest patriotism. We hope that the lesson in Connecticut will be read and heeded by every voter in this country, and that no one will be frightened from his obeying his own judgment by a glib use of hard names.—*New York Evening Post.*

Cannibalism.

The York (Pa.) *Daily* of Wednesday morning contains a lengthy account of a most extraordinary scene which occurred there on Tuesday, during the visit of Barnum's great show. It seems that the Fiji dwarf had been unwell for some days and was sent to New York to be treated by Mr. Barnum's physician, but on separation from his companions made him restless and unhappy, and he was accordingly returned. His health, however, had not been improved, and yesterday he refused all nourishment, and while making an effort to raise in bed he muttered "Fiji"—the only intelligible word he could utter—and fell back dead. The event created a wild excitement among his three native companions. They howled incessantly and exhibited every symptom of genuine grief.

Last night the keeper, M. S. S. Smith, had the body placed in a coffin, and the three companions in an adjoining room, and left the hotel for the purpose of consulting with the manager. He was not absent thirty minutes, and upon returning a scene presented itself too horrible to detail. The too male associates had gained access to the corpse, and were biting and gnawing at the fleshy parts of the body with all the ferocity of their native cannibalism. The female stood aloof in one corner, and by common developments, exhibited grief among themselves. It is understood that Nobody congratulated the mother on raising a future President, nor appended the bright genius that sparkled in the baby's eye. The gossipers looked wonderingly at each other as the undertaker watched over her baby boy, provided for his comforts, and pressed him in her warm bosom.

He grew to boyhood, but he was only a common boy. He learned his A B C with difficulty, and was slow in learning to read. His teacher thought he never would get through the multiplication table." But he never forgot it.

When the boys went a fishing Joe went too, but he was slow in getting his hook and line ready. The other boys were on and in and around the lake before his hook was fairly settled in their water. "Too slow to move," the boys would say. "He'll sit there spending the fish to come to him." It was ever thus. He remained stationary and fixed, but when night came somehow his basket was always full, while many of the

Fine Writing.

A new York journal has a city reporter who seems to have imbibed bunkum with his mother's milk. He has an ordinary street rotatory to report. Some scalawag has seized a lady's purse on Broadway. How does he go to work at that? First comes a description of the scenes—sky and the crowded earth, a comprehensive view of the state of humanity generally when Mrs. Snooks sets forth for Madam McFlimsey's popular store to purchase one of those famous shoe-strings so widely known and appreciated. The report, or line of view from beneath the inner nor conscious as his theory as to the workings of Mrs. Snooks' mind. At this stage he interpolates the thrilling history of Shorty Sullock's early life, and himself, or's prayers and Shortly's innate wickedness. With patient mimtie he brings Bullock's career up to the point of Mrs. Snook's unfortunate remonstrance. Just here he diverges into a severe condemnation of women's weakness in carrying a pocket-book in her clear, when she should use her breeches pocket. This naturally suggests the woman's rights movement—Cady Stanton and Anna Dickinson. Finally, by easy stages, we go back to the onslaught of Shorty on Snooks' pocket-book, the flight, the pursuit, and its interference of citizens. Before the curtain on, we discovered that Snooks has her purse, that Shorty Bullock is in durance vile, and that as ambitious reporter has seized the opportunity to air his fine writing, as the sup-rumerary at Barnum's, who had an announcement to make and concluded to give the audience a taste of his quality, he did it in these words: "My lord, the carriage waits and I would also state that the man who says his hands upon a woman, except in kindness, is a base wretch 'twere flattery to call a name that, in that blessed youth which fate reserves for a desperado manhood, you cannot find."

The Boy that Was Not Remarkable.

Most boys who "get into the newspapers" are very remarkable boys.

If one has nothing about his looks, or actions, or color that attracted the particular attention of anybody.

When he first breathed the vital air he was simply a boy baby with two hands, two feet, two eyes, two ears, one mouth and one nose. He did not laugh, and cry, and sit upright, as young gentlemen do in their babyhood, and be slept, and waked, and ate (baby food, of course), and cried like any common baby.

When he grew older there was no unusual developments, except that he was fat, and healthy and hearty.

Nobody congratulated the mother on raising a future President, nor appended the bright genius that sparkled in the baby's eye. The gossipers looked wonderingly at each other as the undertaker watched over her baby boy, provided for his comforts, and pressed him in her warm bosom.

He grew to boyhood, but he was only a common boy. He learned his A B C with difficulty, and was slow in learning to read. His teacher thought he never would get through the multiplication table." But he never forgot it.

When the boys went a fishing Joe went too, but he was slow in getting his hook and line ready. The other boys were on and in and around the lake before his hook was fairly settled in their water. "Too slow to move," the boys would say. "He'll sit there spending the fish to come to him." It was ever thus. He remained stationary and fixed, but when night came somehow his basket was always full, while many of the

Odds and Ends.

A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

To look "sprose" you make a "prise."

Honey bees are winged merchants—they sell their honey.

Leave well alone is a good rule, but leave ill at one is better.

What is better than a promising young man? A paying one!

Room for improvement is probably the largest room in the world.

Thirty-one New York circuses start out upon their march this month.

New Advertisements.

YOUNG MEN
OF THE SOUTH,
Trained for a successful start in Business Life, secure now to go a living, make money and become prosperous, useful citizens, at Eastman Colleges. The oldest Practical Business Training School, and the only one providing situations for graduates. Total expenses, including Board, Tuition, Stationery, Diploma, for whole course, $100 to $150. Time required, 6 to 12 weeks. Full particulars, P. O. EASTMAN, LL. D., President, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. 4-17 tf

Cheap Advertising.
Advertisements occupying ONE INCH of space will be inserted in 100 NEWSPAPERS, including 22 DAILIES, in
Southern States,
covering throughout the States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri,
One Month for $148.
More Papers, More Dailies, Larger Circulation, Lower Price, than any other List. Special rates given for more or less space than one inch; more or less insertions than one month. Send for complete quotations made for any single State. Circulars of Lists, Circulars, E-timates, and full information furnished on application. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York. 4—13 tf

FARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

What is this Grand Specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, fevering, vertigo, the blues, sick headache, DIARRHŒA, SUPERPURGATIVE SELTZER APERIENT? Well, it simply the Chemical Ass stnic of the ablest Spring Water, which, for 100 years has been successful the Hand. Intimate and Alterative in all Bowel Complaints. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cheap Farms! Free Homes!
On the Line of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
IN THE
Best Farming and Mineral Lands in America!
3,000 000 Acres in Nebraska,
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
Garden of the West, now for Sale
These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the line of the Great Railroad across the Continent, in the grand Temperate Zone of the best known climate, and are given to actual settlers and stock raising emigrants at low prices and on liberal terms.
Cheaper in price, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.
Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers! The Best Locations for Colonies! Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres! Free Passes to Purchasers of Lands!
Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, sent free everywhere. Address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.
3 23 tf Omaha, Neb.

Extraordinary Improvements in
Cabinet Organs.
The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company respectfully announces the introduction of improvements of much more than ordinary interest. They are

Reed and Pipe Cabinet Organs,
being the only successful combination of Reed Pipes with reeds ever made.

Day's Transposing Key Board,
which can instantly moved to the right or left, changing the pitch, or transposing the key. For drawings and descriptions, see circular.

New and Elegant Styles of Double Reed Cabinet Organs,
at $140, $181 and $138 each. Considering quality, power, and thorough workmanship, these instruments are unrivalled. Their tone is pure, sympathetic and musical.
The Mason & Hamlin Organs are acknowledged by the best musicians to be unequalled. In these instruments, the Company owns all end, and now submits to sell at prices which render them

Unquestionably Cheapest.
Four octave Organs $55 each; five octave Organs $100, $125 and upwards. Forty styles, up to $1500 each.
New Illustrated Catalogue, and Testimonial Circular, with opinions of various musicians, sent free. Address
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., Boston, 596 Broadway, N. Y.
3 16 y

FANNIN'S PATENT KID FITTING
SKELETON CORSET.

Recommended by leading Physicians.
Should be worn by all ladies who desire health and comfort. They are particularly recommended for every nursing mother and wears will find them invaluable to all assessors of the year. For sale by all first class dealers.
WORCESTER SKIRT CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 28 Church Street,
Worcester, Mass.
3 23 tf

Portable Soda Fountains,
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE AND CHEAP!
Send for Circular. Address
Manufactured by
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.
4—12 tf

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness or Costiveness that Dr. Hibon's Pills Sugar Coated cannot cure in less than the time stated and according to directions. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25 cts.
4—19 tf

Agents Wanted.—Agents make $5 to $10 per day selling our Chromo Cards. Sample pack, 25 cts. Catalogue and terms free. Address
STINSON & CO., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Me.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. 1st class $190. 2d class $150. Agents. Name of paper and 10 dates in circular. 3—

Rare Chance for Agents.
Agents, we will pay you $75 per week in cash. Your will engage with us at once. Everything furnished. Costly outfit and particulars FREE. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 5600, Chatsville, Mich. 3-17 tf

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful knowledge to the sick and afflicted, sent free. Address DR. SHARPE & CO., Chatsham, Conn. 3—13

A Book for the Million.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor in all matters pertaining to marriage, the physical organization and relations of the sexes, with the latest discoveries in producing and preserving offspring. Sent free everywhere.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are about to marry, or contemplate it. Every one of that might be under lock and key, and not left necessarily about the house.
Sent free by mail on receipt of postage; for 50 cents.
Address the Peoples' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate.
Before applying to the Quack Doctors and Humbugs on public paper or using any Quack Remedies, call on Dr. Bruns, and consult him personally or by letter confidential, or by correspondence, and save time and money.
Dr. Bruns can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his circular. Office No. 12 N. Eighth street, bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. 3—

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING'S
TRY THEM.
With great care, by a new process, we extract from the fruit, extract Pineapple, such characteristic flavors as render them perfect. Flavorings for Delicacy, Economy, Strength, etc., of very superior quality. Ask your grocer for them. Take no other. Every bottle warranted. No disappointment. Try these flavorings. Sold by druggists and grocers. Manufactured only by Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill.
THORTON, STILES & PECK MFG CO.,
Agents, Chicago and St. Louis.

LATE STYLES!
FRESH GOODS!
NEW ARRIVALS!!
GREAT ATTRACTIONS!!!
WERTH & CO.,
—THE—
Shoeists
OF MONTGOMERY,
TAKE pleasure in announcing to their "dear boys" and the public generally, that they are daily receiving all those to the
LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's fine
Boots, Shoes,
Gaiters
—AND—
Slippers,
OF BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.
This is positively a C. O. D. Store, and as we sell exclusively for CASH, we can sell our goods cheaper than any other house in Montgomery. We offer our entire stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather and Findings
at prices which defy competition.
Orders and samples from the trade promptly and country merchants buying
WHOLESALE.
General Agents for Alabama for
Emoire Shuttle Sewing Machine
making the lock stitch, which received the highest Premium at the Alabama State Fair in 1869.
Also, for the
Gold Medal Sewing Machine,
making the celebrated double lock stitch. Prices range from $45 upward.
We also sell the
Home Shuttle Lock Stitch Machine,
to be run by hand. Price only $15. Every one sold by us is warranted.
Needles for all Sewing Machines. Needle Fittings, Twist and Thread constantly on hand.
G. L. WERTH,
25 Market Street,
may11 dly MONTGOMERY, ALA.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
TESTIMONIAL
The only baking powder made by a practical chemist, as well as the only one with special reference to the healthful preparation of food. Actual tests show it to be of greater strength and of greater purity than any other. Perfect success guaranteed in every instance. Directions for use in each can. Use no other. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured only by Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extract Co., Chicago, Ill. Depots, Chicago and St. Louis.

Artificial Legs and Arms.
(DR. D. ELY'S PATENTS.)
These Artificial Limbs
contain all the most important features for ease and durability made in Artificial Limbs. The legs have natural motion at the ankle like the natural one, and are guaranteed for five years, with proper usage in fitting. Before any one is engaged, all kinds of Artificial Limbs will be sent subject to examination. Send for circular. 3-Persons measured. Descriptive pamphlets no. 1 free by mail. Address
D. ELY & McCARROTT, Manufacturers,
No. 88 Camp Street,
New Orleans La.
3 30 tf

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 14, 1872.
Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.
THIS day came Harris Gunter, administrator of the estate of William G. Walker, deceased, who has in his lifetime administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Bush, deceased, and filed his account for final settlement of said estate, and the same is examined and allowed by the court and ordered to be recorded, which is examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.
It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 18th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said application and settlement, and the day set for hearing, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the said 18th day of June, 1872, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed and settled.
GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
5-21 aw Montgomery county.

Attachment Notice.
William Hall vs. W. C. Harralson and Mary C. Harralson.
WHEREAS, William Hall having applied to me, as clerk of the court, for an attachment against the estate of W. C. Harralson and Mary C. Harralson, for the sum of $1,000 and costs of suit, and it appears to me that the said W. C. Harralson and Mary C. Harralson are not residents of the State of Alabama, and that their place of residence is unknown;
Now, the said W. C. Harralson and Mary C. Harralson, whenever they may reside, are hereby notified of the pendency of said attachment; that the same has been levied on the following property of the defendants, to-wit: Lot No. 4, in square No. 1, in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, which has been levied by serving copies of attachment on W. C. Harralson and that if the said W. C. Harralson and Mary C. Harralson do not appear before me, at my office, in the city of Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery, on the 18th day of June, 1872, it being the 4th of June, 1872, I will proceed to give judgment and attachment in the same manner as if the said W. C. Harralson and Mary C. Harralson were personally served and defaulted in the same.
Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1872.
JAMES MARTIN, Sheriff.
5-7 d1 & w3 M. P. and ex-officio J. P.

In Chancery, at Montgomery, Alabama.
Abner M. Lockett vs. Opelika and Oxford Railroad Company, R. L. & Adam's et al.
IN this cause it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Wesley S. Partington, that the defendants, Mary F. McLemore, James Winter and Mary F. McLemore, are residents of the State of Alabama; that the said Mary F. McLemore, as he believes, resides in or near the city of Lagrange, in the State of Georgia; James Winter resides in the city of Atlanta, in the state of Georgia, and that the said Mary F. McLemore resides in the city of Columbus, in the State of Georgia; and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of twenty one years.
It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring them, the said Mary F. McLemore, James Winter and Mary F. McLemore, to appear and answer the complaint in this cause by the 10th day of June, 1872 or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso will be taken against them.
Done at office, in the city of Montgomery, this, 22d day of April, 1872.
JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.
State of Alabama—Montgomery County.
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued
May 13, 1872.
Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.
THIS day came Harris Gunter, administrator of the estate of Wm. G. Walker, deceased, who has in his lifetime administrator of the estate of George W. Bush, deceased, and filed his account for final settlement of said estate, and the same is examined by the court and ordered to be recorded, which is examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.
It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 18th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said application and settlement, and the day set for hearing, be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the said 18th day of June, 1872, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed and settled.
GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
5-21 aw Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County
COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.
May 14, 1872.
Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.
THIS day came Harris Gunter, administrator of the estate of William G. Walker, deceased, who has in his lifetime administrator of the estate of Geo. W. Bush, deceased, and filed his account for final settlement of said William G. Walker's administration of the estate of said William H. Rives, deceased, which is examined and placed on file for the inspection of all concerned.
It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 4th day of June, 1872, 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 published in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, notifying all persons interested to be and appear before this court on the said 4th day of June, 1872, then and there to show cause, if any, why said account should not be allowed and settled.
GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,
5-21 aw Montgomery county.

Executor's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary were granted to me on the 29th day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all persons having claims against the estate of Jesse S. Jarrett, deceased, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.
WILLIAM H. DIMBLEY,
Executor.
5-22 w

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Jesse S. Jarrett, deceased, were granted to me on the 29th day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.
STEPHEN H. ESKRIDGE,
Administrator.
5-22 w

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of Jesse S. Jarrett, deceased, were granted to me on the 29th day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, on all persons having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.
ROBERT T. McDONALD,
Administrator.
5-5 w6

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Offers its subscribers at any point for One Year for $6, Six Months for $3.25, and Three Months for $1.75. Terms strictly in advance. Address
THE DAILY JOURNAL,
Montgomery, Ala.

LEGAL NOTICES.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County,
COUR

JUNE

Alabama Journal.

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VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1872. NO. 21

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Deaths and Marriages.....Free.

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ARTHUR BINGHAM, Proprietor,

Box 177, Montgomery, Ala.

In 1860 Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, had 18,000 inhabitants. It now has 60,000.

A WOMAN in Haverhill, Massachusetts, has a mirror which was brought to America in the Mayflower, and which has been in her family for 250 years.

A HUNDRED years ago there were but four newspapers in America. Steam engines had not been imagined, and railroads and telegraphs had not entered into the remotest conception of man.

THE Grand Duke Alexis is to visit the Sandwich Islands before returning to Russia. After completing his visit to those Islands, he will go home by way of San Francisco and New York.

"I WOULD much rather that future generations should wonder that no statue were erected to my memory than that they should inquire why they were so erected." Such were the remarks of Cato the censor.

ONE of our Tennessee exchanges says that Alabama Democrats are trying to save the party by throwing Gov. Lindsay overboard, and that Gov. Lindsay is trying to save himself by withdrawing from the gubernatorial contest.

R. C. PARSONS is a Republican candidate for Congress for the Cleveland (Ohio) district, subject to the action of the district nominating convention. He is now a herald of the United States Supreme Court at Washington.

A FEW days ago a colored man of Halifax county, North Carolina, was exhibiting to a party of admiring friends his docile qualities of his favorite mule by pulling his tail and otherwise caressing him. The coffin was made of poplar plank.

TWO MEMBERS of Congress are to be elected in Alabama for the State at large at the coming election. Amongst those spoken of (in the papers and out of them) for those positions are W. C. Oates, Alexander White, W. H. Barnes, R. M. Patton, Samuel F. Rice and Joseph W. Taylor.

THERE was a scene on Temple street, Boston, the other day, which would have delighted the benevolent heart of Mr. Bergh. A horse was on the way up a steep grade with a heavy load, when half a dozen brawny mechanics, working hard by, brought on a stout rope, attached it to the truck, and with cheering shouts helped the horse up the hill with his load.

H. S. FOOTE and R. L. Caruthers, Jr., Greeley Democrats, are candidates for Congress in Tennessee, independent of conventions. Blanton Duncan, anti-Greeley Democrat, of Kentucky, will abide the usage of his party provided it does not accept Greeley as its candidate. This it seems that Greeleyism is generating a spirit of independence in both wings of the Democratic party.

In the Jacksonville *Republican* we find a somewhat ingenious arrangement of the initials of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, as follows:

H. G.
G. B.

From left to right you have in the top line the initials of Horace Greeley, and in the bottom line those of Gratz Brown. Reading from top to bottom you have the same initials, first taking the two left hand letters, and next the two on the right hand.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

About forty days ago Governor Lindsay bid off the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. He has not yet paid the purchase money, and asks for thirty days more within which to make payment. Judge Busteed has extended the time until the 10th day of June.

Jefferson Davis and Horace Greeley.

We find the following among the Western Associated Press dispatches. Several reports have been circulated, and then contradicted, as to Mr. Davis' position on the Greeley question. The following telegram we give for what it is worth:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 29.—Andrew J. Kellar, editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, who arrived here to-day, states that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Wade Hampton, declaring for Horace Greeley. Davis also adds that the Democratic party would act unwisely to make a nomination at Baltimore. As a man, Davis could not refuse to support Greeley for his kindness under trying circumstances. The opinion at Memphis to this extent sustains Davis; but it is said that as Alexander H. Stephens and Davis have always disagreed, it follows that, as Stephens opposes Greeley, Davis therefore supports him. Finally, the old leaders say the folly of opposing public opinion, and they are unable to lead or to make it, and must follow, willingly or unwillingly.

Frank P. Blair.

It is well known that Senator Blair of Missouri, was member of the committee which visited various portions of the South last fall, for the purpose of making investigations in regard to the condition of things in this section. He seems to have returned to Washington filled with the idea that nothing was going wrong, or ever had been going wrong in the South, except the "carpet-bag" State governments. So far as those governments are concerned, he pretends to have found enough to justify all he said in his Brodhead letter, which secured his nomination for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1868. In that letter, it will be recollected, he characterized the reconstructed State governments of the South as revolutionary and void; and said that they ought to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Senator Blair has repeatedly declared that he adheres to all that is contained in that letter.

The extent to which Senator Blair exaggerates, and his utter indifference to the plainest and most publicly known facts, may be shown by reference to a recent debate in the Senate touching the financial condition of the State government of Alabama. He gave the direct debt and contingent liability of Alabama as over $38,000,000.

He gave correctly, and then exaggerated a good deal about prospective and possible liabilities of the State on account of railroads. All this, however, is comparatively unimportant. But his persistence in positive errors is absolutely shameful. For public statutes and official State records he seems to care nothing. He contends that all the railroad liabilities were created by the reconstructed, or, as he calls it, the carpet-bag government. The statute laws of the State show directly the contrary. Before quoting from the debate which bears immediately upon this subject, we will give one of his declarations on another point, to show imperfectly he is informed about Ala bama's government. He said:

The Legislature of 1868 consisted of a Senate, every member of which, I think, was a Radical; and the Senator (Mr. Spencer) knows very well that the democratic party is that election had no candidates. I believe that there was but one member of that Legislature who was a Democrat.

It is unnecessary to point out to our readers the gross error contained in this statement. Senator Spencer corrected the error on the floor of the Senate. But Mr. Blair went on with his arraignment of the "carpet-bag" Legislature for its profligacy in fastening this railroad debt upon the State. Following his wholesale assertions on that subject the following debate occurred:

Mr. Spencer. The Senator must be aware that this railroad State aid bill was a law prior to that, passed by a Democratic legislature first, giving $15,000 a mile to railroads, and the second law $16,000.

Mr. Blair. That was passed by the legislature of 1868.

Mr. Spencer. The first was previous to the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Blair. You are mistaken.

Mr. Spencer. I am not mistaken. I call upon my colleague as to that.

Mr. Goldthwaite. If my recollection serves me, it was passed in 1867 or 1868.

Mr. Spencer. Under the Patton administration in Alabama?

Mr. Goldthwaite. It was during the Patton administration that it was passed.

Every expression uttered in Congressional debate is accurately reported and officially printed. Senator Blair has a national reputation. He is a prominent leader in his party, and has great influence with it. To his declarations, therefore, more than ordinary importance is attached. If he had not been responded to in this debate the records of Congress would have been blurred by a most reprehensible error in regard to the political history of Alabama. It is lamentable, indeed, that a distinguished American Senator—a man who, from his training, associations, and experience in public life, ought to be a real statesman—should, for mere party purposes, arraign a great State by grave allegations that are positively contradicted by her statutory records. Fortunately, however, the Congressional record was corrected by the two Senators from Alabama.

Senator Blair is just now a prominent actor in a movement in which the whole nation is taking an interest. "Reform" is the rallying cry of that movement. Blair ought to give practical evidence of his earnestness by reforming himself.

It is unfortunately true that, in some of the Southern States, there have been extravagance, recklessness and profligacy. This must be admitted by every intelligent and candid man. Nor will any honest man defend them or wrongs that have been done. Depravity, wherever found, should be unsparingly scourged. But from all this the State of Alabama has been entirely exempt. That State, it is true, is in a worse condition to-day than it was ever in before. But the evils we are suffering had their origin with the present State administration. No extravagancies were bequeathed to Governor Lindsay by his predecessor. Our present troubles have come from an inefficient Legislature, and defective and misleading laws passed by a Democratic camp-lo power.

John Gull is the oldest convict in the Ohio penitentiary. He has been a prisoner since 1836, and has grown old and childish in the service of the State. His crime was murder. He has ceased to labor, and spends his time in walking about through the prison; he imagines that he owns the institution and is seen meditating a vast fortune off convict labor. Every night in his cell he dreams, and imagines that he counts money by the bags, and drinks whisky by the barrel.

Death of James Gordon Bennett.

The telegraph announces the death of James Gordon Bennett. For the last thirty years the name of Mr. Bennett has been as familiar to the American people as that of any man who ever lived on this continent. He was born at New Mill, Keith, Banffshire, Scotland. The date of his birth is not given in any of his biographies which we have seen. It is not stated even in the "Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett and his Times," an elaborate volume published in 1855, and which is understood to have been prepared in the *Herald* office. The near approach to it is the general remark that he was born "about the year 1800." Judging from Mr. Bennett's appearance we would conclude that he was about 80 years of age at the time of his death, though the age given in the dispatch is 77 years.

Mr. Bennett's parents were Catholics, and at the age of 15 he was sent to a Catholic seminary, with a view of preparing him for the priesthood. He remained at that institution for three years, at the end of which period he was distinguished for his attainments in classical scholarship. But he abandoned the intention of becoming an ecclesiastic. In the spring of 1819 he sailed for America, and arrived at Halifax in April of that year. Being without pecuniary means he commenced teaching. This occupation he followed for a few months, and then went to Portland, Me. From there he went to Boston, arriving in that city in the autumn of 1819. He there obtained a situation as proof reader in the large publishing house of Wells & Lilly. This position he held until 1822, when he went to the city of New York. He there obtained employment as a writer for the newspaper press. Afterwards he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Courier*, at Charleston, South Carolina. For that journal he wrote many original articles, though his principal business was to make translations from Spanish papers published in Cuba, Mexico and South America.

After remaining in Charleston a few months, he returned to New York, and delivered a series of lectures on political economy. In 1825 he purchased the *Sunday Courier*, which he conducted for some time, though it was not a pecuniary success. In 1826 he became one of the editors of the *National Advocate*, a strong Democratic paper. After writing for that paper for a little over a year he severed his connection with it, as it became a supporter of John Quincy Adams, Mr. Bennett being an ardent friend of Martin Van Buren, who was then in the United States Senate, and the rising Democratic statesman of New York. Leaving the *National Advocate*, he was employed by the late M. M. Noah as editor of the New York *Enquirer*. During the Presidential canvass of 1828 he resided at Washington as correspondent of the *Enquirer*, and was an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson. In 1829 the *Enquirer* was consolidated with the *Courier*. The new paper took the name of the *Courier and New York Enquirer*, and was under the general management of Jas. Watson Webb. Mr. Bennett was retained on the staff of the new paper. He wrote many powerful articles against the United States bank, and other questions, being a steadfast supporter of Jackson's administration. In 1832 Gen. Webb became an opponent of the administration, and this led to the retirement of Mr. Bennett from the paper. He then started a paper of his own called the *Globe*, which he continued just one month. Immediately upon the discontinuance of the *Globe* he became principal editor and editor of the *Pennsylvanian*, at Philadelphia. In that position he continued until 1834, when he returned to New York and established the *New York Herald*. The first number of that paper was issued in May 1835. From that time until his death, James Gordon Bennett and the *Herald* were one and the same thing.

Unredeemed Pledges.

What the State of Alabama needs at this time is calm, candid, deliberate consideration of her public affairs, and an unpartisan, unselfish devotion to her interests.

The experience of the last two years teaches a lesson which, if accepted, may be of great benefit to the people. The Democratic party in the last canvass claimed that they embraced all the intelligence and all the honesty in the State. They denounced the Republican party as ignorant, insolvable and corrupt. In the whirl of prejudice and passion the people gave credence to these assumptions and denunciations, and elected their Governor and a majority of the House of Representatives. Great was their exultation, and high the hopes which were excited in the minds of the people. But the experiment has proven how valuelgrious were these bossings of the Democracy, and how fallacious were the hopes which were based upon their capacity to meet and to deal with the public interests and to mould and guide them for the public good.

They have impaired the credit of the State and nearly destroyed it. They are now running in Chaos, with a spiral taxation in the future, which is appalling to contemplate, and making inevitable the most oppressive burdens, or what in the end will prove a greater evil than any possible amount of taxation—repudiation.

Our State bonds are twenty per cent. under par, and thirty per cent. below their standard under a Republican administration. The State pow, in borrowing a million of dollars, loses two hundred thousand dollars by the depreciation of her credit; whereas, under the former Republican administration, in borrowing one million of dollars, she received one hundred thousand dollars *premium* on account of the *appreciation* of her credit. The State money, which was at par under Gov. Smith's administration, now does not circulate at all, or circulates at a discount.

The House of Representatives, notwithstanding the stereotyped gallings by a partisan press of individual members, stands before the people as eminently incompetent, and their Governor is an admitted failure. Even the honorable party with all its assurance cannot ask the people for an endorsement of his administration by renominating Governor Lindsay as their candidate in the next canvass.

Never before in Alabama did a party go into power with such swelling pretension. Never did a body of politicians retire under circumstances of such deep humiliation.

It may be thought by the casual observer that the condition of the national Democracy is more humbling than the condition of the State Democracy, but this we submit is not so. Remotely traced it is true that both are referable to the fact that Democracy, both national and State, is a dead thing, and *dissolution* in this as in all else must follow death. It may be said that in national politics numbers were against them, and that they were overwhelmingly beaten in the State affairs they are the power. They had their own way, and they have worked out their own undoing and run the State to the verge of bankruptcy.

This is but a repetition of the experience of the Democratic party since the stupendous folly of 1860. Such repeated and long continued evils running through so many years indicates some pervading and radical error or defect in the party. We believe it to be chiefly traceable to two causes: One is the utter want of appreciation by the Democratic party of the spirit of the age and its bigoted adherence to effete political theories, and the other is to the violent and extreme advocates and leaders of the party.

The more extreme the man the less is he fitted for any office of public trust, and yet the more likely is he to secure official favor from the Democratic party. To curse and abuse Radicals has been the stock in trade of Democratic leaders for years past, and yet a capacity for vilification and profanity is no part of the qualification of a statesman or jurist.

The men who went into office two years ago have found that abuse of Radicals did not mend disordered finances, provide for the management of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, improve our system of taxation, provide for our system of internal improvements, maintain the credit of the State, or reform abuses and retrench the expenses of our State government. All these, after two years' labors of *"all the intelligence and all the honesty,"* are "lying around loose" in confusion, which can only be worse confounded by the people cuddling their future management to the same class of functional incompetens who have mismanaged our State affairs for the last two years.

Greeley and Grant.

Will Horace Greeley be accepted as a Presidential candidate by the Baltimore convention? That is an important question. If he be so accepted the contest will be directly between Greeley and Grant. This would involve a contest different from anything previously known in American politics. It would be a trial of strength between two candidates belonging to the same political party. There has never yet been a national canvass of that character.

Previous to 1832 there were no parties in this country at all similar to those which have existed since that time. There were rival aspirants for public positions, and these rivals had their friends and adherents. Such followers and adherents were classified with more or less distinctness, and the classification gave rise to party names which were applied to the different parties. But there was nothing like an organized system of party politics.

In the course of the first term of Gen. Jackson's administration parties were formed into regular and definite shape. They took the respective names of Whig and Democrat. Candidates representing parties bearing these two names were regularly pitted against each other in six quadrennial contests from 1832 to 1852 inclusive. The Democrats have retained their name and organization to the present day, though there have been many vital mutations with their opponents.

During the administration of Franklin Pierce the Know Nothing or American party was formed. That party achieved success in some of the States; but by the time the Presidential canvass of 1856 was opened, the Republican party was regularly and fully organized. That party has been the contestant with the Democrats ever since. It failed in the first contest—that of 1856—but has succeeded at all the subsequent elections.

Since the formation of the Federal government there has been twenty presidential elections. At four of those elections there was no contest worth mentioning. These were the two elections of Washington, and the second elections, respectively, of Jefferson in 1804, and Monroe in 1820. There was not much, though some, opposition to Madison in 1808. But at all the other elections there were regularly selected candidates belonging to opposite parties.

Therefore, should Grant and Greeley be the competing candidates at the ensuing election their candidacy will be different in all its phases from anything that has preceded it. Grant and Greeley belong to the same party. In a contest between them voters would only have to make choice on personal grounds.

During the year 1871 the total value of our imports was $638,000,000, while the total imports was $690,000,000, leaving a balance against this country of $52,000,000.

"My dear boy," said a kindhearted country school mistress to a pupil whose quarter was about up; "My dear boy does your father design that you should tread the intricate and thorny path of the professions, the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revel amid the flowery fields of literature?" "No, marm," said the juvenile, "dad says he's going to set me to work in the tater patch."

50 CENTS For Six Months on the Daily Masonic Monitor, public-land monthly, Selma, Ala. Devoted strictly to the science, Philosophy, Symbolism and Jurisprudence of Ancient Craft Masonry. Edited by Past Grand Master FRANKLIN SMITH. The Monitor has received the highest encomiums from the supreme and inferior grand bodies of the country. The proprietor solicits the patronage and support of the Fraternity. Address P. A. SONTIE, Managing Editor, Goldsboro, N. C. 4—16 with

De Valcourt & Wiltz's Advertisements.

A Wonderful Success!

THE GREAT

SOUTHERN ADVERTISING AGENCY

de VALCOURT & WILTZ,

RICHMOND, VA.,

OFFERS unparalleled inducements to the business men of the South.

1st—Cheapness of Rates.

2d—First-class Papers.

3d—The largest circulation of any known list.

4th—Promptitude in filling all orders.

ONE INCH space in 238 Papers, (16 Dailies,) Four Weeks, for $155.

Giving to the advertiser 888 insertions in Weeklies and 424 in Dailies, making 1312 insertions for $155.

Each State and each city and town paper taken separately at the very lowest rates.

Although our Agency has existed only since January last, we have among our patrons a number of the most prominent merchants of Richmond and elsewhere, including Levy Bros., C. L. Rodney, Mann & Valentine, Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works, Virginia Screw & Mower, Baltimore, Alabama Cook Works, Ohio; Baltimore Business College, Maryland Printing, Gazzo & Co., Baltimore, and many others.

Advertising in Religious, Agricultural and Scientific papers a specialty.

Call on us or write for estimate. This will cost you nothing, even if you desire not to advertise through us.

Get an estimate made out and judge for yourselves. Address de VALCOURT & WILTZ,

Richmond, Va.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS.

Manufacturers of

Door Locks,

And every description of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

We make threshold Locks in the country. Send for price lists and circulars.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS,

4-11 Marietta, Ohio.

Young Men

Contemplating a Business Life should attend the

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER

Business College.

For Circulars, and Specimens of Penmanship inclose two stamps and address

W. H. SADLER, President,

Box 4 & 5, Charles street,

6-12—wtf BALTIMORE, MD.

In Chancery, at Montgomery, Alabama

Abner M. Lockett vs. Cyphlia and Orford Sullivan's Company, R. L. Abner et al.

THIS cause, it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of William S. Thornington, one of the Solicitors, Mary F. McLemore, Abner and J. Reuben Orr, are non-residents of the State of Alabama, to wit: Mary F. McLemore, as he believes, resides in or near the city of Lagrange, in the State or Georgia; James Spencer resides in the city of Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, and Reuben A. Orr, whose individual residence is unknown to affiant, resides in the State of Georgia; and further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendants are of the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Mary F. McLemore, James Spencer and J. Reuben Orr, whose residence cannot be ascertained, to appear before the Register at his office in the city of Montgomery, on the 15th day of April, 1872, and answer the bill of complaint in this cause, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand at the city of Montgomery, this 22nd day of April, 1872.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

6-26 w4w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

PROBATE COURT—SESSION THIS CONVENED.

May 20, 1872.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Henry S. Whipple, administrator of the estate of Jason S. Jarvis, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and passed on for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court, that the 10th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said application and settlement, and the day set for hearing, 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 10th day of June, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

6-26 Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

PROBATE COURT—REGULAR TERM CONTINUED.

May 18, 1872.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Ancel E. Strickland, adm'r of the estate of Thompson C. Strickland, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and passed on for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court, that the 17th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account, and the day set for hearing, 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 17th day of June, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

6-26 w3 Montgomery county.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lucius Bolling, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WILLIAM T. HAUGHEY,

Public County Administrator,

6-6 w4 for Montgomery county.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Edmund Edwards, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 21st day of June, 1871, 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 Pollie Horton, 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 payment to me.

WILLIAM T. HAUGHEY,

Public County Administrator,

6-23 Y for Montgomery county.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY

PREMIUM

WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

VINEGAR BITTERS are not a vile, fancy drink, made of cheap, rot-gut whiskey, whisky-proof stuff, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the unfortunate victim on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the pure native roots of California, the Medical Herbs of the State. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been discovered possessing the wonderful properties of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in curing Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worm, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Scurfs, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, if their bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints lies the great merit of VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will give a better guarantee than a long list of certificates, or a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Pleurisy or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and health will follow. The system will then be able to throw off disease.

Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Scarcely a dozen individuals in a hundred are exempt. There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors that would kill the human being if worms did not devour them. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Stone and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will require, from time to time, a gentle Purgative, to relieve the system of the poisons with which it is filled. VINEGAR BITTERS once a week is a preventive of sickness.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, and the lands adjacent thereto, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the Stomach and Liver, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and drought, and at periods of extreme vicissitudes of weather. These conditions of the atmosphere always produce a great amount of Bilious matter in the system, and if not relieved by purgation, will result in Fever, Congestion, Inflammation of the Liver, Stomach, or other Visceral Organs. In the treatment of these diseases, a cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has never been offered to the people, as they will speedily remove the large amount of vitiated matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time they will act as a general tonic, and powerful exciting the healthy function of the digestive organs.

Fever Sores, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Carbuncles, Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, you will find WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful and speedy remedy that ever sustained a sinking system.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the blood, which is the fountain of life, all the functions of the system share the benefits derived from the elected pure vicious health, and a permanent cure is effected.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Counter-Irritant, Sedative, Hepatic, Diuretic, Sudorific, Anodyne, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

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Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the blood, which is the fountain of life, all the functions of the system share the benefits derived from the elected pure vicious health, and a permanent cure is effected.

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The Aperient properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best remedy known to man for all cases of eruptions and malignant fevers, such as Yellow, Typhoid, and nearly every disease of the human species. Their Sedative properties are such that they will allay Inflammation in a short time from Athenitis, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the kidneys, correcting and removing the flow of urine. Their Sudorific properties are such that they will cause the skin to perspire freely, and remove disease through the pores, and are superior to all remedial agents, for the cure of Yellow Fever, Fever and Ague.

Purify the Body whenever disease by perfect digestion of all the food you eat. Use the Stomach and Liver, and you will have no disease. Use the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the blood will be pure. Keep the blood pure by the great invigorator, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

Directions.—Take of the Bitters as prong to be at right from a half to one wine glass, three times a day. Eat good nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chops, roast beef, game, poultry, oysters, fish, and vegetables, and use but little pastry, sweetmeats, pickles, and condiments as spices.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

May 20, 1872.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Lucy A. Orme, now Lucy A. Sims, administratrix, and Alex Sims, administrator in right of his wife, of the estate of William Geiger, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance their account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and passed on for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 17th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said application and settlement, and the day set for hearing, 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 17th day of June, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,

6-21 w3 Montgomery county.

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

May 18, 1872.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

THIS day came Ancel E. Strickland, adm'r of the estate of Thompson C. Strickland, deceased, and presented to the court for consideration and allowance his account and vouchers for the final settlement of said estate, which are examined and passed on for the inspection of all concerned.

It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the 17th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and settlement, and that notice of the filing of said account, and the day set for hearing, 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 17th day of June, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said account should not be stated and allowed.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court,

6-26 w3 Montgomery county.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Lucius Bolling, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

WILLIAM T. HAU

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Some of the Georgia papers are in favor of electing the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens Governor of that State. The Hon. Julian Hartridge, of Savannah, is spoken of for the same office.

"Get out of my way, what are you good for?" said a cross old man to a little brightboyed urchin, who happened to stand in the way. The little fellow, as he stepped one side, replied very pertly, "They make men out of such things as we are."

In vain, which we find in the Cork (Irish) *Telegraph*, a bull! "Tim Field was fined 2s 5d for attempting to drown himself, the magistrate believing that he had no intention of committing suicide." Fining a man for attempting what the court thought he didn't attempt, seems to be a very Hibernian bit of jurisprudence.

The Yale College world was somewhat excited last week over the rumor that a popular ex-member of 1871 had suffered the amputation of an arm. The news was afterwards confirmed, and further particulars obtained. It seems that the youth had his arm around the young lady's waist, when the stern parent of the girl appeared, and it was taken right off.

In New York, lots fronting the Central Park, along Fifth Avenue, are now held at an average price of $50,000 for each lot; corner lots and lots at the lower end of the Park would bring much higher prices. Six or seven years ago these lots were worth $10,000 each; and the profits to the persons who have been holding the lots for that period is very satisfactory.

At Oatka Falls, Missouri, the farmers' wives have organized a club, and meet regularly around at one another's houses, and discuss various topics relating to domestic economy. Their husbands frequently accompany them, and stroll around the farm of their host, looking at his cattle and crops until tea time, when they all assemble around the festive board and have a good time.

New York is in a state of intense excitement upon the subject of the additional of milk. This is engaging that has agitated the public minds in our large cities for many years, but there seems to be an end of the difficulty approaching in the present drought, which may make water such a source article that milkmen will be compelled to abandon its use, and force them to stick to milk. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and in this crisis what may be the milkman's loss may, perhaps be the people's gain.

Dr Gov. Lindsay had not purchased the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad there would have been refunded to the State treasury, before this time, all the money paid by this State as interest on bonds for the road. The amount is over eight hundred thousand dollars. As it is, not one dollar of the sum has been, or will be, returned to the State. So far from it, the treasury is to be drawn upon, during the present month, for nearly one hundred thousand dollars, on account of the road.

Now fortunate it is for a State to have a prudent, wise, thoughtful and far seeing Governor.

During the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius Professor Palmieri remained calmly continuously in the observatory on the mountain, watching, and recording the late various movements. The observatory is furnished with the most delicate instruments, and also contains an "eruption clock," which stops and rings a signal bell whenever the mountain even trembles. The report of Mr. Palmieri will be looked for with great anxiety by the scientific world, and every one must be gratified to know that his devotion to science, which is undaunted, did not result in the loss of his life.

Supports the Convention Confidentially.

Col. Blanton Duncan is a prominent Democrat of Louisville, and has much influence with his party in Kentucky. He publishes a letter, in which he pledges himself to faithfully abide by the action of the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, provided that body does not accept Greeley as its presidential candidate. The *Courier-Journal* says that this letter commits Mr. Duncan to nothing. It simply means that he will support the action of the party convention, if that convention acts to suit him. But if it does not so act, he will oppose it.

Democratic Independence.

The Greeley and Brown movement seems to be creating a good deal of independence among Tennessee Democrats. Ex-Governor Henry S. Foote is a candidate for Congress for the State at large. He says that his candidacy is unconditional, and consequently he defies all cannons and conventions. He supports Greeley and Brown.

Robert L. Carothers, Jr., announces himself a candidate for Congress in the Nashville district, "subject to the action of the people at the ballot box." He also supports the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati convention.

Florida Items.

At Hibernia, Sunday week, the store belonging to Major Day of Jacksonville, was burned—loss $2000.

The Supreme Court on Saturday last decided W. D. Bloxham, Conservative, to have been elected Governor of Florida over the State in 1870, he having received the largest number of votes cast at the election then held. Bloxham was then sworn in.

Near Lake City two boys—brothers of eight and five years—were playing with a rifle. The weapon went off in the hands of the older boy, the load entering the back part of the younger one's head, causing it to piece and scattering his brains all over the room.

The Art of Listening

Under this caption, an exchange furnishes some interesting reflections. It is not easy to appreciate all that is involved in being a good listener, nor yet to estimate how large a portion of human comfort, peace and happiness depends on the existence and development of this truly valuable faculty. The desire to find a home ever accessible to us in the minds of others, where we may meet a ready welcome for our thoughts, hopes, fears and interests, is universal and urgent. Respect, and even affection, do not quite satisfy us, unless they enable us to secure the attention of others, and to give us a hold upon their mental life, sufficient to divert the current of their thoughts, at our pleasure, into whatever channels our own may be pursuing.

This longing is natural and legitimate, and where its urgency in ourselves induces us to appreciate the same desire in others, it is pure and beneficent. But this is not always the case. The vain, the egotistical and the selfish are fully alive to their own wants in this respect, but they ignore the fact that others have the same. They make large demands upon the attention of their friends, and expect to be listened to at all times with deference and sympathy. When they fail to receive such regard, they are either blinded to the fact by their vanity, and continue to force themselves into unwilling notice, or else they become offended at what they esteem great neglect, and retire within themselves to brood upon the great unfriendliness of mankind, and the special unkindness to which they have been subjected. It never occurs to them to inquire whether they are giving to others that which they so much long for themselves. Indeed, it is ultimately the case that those who are most exacting in their demands for notice and attention, are the least vigilant to satisfy others.

The truth is none of us rightly estimate how difficult it is to grant the attention of mind which constitutes a good listener. It is no passive state. It implies real labor of mind and an actual presence of thought, and sometimes also a painful exercise of the will to suspend one's own train of ideas, or even vague reveries, and fix the mind upon the words of another. There must be either great mental power or warm sympathy of heart; and to be both in the very best listener and mind united. There is no ear of the soul, as well as of the body, which must be opened wide if one would be a true listener. The faculty we desire to bind is so volatile, so unchainable, that we acknowledge as a chief mark of a superior orator that he has the ability to command the attention of his audience. There are as few who have the power of gaining as of giving the attention which we all crave. It is rare to meet with one who can so thoroughly identify himself to others, and bring himself to their modes of thought, and place his ideas on different levels to suit different capacities as to attract willing attention. The difficulties that lie in the way of all single-cogitated minds are as more modest in our demands, and less aggrieved when we are not listened to with all the appreciation we crave.

There is an outside form of attention which is sometimes mistaken for the reality. Every word and gesture of impatience may be compelled, but there may be reproach, the eye fixed on the speaker, the ear open to his words and the mouth part of the tongue, and yet the mind may be far away from the subject discussed. The chorister, we fear, contains much of such attention. It is not confined to them. Every meeting, from the crowded assembly to the tete-a-tete, partakes more or less of this inconsonity. The eye is perhaps the truest test of real attention. It refuses to dissemble. It will be restless or listray the thought turned inward by its introspective thought, or be fixed in a dull and unmeaning stare, if the mind be absent. The eye of the truly good listener is one that invites confidence; it glows with the light of intelligence and the warmth of sympathies, and kindles more as every fresh utterance meets with a response in his heart. The eyes are truly called the windows of the soul.

No superficial or spasmodic efforts can make good listeners. With some it seems a native talent, but with most it requires steady and continuous exertion, both of a mental and moral kind. We must learn to control ourselves, and to lay aside self with all interests for the time, while we put ourselves into a real harmony with the speaker, sympathizing in his thought, welcoming his confidence, and only reasserting ourselves for the purpose of closer and more intimate intercourse. To listen well is as well as is powerful a means of influence as to talk well, and is as essential to all true conversation. No one can have a wandering mind without earnest attention. It will enable us to address ourselves to others intelligently and effectively, variety for counsel, encouragement, sympathy or comfort. Often the best remedy for differences and strife is the simple listening of them to a responsive heart, and the patient and sympathetic listener has a power for good to the sorrowful heart that is rarely fathomed. Every one is something in him worth listening to, and He who made humanity will wait to discover it will not fail to be rewarded. Sir Walter Scott declared that he learned something from every one with whom he conversed, and while charming his fellow travelers with the courtesy of respectful attention, he was laying up many a scrap for the pages of writing which established him as a prolific writings.

Strikes.

There is a widespread agitation among working people. What will it lead to? This is a question of grave importance. As yet the agitation is in its incipiency, but close observers and men of calm reflection can see that it has a substantial basis. Working people are restless. They are dissatisfied, and seek to improve the conditions under which they labor. Their discontent manifests itself in the form of strikes, either for a diminution of working hours or an increase of pay. In some cases demands relate to both.

These strikes are organized in communities where there are large numbers of men engaged in the same general branch of business—mechanics, for instance, in large cities. No argument is necessary to show that mechanics are a worthy and deserving class of people. That is well known and readily admitted. In all proper efforts to improve their condition they have the sympathy and good wishes of all right thinking men.

But here the important question comes up, what are proper efforts? Every thing depends on this. Journeymen mechanics should receive as liberal rate of pay as is consistent with the profits of the business in which they are engaged. Employers should not restrict their employes to inadequate wages, and then sell the articles manufactured at enormous profits. But as a general thing in this country it cannot be said that this is done. There is competition compels the sale of articles manufactured at small profits. It is true that this particular point presents no great difficulty to mechanics when they come to deliberate upon the question of organizing a strike. The ground may be taken that the employer of all the manufacturers join in the strike; and that, when all these employers yield to the demands of the striking parties, they can easily come to an understanding among themselves as to increased rates of pay.

But there is another point of much greater importance, which is perhaps overlooked. That is the necessary diminution of particular branches of business, and indeed the possibility of their destruction. It is to this latter object that may be wrought by a want of proper consideration of this point recently found a practical and striking illustration in the city of New York. Strike was organized by the journeymen piano makers. The various employers met and consulted. They came to the conclusion that if the demands of the employes were yielded to they would be compelled to raise the price of pianos in order to save themselves from loss. But this was impracticable, for two reasons. One was that pianos are more ornamental than necessaries. People are not bound to have them. Another was that it the price of pianos was increased by those engaged in making them, just as good pianos would certainly be imported and sold at the former rate.

The consultation being concluded, the various employers returned to their several establishments and informed the striking journeymen of the result. The strikers comprehended the whole case at once. Their demands, if complied with, would result in the total destruction of the business in which they were engaged. Had their strike proved a success, so far as concerned a yielding to their demands by employers, they would all have been thrown out of employment.

This is a strongly illustrative case. It shows how necessary it is for mechanics, before determining upon a strike, to consider the character of the business they are engaged in, and whether the articles they manufacture belong to the necessaries or luxuries of life. Shoes, clothes and meat people must have. They are compelled to buy them, whatever may be the price. But pianos are not for republican people of Tuskaloosa are not for republication, but that they are in favor of paying their honest debts. By the following satisfied himself that such is the position of the people of Tuskaloosa, the following resolutions which shows any difficulties that may have existed on the subject and the Governor "on the bond question."

All that is entirely too thin. It will deceive nobody. No one has accused the Tuskaloosa opposition of "repudiation." They are honest people; in favor of paying their own honest debts and the honest debts of the State. That is not the dispute. Nevertheless, they are very emphatic in their opposition to Governor Lindsay. So much about a "repudiation" except a very few purblind, radical partisans, who seem to think it a moral, if not a legal offence, for the people of citizens to speak of men in power, belonging to their own party, otherwise than in tones of servility and flattery. We have no doubt that the Tuskaloosa opposition to Gov. Lindsay comes from the same cause which underlies the opposition to Governor Parsons throughout the State—that is his notorious incompetency and unfitness for the position he occupies. It is a deplorable fact that a State's treasury for the purpose of paying the interest on fraudulent bonds. On the other hand, if the law justifies the payment of the interest, then there was no law to authorize the issue of the bonds, and hence Gov. Smith's record is as pure and unsullied as the snow flake that floats in mid heaven. If there is any information for Lindsay's course, then there is no ground for abusing Smith. A fraud taints all the proceedings connected with it. Gov. Smith sought to perpetrate a fraud, then Gov. Lindsay has robbed the State treasury for the purpose of carrying the fraud into practical effect.

It may be said, however, that more bonds were issued than the road was entitled to when completed. The alleged over issue are claimed for side tracks. After Governor Lindsay was inaugurated, (we think it was afterwards,) a suit was instituted in the New York courts to determine the question whether the bonds were issued in excess of the requirement for these side tracks. In that suit the State was regularly represented by its financial agent in New York. The court decided that inducement for side tracks was perfectly valid.

There are a great many important bills which the Legislature has passed with this general subject, which we propose to discuss from time to time in the near future. But let those who are in favor of the repudiation being concluded, the various employers returned to their several establishments and informed the striking journeymen of the result. The strikers comprehended the whole case at once. Their demands, if complied with, would result in the total destruction of the business in which they were engaged. Had their strike proved a success, so far as concerned a yielding to their demands by employers, they would all have been thrown out of employment.

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The Pennsylvania Convention

The Democratic State convention recently held at Reading, Pennsylvania, is regarded with some suspicion. Its proceedings related exclusively to State affairs. This is very remarkable, to say the least of it. And yet the shrewd and thought and calm reflection can find a rational cause for the cautious reticence of the convention. The cause is simply this: Mr. Jefferson Davis has declined to be sure puzzle to Northern Democratic politicians. Among those politicians there is a decided difference of opinion as to whether Greeley should or should not be accepted at Baltimore. This division is not confined to a single locality, but nearly all of the subject would lead to certain discord, and possible rupture. As the only question at issue is how to get rid of "the party," it was deemed best to skip over the subject together.

The nomination of the Greeley movement at Reading can only be learned from the news and political gossip sent out by the telegraph and the press. From those sources of information much that is of interest can be as

Governor Lindsay's Unpopularity.

A special and matter-of-course apologist for governor Lindsay tries to make it appear that the Tuskaloosa resolutions, after all, did not mean opposition to the Governor. The ground upon which this conclusion is insisted upon is that the resolutions do not contain a word of approbation, but that they are in favor of paying their honest debts. By the following

Mr. Pendleton's Position.

It is a little difficult to ascertain what is the real position of some of the Democratic leaders, in regard to the Greeley candidacy. Conflicting reports have been circulated in reference to the views and position of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio. The New York *World* of the 30th ult contained a special telegram, containing a letter to Mr. Barry, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, states that, while doing justice to the personal integrity of Horace Greeley, and approving the Cincinnati platform and the letter of acceptance of Mr. Greeley, he cannot overlook the difficulty of securing to such a life long antagonist of the Democracy the support of a majority of its voters in the State.

People will naturally inquire how the contents of a confidential letter became known. Still, we give the dispatch as we find it.

But this is not all. It seems that Mr. Pendleton's residential district in the Pittsburgh friend was a subject of interest among the delegates to the Democratic State convention at Reading which met at Reading last week. A Reading correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has the following in regard to it:

Some of the most sagacious believe it best to let Greeley slide over on the Rochester plank and leave the delegates to Baltimore do the best they can for the party. There are a goodly number of straight-outs who cannot swallow the philosophy. Hon. Jeremiah Black declination has written a letter to Col. Berr of Pittsburgh declining the Greeley movement of Greeley. This letter is long and strong, and has created a considerable excitement.

In a subsequent part of the same letter to this *Press* we find the following:

The letter of Pendleton, to which I have referred above, is said to express the opinion that the Western Democrats will go strong for Greeley, and that his nomination at Baltimore is strongly recommended advantages to the party; in a word, that his endorsement is the only hope of

Mr. Davis's Position.

The *Appeal* this morning emphatically denies that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Wade Hampton, declaring for Greeley. The correspondent who reported this telegram from Nashville yesterday, is evidently

The reporter, having apparently based his dispatch upon information from one of the Globe-Democrat newspapers, says that paper this morning says:

"Any man who has ever unreliably telegraphed as a positive statement what was subsequently denied or retracted in political circles in Memphis."

An Eccentric Family.

The Affection of Twin Sisters—Sad Over and Strange Testament of the Son of One of Them—A Counterpart of Zola's Drama.

In 1862 there died in Louisville, aged respectively 72 years and 3 months, a son down from the revolutionary times, whose family has been one of the pioneers of the Declaration of Independence, and they retaining to the close of their unsullied reputation for that stirring period. Elizabeth and Sarah Hewes were twin sisters. As a consequence, laid for each other a most romantic attachment, amounting almost to idolatry of their lives. It made them inseparable. They never slept for a single night under different roofs, and they remained single. Sarah was twice married, to Isaac Shelby and to Dr. Bullitt, but Elizabeth was content with single blessedness

Sheriff's Sale.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM,

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Bingham, late of Montgomery county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ARTHUR BINGHAM,
Executor.

Persons indebted to said estate will make pay-ment to the undersigned.

ARTHUR BINGHAM,
Executor.

5-22 sw

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy various fi. fas. in my hands in favor of the State of Alabama and against the property of Co. Commissioners, I will sell on

Monday, the 1st day July, 1872,

the following described lands, levied on as the property of said Commissioners, to wit:

The NE qr of Sec. 5 in township 17 range 19, the SW qr of Sec. 4 in township 17 range 19, and the NW qr of Sec. 9 in township 17 range 19, and the NE qr of Sec. 1 in township 17 range 20, and the SE qr of Sec. 36 in township 16 range 19.

Levied on as the property of Co. Commissioners to satisfy fi. fas. in favor of the State of Alabama.

TAX SALE

—OF—

UNKNOWN LANDS.

THE following list of Lands in Montgomery county, Alabama, delinquent for the non-payment of taxes for the year 1871, will be sold at the Court House door, in the city of Montgomery,

First Monday in July, 1872,

for State and County Taxes and costs due on the same.

No.	Twp.	Range	Tax.
Se qr ne qr	12	15	$2 50
Ne qr se qr	12	15	2 50
Se qr nw qr	12	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	12	15	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	12	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	12	15	2 50
Se qr sw qr	12	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	12	15	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	13	15	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	13	15	2 50
Se qr nw qr	13	15	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	13	15	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	13	15	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	13	15	2 50
Se qr sw qr	13	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	13	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	13	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	13	15	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	14	15	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	14	15	2 50
Se qr nw qr	14	15	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	14	15	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	14	15	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	14	15	2 50
Se qr sw qr	14	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	14	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	14	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	14	15	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	15	15	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	15	15	2 50
Se qr nw qr	15	15	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	15	15	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	15	15	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	15	15	2 50
Se qr sw qr	15	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	15	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	15	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	15	15	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	16	15	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	16	15	2 50
Se qr nw qr	16	15	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	16	15	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	16	15	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	16	15	2 50
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Ne qr sw qr	16	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	16	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	16	15	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	17	15	2 50
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Se qr sw qr	17	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	17	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	17	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	17	15	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	18	15	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	18	15	2 50
Se qr nw qr	18	15	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	18	15	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	18	15	2 50
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Se qr sw qr	18	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	18	15	2 50
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Sw qr sw qr	18	15	2 50
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Se qr nw qr	19	15	2 50
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Nw qr nw qr	36	15	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	36	15	2 50
Se qr sw qr	36	15	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	36	15	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	36	15	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	36	15	2 50

Tax $2 50

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Sw qr se qr	12	16	2 50
Se qr se qr	12	16	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	13	16	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	13	16	2 50
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Ne qr sw qr	15	16	2 50
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Sw qr se qr	16	16	2 50
Se qr se qr	16	16	2 50
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Sw qr nw qr	25	16	2 50
Se qr sw qr	25	16	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	25	16	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	25	16	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	25	16	2 50
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Sw qr se qr	28	16	2 50
Se qr se qr	28	16	2 50
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Ne qr nw qr	29	16	2 50
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Sw qr nw qr	29	16	2 50
Se qr sw qr	29	16	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	29	16	2 50
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Sw qr sw qr	29	16	2 50
Ne qr se qr	30	16	2 50
Nw qr se qr	30	16	2 50
Sw qr se qr	30	16	2 50
Se qr se qr	30	16	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	31	16	2 50
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Sw qr se qr	32	16	2 50
Se qr se qr	32	16	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	33	16	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	33	16	2 50
Se qr nw qr	33	16	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	33	16	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	33	16	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	33	16	2 50
Se qr sw qr	33	16	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	33	16	2 50
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Sw qr sw qr	33	16	2 50
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Ne qr sw qr	34	16	2 50
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Sw qr sw qr	34	16	2 50
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Nw qr nw qr	35	16	2 50
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Se qr sw qr	35	16	2 50
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Sw qr sw qr	35	16	2 50
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Nw qr nw qr	36	16	2 50
Sw qr nw qr	36	16	2 50
Se qr sw qr	36	16	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	36	16	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	36	16	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	36	16	2 50

Tax $4 80

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Sw qr se qr	12	17	2 50
Se qr se qr	12	17	2 50
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Nw qr ne qr	13	17	2 50
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Se qr sw qr	15	17	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	15	17	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	15	17	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	15	17	2 50
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Nw qr se qr	16	17	2 50
Sw qr se qr	16	17	2 50
Se qr se qr	16	17	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	17	17	2 50
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Ne qr se qr	22	17	2 50
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Sw qr se qr	22	17	2 50
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Se qr sw qr	27	17	2 50
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Nw qr se qr	28	17	2 50
Sw qr se qr	28	17	2 50
Se qr se qr	28	17	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	29	17	2 50
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Se qr sw qr	29	17	2 50
Ne qr sw qr	29	17	2 50
Nw qr sw qr	29	17	2 50
Sw qr sw qr	29	17	2 50
Ne qr ne qr	30	17	2 50
Nw qr ne qr	30	17	2 50
Se qr nw qr	30	17	2 50
Ne qr nw qr	30	17	2 50
Nw qr nw qr	30	17	2 50
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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

Judge Busteed's Charge to the Jury in the Case of the Ex-slave County Prisoners.

The following is the charge of Judge Busteed to the jury, in the case of the Elmore prisoners—Messrs. Brown Rosenman, William Pyland, and William M. Smith:

Gentlemen of the Jury:

The case which now confronts you, with all its accompanying responsibilities, arises under an indictment found against the accused, under the sixth section of an act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, entitled, "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes."

That you may more clearly apprehend the matter, I will read to you this section. It is in these words:

"*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 or 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 person shall be held guilty of a felony."

The United States, by the accustomed mode of procedure, charge the defendants, Smith, Pyland and Bozeman, with having violated this law, and the issue you are to try is whether, upon the proofs which have been submitted to you, and the law which will be given to you by the Court, a case has been made for conviction.

Before reviewing the testimony of the witnesses, or stating the legal principles by which your consideration of the evidence is to be controlled, I deem it discreet to draw away from your view any mists that the zeal of counsel may have raised. The office of an advocate upon a trial is a very different and a very subordinate one to the office of a juror or of a Court. Lawyers are not expected to see or say anything, that does not make for the success of their clients. Their views of the law, however learned they may be, and their views of the facts, however logical they may be, are all dominated by an anxiety to acquit. This anxiety, which is both natural and proper, nevertheless renders them incapable of forming calm and dispassionate judgment in the premises. Judges, removed by their office from prejudices in favor of or against either party to a controversy, are therefore appointed to deliver to the latter the law of the land in the case before them. Jurors must receive from the Court, without question, what the law is, saving to them always the right to find the facts. Your oath requires you to render a true verdict, according to or upon the evidence submitted to you. The oath of the Judge requires him to determine what is evidence, what shall be allowed to be presented to you, and what shall be excluded from your consideration. You have no manner of right to infringe upon the province of the Court. The court has no manner of right to infringe upon the province of the jury.

The law of the case now about to be submitted to you is neither abstruse nor doubtful. No law should be either one or the other of these. The statute should be written so that the citizen may readily apprehend what duties are imposed upon him by it; and the laws of Congress, known as the Enforcement Acts, are models of plainness and directness in this re ard. I have read you the sixth section of the act of May 31, 1870, and will now read you from the second section of the act of April 20, 1871. The case before us contemplates both of these laws, and is within the express provisions of both. The second section of the act of 1871 declares that, if "two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of any person, for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving such person of the equal protection of the laws, such and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime."

The crime described by these statutes is what the law calls a conspiracy, which Mr. Bishop defines as "*the corrupt agreement together of two or more persons to do, by concerted action, something unlawful, either as a means or an end.*" Until the passage of the statutes to which I have called your attention, the courts of the United States had no jurisdiction over such an offense. These courts, being without control over the legislation, are confined to such matters as are made cognizable by them under an act of Congress. When such an act has been passed, the national courts are as fully invested with power and authority in the given case, as though the jurisdiction were conferred by the express words of the constitution itself. I deem it proper thus briefly to vindicate to you this jurisdiction of the Court against the suspicions and attacks of those who profess to see in this humanitarian legislation only a purpose, on the part of the general government, to frustrate and annoy its subjects. I desire to remove these wise and beneficent statutes from the reproach of the vicious and intemperate of the irreconcilable. No good citizen has any right to complain that Congress, conquered, as it is, of the representatives of all the people of the United States, passes general statutes for the protection of the lives and property of all alike. It is regrets alone who feel the halter draw, with poor opinion of the law. Let it be left to them to carp and to cavil, while good and true men strengthen the hands of rulers and courts by steadfast obedience to, and respect for all legal enactments.

The offense for which the prisoners are upon trial consists in their binding or conspiring together for the purpose of going upon the premises of one Andrew Jackson and his wife, with intent to injure and deprive them of the "equal protection of the laws," and to injure them as to prevent their full exercise and enjoyment of the rights of life and liberty, and the pursuit of such happiness as they might lawfully secure.

This offense is complete when there is an agreement to commit it. No overt act whatever is necessary to bring the crime within the statute. The gist of the offense is the entering into the corrupt agreement to do some one or all of the things prohibited by the law. It is completed and proper, upon the conviction of a person charged with having committed the crime, for the Court, in sentencing such person, to take into consideration both the means which were employed and the end which was sought by the conspirators, as well as whether the conspiracy was accomplished by any overt act in execution of the corrupt combination. As these things should appear the Court would be governed and controlled in administering the sentence of the law in the case or its leniency.

You may remember that the counsel for the defense interposed what the lawyers call a *demurrer* to the indictment found by the Grand Jury in this case. By this demurrer they complained that the indictment alleged the commission of crimes of which the Court had not jurisdiction. After hearing argument from two of the prisoners' counsel the Court overruled the objections, and held that the indictment, which is only the formal accusation of the prosecutor, was properly prepared. The Court expressed the opinion that the District Attorney need not set out in the overt acts which are therein alleged to have accompanied the conspiracy, and that no accused has ground for complaint, but has ground for thankfulness, when the pleadings inform him of the particulars of the charges against him. Mr Francis Wharton, who stands in the very first rank of American jurisconsults, in his admirable work on American criminal law, says: "When the conspiracy is executed it is better that the facts should be stated specially so that the record will present a gradation of cases for the sentence of the court. It is usual," says he, "to set out the overt acts, that is, those acts which may have been done by any one or more of the conspirators in the pursuance of the conspiracy, and in order to effect the common purp se of it; but this is not requisite, if the indictment charge what is in fact an unlawful conspiracy. The offense is complete in the consummation of the conspiracy, and the overt acts, though it is the practice to set them forth, may be either regarded as matters of aggravation or discharged as surplusage." The judgment of this court overruling the demurrer, is in conformity with the doctrine laid down by Wharton.

The prisoners in the case have employed by here, and properly informed of the accusation against them, by the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by this court, and before reviewing the proofs in the case it is but due to some established rules applicable to the evidence in cases of unlawful combination, to call your attention. down that "in prosecutions for criminal conspiracies, the proof of the combination charged, must always always be received first from the circumstances connected with the transaction which forms the subject of the accusation. In the history of criminal jurisprudence, it will be found in which direct and positive evidence of criminal combination could be had. To hold that nothing short of such proof would be sufficient to establish conspiracy would be to give immunity to one of the most dangerous crimes which infest society." Another rule is that it is sufficient, in order to show the illegal association, that the defendants should have been proved to have been associated in the prosecution of an illegal act without concurrence of action on a matter to be done. It is not necessary to the conspiracy to presume concurrence of sentiment. A conversation Pyland had with him some ten days before the execution of the conspiracy, Pyland proposed to him to join some colored people in a scheme to whitten five or six young men were mentioned named Brown Bozeman as one whom it would do to have in it. The witness declined to have any hand in the matter. Another rule is that the legal evidence to prove Bozeman's connection with the conspiracy.

The defense for Bozeman is, first, that the testimony of Bozeman on the morning of the night in question was absolutely unconnected with, and unassociated with an innocent purpose, and that the testimony of Pyland's confession of the night in question was absolutely unconnected with, and unassociated with an innocent purpose, and that the testimony of Pyland's message delivered by Stacey to Bozeman was to request him to come to see him, he not bound by or was connected in any way with the conspiracy to go to Central Institute, so long as the purpose of Pyland's message was not discovered by Bozeman. Thirdly, that Bozeman bears an excellent character, and that the conduct in his self in connection with making his presence at Pyland's store on the night in question was not authorize the inference that he was a party to the corrupt combination alleged against Smith, Pyland, Blackman and others.

Now, gentlemen of the jury, I have already instructed you that you have the right to look for the fact of conspiracy or not conspiring from all the circumstances in proof connected with the transaction. It is true, as Bozeman's counsel has argued, that where the conduct of a man may be attributed to two motives, one of two consistent with innocence, and one consistent with guilt, the construction which comports with innocence must be put upon the act. Apply this doctrine and the proof of his good character, which in his case adduced the counsel of the law, to Bozeman's presence in Fyland's store on that Monday night, and to all the testimony respecting it, and to the testimony of Bird Blake as to hearing his voice, and determine whether he was there to participate in the execution of the conspiracy, or was innocently present for other purposes. If you have a reasonable doubt—and what a reasonable doubt is I shall presently explain to you—Bozeman is entitled to it. The United States are bound to satisfy you to proof uncertainty that he is guilty. If they fail to do this you should acquit him. I suppose no rule of law when I call your attention to the uncertainty of Bozeman's identification by Bird Blake at the scene where this terrible conspiracy had its consummation. It is greatly to the credibility of Blake and a convincing argument in favor of his truthfulness, that he declares he did not recognize Bozeman by his voices. My opinion of the guilty parties have called out Bozeman's name with the express purpose of diverting attention from themselves, or may not the murdered woman, in the agony of her dreadful death, have mistaken him for another? The responsibility of declaring his guilt or innocence is upon you. I do not propose to share it.

The remaining defendants in the indictment are William Blackman, William M. Smith and William Pyland. The latter is a negro, and has been born in this country. He is not here to be tried. In the case of Pyland I call your attention to the strong corroboration of Bird Blake's testimony afforded by Blackman and Blake knew him well, as he knew Pyland well, and recognized his voice on the dreadful night of the 18th of March, 1870.

William M Smith and William Pyland have severally pleaded not guilty to the charges contained in the indictment against the country. The evidence against them is to be given to you. I call your attention to the fact that Pyland has not been identified by Blackman and Bird Blake as one of the conspirators. The evidence against him is affirmative, and is confined to the testimony of Bird Blake. Blake knew him well, as he knew Pyland well, and recognized his voice on the dreadful night of the 18th of March, 1870.

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The testimony of Bird Blake as to Bozeman is that he heard the wife of Jackson call the name of Bozeman among the others; that he would have known Smith and Pyland and Blackman by their voices. If he had not heard the woman call Bozeman's name. They will be for you to consider, gentlemen of the jury, whether the proofs in the case do not establish a state of facts which is applicable to the evidence in cases of unlawful combination. You will remember that "the prosecutions for criminal conspiracies, the proof of the combination charged, must always always be received first from the circumstances connected with the transaction which forms the subject of the accusation. In the history of criminal jurisprudence, it will be found in which direct and positive evidence of criminal combination could be had. To hold that nothing short of such proof would be sufficient to establish conspiracy would be to give immunity to one of the most dangerous crimes which infest society." Another rule is that it is sufficient, in order to show the illegal association, that the defendants should have been proved to have been associated in the prosecution of an illegal act without concurrence of action on a matter to be done. It is not necessary to the conspiracy to presume concurrence of sentiment. A conversation Pyland had with him some ten days before the execution of the conspiracy, Pyland proposed to him to join some colored people in a scheme to whitten five or six young men were mentioned named Brown Bozeman as one whom it would do to have in it. The witness declined to have any hand in the matter. Another rule is that the legal evidence to prove Bozeman's connection with the conspiracy.

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The witness *Bird Blake* was then sworn and testified that he lived in Mobile Jack's house, which ended to the first room of the house, and the second room was occupied by Jackson and his wife; that he was in bed in the room with the prisoner Smith, at his store, expressed the most hardened criminal there was a time when his character was impeached, but it is very true, it is supported in doubtful cases. All the writers agree in this. When the facts strongly proved, good character cannot avail." and in the case of the *United States vs. Vanderbeam*, 1 Baldwin's Reports, it was held that "evidence of good character is not sufficient to acquit the accused where the defendant is clear and convincing." In defiance of a weak grade, proof of previous good character is of great weight, as a man well known to have previously borne a good character, and convict the of pilfering a contemptible sum of money, a jury would be slow to believe that he was guilty of the ways Chief Justice Shaw, in the celebrated case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against Dr. Webster, "it involves not only the question whether a crime has this of murder, to prove a high character, and, by strong evidence of it, counterbalance a strong amount of proof on the part of the prosecution."

The proof of good character must be by the testimony of persons who themselves know the character of the accused, and with the neighbors of the accused say of the character of the accused. The witnesses that is sought, but the highest of the witnesses that is sought, but the highest of the witnesses that is sought, but the highest of the

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to us on the 10th day of June, 1872, by the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Anthony Winter, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us. WILLIAM B. HARLEY,
6-23 tw ESTHER E. HARLEY, Executrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO satisfy various S. fa. in my hands against Coleman F. Perry et al., I will proceed to sell on

Monday, the 1st day July, 1872,

the following described lands, levied on as the property of Coleman F. Perry, to-wit:

The s½ of ne that t terminable 14 range 20, the nw¼ of se and the ne¼ of sw, the se¼ of sw¼ of section 12 township 16 range 20, and the ne¼ of nw¼ of section 13 same township and range.

P. L. SEE, Sheriff.
6-23 tw

TAX SALE

OF

UNKNOWN LANDS.

THE following list of Lands in Montgomery county, Alabama, delinquent for taxes, will be sold at public outcry, before the Courthouse door, in the city of Montgomery on the

First Monday in July, 1872,

for State and County Taxes and costs due on the same, to-wit:

Sec.	Twp.	Range.	Tax.
12	18	20	2 00

	Sec.	Twp.	Range.	Tax.
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Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872. NO. 23

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Editorial Items.

WHEN we read a Mexican dispatch saying "the country is steadily becoming tranquil," we would be delighted if we could believe it. But we don't.

THE Greeley Republicans in Washington have chosen Mr. Reuben E. Fenton as chairman of the Congressional campaign committee. He is a "representative man."

CHARLES SUMNER'S cup of bitterness must be full to overflowing—to the name of Grant, "the tanner of Galena," is added that of Wilson, "the cobbler of Natick."

It is claimed that a vein of coal, fifty feet thick, has been discovered in the dominion of Nisam, in India, in the central part of the southern portion of the Indian peninsula.

Black and white striped satin appear to be the fashion at present, with both sexes. An ingénieur of fashion plate appropriately calls this the rage of the hour of nebrasmania.

Since the arrival of Bel Cloud at Washington, he has arrayed himself in a white shirt, a paper collar and blue neck tie, black slouch hat, black broadcloth coat and pants, and new cowhide boots.

GEN. SCHENCK has telegraphed the Secretary of State that the treaty has been saved, and that the English government will accept the pledge, given in writing, that the indirect claims were abandoned by the American government.

An Iowa City man has been compelled to pay three hundred dollars for sewing up his throat and the arteries of his wrists, which he had voluntarily opened for the purpose of going hence.

The supreme court of Wisconsin has sustained the validity of the law abolishing the death penalty and substituting imprisonment for felonies by information. The court held that the law was in accord with the State constitution, nor with the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

LEATHER does have an offensive smell to some people, that's a fact. Nevertheless, first class tanners and cobblers are both an intelligent people in the community, and we couldn't get along without them. Galena, Illinois, and Natick, Massachusetts, have the reputation of furnishing good workmen.

Absinthe, the bane of France, was first introduced to the French army in Algeria during Louis Philippe's reign. The troops were suffering from fever, and took it as a substitute for quinine. Thence the evil spread as a devil life to become the curse of the nation.

In the English language there are not more then a dozen common words that end in a; there are thousands that end in y there are no fewer than 4900, one eighth of the language, there being about 35,000 words in the language.

Julius A. Skilton, of Louisiana, appointed consul general to Mexico, was a surgeon on the staff of Gen. A. L. Lee, in this military department, during the latter portion of the war. His residence in Louisiana is only nominal. He should be credited to New York.

The produce of the Middle States that comes up the Ohio river, and is carried over the Erie, Hudson River and Pennsylvania Central lines, amounts to not less than 900,000,000 bushels of corn and potatoes, worth, at sixty-five cents per bushel, $585,000,000.

A lunatic in Rideau, Canada, recently took a little child in a skiff and started for the falls, as he said, on a voyage to heaven, being at the same time a sacrifice child. The father immediately started in pursuit, and stopped the madman just in time to save the little one from an awful death.

English mining journals report the recent discovery of new coal fields in the southern tier of counties in Central Bengal, which promise to give fresh impulse to the production of iron, as the ore has been most invariably found in their vicinity.

It is stated that if the land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad be completed at seven dollars an acre, its value amounts to $105,000,000; if at only five dollars per acre, it amounts to $200,000,000; if at $3.07 per acre, the lowest of all grants, it will amount to $178,000,000. This latter sum is more than twice the estimated cost of the road.

A cable yard of gold is worth, in round numbers, $10,000,000, and at this estimate all the gold in the world, if melted into ingots, might be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high. All the boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high.

Usury Laws.

It may be a very wise provision, says a late writer, in our laws that prevents the money lender from excessive charges for the use of his money. We can't appreciate it, however. It will hardly be contended that government has a right to fix the price of my horse or of my land. Everybody would complain, and justly so, were they to say the man shall you charge for cotton, and no more. What a destructive effect upon trade and commercial enterprise generally would a law have which fixed the price of corn and bacon and flour; that said a merchant should charge such and such prices for his hats, or boots or calico? Who knows the different circumstances under which they are bought? The difference in the expense of different merchants, the advantages in profits and facilities of trade of one place over another? Who can estimate the necessities of different communities, or the the value of the different commodities offered for sale in the planter? No one. And, for that reason, common sense and the experience of mankind has demonstrated that nothing short of the universal principles of supply and demand will regulate the price of every conceivable species of property. The price of an acre of land in Montgomery county or in New York would'nt be thousands of times as great as that for as much ground elsewhere in the country. The price of a horse, considered cheap in the cotton States, would be very high in the Blue Grass regions of Kentucky.

An overwhelming cotton crop and a reduction in the amount consumed, would greatly reduce the price of the raw material, while the opposite influences would proportionately increase its price. The same reasoning applies to every conceivable article of use or traffic, and there is neither wisdom nor justice in the interferences, by legislenactments, with the natural causes always regulating their prices. Money is as much a species of property as anything else, to which the owner has a right to affix a price. Hence, a law regulating its price is unjust and oppressive. It is also impolitic and inexpedient. If the law confines it only 8 per cent. interest for his money, he may prefer to keep it locked up, or otherwise in use, while B, to get it, will be sickening for usurpic comment. We turn from it as quickly as may be consistent with the general observations which we propose to offer.

How will these hideous developments be received by the public? That is the question, and a very grave question it is. In this country there always have been, and always will be, political parties. Each party will adopt its own plan of organization, and the test of its soundness of sagacity and success. To this no objection can be justly urged, unless the plan or practice of the organization transcend the limits of law. But no party has a right to employ crime as a part of its working machinery. No man should be borne to power over the ghastly corpses of men who have been barbarously and brutally murdered. The pathway to preferment should never be polluted with human gore, nor should it be illumined with the hideous glare of the incendiary's torch. This proposition will be disputed by no honest man.

Now, it has been solemnly sworn, in open court, that these very things have been done in Alabama by an organization operated as part and parcel of the Democratic party. No honest man in the State—no good citizen—no friend to his country, whatever may be his politics, or however often he may be as a partisan, desires to see his party succeed by any of these criminal means. And here we repeat what has so often been said in these columns, in commendation of the great body of our people. Unless our good op

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

The Duty of the Hour.

"Were such things here, as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the insane root,
That takes the reason prisoner."

Monstrous and incredible as are the crimes developed by the judicial tribunals of the United States, in Alabama, they have ceased to be matters of conjecture, and have become facts in history. What men believed and feared, they now know. No Peter so timid as to deny them. No Thomas so doubting as to disbelieve them. All the tests of truth that the wisdom of ages could devise have been applied, but only to rivet in the mind the more firmly the conviction of facts most damning. The lurid flame of the incendiary, the bloody hand of the assassin, the heartless and demoniac concoction of base conspiracies have brought their appointed stepped to the common lot of woe. Men, hoary from the weight of years, gamble verging to maturity of manhood, now fill the cells of convicted and condemned felons, because of wanton wrongs done to country and outraged human nature.

"No compunctious visitings shook their fell purpose," nor kept the peace between themselves and prostrate society. Widespread and ramified have been the deeds of their iniquity. The Heaven above and the imprects of earth beneath proclaim the guiltiness of blood. Long suffering as justice has been, it has at last assumed its sternness. A fearless judge, upright juries, unbiased by lawlessness, and last but least, the testimony of those who had been lured into the network of crime and now make the only atonement to mankind left them, have brought the hidden things to light. Inexorable is the truth; no sophistry can dispel it. As rapid of movement as to break the chain of proof direct and circumstantial, or loosen the fetters of the criminals, "as they have sown so will they also reap."

World to God this were an o'er-drawn picture! Oh! that it were a delusion of the mind. Twere better our senses were at fault, and we bereft of reason, than that these things be true. And yet, alas! they're true.

What thanks do we not owe that the day of reckoning has come this soon. That the days of this brutality are numbered.

This community will bear us out that we have been no swift witness in this thing; that we have lent no willing ear to lanced grievances; that we have been silent when, perhaps, we should have spoken; that we trusted, when hope had fled.

We are appalled at the contemplation of what would have been the status of society in Alabama, if this criminality had not been arrested; if the guilty wretches could, one and all, have longer escaped just punishment with impunity. If it would, we have no doubt whatever, that thousands upon thousands of those good men will cease all further co-operation with the party.

Let all criminal combinations be broken up. Let committees cease. Let us have law, order and good feeling. In the name of patriotism, reason and justice, let this foul blot upon the fair name of the great State of Alabama be wiped out.

"Let us Have Peace."

Until the Baltimore convention meets it cannot be definitely known whether Horace Greeley will or will not be the regularly selected opponent of Gen. Grant. If he should be so selected (now) is one thing that may be very reasonably insisted upon, and that is that the Presidential canvass be conducted without the bitterness than is generally practiced in political campaigns. Grant and Greeley have belonged to the same party. If the Democrats take Greeley as their candidate they are certainly without any reasonable excuse for rancorous, partisan antagonism towards the administration of Grant. There can, indeed, be no such antagonism except with those who are servile slaves to party—men who look at a mere name makes a party, and that a man is not an orthodox member of it—is not "sound"—unless he abase servilely all who do not choose to vote as they do. There are, indeed, such men; but we are glad to believe they are diminishing in number by the general education and influence of reason and enlightened liberality. It is earnestly hoped that whatever may be the effect, otherwise, of the political mutations now going on, they will reduce to a still lower figure the number of the bitter partisans referred to.

Upon what plausible pretext can Democrats or Republicans supporting Horace Greeley denounce Republicans or Democrats for supporting Gen. Grant? There is no reason for it whatever. The thing has no sort of consistency. So little ground is there for it, that there can be none of it except with the hopeless few who think that angry disputes are inseparable from politics.

But, apart from the special considerations which should conduce to an amicable canvass between the supporters and partizans of Grant and Greeley, there are general reasons why the campaign should be of that character, whichever may be the opposing candidates. The tendency, indeed, is in that direction. The masses of the people are tired of acrimonious strife. It is their wish that they cease. If it continue, it will be merely to gratify the hate of unscrupulous politicians. "Let us have peace."

Another Grave Error.

The editor of the radical paper which calls itself the official journal of the Democratic and Conservative party of the State of Alabama, has a right to control its columns in his own way, But as a newspaper, it, like all other journals, must sustain important and responsible relations to the public. If it makes erroneous statements, it is a high duty incumbent upon faithful journals to correct them. A short time ago we pointed out two statements, published in the Journal referred to, respecting some of the leading men living in the United States district court in one of the Ku-Klux cases. Its report represented the confessing witness as saying that the organization of the klan aimed at nothing unlawful. The confession was just the reverse. It was distinctly avowed by the witnesss that they had belonged to the Ku-Klux, and that the whole thing was intended to help, murder, &c. We gave a correct report of the testimony, and called attention, editorially, to the error of the radical organ. But it never made the correction. Such readers as have only seen that journal's report of the trial are under the impression that the confessing witnesses testified directly opposite to what they did testify. In plain words, the reading public has been palpably misled.

Another grave error has just been propagated by the same journal. On Tuesday last, the jury in the case of Gray, Blanks and Howard, returned a verdict of "guilty." That is the verdict that was plainly, positively, publicly and audibly announced in open court. And yet the journal in question states, in plain and unequivocal language, that the verdict in this particular case was "not guilty." The three men named have since been sentenced, and in a few days will be on their way to the Albany penitentiary. And yet the publication in the radical journal, if unconverted, would lead to the conclusion that the men have been honorably acquitted, and set at liberty.

Here we leave the case for the present. We have done our duty to the public by pointing out these errors, and giving fact in a matter of deep concern to the public and to the cause of truth. The interest of the party required us to do so. The radical journal in these cases may to make the subject of comment hereafter.

Let Crime be Put Down.

There is a positive power in human reason. Its legitimate influence may be greatly impaired by prejudice and passion. Error may hold sway for a time, but sooner or later it must yield to the mighty agency of truth. Vice and crime may riot for a season, but they will ultimately be conquered by stern justice. It was could as well afford to doubt that he has an immortal soul as to lose faith in the potency of reason, truth and justice.

Events are now transpiring in our midst which call loudly for the action and determined exercise of the best, the wisest and most noble qualities belonging to man's nature. Crimes of the most horrible character have been committed, and they have been traced to causes which can be easily reached by the high and noble qualities which we invoke. People see that cause plainly enough, and have and are exposed to the public gaze. No good citizen will justify the crimes, and no one who is not blinded by partisan passion or personal interest can fail to see the monstrous cause which led to their perpetration. It is clearly in the power of the people to prevent a repetition of these crimes by removing the cause; and having the ability, it is their solemn duty to exercise it.

The terrible evil should be extirpated, the scourge should be driven out. Calm reason and broad justice are the remedies to be applied. No appeals need be addressed to passions, hatred or prejudice, indeed, a triumph over passions, hatreds and prejudices is what is wanted. For the purpose of carrying the force of reason and justice into effect, we call upon the people, and principles

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21

The question having been asked as to what was the pay of a brigadier general during the revolution, the third auditor says that in 1781 it was $1500, the pay now of a second lieutenant. A brigadier general's pay now is $5200.

NEARLY three millions of our people started abroad last Saturday. And yet our Free Traders are not happy. They want the efficient gates opened for an increased current flow of our solid metal. Free trade and a flood of foreign finery to smother our financial life is their constant cry.

THE NEW YORK Times prints at the head of its editorial columns this assertion: "General Grant never has been beaten, and never will be;" signed, Horace Greeley. The *Tribune* denies that Mr. Greeley ever said this, and challenges the Times to prove it, or else to withdraw the assertion.

A WORTHY citizen of Connecticut, who labors under the unsophonious name of Pigg—unexceptionable, yet highly appropriate to any descendant of Eve, the spare-rib—recently married a lady whose maiden name was Young. A few days since a child was born to the wedded pair, and a rich uncle of the young 'un, who loves a timely joke, promised to heavily endow the boy if the parents would christen him with the maternal name. The thrifty parents consented, and the youth will hereafter be known to his friends as Young Pigg.

A Wife Murderer Lynched.

A special to the Cincinnati *Chronicle* from Sparta, Ky., says the man, John Blanks, who arrested the negro, Wm. Lee, day by splitting her head open with an axe, was hung last night by a party of about one hundred men. He was taken out in front of the Gwenon jail about 1 o'clock and demanded the keys from the jailor, which were reluctantly given. They then demanded the negro, and John Branham, took him from the jail, carried him about half a mile from the town, and hung him to a tree. None of the town authorities were aware of the demonstration. He was still hanging at noon day. They leave two children. No cause is known for his killing his wife.

Taxes on Derived Corporations

A newspaper editor asks question, distinctly the internal Revenue Department. It is, what is the remedy to reach the property of a corporation after the corporation dissolves or ceases to exist? When a man dies, if he leaves a will, his executor may sue and be sued, or his administrators to you are responsible in case of litigacy. But a corporation which gives up its charter, dies and makes no sign, and has no representative to answer for it. The law is not adapted to obtain a suit against a certain railroad company, for taxes incurred under the revenue laws, upon the dividends of 1869, 1870, 1871, were not payable until a certain time in 1870. The company's agents assert that no claim is made was assigned and consolidated with another company, and it is claimed that thereby both corporations were annihilated, and an entirely new one created.

The solution of the latter query in most depend upon an interpretation of the laws as to whether the corporations of 1869 were dissolved. But in that case, the United States will not be satisfied, because if by dissolving a corporation or uniting it with another, or consolidating it, as sometimes done, the United States loses the property, or the right to collect taxes, the Federal government can follow the property of the corporation, even after it is dissolved in the hands of the corporation which succeeds them, and which claims to be an entirely different concern, may be doubtful; but such a case was not anticipated when the revenue laws were passed, and no provision was made for it.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

Charlotte Bronte.

A shrinking, retired, nearsighted woman waits and waits among the York-shire hills, waddles round to herself, "What shall I do?" is has been a long, sore trial to watch and wait as she has done. In her lifetime she has known not a few of her cousins who have long since sailed and profitably gone, and waddled and happy in their homes—others have found their true place as teachers, writers or artists, and are crowned with honor. She must have grown old and sore roses and sore losses, and her day is waning on to the afternoon, and still she is doing anything save piddling her go work in the vineyard.

There is a letter written to Wordsworth, while she stands there in the market place waiting for the master. She is in my opinion, the most pathetic cry ever heard in our history. "Oh," she says, "I earnestly entreat you to read and judge what I have sent you. I am now the day of my birth to this day I have made no occasion here among the hills, whether a brother lives or dies, or what not what I could do. I have read for the reason why I have eaten bread, be cause it was only a crating nature, and let me write on the same principle. But now I have arrived at an age when I must do something. The powers I possess must be used to a certain end, and as I do not know myself, I must ask others what they are worth; there is no one to tell me if they are worthy, and if they are sufficient, there is none to tell me that. I beseech you to help me."

What she sends to Wordsworth then is poor; she has written many volumes, alas poor; has waited in the market place and done no work, but at last the Master-waiting there, sees her waiting face turned towards him, and says: "Go into my vineyard." Then she bends over some folded sheets of coarse paper and begins almost touches them, and in one look she stores the heart of England and America, and in the one hour that was left her saw and her penny.—*Robert Collyer.*

Plain Talk.

The Lauderdale *Times* is a Democratic paper, published at Florence. Its editor is Wm. J. Wood, son of Gen. S. A. M. Wood, of Tuskumbia, who is second in command to the *North Alabamian and Times* of before the Legislature in his opposition to Gov. Lindsay by a large majority. Here is his opinion on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad. With this explanation, we give the following article from the Lauderdale *Times:*

Gov. Lindsay and Tuskaloosa.—Under the caption, the *North Alabamian*—organ of Gov. Lindsay—comes down heavy on the Tuskaloosa resolutions, reflecting in its very partial regard for Lindsay, upon some eminent gentlemen of Tuskaloosa.

It we desired to enter into the contro versy upon its merits, we would tell the *North Alabamian and Times* that not only *are grinders*, but the people of Tuskaloosa county are opposed to Gov. Lindsay. We would tell him that it is not true that Newton L. Whitfield, a man so able and distinguished and of such high integrity, that Jefferson county has instructed her delegates to the State convention to vote for his nomination for Governor, ever slandered Gov. Lindsay. We would say many other things and prove them; but as Gen. Wood, the father of the editor of this paper, is mentioned, we forbear, in order to notice what the *Alabamian*, or any one else, asserts that Gen. Wood desired or asked for the position of attorney for the State in the matter of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and elaborately is without foundation and utterly false.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—In the United States district court Monday, Col. Minis, district attorney, made a motion that Eldridge M. Barnes, of Tallapoosa county, be appointed commissioner of the United States. Judge Busteed made the appointment, and also appointed James M. Dros ers, of Montgomery, a United States commissioner. By consent of the district attorney the forfeiture against securities of John D. Young was set aside, several unimportant cases of illicit distilling, &c., were continued, on application of defendants, for the term.

Cases of the United States vs. Richard S. Gray, Charles Howard and Jos. Blanks indicted for conspiracy, &c., was then called by the district attorney, and counterparties placed upon trial. Judge Falkner, counsel for Gray, submitted an affidavit, asking for a continuance for Gray. The court refused to grant the continuance, and proceeded to empanel a jury in the case. The following is the jury which is list of the jury: Samuel Collins, white, of Russel county; Samuel Falkner, colored, Montgomery county; Robert Gay, white, Coosa county; P. A. Kendrick white, Bibb county; W. J. Jackson, white, Autauga county; Albert Gay, white, Bullock county; Samuel Tyler, white, Butler county; Wm. C. Lockey, white, Coosa county; E. P. Robertson, white, Randolph county; George H. Clifton, white, Chambers county, and Thos. Walker, colored, Dallas county.

The witnesses were called and put under the rules.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

S. P. Hunt (white), sworn for the prosecution.—Reside in Clay county now; was in Randolph county in 1870; was in the Ku Klux; knew of an organization known as Ku-Klux; never was with it; was a member; Mr. Hunter, John Cribbs, Hanks and Mr. Carter talked me into it; members of the Ku Klux Klan; Gray; was in one or more of the Sip of July, 1871, and said to me he belonged to the Ku Klux on the 4th of July, 1871; they were not payable until certain time in 1870. The committee cannot understand this claim is made and assigned and consolidated with another; it is alleged it is claimed that thereby both corporations were annihilated, and an entirely new one created.

The solution of the latter query in most depend upon an interpretation of the laws as to whether the corporations of 1869 were dissolved. But in that case, the United States will not be satisfied, because if by dissolving a corporation or uniting it with another, or consolidating it, as sometimes done, the United States loses the property, or the right to collect taxes, the Federal government can follow the property of the corporation, even after it is dissolved in the hands of the corporation which succeeds them, and which claims to be an entirely different concern, may be doubtful; but such a case was not anticipated when the revenue laws were passed, and no provision was made for it.—*Phil. Enquirer.*

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It we desired to enter into the contro versy upon its merits, we would tell the *North Alabamian and Times* that not only *are grinders*, but the people of Tuskaloosa county are opposed to Gov. Lindsay. We would tell him that it is not true that Newton L. Whitfield, a man so able and distinguished and of such

VINEGAR BITTERS
PURE TABLE BEVERAGE FREE FROM WHISKEY
CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, Whiskey, Rum or Poison "Fusel Oil" Trash, manufactured to please the taste, and sold to destroy the health of the unsuspecting drunkard, but a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all the poisonous Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the great Blood Purifier, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enabling it, refreshing the weary, Invigorating the aged and infirm, Vinegar Bitters have proved themselves the most wonderful Sustaining Principle ever given to man, and as a tonic is without a parallel.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, if not beyond the reach of medicine, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of Dyspepsia. In their treatment a few doses of Vinegar Bitters will give relief. Such diseases arise from Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by a Deranged Digestive Organs.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

When the Blood Rushes with rock-et-like violence to the head causing hot flashes, vertigo and dizziness or the Heart palpitates with wild, nervous fear, counting and equalling inanities pulsations, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT should be at once resorted to.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cholera Infantum (Bowel Complaint) we cannot cure with Dr. Bean's Pain Killer and Wild Strawberry Cordial. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents. Depot 104 Fulton street, New York.

Agents Wanted—agents make $5 to $10 per day. Samples sent free. Address with stamp, Novelty Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. 1st class $200, 4½ octave pianos $125. Circulars free. Agents wanted.

Rare Chance for Agents.

Agents, we will pay you $15 per week in cash if you will work for us. Call or address, with stamp, Novelty Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } ss.
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY, }

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—HON. GEORGE ELY, Judge.

Estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased.

Ordered, That the 25th day of July, 1872, be set for the hearing of the application and petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given by publishing the same in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of July, 1872, and show cause, if any why said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

6-14 1w

Artificial Legs and Arms.

(DR. D. BLY'S PATENTS.)

These Artificial Limbs

contain all the latest improvements for the comfort and durability of wearers of Artificial Limbs. The legs have lateral motion at the ankle like the natural one, and are guaranteed for five years, with proper usage. Send for circular containing testimonials, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive pamphlets free. Call and see us.

D. BLY & CO.,
4 MONTGOMERY, Manufactory,
Cor. Dexter Av. and Union St.
Montgomery, Ala.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Alexis Fenoy Walker, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

WILLIAM H. DINSLEY,
ESTHER H. PRESCOTT,
Executors.

6-12 1w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

JOHN W. WALKER,
Administrator.

6-12 1w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Stephen Bibb, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

WILLIAM T. HATCHETT,
PATRICK HENRY HUNTER,
Executors.

For Montgomery County.

6-12 1w

LEGAL NOTICES

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Robert W. Smith et al. vs. S. Sprowls McDonald et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered at the May Term, 1872, of the chancery court of Southern district, State of Alabama, in the case of Robert W. Smith et al. vs. S. Sprowls McDonald et al. and others, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in July, 1872, being the 15th day of said month,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots numbered one (1) and two (2) in square numbered one hundred and fifty-three (153), according to the plan and survey of said city, and county of Montgomery, and State of Alabama, to wit:

Lot number two (2) as laid off by H. W. Watson, and fronting on Perry street, and running back one hundred and fifty (150) feet to Smith street, on east of Hull street, running thereon seventy (70) feet and running back one hundred and fifty (150) feet, with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

JOHN W. HOGERS, Register.

6-12 1w

Chancery Sale of Real Estate

Stephen Schroeder, administrator, vs. Thomas J. Judkins et al.

BY VIRTUE of a decree rendered in vacation May 3d, 1872, by the chancellor of the middle chancery district, Alabama, in the cause of Stephen Schroeder, administrator, vs. Thomas J. Judkins et al., I shall proceed to sell at the court house in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the Third Monday in July, 1872, being the 15th day of said month,

the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit:

The south half of section number twenty-five (25) in township number seventeen (17) north of range number seventeen (17) east, and all of that portion of the north half of section number thirty-six (36) in township number seventeen (17) north of range number seventeen (17) east, which lies south of the Montgomery and West Point R. Road, all in town-ship seventeen and range twenty, lying in the northern part of the State of Alabama.

TERMS—Cash.

JOHN W. HOGERS, Register.

6-12 1w

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

May 21, 1872.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased.

This day came William T. Hatchett, executor of the estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is insolvent, and that it is to the interest of all parties concerned.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 25th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given by publishing the same in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of June, 1872, to all parties interested to be and appear before said court on the 25th day of June, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

6-14 3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

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GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

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Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Stephen Bibb, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

WILLIAM T. HATCHETT,
PATRICK HENRY HUNTER,
Executors.

For Montgomery County.

6-12 1w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Thomas J. Bunting, deceased.

This day came Wm. A. Bunting, administrator of the estate of Thomas J. Bunting, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is insolvent, and that it is to the interest of all parties concerned.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 25th day of June, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given by publishing the same in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of June, 1872, to all parties interested to be and appear before said court on the 25th day of June, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

6-14 3w

State of Alabama—Montgomery County,

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued.

June 4, 1872.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Estate of Thomas Bibb, deceased.

This day came Wm. A. Bunting, administrator of the estate of John Walding, deceased, and filed his petition in writing, under oath, praying for the sale of the real estate of said deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said estate is insolvent, and that it is to the interest of all parties concerned.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the 25th day of July, 1872, be set for the hearing of this application and petition, and the day set to hear and determine the same, and that notice be given by publishing the same in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper printed and published in the county of Montgomery, Alabama, for three consecutive weeks before the 25th day of July, 1872, to all parties interested to be and appear before said court on the 25th day of July, 1872, and show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE ELY, Judge Probate Court.

6-28 3w

Administrator's Notice.

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Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

WILLIAM A. BUNTING,
Administrator.

For Montgomery County.

6-28 1w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of the middle chancery district of Alabama, at the May term, 1872, in the cause of Robert W. Smith et al. vs. S. Sprowls McDonald et al. and others, I shall proceed to sell at the court house in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

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6-12 1w

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration were granted to me on the 21st day of May, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Stephen Bibb, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

WILLIAM T. HATCHETT,
PATRICK HENRY HUNTER,
Executors.

For Montgomery County.

6-12 1w

In Chancery, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Glen S. Napier, by next friend, vs. Walter Napier.

THIS cause is submitted to me to appear to the Register by the solicitors of the complainant, that the defendant, Walter Napier, is not an inhabitant of Alabama, and that he resides at or in the vicinity of Cross Roads, Texas, and that he resided at the Cross Roads and Recorded by the Davis clerk.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Montgomery, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Walter Napier, as answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 8th day of July next, or the same will be taken as confessed.

JOHN W. HOGERS, Register.

6-14 4w

Alabama Journal.

SUPPLEMENT.

Weekly State Journal.

SUPPLEMENT.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

Judge Busteed's Charge to the Jury in the Case of R. G. Young and others.

The following is the charge of Judge Busteed to the jury, in the case of the United States vs. R. G. Young and others, indicted for Ku-Kluxism, delivered in the United States District Court, Saturday, June 15, 1872:

Gentlemen of the Jury:

The prisoners at the bar are charged with violating two of the public laws. They are charged with the sixth section of the act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, and the second section of the act approved April 20, 1871. The sixth section is in these words: "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 the act, or to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because he has been exercising the same, such person shall be held guilty of a felony," and the second section of the act of 1871 provides that if any two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another, for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any citizen of the equal protection of the laws, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony.

The offense described by the statutes is what is known as a conspiracy, which is defined as "the *corrupt agreeing together* of two or more persons to do, by concerted action, something unlawful, either as a means or an end."

The United States, in this case, have proved the existence of an organization commonly known as the Ku-Klux Klan, and have proved the ends this organization was formed to be accomplished. The witnesses, Nelson, Williams, Barnes, McGaughn, Sturdivant, Harrell, Cabiness, Webb, Williams and Green Sturdivant, were severally members of the Ku-Klux and the victims of its atrocity. Nelson, Williams, McGaughn and Rosanna Sturdivant were themselves initiated into its bloody mysteries. Harrell, now of Georgia, a lawyer and the general counsel of a Democratic newspaper, testifies to the existence of the klan, in Alabama, and to the publication, with the diabolical Ku-Klux klan, of a letter, in which the objects of the obnoxious lapse. I have no doubt he spoke from information derived from others, and not from his own knowledge, or to you, however.

Sturdivant tell us what the objects of the Ku-Klux were. It was to control by violence the election of the strongest kind of the witnesses McGlaughn, Rosdan Strickland and Nelson, three of the class designated as accomplices.

The witness *McGlaughn* testifies what the objects of the Ku-Klux were, and how those objects were to be accomplished. The prisoner, Griffin Young, who is represented to have been recognized by the klan as its chief, suspected Mr. Cabiness, the foreman of his bakery, of having taken from the yard several skins. Straightway the klan is assembled, under the leadership of the prisoner, John D. Young, in disguise, and the call is made to the residence of the prisoner, Griffin Young, whose and with whom John D. Young, the prisoner, is a boarder, and lately Cabiness is visited by the klan in disguise, informed that he was suspected of having taken the skins from Griffin Young, and his person searched. Not finding what they were after, the klan informed Mr. Cabiness that he must replace the skins, and that if he would pay the prisoner, Griffin Young, for the missing leather, there would be no more said about him thereafter. Cabiness denied to the klan that he had taken the leather, or any of the property of the prisoner, Griffin Young, and charged upon him rather the bad character of the witness Sturdivant, being accomplices of the prisoners, are not to be believed.

The witness, *Williams*, tells us that he has seen the prisoner, Ruggold Young, in the disguise of a Ku-Klux; that no disguise was complete without "John Thomas' to whip a negro; that after the Ku-Klux had met at the appointed place and whipped a negro woman and her son, the prisoner, Griffin Young, went with him to his own of a party to put it. W. Rosdan Strickland was also whipped by the Ku-Klux klan; that he was not put out of the way. This witness was also a friend of Griffin Young was spoken of in the klan as the prisoner.

He also testifies to the persuasion of Griffin Young on the witness Webb, who called as a witness before the grand jury, to testify falsely, and to the fact that with the idea that he was not compelled, on being sworn to testify, to tell what he knew about the Ku-Klux.

It is true that Williams is an accomplice, but he is corroborated by all the other accomplices, under that cloud, but he bears upon his face the stamp of honest character for truth and veracity, and his testimony is corroborated by many essential points by E. W. Barnes.

The witness *Webb*, a black man, corroborates the testimony of the witnesses who were the accomplices of the prisoners. He proves the visit to his house on the last night of the year 1870, of eight disguised men, who called him out of bed, and whipped him for his refusal to testify falsely against him; their threats to whip him again; whip all Radicals, black and white; their injunction against his telling anything about the organization and their purpose to burn the Elam African church and the houses of religion on the first Saturday night in each month, and in a quarter of an hour after they left his house.

The witness, *Wiley Williams*, also corroborates material testimony given by the accomplices. He proves the burning of the church on the last night of the year 1870, and that he was visited by the Ku-Klux in disguise that same night, severely whipped, brutally kicked, and measured for his coffin, after being first

TORN PAGE
LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

New Advertisements.

COCAOINE

Hair Dressing and Restorer. Millions say "BURNETT'S COCAINE." Your Druggist has it.

6-14 1f

Portable Soda Fountains, $40, $50, $75 and $100. SOLID, DURABLE AND CHEAP! Shipped Ready for Use. Manufactured by J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind. Send for Circular. 6-28

BELT'S PATENT SHEET IRON ROOFING!

Cheapest and Best Iron Roofing Made.

For circulars, refer-ences or other information address W. H. BELT, Cincinnati, O. 6-14 1f

BUILDING FELT (Ex Tar used.) For cheap Roofing, Sheathing, Lining, &c. Send for circulars to circular and samples. C. T. JAC-QUES & CO., Sole Agents, 6-14 1f

When the Blood Rushes with rock-et-like violence to the head causing hot flashes, vertigo and dizziness or the Heart palpitates with wild, nervous fear, counting and equalling inanities pulsations, TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT should be at once resorted to.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1000 REWARD

For any case of Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cholera Infantum (Bowel Complaint) we cannot cure with Dr. Bean's Pain Killer and Wild Strawberry Cordial. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents. Depot 104 Fulton street, New York.

Agents Wanted—agents make $5 to $10 per day. Samples sent free. Address with stamp, Novelty Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. 1st class $200, 4½ octave pianos $125. Circulars free. Agents wanted.

Rare Chance for Agents.

Agents, we will pay you $15 per week in cash if you will work for us. Call or address, with stamp, Novelty Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

Sent free, in a private envelope, by the Married or those about to be married. A complete, practical mysterious and revelations work, filled with the most discoveries in procuring and preventing conception.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and fifty pages, and contains information that should be in the hands of every man or woman, married or contemplating marriage; still it is a book of such a character that it cannot be sold by any book agent or respectably about the house.

Price, in sealed envelope, postage for 50 cents. Address Dr. Foster Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to the afflicted and unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious Quacks who advertise to cure Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, &c., peruse Dr. Bell's Treatise. Sent free. Consultation is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Bell is the only physician who has graduated in the diseases mentioned in this work. Office, No. 12 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for Lecture. 6-28 1w

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORINGS

TRY THEM,

With great care, by a new process, we extract from fruits their Ethereal Essences, and call them Flavoring Extracts. Each one is pronounced by *every flavor as represented.* No dyestuffs with *every* extract, delicious flavor—not one drop of alcohol in them. Sold by Grocers. Manufactured by PRICE, TAYLOR & CO., Chemists, CHICAGO.

de Valecourt & Wilte's Advertisements.

A Wonderful Success!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ADVERTISING AGENCY

de VALCOURT & WILTZ,
RICHMOND, VA.,

OFFERS unparalleled inducements to the business men of the South—

1—Thorough Circulation.
2—The largest circulation of any known list.
3—Prompt and Liberal Settlements.

ONE INCH space in 238 Papers, (a)

Dailies, Four Weeks, for $155.

GIVING an aggregate circulation Monthly in Year, of 434 to Daily-a, making 1326 insertions for the money.

Send for Circular, which gives each paper taken separately and the very lowest rates.

Although over a score of testimonials only appear in January list, we are receiving one almost a number every day, including Lucy Rose, G. L. Railway, Manufacturing and Mining Co., Richmond, Va.; Dr. Wm. Hall, Lynchburg, Va.; Rising Sun Stove Polish Co., North Look Works, Ohio; Baltimore Hominee Company, Baltimore, Md.; Wheeler & Co., Chicago, and many others.

Publications in Religious, Agricultural and Scientific papers a specialty.

Call on us or write for estimate. This will cost you nothing, and will enable you to advertise through us.

Electrotype matter made cut and paid for for your address. Address de VALCOURT & WILTZ, Richmond, Va.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS.

Manufacturers of

Door Locks,

And every description of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

We make Stapled Locks in the world. Send for price lists and circulars.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS,
Marietta, Ohio.

Young Men

Contemplating a Business Life should attend the Practical Business College, of

BRYANT, STRATTON & SADLER

For Circulars, and Specimens of Penmanship address the owners and managers,

W. H. SADLER, President,
Jos. F. S. D. Charles Secretary,
Nashville, Tenn.

6-21 1w

Look to Your Children.

The Great Soothing Remedy

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Cures Colic and Regulating the Bowels, and Wind Colic. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Reduces inflammation, and consequent pain, in Diarrhœa. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic and Cholera Infantum. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Very safe in all cases of complaints in children of all ages. PRICE 25 Cents

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Comfort, and should be in every household, Nursery and every other room.

Prepared by the CRAWFORD MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. 6-14 1y

Artificial Legs and Arms.

(DR. D. BLY'S PATENTS.)

These Artificial Limbs

contain all the latest improvements for the comfort and durability of wearers of Artificial Limbs. The legs have lateral motion at the ankle like the natural one, and are guaranteed for five years, with proper usage. Send for circular containing testimonials, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. Descriptive pamphlets free. Call and see us.

D. BLY & CO.,
4 MONTGOMERY, Manufactory,
Cor. Dexter Av. and Union St.
Montgomery, Ala.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the estate of Alexis Fenoy Walker, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to us.

WILLIAM H. DINSLEY,
ESTHER H. PRESCOTT,
Executors.

6-12 1w

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad—In the United States district court yesterday, in the matter of the sale of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, L. Pope Walker, Esq., submitted the report of the assignees, asking for the confirmation of the sale. Register Worrall submitted a report setting forth that the sale of the road on the 22d of April was a fair and *bona fide* proceeding; that the action of Judge Rice and others, forbidding said sale, did not affect the sale of the road; that no person was deterred from bidding for the road on account of said action, and the bidding was fairly conducted, and that there were only two bidders, &c. After the clerk had read the report of Mr. Worrall, Gen. Walker asked for a confirmation of the sale, whereupon Judge Busteed signed the order of confirmation, adding to the order presented to him by Gen. Walker, *that the road remain in possession of the State until the further order of the court.*

Judge Brooks asked for a reference to the Register the matter of allowance of fees to the attorneys in the case. Col. Murphey asked for a like reference, in the case of the solicitors for W. A. C. Adams. Gen. Walker presented a petition for a share of the $312,000, and when they get through, the pile will look quite shaky, we guess.

Gen. Walker also presented a petition of assignees, setting forth that Col. W. T. Wofford has a large amount of money obligations, growing out of the consolidation of citizens. The connections of this house are very extensive, and enables them to transact the largest business of any firm in Montgomery. As soon as constituted, the firm consists of Lehman Brooks & Co., New York; Lehman, Abraham & Co., Montgomery, and the firm of Lehman, Durr & Co., Liverpool; Lehman, Durr & Co., Montgomery. We congratulate the firm in the outset, and in the event of their reopening, and in the

Weekly State Journal.

SUPPLEMENT.

Gleanings.

English people want postage cheapened.

They make shoes from the skin of the walrus.

New hotels are being put up at Mobile.

New Orleans architects believe wooden steeples to be non-admirable.

The pay of the St. John, N. B., police is $1 00 to $1 20 per day.

Prussia will not tolerate agitations hostile to the State.

Forty prizes of dramas make Berlin their headquarters.

Three discoveries of gold are reported in Australia.

Wild swans are very numerous in the marshes of Tortoise River.

Republicans

TAX SALE

—OF—

UNKNOWN LANDS.

THE following list of Lands in Montgomery County, assessed to Unknown Owners, will be sold at the Court House door, in the City of Montgomery, on the

First Monday in July, 1873,

for State and County Taxes and costs due on the same for the year 1871:

	Sec.	Twp.	Range.	Tax.
Se qr of ne qr	1	19	18	$ 00
Ne qr of se qr	1	19	18	00
Se qr of se qr	1	19	18	00
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Tax $5 50

	Sec.	Twp	Range	Tax.
Ne qr of se qr	12	15	16	$4 80

	Sec.	Twp	Range	Tax.
Ne qr of sw qr	18	15	17	$4 80
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Ne qr of ne qr	19	...	...	...
Se qr of ne qr	...	...	...	...
Nw qr of ne qr	...	...	...	...
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Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

The State Campaign.

The plea for moderation cannot be too strongly urged. It involves a principle of vital importance to our people. The ensuing canvass will be a trial of strength between ultraism and moderation. We wish it were otherwise; but so it is. Moderate men have not forced the issue. But be they are compelled to its acceptance they will contest the field upon it. Nevertheless, as they have no alternative but to engage in the campaign on that basis, they will have the advocacy at a decided disadvantage. The people are with them. We assume that, at the proper time, a ticket will be put forward in opposition to the ticket already nominated, composed of men of known ability, established integrity, and admitted qualifications for the respective offices for which they may be named. With a list of candidates of that character no appeal will be made to the calm reason, deliberate judgment and substantial common sense of the masses. The ultraists will try to stir the passions of the multitude; to excite prejudice and engender angry feelings. There has been too much of that already. People see that vast mischief has been wrought by it, and they will not continue, much longer, to countenance it. The ultraists may scold, denounce and abuse. But they will have the scolding, denunciation and abuse all to themselves. Their passionate rallings will be responded to by cool and respectful discussion of the solid principles legitimately at issue between the competing candidates. Vituperation will be met and swept away by argument. Offensive slang will be met by dignified reserve and silence. The people will be told that a person elected to a State office is clothed with authority for the benefit of all classes of citizens, and charged with the duty of performing official duties for them. A man in office is the servant and not the lord of people, and the whole people are, constitutionally and legally, his constituents. This being the case, the people will be asked to inquire with candor and care into the fitness and qualifications of those who seek their suffrages. The object to be sought will be to get a man who will bring in his political opinion are upright, honest and patriotic. He will then arraign and, small, as an entire class, those who differ from him, as just the reverse. In other words, he will proceed upon the idea that all the honest and good men are on one side of the line which separates political parties, and that all the bad men are on the other side. Of course, he will contend that he is on the side of the good men; that they constitute a majority, and that they will all vote for him. Taking this for granted, he will deliver a speech, made up entirely of gross abuse and slander of his opponent, directed against those whose votes he does not expect to receive.

His amiable competitor will proceed differently. He will address his appeals to the people generally, and ask them if a man is likely to be faithful, an efficient and impartial officer who enters upon his duties after proclaiming that all who, from a mere difference of opinion, choose not to vote for him, are vile criminals.

This is the very point upon which the ultraists and their themselves sadly defeated. Skill in the use of offensive epithets forms no part of fitness for office. This is an apparently plain that people see it, and will act upon it. The ultra agitator, however, thinks otherwise. His only hope of securing office is to excite anger and to enroll among the people—to array class against class in bitter strife.

The ultraists are going into the canvass upon a wrong principle. They don't understand the extent to which the people have resolved to act for themselves, independently of mere party considerations. There is more sturdy moderation among the people than these ultra candidates are aware of. They are supposed, will strike the popular chord. This extreme ticket will be defeated.

End of the Democratic Party.

Political parties are based upon principles. A party is made up of an aggregate of individuals concurring in general as in regard to general principles which are clearly defined and well understood. Such party will seek to give practical effect to its principles by placing in power men who are known to entertain them. This general statement, we suppose, will be accepted as incontrovertibly true.

Judged by this rule, what is the condition of the Democratic party to-day? Large numbers of that party are manifesting a willingness to have Horace Greeley elected President of the United States. Mr. Greeley's political principles are as well known as those of any man in the country. No one supposes he in the clearness and boldness with which he lets the world know just what he thinks and why he thinks it. When he avows a principle he leaves no one in doubt as to what he means. He occupies no equivocal position on any subject. Nobody need inquire how or where he stands on any question connected with American politics.

His record, therefore, is emphatic and unmistakable. And what is that record? Why, it is one which shows his political creed to be directly the reverse of everything that has been professed for years by the Democratic party; and yet the organized appliances of that party are being brought in favor of elevating him to the presidency. This is a policy for the party to determine for itself. But the practical effect is a legitimate subject for popular interpretation. In plain words, then, it is an abrogation of the Democratic party. It is a formal relinquishment of the principles hitherto contended for by that party, and a movement to place at the head of the government a man who is a prominent champion of principles of an opposite character. The aggregate of individuals abandoning the principles entertained by Horace Greeley and others of his school, now bears, and has long borne, the party appellation of Republican. Hence Mr. Greeley's election would not be the triumph of any principle ever known by the name of Democratic.

Politicians may talk about Democracy. Editors may insist that the Democratic party is supporting Horace Greeley. But in spite of fact the party is melting away in this Greeley movement. The Democratic party as now organized—or rather as it was organized until very recently—was formed about forty years ago. It has ever maintained a distinct set of political principles. During the period of forty years these principles were consistently and vigorously opposed by Horace Greeley. Now that the men who have contended for these principles recede from them and go for their chief opponent, they practically cease to be a Democratic party.

Victor Hugo is known in history as an ultra Red Republican, and has had many admirers. He might, if he chose, advocate a restoration of the French empire under the prince imperial. In doing so he might still call himself a Republican. His followers might agree with him as to the policy of restoring the Napoleonic dynasty. They might make the streets of Paris resound with shouts of *"vive la republique, vive le prince imperial."* But their platform, inflated republicanism, mingled with applause for an absolute monarch when they were enthroning would be a ludicrous parody. Such, particular, of Spain, might indeed many of his followers to unite in a movement for the overthrow of Amadeus, and the establishment of a republic, by the counter-revolution upon the Prince of Asturias, the son of the recently dethroned queen. The Republican rabble might fill the air with *"Viva la Republica, viva el principe de Asturias."* But these brains would be as incongruous as those of the supposed case in France. No Democrat would not triumph in either case. The French Republicans would place a despot upon the throne, and the Spanish Republicans would simply banish a scion of the regal dynasty of Savoy, and take in his stead a legitimate descendant of the royal house of the Ferdinands. They would merely make a personal change in the monarchy; but that would kill their political principles.

Somewhat similar to this would be the effect, upon the Democratic party, of Horace Greeley's election to the Presidency. Their political principles would be hopelessly gone. The Democratic leaders, by actively advocating Greeley's election, have, in a common sense point of view, put an end to this party.

Well, so be it. All things earthly must have an end.

Cotton.

"Cotton is king." This expression was much used in former days. The idea which it expressed was so strongly believed in by men of admitted talents and enlarged views that it exerted no little influence upon American statesmanship. Time has shown that, in many respects, the value influence was attached to it. This is so palpably the case that the "king" is generally regarded as dethroned. But that it ever seemed to so is an improper extreme. Thoughtful persons who will carefully examine the question well find that the correct conclusion is halfway between the exaggeration of the former idea in one direction and the exaggeration of the last idea in an opposite direction.

Cotton is one of the articles of actual necessity. People cannot do without it. Therefore it is an important commodity. It may, it is a real power in the world's commerce. Its capacity for influencing and controlling political affairs was never over-estimated. That having been demonstrated, people are likely to underestimate its commercial power. Food and clothing are absolute necessities of life. Cotton is the chief material of which clothing is made. Hemp, wool and flax, it is true, are used in conjunction with it; but cotton is the principal article, just as corn and wheat are prime elements of food.

Cotton, therefore, being a necessity, its culture becomes a regular business. It is a business that will not be taken up. The natural and the legitimate desire to make money induces men to engage in it It is a highly honorable pursuit, and formerly it was so profitable that many a fortune came to those who followed it with care, prudence and good judgment. It opens room, then also, for those who need not be pointed out here, it has been much less commendable than formerly. But we think it can be said with truth, for the future—and in the near future—it will be far more profitable than it ever was.

In support of this proposition we will give a few plain facts may be stated. The world's population is rapidly increasing. This increase adds to the demand for cotton.

But there is no enlargement of the supply. The raising of wheat, corn and live stock keeps pace with the growing population. Hence, corn, wheat, horses and mules will always be cheap. But as the annual yield of cotton for many years to come will be little, if anything, beyond what it now is, the staple will command a large price. In 1870 the population of the United States was, in round numbers, ten millions greater than it was in 1860. Yet the cotton crop is not as great now as it was twelve years ago. There are ten millions more people to clothe, and yet a year's cotton crop is at least a million bales less than it was when the population was ten millions less to clothe thirty millions we had nearly five millions of bales, whereas we must now make forty millions of bales to get the same millions of bales. We are fully aware that our cotton is not all consumed in the United States. But a supposition that such is the case will illustrate the general effect of an increased demand and a diminished supply.

It results from all this that the price of cotton will constantly increase. There need be no fear that it will go down. It cannot do so. The world really needs more cotton than is produced; and consequently all that is produced can be readily sold, and at high rates. What has been said about corn, wheat, horses and mules will serve to show that there is not likely to be any thing added to the expense of raising cotton. Our cotton raisers will need by Kellogg's, Indiana and other Western States for provisions and live stock. But provisions and live stock are abundant; will continue to be abundant, and can be procured at low figures.

The general conclusion to be drawn is that there need be no increase in the cost of producing cotton; that there is a rapidly increasing demand for it; that for years to come there will be no material increase in the amount of cotton raised; and that all these considerations will necessarily keep up the price of cotton. Where the profits will go is another question. For recent years various causes have operated to prevent the planter from realizing what ought to be his full share of those profits. But it is hoped that those causes will not long continue. That branch of the subject, however, requires special treatment. We propose to refer to it at an early day.

Banners Flying.

"We have thrown our banner to the breeze." "The true ticket floats from our mast head." These and similar expressions are found in journals which choose to surrender a great deal of valuable space at the head of their columns for the purpose of displaying a long list of names of party candidates. This is a practice which, if not ill, is an error. It is rather proper to devote space which would otherwise be occupied with reading matter or paying advertisements to parade of candidates' names, well and good. But when names are thus "thrown to the breeze," the public ought to be informed as to what offices they are candidates for.

Some of the journals which are already flying the State ticket recently nominated, are making ludicrous mistakes on this point. One has Joseph Holgeon for "Superintendent of Education." There is no such office known to the constitution and laws of Alabama. An other has E. C. Comegys "hoisted" for "Superintendent of Industrial Resources." There is no such office as that.

Two years ago when Col. Holgeon was nominated for the office he now holds, he was editor of the Montgomery *Mail*. He "hoisted the ticket." The "banner" which he flung "to the breeze" had inscribed upon it, amongst other things, "For Superintendent of Education, Joseph Holgeon." There was not then, nor is there now, any such office. But Col. Holgeon had been nominated for an educational position and hence the JOURNAL suggested to him that he would do well, before assuming the position to which he was elected, to study up the subject, and some capacity to learn. The JOURNAL went so far as to indicate the particular lesson which the Colonel should study. It was that he should ascertain the constitutional title of the office for which he was a candidate. Immediately thereafter the inscription on the *Mail's* banner was, "For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Joseph Holgeon." The Colonel had learned his lesson well. He got the thing right, and made the proper correction in his paper. Now, having done this, he rather complained of the papers in different parts of the State which were crowing over his blunder. He told them that there was no such office as "Superintendent of Education;" that they had an incorrect note on their "banner," and that they exhibited many things if they did not correct it. This, it is true, was a little ungracious, as the papers complained of had merely copied from the *Mail*.

But let all that pass. The JOURNAL does not desire to exhibit any unfriendly feeling. Some of the leading newspapers that they had better learn the names of the offices for which persons are candidates before. Some of them have things very awkwardly mixed on that point just now.

The Enfaula News and the Journal.

The Enfaula *News* of the 22d inst. contains the following article:

A LITTLE TROUBLE.

We notice in a late number of the Montgomery *Journal* an apt illustration of the old saying, "Set a beggar mounted, "coming events cast their shadows before." The Grant dynasty will make a powerful effort to continue the reign of iniquity. The theft and perjury of the votaries of that party are already indicted, and the means by which it is to be accomplished. It is scarcely to be expected that the wishes of a majority of the voters of the nation will be regarded, provided they can be defeated by the powers vested in the party at present incumbent. Such a majority desire to see the Republican party engage in a complete, truth and honesty. It would seem that if the flies who have been sucking the blood from the public for years are capable of being filled that their most sanguinary and unreasonable wishes would be satisfied. It is evident, however, that they are like the gulf that knows no filling, and may be properly classed with the four things mentioned as never crying "enough."

One of the means indicated by the paper mentioned for the accomplishment of the purposes of the Grant party received itself into simply suspension of law. If by parading before the government such contempt and wickedness of law as will give any colorings of justice to the exercise of the vast powers with which the President is armed, there can be no doubt but that the people will be cheated of a fair expression of their wishes and the "carpet-bag horseback" rule office despite their efforts to prevent it.

The Ku-Klux and other charges of a like character preferred against the people of the State are false, and if there should be any acts of commission committed which would seem to call for soldiers or any other means equally strong, be appointed they will be instigated by those who are trying to make a record by their proved the paucness of the party in the past and will doubtless be used in the future.

The entire article is printed in order that our readers may see how far its able or inference are warranted by any thing that has ever appeared in the JOURNAL. We respectfully submit that this paper has published nothing to justify the conclusion reached by the *News*. Pending the recent trials in the United States District Court here, the proceedings were regularly reported and published in the JOURNAL. The most serious care was taken to have the reports strictly correct and impartial. Nothing was distorted or exaggerated. During those trials the court room was crowded by deeply interested and closely observing spectators. By that entire crowd the correctness of the JOURNAL's report is fully attested.

The horrid deeds exposed in those trials laid their own tale. We made them the subject of editorial comment. Our effort was to have those comments temperate and rational. How far we succeed'ls for the reading public to decide. Upon the basis of a clearly established fact that a monstrous evil afflicted the and we appealed to all good and honest men to combine for its suppression. Criminal combinations ought to be broken up. Good men of all parties should unite for the accomplishment of this detestable object. The necessities of political parties sink into insignificance before the prime necessity of extinguishing a great crime. Measures looking to that great end rise far above party. Good men do not desire party success by the aid of crime. We desire peace; we desire tranquillity; we desire harmony; we desire good feeling.

These we desire for the common welfare of the whole people. But these the country cannot have as long as there is a secret organization against law tolerated by good citizens to unite and put an end to this organization, we have said nothing about Federal bayonets, and we do not now say anything about the interposition of usurping power to prevent elections, influence elections, or control elections. All of that we have insisted, and still insist, that the good people of Alabama can easily remedy the evils complained of. We have gone further, and expressed the belief, which is now repeated, that the good people of the State will themselves put down this crying evil. We invoke no Federal power or State power beyond what may be constitutionally and legally exercised by judicial tribunals, whose duty it is to try persons when they are accused, and pronounce sentence upon those who are guilty and the innocent. More than this we do not ask. Who would be satisfied with anything else?

The JOURNAL has never desired that political opinion should be subject to the deliberate judgment of the people as pronounced through the ballot box. Not even the action of the people as shall be influenced by criminal combinations, or even the fear of criminal combinations. We have never desired that any party should be so conducted as to show conclusively that no such combination exists anywhere in the State. Then the election would reflect the exact will of the people. The canvass and the election should be wholly and entirely free from extraneous influences of every kind, whether Federal bayonets or secret political klans.

On the morning of the first day's session of the recent Democratic and Conservative State convention, the JOURNAL addressed a respectful, though earnest appeal to that body to postpone nominations. This unlawful organization. It is not for us to say how far the appeal was regarded by the convention. But this much we know, that the particular editorial and others of a similar character which preceded it, were highly commended by good citizens of all parties here and elsewhere. Further than this, one of the resolutions adopted by the convention is in the following words:

31. That this convention condemns as also demoralizing and dangerous to the public order and peace all associations of men known as Ku-Klux Klans by what name whether State or Federal. That it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws until repealed by the law-making power, (or decided to be unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction.)

This resolution fully sustains everything that has been, or is now, contended for by the JOURNAL in regard to this matter. It admits the existence of the lawless combination, and calls upon all good men to put it down.

The JOURNAL does not advocate, and never has advocated, a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. It has never advocated, nor does it now advocate, a declaration of martial law. It does not advocate, and never has advocated, any governmental interference with the regular operation of the civil laws of the country. But it has advocated, and now advocates, the suppression of that terrible evil, the Ku-Klux Klan.

Such is the position of the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL. Is there anything in it which the Enfaula *News* objects to?

Too Fast.

An ex Democratic journal expresses the hope that Horace Greeley, within a week after his inauguration as President will dismiss Major Roberts from the United States Army. This dismissal is insisted upon because Major Roberts officiated at the same court at which it was contended that they must obey the military laws.

There are two points in this case worthy of special notice. Major Roberts has violated no law. So far from it, he took steps to have it enforced. Men may be opposed to the law. But that is another question. Maj. Roberts has committed no legal offense.

There is another thing. The President has no legal right to remove an army officer. A military officer may be removed for just cause; but the removing power is not placed in the hands of the President to be exercised by him at will. This being the case, the ex-Democratic journal will wait while for Republican station of Major Roberts occupied this position: Greeley is not yet a regular President. He is only President elect. He is not yet clothed with any official power. Still he should be a candidate and should be elected, the editor demands that one week after his inauguration he should dismiss from the army a man who, by his modern minister, we cannot but damn his discretion.—*Little Rock Republican.*

Tempest in a Teapot.

Some of the Radical Democratic Conservative Republican journals, in their excessive zeal for Horace Greeley, are trying to make a little excitement because a certain Major of Engineers, who is on duty in Oregon, has given public notice that the army regulations must be obeyed. The notice given by Major Roberts relates to that part of the military law of the land, which prohibits, under specified penalties, any one in the military service, whether officer or soldier, from speaking disrespectfully of any superior in command. This is not a

The old block-house at Monroe, Mich., which was built by Col. Francis Navarre in 1784, and which served as the headquarters of Hull during the fatal massacre of the Raisin in 1813, is torn down.

The utter folly of poisoning pig. for the extermination of rats, and then feed the rats to the family, has been illustrated in the case of the widow of the Broomfield farmer who died, it will be remembered, of the effects of an experiment of this kind last Saturday night.

Think you it demands no power to calm the stormy elements of passion, to moderate the vehemence of desire, to throw off the load of dejection, to suppress every rejoicing thought, and to turn the wretched from their ways to generous reveries and swelling grief to it a joint discharge of ordinary duties.—*W. E. Channing, D. D.*

The Political Woman.

From the London Anthropological Review]

A STAID, well-to-do humphrodite form of government, if even it could exist for a generation, is by nature doomed to extinction; it may, however, be worth while to consider what kind of being a woman would become if she should take an active part in the election of a representative. As an energetic member of his constituence, she would have to fight the battle, foot by foot, with his opponents of either sex; she could not always sit at home and restrict herself to the use of a voting paper, because she would tacitly admit her unfitness for political life, with all its hard work and its turmoil of speech making; she would be like a foreigner giving a vote from a distance, without a knowledge of the qualities necessary for success in Parliament. It would be necessary for her to be thoroughly prepared for the fray, breeched instead of petticoated, with her hands free from shooting, with her hair cropped close to her head, with her clothes developed at the expense of her bust, prepared with coolness instead of smiles, and more ready to plant a blow than shed a tear. She would have to be a fine debater, able to use hearth to make a speech on the business of the day, and to meet all hard hittings; with hard biceps and sinewy wrists she would have to way through the election mob; her powerful intellect would have to grapple with the gross and obscene gestures of the British "rough," who knows the art of insulting his betters by natures, and can exchange "chaff" with the best possible ease and success. It necessary, she can defend herself, and blacken the eye of a drunken bargee, who has grossly insulted her at the close of the election, and when she mounts the platform she can give a good account of herself to the world according to the side which she has chosen. Experience has taught her the value of invectives, and she denounces opponents with a power which makes even the strongest epithets; at first she speaks but in a tone of contentment and self satisfaction, and she is by during her temperance friends give. Then she begins to feel the power of her own voice, and as the audience warms to her she warms to it, and at the top of her voice, she is a hurricane of fiery words. She then be suspended business for a week, and she will find that she has to go through the windows, and down the chimney, and to the cellar and the coal hole, with a shot gun, trying to exterminate the rats. And that unexpected experiment did not open for trade until the next day, when the cook sent the cat and dog to the dog's former owner to come and take it home; and then, when he got the cat in the garden, the dog's comfortable hole had been shot through mackerel and the unexpected result of the cat-dog egg so that there was misery and ruin in the family. Rats are more abundant for this mass; and if you allude in his presence to the notable work that is being done by the committee of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, that merchant is always observed to rise up and swear.

A French wife called on an apothecary in Paris for some medicine for her husband, who, she said, was dying. He put up and handed to the lady with a smile. "It will be three francs." "Three francs!" she exclaimed, "if it were as much as that, perhaps you had better keep it, for he may perhaps be dead when I return."

A building said to have been erected 200 years ago, and the oldest in Boston, situated on Bardest street, is undergoing demolition. Most of the timbers are of oak and well preserved.

The Late Democratic and Conservative Convention, With the Conservative Left Out.

It had been supposed that the Democratic and Conservative party, so called, had seemingly so generally accepted Mr. Greeley as the compromise candidate for the Presidency, if he could exhibit a more liberal or conservative spirit, and that this would have characterized the action of the Convention. But instead of this they seem to have expended all their liberality and conservatism in the mere selection of being willing to accept Greeley and Brown. To an outsider, or one who was a stranger to what has transpired during the past ten years, it appeared as if we were on the eve of another secession movement, as if we had no war, and as if the war and all its fearful consequences had been forgotten.

As the olive branch had been held out by Republicans who had invited all, without regard to former political affiliations, to join in reforming the government, and as this invitation had been apparently accepted by the Democratic party, it was natural to suppose that the acceptance of the candidates for the highest offices, would be done in some extent, at least, the lesser. But it seems not.

They accept Greeley because they hope through him to get rid of Grant, who is in the way of their nefarious plans and schemes. But they want nothing to do with Greeley's friends when they think they can get along without them.

Here in Alabama they think they are reaping a harvest of political patronage and affiliation they defy not only Republicans, but the Liberals, ready to bow to the Baal of their party.

The whole spirit of everything said and done was to say to every old Union man, to say nothing of Republicans, no matter how much they may have spoken and to spare without you; stand aside. We have the power, and with our solid votes, and we want no affiliation and no assistance from you.

The idea of any man at this day getting up to nominate a candidate for office, and publicly proclaiming his or their qualification and recommendation to be such as to command the votes of the men against the United States, in seeking to overthrow the Government of which he is almost beyond belief.

But what shall we think of a Convention claiming to represent a party entertaining such sentiments, and only failing to nominate a Democratic candidate for it would endanger their ticket in North Carolina, and should be so nominated, but because North Alabama had to be represented by having such candidate on the ticket.

Those claiming to be moderate men excuse things by saying that young Americs controlled the convention, but if it was they defy the power of the masses by the candidates who were nominated, and who are obnoxious to the masses, was it found that they are all young Americans. The speeches and acts of the nominees were as full of venom and hate as any that were made, and if these are not their moderate men, who are?

UNION.

The Case of Mr. Bumstead of New Jersey.

The following communication from Jersey City, N. J., explains itself. In publishing it, we deem it proper to say that the statements are taken from an article in the New York *Herald*. He is an eminent and able journalist. For many years he was managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, and he afterward held a similar position on the *Standard*. It seems to be understood now, that he will shortly assume the duties of managing editor of the *Herald*.

Dr. Livingstone.

A humorous paragraphist gets off a good thing about Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer. It is quite plain that exploring is Livingstone's chief ambition. He delights in it, and does not like to be disturbed in his wild rambles. He hides out, and is very much annoyed when searching parties discover his whereabouts. It is rumored that his next exploration will be underground. If the Royal Geographical Society, or the British government, will only give the Doctor a fit out expeditions to search for him, and pursue him too closely, he will then go into his hole, and draw the hole in after him.

Funny.

Some of the ultra political leaders call themselves Democrats and Conservatives. In view of their positive altruism it is rather amusing for them to call the latter conservatism. But these ultra leaders carry their fun still further. They are in favor of returning to the Presidency an ultra Republican who never even pretended to be either Democratic or Conservative. So far from it he has always been, and is now, just the reverse. This also is decidedly funny.

The plain and simple truth is that these ultra agitators have practically become Republicans, and they had just as well call themselves so and be done with it. They are so regarded by the sensible people, and they had better own up fairly and squarely. By acknowledging the truth they would at once fall for better, and save themselves from being laughed at.

But One Political Party.

Democrats who go for the election to the Presidency of a Republican who has been a life-long opponent of their principles, cally become Republicans. Therefore, we have now but one political party in the country, and that is the Republican party. But in every party there are more or less divisions and subdivisions on questions of detail. The Republican party as it stands since the absorption of its recent adversaries there may be, and there doubtless will be, a natural distinction between those who were formerly Democrats and those who have been all the time Republicans. We respectfully suggest that the newly acquired element should be known as the Democratic wing of the Republican party.

The Alleged Abduction of a Child in Canada.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Washington special says the Department of Justice for some days past has been engaged in finding the whereabouts of a person alleged to have been abducted from Canada, in violation of the extradition treaty, and upon information and belief that he was in custody of the U. S. Marshal of North Carolina, the Secretary called Detective Hester had an extradition warrant for a man named Avery, charged with a violation of the Ku-Klux act, but the Canadian child delivered up before the fall, who is also charged with having committed murder in that State. Our government will insist on Avery's return, as without delay, and indemnify him for the false arrest.

States Rights Run Mad.

An effort is being made to revive an agitation upon the subject of States' rights. It looks very much like Gov. Lindsay's despatch to the Legislature for the rendition of several persons who have fled from justice. The United States circuit court, was intended as a basis upon which to erect the new agitation in the State.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Those "fireaiters indeed in whom there is no guile," are not completely sophisticated as to suppose that the assumed Democratic statesmen who unlearned the political faith of which they have been such fervent disciples from childhood, will find in the details the paragraph a little solid food for reflection. Governor Lindsay is the Democratic Governor of the sovereign State of Alabama and proposes to maintain and defend the dignity of his office and State. The true that under the Constitution the administration the State has reached a condition in which the dignity of the office is dignity. Her treasury is depleted, her credit is ruined, and her schools and internal improvements are at a standstill; yet Governor Lindsay proposes to enter the lists against the Federal government, and to nullify the legislation of the United States. Enough is stated to feated bravery in his attack on the windmills and which to educate the pleds of his modern minister, we cannot but damn his discretion.—*Little Rock Republican.*

The Old Block-House.

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JERSEY CITY, June 21, 1872.

EDITOR ALA. STATE JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR—Under the head in the Daily Montgomery *Advertiser*, headed thus: "Mr. Bumstead," a member of the Jersey City Grant committee, &c., is false in every particular, so far as the Philadelphia delegation is concerned. Mr. Bumstead was not a delegate. He delegates from Hudson county, New Jersey, Hon. D. S. Gregory and Hon. James Neall. I would respectfully suggest whether than I feel willing to inflict on your readers the particulars of the persecutions of the indictment, trial, conviction and sentence of Mr. Bumstead for conspiracy to defraud the city by the employment of board of public works. Suffice it to say that Mr. Bumstead is the active counsel, and in a few moments a large crowd had gathered at the wharf to participate in the excitement. Col. Le Baron ships by the way of Atlantic, and other Southern States.—*Birmingham Sun.*

The following paragraph is copied from the Enfaula *Times*, a Democratic paper. It is from the pen of the venerable editor of the Norristown *Herald*, to which the paragraph is credited:

Marriage by religious order called "White Ladies," whose specialty is to obtain by prayer the pardon of the prisoner. The ceremony is performed in order is one thousand strong, it is coming to the country to pray for Horace Greeley; but we think it had better increase its force by the addition of a corps to vote. And then the "White Ladies" should vote in November, and we don't suppose a prayerful band can long remain out in the cold.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Pennsylvania Bull-Dog

There is a man in Darby, Penn., who purchased a bull-dog which he proposed to keep for protection, and he has proved to scare away the burglars. The first evening after he obtained possession of the animal he went to bed early, and went away a happy man. The next morning he found the bull dog around the store and unlocked the door. The dog was quiet, and never cried once, and he could not respond to a set which makes no noise and has forfeited all claim to his bearance. The hardened lines of her face have become soft and tender under the and rotten eggs—the recognized weapons of political warfare. Perhaps the only place where she excels is the mark of a storming party, and after enjoying an encounter with an earnest foe, she and his her own sex) she is at last brought to the ground by superior skill or by brute force. Then probably she retires to her home, and in the harmony of the family circle, father, or into that house of Parliament of which she is destined one day to be the

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Is describing the flood which was so disastrous to many sections of Virginia, the Lynchburg papers record a very affecting touching incident: A mother and several little children were making their escape from the house, and while a mile between the river and the canal, when they were amazed to find that the bridge was already gone, and their only hope was to cling to the abutment of the bridge until the angry waves should subside. The mother was in this dangerous condition for some time when the little girl felt that her strength was gone, and said: "Kiss me, mother, for I can't hold any longer," and with the pressure of a mother's kiss upon her lips she passed away.

THE NEW YORK *Nation*, a weekly paper of high character, which has heretofore been much inclined to support the Greeley movement, has taken a definite stand in favor of Grant.

Weekly State Journal.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Editorial Correspondence.

The Pensacola Excursion—Boating—Fishing, &c.

PENSACOLA, June 25, 1872.

The train which left Montgomery yesterday, for this city, bore as happy and as gay a crowd of excursionists as ever left our city—not even excepting the Birmingham excursionists. There were over four hundred persons on the train, and about forty more joined the excursion at Greenville. The trip was a most delightful one; a nice wide and unfilled the dust and cooled the atmosphere; otherwise the trip would have been very unpleasant and uncomfortable. And about 12 o'clock (yesterday) another good rain fell along the line of railroad from Evergreen to this city, which added still more to the general comfort of our passage.

We observed nothing along the route worthy of special mention, unless I may except a number of fine crops, both corn and cotton, which give promise of a large and gratifying yield. At all the stations, where opportunity offered itself, I made special inquiries concerning the crops, and the almost unanimous response was that corn and cotton crops are much better than they have been for years, and in every instance promise heavy yields. We arrived here about 9 o'clock, and were met at the depot by a number of prominent citizens, and invited to different places to register our names. Gen. Thomas Bibb, presided over by Mrs. Davis, seemed to have a peculiar attraction for Montgomerians; especially for the editorial corps of the press. I judge that this fact is accounted for from the popularity of Mrs. Davis' paper, the *Advocate*, the *Advancer*, Mr. Grant, State Treasurer, and agent of the Jacksonville *Republican*, myself and T. G. B., of the JOURNAL, found ourselves at the Santa Rosa, at supper, and have since been perfectly content to remain there. Besides these, I need not mention all the others, simply stating that Col. John W. Hughes and lady, A. Howard, Esq., and lady, John Powell, Esq., and fifteen or twenty others, ladies and gentlemen, are registered at the Santa Rosa House. The remainder of the party are quartered at the Gulf House, and I suppose will be equally well cared for.

The excursionists were so worried last night that they retired early to the arms of musements. Each one was glad to get a bed and sleep all night. So far as I know I am not aware of a single accident. At an early hour this morning, I called on Lyman B. Rowley, Esq., the popular Secretary and Treasurer of the Pensacola *Express*, and was very much delighted to make his acquaintance. As I expected, I found him to be a most estimable and clever gentleman, and one well calculated to make his acquaintance. As I expected, I found him to be a most estimable and clever gentleman, and one well calculated to

But One Political Party.

Democrats who go for the election to the Presidency of a Republican who has been a life-long opponent of their principles, cally become Republicans. Therefore, we have now but one political party in the country, and that is the Republican party. But in every party there are more or less divisions and subdivisions on questions of detail. The Republican party as it stands since the absorption of its recent adversaries there may be, and there doubtless will be, a natural distinction between those who were formerly Democrats and those who have been all the time Republicans. We respectfully suggest that the newly acquired element should be known as the Democratic wing of the Republican party.

The Alleged Abduction of a Child in Canada.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Washington special says the Department of Justice for some days past has been engaged in finding the whereabouts of a person alleged to have been abducted from Canada, in violation of the extradition treaty, and upon information and belief that he was in custody of the U. S. Marshal of North Carolina, the Secretary called Detective Hester had an extradition warrant for a man named Avery, charged with a violation of the Ku-Klux act, but the Canadian child delivered up before the fall, who is also charged with having committed murder in that State. Our government will insist on Avery's return, as without delay, and indemnify him for the false arrest.

States Rights Run Mad.

An effort is being made to revive an agitation upon the subject of States' rights. It looks very much like Gov. Lindsay's despatch to the Legislature for the rendition of several persons who have fled from justice. The United States circuit court, was intended as a basis upon which to erect the new agitation in the State.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Those "fireaiters indeed in whom there is no guile," are not completely sophisticated as to suppose that the assumed Democratic statesmen who unlearned the political faith of which they have been such fervent disciples from childhood, will find in the details the paragraph a little solid food for reflection. Governor Lindsay is the Democratic Governor of the sovereign State of Alabama and proposes to maintain and defend the dignity of his office and State. The true that under the Constitution the administration the State has reached a condition in which the dignity of the office is dignity. Her treasury is depleted, her credit is ruined, and her schools and internal improvements are at a standstill; yet Governor Lindsay proposes to enter the lists against the Federal government, and to nullify the legislation of the United States. Enough is stated to feated bravery in his attack on the windmills and which to educate the pleds of his modern minister, we cannot but damn his discretion.—*Little Rock Republican.*

Tempest in a Teapot.

Some of the Radical Democratic Conservative Republican journals, in their excessive zeal for Horace Greeley, are trying to make a little excitement because a certain Major of Engineers, who is on duty in Oregon, has given public notice that the army regulations must be obeyed. The notice given by Major Roberts relates to that part of the military law of the land, which prohibits, under specified penalties, any one in the military service, whether officer or soldier, from speaking disrespectfully of any superior in command. This is not a

The Late Democratic and Conservative Convention, With the Conservative Left Out.

It had been supposed that the Democratic and Conservative party, so called, had seemingly so generally accepted Mr. Greeley as the compromise candidate for the Presidency, if he could exhibit a more liberal or conservative spirit, and that this would have characterized the action of the Convention. But instead of this they seem to have expended all their liberality and conservatism in the mere selection of being willing to accept Greeley and Brown. To an outsider, or one who was a stranger to what has transpired during the past ten years, it appeared as if we were on the eve of another secession movement, as

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

A deceased parent in Burlington leaves twenty-four weeping orphans.

The Governor of Pondicherry, the French settlement on the eastern coast of the Indian Peninsula, has prohibited dancing in his dominions until the last German soldier has evacuated French territory.

At the unsuccessful regatta on the Thames, Clara Louise Kellogg rode in an open carriage, wearing the American colors.

Whitelaw Reid began life on the Xenia *Torchlight*, and assumed then the habits that are now torcherin H. G. to his grave.

Scene in an omnibus: Conductor to homesmid: "Now, my dear, where shall I let you out?" Homesmaid: "Corner of Bockman street, third story."

Indiana overleaps the direction of physicists mechanicly in trying to make the rest of the world swallow a hypothetical youth weighing 808 pounds. This is "too thin."

The large watermelons raised at Jacksonville, Florida, passed through Savannah the other day, addressed respectively to Thurlow Weed and Governor Morgan of New York.

Our poor young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is to "give within his income," whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

A BABY in Carmelltown county, Ind., lately rode into town the wife of one man and rode back the wife of another. She was divorced, received a license and was married while in town.

Much surprise is expressed at the apparent apathy of the peasants living close to Vesuvius. But it must be remembered that they have no Latin stock, and naturally think nothing of a nigh-hill.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth, finds in his hand a blade without a hilt. The most sparkling and pointed flame of wit flickers and expires against the incombustible walls of her sanctuary.

Somebody has unearthed a Chinese manuscript, written some three hundred years before the christian era, which is said to show that the Colestials were at least eighteen hundred years ahead of Christopher Columbus in discovering America.

A French journalist recently put out his eye in putting on a clear shirt, which shows that, like other things in the world, putting on clean shirts properly requires more frequent practice than Frenchmen usually give to it.

Cornell University, New York, has three hundred and ninety-five students, and prints its own register and textbook. It has forty-nine professors, and asks for eight more. Its gifts have amounted to ten thousand dollars in seven years, it is said, is based upon the erroneous theory that the number of these casualties will increase in direct proportion merely to the increase in the number of vessels. The true theory, it is argued, is that the number of collisions will vary as the combinations of the number of vessels taken two and two, since it is obvious that every vessel is liable to come into collision with every other vessel. The application of this theory of probabilities to the statistics recently published by the British Government shows that the proportionate number of collisions has decreased. Thus the collisions of sailing vessels, which should have risen 21 per centum on the increased number of vessels, have only risen 9.4 per cent., while the collisions of steamers, instead of having doubled, have increased only 63.4 per centum.

The pine forest cultivated on the southwestern seaboard of France cover an area of 1,335,572 acres, or 1930 square miles. These forests are intersected by valleys, water courses and roads, and do not suffer much from fires. Statistics kept for three hundred years show that the most serious conflagration occurred in March, 1790, when 7413 acres were burnt over. The roll on which the annual cultivated tax is based, and which, during the first three years no attention is paid to the pine seedlings. In the fourth year weeds and superannuated young trees are cleared out, and the fifth year the useless shoots are trimmed off to assist the growth of the trees. When fifteen years old the small trees are cut down, to be used for poles, so that the trees intended for tapping are left standing. From one hundred to one hundred and twenty trees per acre are kept, and at the age of twenty-five the operation of tapping commences. Between the ages of twenty-five and forty years the weakest trees are cut down, leaving about forty to sixty trees to the acre. These continue to be tapped until they die. The French maritime pine lives to the age of about two hundred years.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* says:

Both Maryland and Senators expressed the opinion before leaving Washington that the name Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, Maryland will go for Grant. Among the Democrats of Illinois there is much bitter talk against Greeley, and this is especially true among the moneyed classes.

The Boston *Traveler* asks a credulous public to believe the following:

Yesterday morning a well known resident of this city, whose mother, a lady of 86 years, resides with him, informed that she seemed to be making unusual efforts to read; asked the reason, and was told that her eyes seemed to be fritting, and that she must have a new pair of spectacles. "Well, mother," says the son, "I will get you a pair," and bidding her good morning, he started on his daily journey to see to his business. Before night, to the old lady's surprise, she found herself with a pair of spectacles in his mouth, which he laid at her side. Upon examining the glasses she found that she must have a new pair of eyes, however, "Well, mother," said the son, "I will get you a pair," and bidding her good morning, he started on his daily journey to see to his business. Before night, to the old lady's surprise, she found herself with a pair of spectacles in his mouth, which he laid at her side. Upon examining the glasses she found that she must have a new pair of eyes, however, for the glasses were not in her eyes, found that they were just what she wanted, but when the son returned he was more surprised than was the old lady, for he had not seen the dog since he left the house in the morning.

Woman Suffrage.

The very moderate res ignition of woman's service to the country, and her claims to participation in the government, contained in the Republican platform, places the party in its proper position on this question, and a progressive party, without bashfully endorsing, it gives a timely and respectful hearing to new ideas. The party which has nominated Henry Wilson, one of the earliest and most earnest advocates of woman suffrage, to the second place on the National ticket could not be less than to say, "that the claims of woman to the ballot are entitled to respectful consideration."

The party that contains such advocates of this new cause as Carpenter, Hoar, Butler, Trumbull and Willard, cannot well be silent upon a question which involves the fundamental principle upon which it rests its faith, viz: that right is essential to the protection of every citizen. Despite the timidity of some and the sub-committee who framed the platform, the good cause was recognized, and the convention manifested its hearty approval in repeated cheers, which augur for this great question to be fairly heard before the country. *Richmond Journal.*

Miss Nellie Grant.

The following purports to be *bona fide* correspondence between the Queen of England and the daughter of our President, together genuine or not, it is a letter is worthy of a sensible American girl, and the last is as womanly as it is queenly:

LANGLEY'S HOTEL, May, 1872.

My Dear Lady and Queen:

I am embarrassed at the honor of an official request, given through a high official, your Lord Chamberlain, I think, to be presented to your Majesty. Lady though be dearly love to see you, I might tell my mother and father that I had been thus honored. I am but a simple American girl; that I am the President's daughter gives me no claim to your recognition as a sovereign. I with the kind lady who is acting as my chaperone, might visit you, I should be very glad. Our Secretary of Legation stands at some political equivocation on this opportunity. I cannot so interpret it, and would not wish to be so re-ved, because it would not be right, as I am nothing in American politics, and I so my father would not like me to appear other than as my simple and very humble self. If, with this explanation, your Majesty will allow me to visit you, I shall be honored and pleased to be approved.

I have written this note of my own motion, and because I think it the right thing to do. I am your Majesty's very obedient servant and subject,

NELLIE GRANT.

WINDSOR CASTLE

Miss Nellie Grant:

I have instructed Lady ——— to convey unto this note, and we shall receive you as the daughter of your honored parents without the intervention of our high office of Chamberlain of State. This note is void as an "American girl," and there shall be no other significance in the fact than your kindly expressed desire to see me. Should you come, I shall be glad and find it pleasant to forget that I am your Queen, remembering you forever afterwards, at our palace at Windsor.

VICTORIA.

Profession Against Practice.

The following card appears in the Mobile *Register*:

Permit me to ask a question which is of vital importance to all genuine Republicans. We, the undersigned, were appointed by the Republican Central Committee of Montgomery, June 17, 1872:

Messrs. Wm. Whitsett's Syrup, Cures Colic and Cholera Infantum in the shortest time, and moderates the process of teething. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, soothes excoriations and overcomes all irritations of the bowels and children. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and cholera infantum, and relieves griping in the bowels. PRICE 25 Cents

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Remedy, and is all disorders wrought on by Teething or Summer Complaint.

Prepared by Dr. Whitcomb, Montgomery, Alabama.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor in Matters of Marital Happiness. Sent by mail, in sealed envelope, for 25 cents. Address, DR. WARNER & CO., 129 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. Whitsett's Syrup.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. Wm. Whitsett's Syrup.

Weekly State Journal.

SUPPLEMENT.

Gleanings.

English people want postage cheapened.

They make shoes from the skin of the walrus.

New hotels are being put up at Newhaven.

New Orleans architects believe wooden steeples to be non-allowable.

The jury of the St. John, N. B., police is $1 00 to $1 25 per day.

Prussia will not tolerate agitations hostile to the States.

Forty-seven dozen snake Berlin their headquarters.

More discoveries of gold are reported in Australia.

Wild swans are very numerous in the little lakes of Northern Iowa.

TAX SALE

—OF—

UNKNOWN LANDS.

THE following list of lands in Montgomery county, assessed for taxation, will be sold at public outcry, before the Courthouse door, in Sunday of Montgomery, on the

First Monday in July, 1870,

for State and County Taxes and costs due on the same for the year 1869:

	Sec.	Twp.	Range.	Tax.
Se qr of ne qr	1	13	16	$ 80
Ne qr of nw qr	11	14	17	2 00
Nw qr of nw qr	11	14	17	2 00
Sw qr of nw qr	11	14	17	2 00
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Alabama Journal.

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VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1872. NO. 25

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A DEMOCRATIC convention for the fourth Congressional district is called to meet at Tuscaloosa for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a candidate for the Board of Education for that district. The convention is to be held on the 27th of July.

GEORGE F. MARLOWE, postmaster at Selma, has gone to Europe. He left Selma on the 30th instant, and expects to be gone about three months. Mr. Marlowe is accompanied by his elegant and accomplished lady.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.—An important convention, composed of all the narrow-gauge railroad companies of the United States, is to be held in St. Louis next June, for the purpose of discussing the question whether railroads of this description will answer the purposes of roads of wider gauge, and generally of ascertaining their cost, the expense of operating them and keeping them in repair, the relation of their freight capacity to the demands of the country, their safety and accommodation as respects passenger traffic, and what general system ought to be adopted in their construction and management.

Removal of Army Officers.

The President of the United States has no authority at his own will and pleasure to remove an officer of the army, yet it is proposed that if Mr. Greeley be elected, he will, within a month after inauguration remove Major Roberts. We should like to see Mr Greeley's message to the senate nominating Maj. Roberts' successor. It ought to be headed "What I know about removing army officers."

Position of the Chicago Times.

No paper ever published in the United States has been more consistently Democratic than the Chicago *Times*. It has stood firmly and unflinchingly by the party in all its trials and mutations. The present position of that journal may be understood from what is published elsewhere in our paper to day. It will be seen that the *Times* regards the acceptance of Mr. Greeley as a Presidential candidate by Democratic politicians, as a practical desertion of the Democratic party. A few days ago the STARR JOURNAL published an article maintaining the same ground. Our article embodied substantially the same reasons in support of position taken, as are now adduced by the Chicago *Times*.

Political Leaders in Georgia.

Political leaders in Georgia who have been heretofore called themselves Democrats are determined to maintain at least a show of consistency. They won't admit that they have been absorbed by the Republican party, or even by the liberal wing of it. There is very little doubt that their recent State convention at Atlanta was controlled by those who favor the acceptance of Mr. Greeley. But their motions are so skillfully prepared as to make it appear, upon the surface, at least, that they aim at nothing except what is to be reached by plain, straight Democracy. They lay down a broad programme of abstract principles; call it a Democratic programme; proclaim their purpose to work for the programme, and invite the co-operation of all who are willing to see that programme carried out. To secure this, it is practically the Cincinnati platform with Mr. Greeley at its head. But it appears that those Georgia leaders are unwilling to admit, in so many words, that they are following the path marked out by the Liberal Republicans. This is what they are doing in reality. Yet it seems that they prefer to consider themselves as being ahead, and calling upon the Liberal Republicans to follow them.

Let the True Reason be Given.

When men have a clear discretion to do or not to do a thing they will exercise the discretion in their own way. This is perfectly right. When people find it necessary to furnish reasons excuses, or explanations in support or justification of their conduct, they will offer such as they deem most plausible. That is human nature. Still, these reasons, excuses, or explanations are always proper subjects of criticism. Unless they be found to contain a substantial essence they will not be accepted as logically warranting the action upon which they are based. Something more than mere plausibility or sophistry is requisite to relieve the case from inconsistency.

It is by no means improbable that during the ensuing Presidential canvass, there will be occasion for the practical application of some of the rules of reason just suggested. Many persons who have heretofore been Democrats propose to support Horace Greeley for President. That, of course, is a question which they alone have a right to decide. It is a fact, however, which is patent to the world that, in supporting Mr. Greeley, they support a life-long opponent of the political principles to which they have been attached. This, upon its face, seems inconsistent; but it is such an inconsistency as men may commit if they choose. Men have a right to change their opinions. A wise man will do so when convinced of his error. Indeed, a man should not be responsible for a formal relinquishment of principles which he believes to be correct, when convinced that it is wholly impracticable to carry them into effect. In such a case he would simply cease to strive for the unattainable. Then, to become practical, he must go for new principles, and transfer his support to a new class of political leaders. While doing this he may, if he choose, go from one set of extreme principles or the men supporting them, to a set of principles and a set of men of the very opposite extreme. But if such should be the case it would be utterly absurd for him to pretend that he had not changed. Nothing can be plainer than that a man change when he goes for new men and new principles.

In the political affairs of this country there never was anything more clearly defined or more distinctly marked than the antagonism between Horace Greeley and the Democratic party. Mr. Greeley has been the representative, the embodiment, the symbol of opposition to everything Democratic. Hence, Democrats who vote for Mr. Greeley go from one political extreme to another. All this, we say, they have a right to do. They may find their position a little awkward, but they will only increase their embarrassments if they seek relief by such explanations as have already been attempted in some of the newspapers.

Horace Greeley has a prominent and bold character. This character he has made as editor of the NEW YORK *Tribune*. Through that journal he has not only made himself well known throughout the civilized world, but made a positive and an indelible impress of his ideas, his thoughts, and his principles upon the age in which he lives. Mr. Greeley controlled the *Tribune* for thirty years. The editorials published daily, and the files of a daily paper running through a period of thirty years, constitute an extensive record. From such a record many paragraphs can be selected to show defined which few people would now defend. How far the publication of such paragraphs will be indulged in during the present canvass, we know not. It also remains to be seen how far they will influence voters, even if they be so published.

But we already have some preliminary indications. It is said that the *Tribune* will attempt to break the force of ugly citations from the columns of the *Tribune*. It is said that the *Tribune* property belongs to a stock company: that the stockholders elect men to conduct the paper; that several persons are employed to write for it, and that, consequently, Mr. Greeley should not be held accountable for anything that cannot be traced directly to his own pen. Here is a palpable fallacy, which is calculated to mislead. It is a serious offense on the part of political leaders to induce people to vote for a man under a mistaken belief as to what that man's principles are, or under a misapprehension as to what the man's record is.

Every intelligent journalist knows how leading daily papers are made up and conducted. Each paper has its editorial and the editor has his corps of assistants. Such a journal as the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald* or *World* has many able writers. These writers prepare editorials for the paper, but they write under the direction of the editor. It is intolerably and physically impossible for any one man to actually write one-half, one-fourth, or even one-tenth of the editorial articles which appear in any one of those papers. Yet all the articles are prepared in accordance with the will of one man after they are written and then subjected to a process of revision which makes them harmonize with the purpose and the principles of the editor, and they finally go to the composing room as the editor's work. The actual writers are no more responsible for them than the compositors who put them in type. A large daily cannot be published any other way. It must have at its head a literary despot. If the several staff writers were allowed to write and print their own views and opinions instead of the views and opinions of the editor, the paper would be a confused medley of contradictions. But we find nothing of that kind. Everything is reduced to harmony, uniformity and consistently by the directing power and will of one man, and that man is the editor.

Horace Greeley was the sole and untrammeled editor of the *Tribune* from the time of its establishment until his withdrawal from it a few weeks ago. He and he alone had been responsible, either legally or editorially, for what the paper has contained. He has been the political dictator of the *Tribune*. This is the true state of the case, and people should not allow themselves to be misled in regard to it.

A Washington correspondent, commenting upon Kate Chase Sprague's devotion to maternal duties at the expense of her social ones, says: "Her husband's mother, Mrs. Sprague, places the snug little sum of $250,000 in the bank for each of Kate's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of $50,000 for Kate herself.

An Explicit Answer.

That very clever paper, the Chattanooga *Times*, refers to the fact that the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL has no "banner streaming from its masthead." It then says that if the JOURNAL is for any body or any thing it would like to know who the "body" or what the "thing" is. We will answer plainly and explicitly. The JOURNAL supports the constitution and laws of the country. It supports every "body" that is sound on that platform, and every "thing" that will give strength to it.

Does the *Times* consider itself answered?

Growth of Moderation.

Moderation is growing rapidly in Alabama. A few ultra politicians are struggling against it. They are laboring desperately to keep up ill feeling and angry strife. But they can't succeed. They are unable to stay the rising tide of reason, conservatism and moderation. People are tired of passionate excitement. They are determined to have tranquility and quiet. Fractious hate is being swept away by true and solid patriotism. All this highly encouraging to the real friends of the country. The masses are all right. They cannot longer be made the tools of agitating altruists. Ultraism has had its day in Alabama. Moderation will triumph.

Gone to Albany.

The men recently convicted of conspiracy in the United States District Court here have gone to Albany. A few ultra agitators would like to create the belief that they are innocent victims of a despotic government. But the efforts to that end will fail. These men were pronounced guilty, not by President Grant or Judge Busteed, but by the unanimous voice of twelve of their peers—men. Twelve of their peers—their equals—acting under the solemn obligation of an oath, the highest and strongest obligation that can possibly be applied to the consciences of men, deliberately said they were guilty of the crimes charged against them.

If these men deserve any sympathy it is for reasons entirely different from those suggested by passionate altruists. They may possibly have been lured into the perpetration of lawless acts by the plausible persuasion or passionate appeals of extreme partizan politicians. It is possible that they were induced to believe that party necessity demanded the commission of evil deeds. If so a certain degree of moral responsibility attaches to those upon whose teaching they acted. They are not victims of Governmental tyranny. If they are victims of anything they are victims of evil counsel either directly or indirectly given.

The fate of these men is a forcible argument in support of appeals to honest and good men in favor of breaking up the unfortunate organization for the execution of whose orders they are now suffering. That is the way to preserve further suffering. It is the sworn duty of the courts to try persons accused of crime, and the sworn duty of juries to return verdicts of guilty where guilt is proved. Partisan denunciation of the government does not relieve courts and juries from this stern duty. Good citizens should do everything in their power to prevent the commission of crime. It is especially their duty to aid in discontinuing a combination through which it is clearly proved that crime is committed. That is the true remedy; and we have an abiding hope—nay, we have undoubting confidence, that the honest, good people of Alabama will perform that high duty effectively and completely. We know that the great body of our people are for peace, law and order.

Cotton.

A few days ago the JOURNAL chronicled an article in which it was attempted to be shown that, for an indefinite time to come, cotton would have a high price. The general views therein presented are still believed to be correct. Other considerations may be offered, tending to encourage those who are engaged in the landable business of raising cotton.

Some of recent years have wrought an entire change in the labor system of the South. The interruption was endless. New plans had to be adopted; experiments had to be tried, and each experiment had to be subjected to the severe test of practice. All this requires time, and there has not yet been sufficient time for the development of a permanent system suder the new condition of things. But that will come in due course.

Ever since the close of the war cotton planters have labored under many disadvantages, particularly in the "cotton belt" of the extreme South. Prominent among these is the practice of growing cotton exclusively, and purchasing live stock and supplies abroad. A different play has long been advocated by those who discuss the subject before the public, but it is still pursued. No success can now be offered that have not been urged for generations past; and hence it may be concluded that the practice will continue.

Planters are now compelled to anticipate their cotton crop to a considerable extent. At the beginning of each year they have to obtain advances from cotton factors, bankers and commission merchants. Those who make the advances secure a lien upon the coming crop. This being the case they are so situated that they can materially influence the price at which cotton will be sold. Cotton speculation commences with them and continues through various channels until it is purchased by the manufacturer who converts it into fabrics. This is not mentioned as a complaint against the commission merchant, factor, banker or speculator. All they do is legitimate business. Those who make advances to the planters to enable them to make their crop place the cotton in the market. They want to make all they can; and by various means and combinations they can wield much power over the cotton trade.

The case would be widely different if the planters had entire control of their own crop; or in other words if they could once get even. Let it be supposed that the planters commence the year with money enough to pay the expenses of the years crop even they could then plant, cultivate, pick out, gin, bale and house their cotton, and be free from debt. Therefore, they could choose their own time for placing the cotton in market. They would hold the power over the speculators. The cotton would not leave their hands without a good price. In this way the men who actually produced the cotton would receive the full profits of their labor. As it is the profits go to others. The planters having pledged their crop,—or at least a portion of it—for the money necessary to raise it, they are compelled to part with their cotton just as soon as it is baled. They cannot determine when to give regularly into the cotton market; nor are they able to do much in the way of establishing the price at which it shall be sold.

It is hoped that the time is near at hand when the planters will be independent on this point—when they can raise the year's crop from their own resources, without being compelled to borrow money. Then they will reap the legitimate reward of their toils. Then they will be prosperous in their business. They will grow rich and enrich the country.

V. Woodhull vs. H. Greeley.

The irrepressible Victoria, "accepts" the Presidential nomination, and defies the editor of the NEW YORK *Tribune* She will do her best to defeat the Sage of Chappoqua. In a long address she referred to the Cincinnati platform as follows:

I did intend to make some comment on the utterly trivial and foolish character of the platform of the other political parties, in the face of the tremendous issues which are really rising on this nation, but I will restrain myself to a single point. Horace Greeley, in his letter of acceptance of the nomination made of him at Cincinnati, prates of "solemn conventional obligations to maintain the equal rights of all citizens," meaning thereby the equal rights of all male citizens, ignoring completely and contemptuously the rights of the more than a full half of the citizens of the United States, with, in a word, the same superciliousness with which the slaveholders spoke, a few years since, of the rights of the people, never meaning or including the rights of the slave. Mr. Greeley does this not by oversight or thoughtlessness, which would be sufficiently insulting; but with deliberate insult; for no one knows better than he, or is more awake to the fact, that ten women of the country are earnestly and persistently insisting that they shall go before something in the civil constitution of the State. He repeats, that there should be "nonerfeits be no privileged class, and disfranchised shareholders," but never in the least to women. So, again, in imperial suffrage, and his being "President not only of a party, but of the whole people," if elected means President of his own "caste" and "class," and the self appointed ruler of all classes.

Finally, I gratefully accept the nomination made of me, and pledge myself to every honorable means to secure, at the earliest possible day, the triumph of the principles enunciated in the platform.

Some Big Diamonds.

London Correspondence N. Y. World.]

A few words of the very large diamonds in the world, although often enough told, is always interesting. With the exception of the large rough piece in Lisbon, respecting which there is a dispute whether it really is a diamond, there are not three stones that weigh one ounce, or 150 carats. The Great Mogul weighs about 150 carats; the Regent, 128 carats; the Koh-i-noor weighs 102½ carats; the Star of the South, which, when rough, weighed 254 carats, weighs now a little more than half as or cutting.

Of the very large diamonds the most beautiful in the world is the celebrated Regent, or Pitt diamond. This stone, as is well known, was stolen from one of the Hindoo temples in the eighteenth century. It was the eye of an idol. Mr. Pitt, the father of the Earl of Chatham, who was the government resident in India, bought the stone, brought it to Europe, and sold it to the Regent Duke of Orleans, who, besides giving a great price for it, allowed Mr. Pitt a pension also.

The great Russian diamond was obtained in a similar manner, viz: a Frenchman, in the last century, became devoted priest in one of the temples in India, choosing, of course, the one that had an idol with a big diamond for an eye. The priest and the idol's eye disappeared one day, and they both turned up in Russia. The chaste Catherine bought the jewel for a large sum, and, like the Regent, she gave the pious French Hindoo priest a life pension besides.

Superstition has always attached to large diamonds. The Koh-i-noor has always been considered an unlucky stone to its possessors, it has certainly proved so in India, its owners losing stone and territory besides. But even in our enlightened age, in the very center where superstition is scorned, not a few have freely expressed the remarkable coincidence that since Queen Victoria became the possessor of the Koh-i-noor she has nothing but trouble. The Koh-i-noor was captured by the Indian army in 1850, and presented to the Queen early in 1851. There can be no doubt that in May, 1824, Queen Victoria was in the zenith of her happiness and glory. Thrones rocking and shaking all over the continent in 1848-9, left England untouched. The Queen's dominions all over the world were peaceful and prosperous. Prince Albert had achieved more than a triumph, a perfect glory, in conceiving the great exhibition, and it was in the gilded cage near the center affair that the Koh-i-noor *was* exhibited in irregular shape and mass, so badly cut that a jet of gas had to be burned on each side of the stone to light it up. The Queen was hardly three months in possession of the stone, when the Kaffir war broke out in 1851. In 1852 the Russian trouble first commenced and ended in the Crimean war a year after, not leaving poor Prince Albert in a fit state, who was hissed as he ascended the Queen opening Parliament. The Crimean war, with its barren results, was hardly over when the fearful and most gigantic of all revolts took place in India, known as the Indian mutiny. The mutiny was quelled, and a short, disgreeable campaign was made against Persia. The two following years—1859-'60—the Queen lost two of her near relatives, her aunt Gloucester and her mother; and in 1861 the height of her troubles were reached, in the irreparable loss of her husband. All her little troubles since then are mere bagatelles to this awful misfortune. All this would none of it to sell and reaps his share of the advantage. He saves as much money as some men make by care and economy, purchasing and preserving tools, seeds, manure and machines; and in business habits and constant readiness for all occasions give him resources against the effects of adverse seasons and bad weather. Always prepared, he is never too late and always calm, he is never too soon, and when "taking time by the forelock" he has the stern old tyrant at his command, and turns him as he will. He has no losses, and his gains are steady. —*Ed.*

How Bennett's Mother-in-law Tried to "Run" the Herald—The Result.

[From a Review in the New York Sun.]

The *Herald* soon became to be regarded as infallible in all matters connected with the stage, and managers and actors always deprecated its censure, and strove by every means in their power to conciliate its good will. When Wikoff came to this country as business manager for Fannie E. Eldaer, he took care to propitiate the favor of Mr. Bennett. He fondled and fawned upon him with such fulsome adulation as to create a feeling of profound disgust, and when the editor departed on his nuptial tour he advised the person whom he left in charge of the paper not to be bothered much by that fellow Wikoff. Either was at that time in Philadelphia, and on her return to fill an engagement at the Arch theatre, Wikoff called at the office and demanded to have a long rigmarole on article he had written published in the editorial columns. It was represented to him such a thing was impossible with the character of a newspaper—that the reporter would give such an account of the dancer's performance as might be proper. Wikoff left in a huff, and presently returned with a message from Mr. Bennett's mother-in-law, directing that the article should be published as he desired. Wikoff was told that Mrs. Crean might go to the bow-wows, and it was intimated to him that if he did not make a speedy departure the usual way, he would make his exit by the window. On Mr. Bennett's return, after some comments upon the manner in which the paper had been conducted in his absence, he remarked, "You had some trouble with Wikoff, didn't you?"

"Nothing worth mentioning," was the reply.

"You told him Mrs. Crean might go to the devil?"

"Yes, I did."

"Well, she may," and here the conversation ended.

Effects of the Rarified Air of Nevada.

A Nevada paper, speaking of the rarity of the atmosphere of Virginia City, says:

"Ballet dancers are frequently unable to go through their parts, and encores are impossible. Persons starting from a dance near the level of the sea with as large rapid walkers, soon find themselves brought up with a round turn, and either spit blood or bleed at the nose. Little brisk walking is ever seen in the city. People do not seem so active as they really are, for the reason that they have been compelled to adopt a gait which, if not lazy, is at least rather leisurely. Hot weather is felt much more severely and is much more debilitating than at the sea level. When the thermometer marks eighty degrees in this elevated region the air is of much less value than it is at the sea level under the same heat. Pigeons that fly very strongly in California are almost like unfledged birds when brought here. Lots of pigeons brought from California for pigeon shooting matches are often almost worthless, as upon being sprung from the trap they will flutter and come to the ground before going two rods."

WHO I AM.—The following story is told of Colonel Samuel Colt, who in his lifetime was sometimes inclined to be a trifle pompous. When he was building a dwelling-house for the workmen employed in his great pistol factory, he one day encountered a boy picking up chips on the grounds.

"What are you doing here?" he asked gruffly.

"Picking up chips, sir," replied the youngster, evidently awed by the great presence.

"Perhaps," exclaimed the Colonel, drawing himself up with dignity, "you don't know who I am. I'm Colonel Samuel Colt, and I live in that big house up yonder.

The boy straitened up and swelled out, and answered, "Perhaps you don't know who I am. I'm Patrick Murphy, and I live in that little shanty down yonder," pointing in the direction.

"Sonny," said the Colonel, blandly, patting the boy on the head, "go on and pick up all the chips you want, and when you get out come back for more."

A northern dispatch says in the late conference of New York Mr. Forsyth was not without some bitterness in his forms of expression, and he allowed it to be clearly understood that Greeley and Brown were neither his first nor second choice that he went for them not because he wanted them, but because it was the only resort left him.

How Money is Made by Farming.

Much labor is done on farms that is not farming in its true sense. By much labor no money is ever made. A man may support himself and his family, keep out of debt, and have a few dollars in his pocket by practicing the most stringent economy. If he is otherwise than industrious and sober, he is on the down grade with loose brakes, and the end is not reached. But farming in its true sense is a profession equal in dignity to that of law or medicine, and needs equal study, mental capacity, and intelligently directed labor to command the same success in it. The principle which underlies the practice of the true farmer must be well understood and a steady, consistent course of operations must be followed. Having thoroughly learned the nature and capacity of the soil he possesses, and chosen the rotation most suitable, and the stock to be most profitable kept upon it he does not swerve from his chosen course, but in good markets and bad raises his regular crops, and keeps his land in regular increasing fertility. No special cry tempts or frightens him. He does not talk dairy this season or crops the next; but doubtless if any particular product be in demand and brings a good price he has some of it to sell and reaps his share of the advantage. He saves as much money as some men make by care and economy, purchasing and preserving tools, seeds, manure and machines; and in business habits and constant readiness for all occasions give him resources against the effects of adverse seasons and bad weather. Always prepared, he is never too late and always calm, he is never too soon, and when "taking time by the forelock" he has the stern old tyrant at his command, and turns him as he will. He has no losses, and his gains are steady. —*Ed.*

President Grant's Boyhood.

We were yesterday the recipients of a very agreeable call from Mr. John S. Tout, an old citizen of Marcolline, in this county. Mr. Tout, who is a gentleman of apparently sixty years of age, was resident in Adams county since 1842. Previous to that time and while a young man, he informs us that he followed the vocation of a tanner, and for a time was employed by the father of President Grant in this business at Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, where Mr. Grant had a tan-yard containing fifteen or sixteen vats. Young Ulysses Grant was then about twelve years of age, a simple, country lad, somewhat awkward, but with a basis of boyish good sense. He was noticeable for a spirit of enterprise among boys of his age, with a decided tendency to mischievousness, though of the good-natured kind, and was even then fertile in expedients for overcoming difficulties. Being too young to labor in the general departments of his father's business, he officiated as "bark grinder," and often assisted the older workmen in turning the unfinished leather in the vats. He even then manifested great skill in managing horses, and was generally intrusted with this work when a team was to be driven.

Mr. Tout speaks in high terms of Mrs. Grant, the President's mother, whom he describes as a woman of rare good sense and a genuine womanly heart, with a word of kindness for every one, especially the needy, and these qualities of disinterested charity she manifested in an eminent degree. He has kept up a correspondence with old Mr. Grant for many years, until interrupted by the unpleasant infirmities of the latter, and was always maintained for the family the most cordial friendship. He especially takes a natural and just pride in the career of his former boyish associate and friend, the occupant of his old home on the tan-yard at Georgetown, but now President of the United States.—*Cincinnati (Ill.) Whig, June 6.*

The Use and Abuse of Umbrellas.

Among the uses to which the umbrella may be put is poking an utter stranger afflicted with the imbecility in the back of the neck, and then, when he turns. It also serves to keep off the rain—first, when it rains; the second, when it does not rain. Its uses in the first event are palpable to the most casual eye. The second case may be practically illustrated by taking an umbrella down town of a cloudy morning. The inevitable result is that the skies clear up toward 9 o'clock, and you return home in a sweltering glare of sunlight and suffocation with dust, bearing with you an umbrella, which convinces all who meet you that you are a little erratic, or very shiftless. If the writer were an honest farmer self fering for a corner in rain, he would put on a pair of patent leather boots and a light spring suit and go on a long walk without an umbrella. It would be nice to see the mowers and reapers—in the gathering, taking therefor a check, and within three hours it will transform itself into light blue or faded brown cotton, somewhat less in size than a circus tent, with a handle like a telegraph pole and five fractured ribs.

Beautiful Legend.

They tell a story that one day Rabbi Judah and his brethren, the seven pillars of wisdom sat in the court of the temple on fast day, disputing about rest. One said it was to have attained sufficient wealth, yet without sin. The second said it was fame and applause of all men. The third, that it was the possession of power to rule the State. The fourth, that it consisted only in a happy home. The fifth, that it must be in the old age of one who is rich, powerful, famous, surrounded by children. children's children. The sixth said that all were vain unless a man keep all the ritual law of Moses. And Rabbi Judah, the venerable, the tallest of the brothers, said Ye have spoken wisely, but one thing more is necessary. He can only find rest who to all these things addeth of the Elders.'

There sat in the court a fair haired boy playing with his lilies in his lap, and, hearing the talk, dropped them with astonishment from his hands and looked up—that boy of twelve—and said: "Nay, nay, fathers, he only find rest who loves his brother as himself, and God with his whole heart. He is greater than fame and wealth and power, happier than a happy home, happy without it; better than honored age; he is law to himself, and above all tradition."

The doctors were astonished. They said: "When Christ comes, shall he teach us greater things?" And they thanked God, for they said: "The old men are not always wise, yet God be praised that out of the mouth of the babe the praise become perfect."

Fated Female.

The Kansas City *Journal* tells the story of Ruth Donnie's life, thus far, for she is now only about fifty. She married a minister in New York city; went with him as a missionary to India, where he died, leaving her with four small children, all boys. She made her way back as best she could to this country, and to Chicago, where she had relatives. There her father died. She then remarried. At the time of the fire she had three more children, her eldest, meanwhile, having grown up and gone West. She barely escaped from the fire with her children, her husband and mother being lost in the flames. Destitute and alone she went with her children to her eldest sons who were teaching in Lone Pine, California. The recent earthquake destroyed her four boys, and for the third time she was friendless and alone, and doubtless thought often of Job. Making her way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, she left her children there in the hands of some kind parties, while she went to seek some friends living in St. Louis. What next?

American Gamblers "Doing" Europe.

Four New Yorkers have lately shown the sporting portion of the Old World how Americans do certain things, by a series of gambling operations at Monaco, Upper Italy, the only place in that region where the roulette and rouge tables flourish. Those sporting gentry appeared on the scene first simply as respectable travelers with their wives, and were more interested in the drives and scenery of the surrounding country than in games of chance. Occasionally they took a turn at fortune's wheel, and retired after losing a trifling sum. Soon their tactics changed, however, and they appeared at the bank well backed by notes and gold, to the no small satisfaction of the proprietor, and opened the ball. For two days they played, losing slightly, but winning largely, until their spoils footed up 140,000f., when the bank "busted." The keeper then charged them with playing on the first night with counterfeit gold and winning unfairly, and refused to pay, which got up the dander of the unscrupulous Americans so that they whipped out their revolvers and scattering the Italians, chased out the whole chibang, bankers, clerks and all, and carried off the bank. They reached France in safety, and would have got farther, but they were found with "alias" passports, and they at last came to grief in the hour of their triumph.

The Oddest Hotel in the World.

Of all the hotels in the world, the very oddest is a luney one in California, on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten large redwood trees standing a few feet apart and hollow inside; these are the hotel, restaurant and remains. The largest tree is sixty feet around, and contains a sitting-room and that bureau or Bacchus wherefrom is dispensed the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about this tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing-room is a bower made of redwood, evergreens and madrona branches. For bed-chambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a leaning stump, dubbed "the library." If it were not for that same burst of Bacchus, it is certain that the guests of this forest establishment would feel like nothing so much as dryads.

The Bellowing Organ.

Herald Boston Jubilee Letter.]

The whole speculation has turned out a failure, and neither humor nor profit is likely to result to the projectors of the big drum. This monster was the first to come to grief. It hangs and will stand over the rear gallery. It was an awful invention, intended, with the barbecues organ, to drown the defects of the performance and impose on the audience by the loudness of the airs. The organ was, however, discovered to be more than equal to the occasion, so the drum was laid aside. When it bellows, singers, orchestra and even the cannon are completely snuffed out. Madame Rudersdorff was treated to a little of this accompaniment to day, with what result may be guessed. Although it is said her voice has lost much of its power, she made herself distinctly heard through the vast wilderness, and it is no easy feat; but when the orchestra accompanied to the "Hallumatus," from Rosini's "Shabat Mater," burst in, the lady's voice became almost inaudible. No human voice could hope to be heard above such a din.

A Dead Darling.

Funny things sometimes occur in the rooms of a photographer, as well as serious ones, and perhaps one of the most serio-comic incidents that ever took place in a picture gallery was that which happened in the gallery of a prominent photographer in this city, a few days since. A lady, evidently from the country, breathing hard, as if from hard exercise, and carrying a large sized carpet sack of the old fashioned kind, entered the artist's rooms as suddenly as if propelled from behind, and carelessly throwing her carpet-bag into one corner, began to inspect the different specimens of pictures in the showcases and upon the walls. The elegantly enamled, and finely selected a certain picture of an infant and inquired of the artist what he asked for taking a picture like that. The price was named and she remarked that it was satisfactory, and she would have one taken like that.

"Where's the child?" asked the photographer.

"Here it is," replied the woman, and stepping over to the corner of the room where she had thrown her carpet-bag on entering, she picked up the latter and from its recesses produced the brought out an infant that had been dead for twenty-four hours at least. The looks of curiosity upon the artist's face gave place to one of horror, but his customer was in dead earnest, and nothing remained but for him to perform his work, after which the woman stowed away the deceased babe in her value and departed.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A building said to have been erected, 200 years ago, and the oldest in Boston, situated on Dorchet street, is undergoing demolition. Most of the timbers are of oak and well preserved.

LOSS OF TEXT IN GUTTER

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Republican State Convention.

The 14th of next month—August—has been fixed upon as a day for holding a Republican State convention in Alabama. In connection with that subject we invite attention to the address of the State Executive Committee, which is printed elsewhere in to-day's Journal.

This will be a highly important convention. It will nominate candidates for State officers, and for Congress for the State at large. The people, therefore, should see to it that good delegates are sent. For the last nineteen months the affairs of our State government have been most deplorably mismanaged. The correctness of this declaration will be generally assented to by men of all classes, all parties and all divisions and sub-divisions of all parties in Alabama—by Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, Liberals and Neutrals. The present State administration has brought sore calamities and heavy burdens upon the people. Everything is in a state of derangement; everything is in confusion.

Now, it is alike the interest and the duty of the good and patriotic people of Alabama to rescue the State from the lamentable condition in which it is placed. To this condition we have been brought by gross incompetency, and this gross incompetency is the immediate outgrowth of party attrition. These are plainly the causes will. Having placed upon us the evils now afflicting us; and as the causes are clearly seen, the people can easily apply a remedy for the evils.

The remedy is in placing good and competent men in office. That embraces everything. We confidently appeal to the people to take such steps as will secure a good convention. That convention will nominate good candidates. These candidates will be elected, and make good officers. The way to obtain success is to deserve it. This is the idea that should be kept steadily in view in all proceedings, from the first call for a preliminary beat meeting to the close of the State convention. Honest, good and competent men can be elected. No others can. Unless we put forward such men as are there described we have no right to ask people to vote for them. But we have every confidence that such men will be nominated. We will not suffer ourselves to believe that the people will be indifferent to the importance of the occasion. Let each beat send ahs best men to the county convention. Then let the delegates to the State convention be men of the same class. Individual ambition should not protrude itself, or be allowed to protrude itself, anywhere. The public good alone should be looked to. Let the very best men be sent to the convention; and let them be unhampered by instructions, and uncommitted to particular aspirants. In this way the State convention will be in condition to survey the whole field—to nominate honest, good and competent men, whose political opinions are in accord with the patriotic masses of the State. The convention should be exempted to cliques and rings of all kinds, and in all shapes. Let Alabama's welfare be the object aimed at. Let high, broad and correct principles be the means employed. Then we will triumph, and that triumph will arrest the downward course of the State government towards the abyss of ruin, and place it upon the high road to prosperity.

More About Cotton.

There is a marked and a recognized distinction between plantations and farms. Generally speaking the plantation system prevails where cotton is cultivated. Farms are devoted to the raising of breadstuffs and live stock. In those regions of the South where cotton has been, and still is, raised almost to the exclusion of everything else, it is not probable that the plantation system will be abandoned. Those who own large bodies of land are likely to continue the culture of cotton as "planters."

But there are other portions of the South in which the system of raising cotton will be considerably modified. Material changes are already going on. Experiments are being made, and encouraging results have already been reached. Cotton raising is being introduced into the farm system. This is the case in Tennessee, North Georgia, North Alabama, and, to some extent, in North Mississippi. In these regions there are plantations, but there is a gradual tendency to reduce them to farms. It is true that those plantations were never so extensively devoted to cotton as the plantations further South; and for that very reason those who cultivated them found the advantages of varied products. Further advantages may be secured by dividing them into farms.

The farmer will raise everything he wants—corn, wheat, oats, rye, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep. He will also raise some cotton. His farm being once under regular headway, he will be subjected to no such outlay to carry it on. Whatever he has to sell, therefore, is just so much clear gain. His cotton, of course, he will sell without difficulty, and at its full market value. He will be perfectly independent of commission merchants and cotton speculators.

A farm, as a plantation, has real relative in its significance. It cannot be designated as consisting of any particular number of acres. Still, a farm may be described as a small body of land which may be cultivated by a few laborers. A farm may be cultivated by one person, though of course it would be a very small one. But then it may be so large as to require the labor of two, three, or more persons. Let it be supposed that a farmer has two or three sons large enough to work—say from fifteen to twenty years of age. It may be further supposed that he understands his business well—knows how to work and how to direct work to the best advantage. Such a farmer, with his two or three sons, and a little hired assistance at particular seasons, would, from year to year, raise a great deal—many fold more than the same number of persons operating on a plantation. Twenty such farmers, with an aggregate of ten hundred laborers, would accomplish more in producing the substantial and varied necessaries of life, than would be produced by hundreds of laborers on a single plantation, however well it might be managed.

In the regions mentioned this farm system is rapidly growing in favor. It is entirely practical, and it is being carried into practical effect. There is another feature connected with it which promises immense advantages. It is inviting to immigrants. Settled in considerable numbers are already coming into Tennessee; and some of them are finding their way into North Alabama. A genuine wave of immigration has reached and passed over our Northern border. It will be accessed with the growing success of the farm system. Each settler will attract others. The wave will gradually swell and roll on over the mountains, and ultimately cover Middle Alabama. When, if ever, it will invade the region where the plantation system is, for the present, at least, firmly established, is a question for time to solve. But it is no idle dream to predict that, at no distant day, the northern half of our State will be dotted over with a countless number of prosperous and blooming farms.

Another State Rights Programme.

A short time ago Governor Lindsay sought to have certain persons released from the custody of the United States authorities. One of these persons was at the time undergoing a term of imprisonment under an indictment in which they were charged with high crimes. The manner in which the Governor's demand was treated afforded reasonable ground for the supposition that it was assigned as the basis of a new agitation upon the subject of State rights. It was so palpably erroneous that its unfortunate tendency had only to be pointed out to the popular judgment emphatically and firmly against it. The JOURNAL claims no credit for having aided in crushing the glaring and dangerous error. It only performed a plain duty. Those who performed it have done an angry excitement made a total failure. The people as a whole question in its true light, and unceremoniously frowned it down.

But there are indications that the question is to be brought up in a new form. A journal which assumes high authority, and which, it is conceded, wields considerable influence, though far less than it supposes, has more than once referred to the departure from Montgomery to the Albany penitentiary of persons sentenced to punishment there by the United States District Court. Its latest reference is very significant. It says they were guilty of "comparatively trivial offenses;" that they were "hand cuffed and chained like dogs, and marched through our streets guarded by soldiers to a New York Radical penitentiary." Appended to all this is an appeal for the support of "Hardin, Reese and the whole Democratic and Conservative ticket, that promises relief from such insults and oppressions."

Such is the position taken. What does it mean? It means something, and it deserves serious consideration. The motives we have nothing to do. But what the practical effect is likely to be is a legitimate subject for inference and comment. Persons not accustomed to form an opinion upon the question, and who trusted alone to the journal referred to, would undoubtedly form the conclusion that the convicted men was greater than their offenses called for; that their rights as citizens had been outraged; that they were oppressed; that they have been sent off to a penitentiary established by a political party, in which to punish and punish their political opponents; and that, if the candidates recently nominated for State offices shall be elected, their election would result in at least some kind of relief to these convicted men, or that steps would be taken to prevent others from being treated as they have been. This, we think, is a fair and reasonable statement of the case. It is just what is calculated or meant to be inferred from the above quotations. It is just what is calculated to excite the sympathies of the community, the effect should be what we have indicated, and there would be a chance for cities agitators to work up some kind of an excitement.

But how long for base things. There is not in this new effort at agitation a sufficient amount of even shallow plausibility to shake from its proper balance the solid good sense of the people. The pulse can in Tennessee, North Georgia, North Alabama, and, to some extent, in North Mississippi. In these regions there are plantations, but there is a gradual tendency to reduce them to farms. It is true that those plantations were never so extensively devoted to cotton as the plantations further South; and for that very reason those who cultivated them found the advantages of varied products. Further advantages may be secured by dividing them into farms.

The farmer will raise everything he wants—corn, wheat, oats, rye, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep. He will also raise some cotton. His farm being once under regular headway, he will be subjected to no such outlay to carry it on. Whatever he has to sell, therefore, is just so much clear gain. His cotton, of course, he will sell without difficulty, and at its full market value. He will be perfectly independent of commission merchants and cotton speculators.

A farm, as a plantation, has real relative in its significance. It cannot be designated as consisting of any particular number of acres. Still, a farm may be described as a small body of land which may be cultivated by a few laborers. A farm may be cultivated by one person, though of course it would be a very small one. But then it may be so large as to require the labor of two, three, or more persons. Let it be supposed that a farmer has two or three sons large enough to work—say from fifteen to twenty years of age. It may be further supposed that he understands his business well—knows how to work and how to direct work to the best advantage. Such a farmer, with his two or

Weekly State Journal.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

TAX SALES.—The irrepressible tax collector, Robinson, is now busily engaged in selling the lands of delinquent tax payers. In front of the courthouse daily the soil of Montgomery county is held up to the highest bidder, and he who desires to get his neighbor's home ought to attend these sales and invest, thereby replenishing the State treasury, in order that Gov. Lindsay may pay the interest on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad bonds, and "Kersul" Grant may draw "on account." Our good people may not be aware of the fact that only a few days since the "Kernel" drew the snug little sum of fifteen thousand dollars, "on account," from the United States district court. How much the "Kernel" will demand finally, to suppress the insurrection in the State, is now kept a profound secret, but to our poor sonnes there comes a sad fear that the "Kernel" will not be satisfied with less than the entire assessment of the State, and that this will make a total length for the Mystic river of Arties of two thousand six hundred miles. His explorers also establish the fact that the Nile is supplied by the Yazoopatta. He reached within one hundred and eighty miles of the source, and explored the surrounding ground, when, finding the supplies running low, he was obliged to return to Ujiji, and was in a position to see how the land lay. The Nile, the servous, and the debilitated should not be misled by quackery, nothing definite had been ascertained. The great question is the Nile sources, and why it overflows periodically, has remained unsolved for years to be the prospect of a gunning expedition by the revolutionary robber and blackmailer, Speke, who has been scouring the merchants around Melbourne, Australia, for the produce until the villages have become like a plain where locusts have departed.—*New York Herald*, 29th.

The Boston *Transcript* asks: "Is this controversy about Mount Vernon an advertising dodge? Are the business people down there as an investigating committee of the whole house? Or have they a large income? And shall we see that little hatchet when we get there?"

CITY ITEMS.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and their private U. S. stamp. Examine no other; the market is full of imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of bitters or cordials, are obliged, eventually, to resort to McLane's Liver Pills for permanent relief. 4 26-wm

TICKETS to Baltimore convention and return for one fare, good for thirty days from date, are now on sale, via South and North Alabama railroad.

7-4 ct A. SHAW, Ass't Sup't.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N.Y., will send his book on Chronic Diseases free to any address. 6-29 1w

CAUTION.—*Only Twenty-Five Cents* per box for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. All druggists.

In Canada, the word "frank" emigrants from Quebec to the interior.

Ly-ngstone ought to advertise for a situation—two dollars a day and found.

Twenty-two Choctaw Indians have started on a base ball tour through Arkansas.

Shall women respond to the toasts after dinner now, as did Kate Field, in London?

A border ruffian of a postmaster out West, recently resigned because the book broke.

If Boston does not thrash those New York musical critics, our revolutionary fathers have died in vain.

Ole Bull has rented a mile in 2:59 the other day. He is a three year old colt owned in St. Charles, Mo.

A negro boy in Phillips county, Ark., died a few days since from eating nutmeg. He was administered by a physician.

During the eighteen years since the Crystal Palace, London, was built, it has been visited by 30,000,000 persons.

Abt says the Boston Jubilee's attempt to "drown the voice of the people" by thousand voices was a "boomboog."

The Marchioness of Bute should be happy. If that Queen's evil ever appeareth happen by and by, they will all be *Bute Fairies*.

James Gordon Bennett was originally opposed to the telegraph. It reduced the price of news, and destroyed his and his competitors.

There is a question among the pretty girls in the Jubilee chorus to ask Gilmore for an autograph. He always gives it, and writes verses on their fans.

The Githerer.

The hardest thing to copy is simplicity.—*Steele.*

Silence is a poem without words.—*Horace.*

A light wife doth make a heavy husband.—*Shakspeare.*

The deceiver lies at the mercy of the deceived.—*Old Saying.*

Men are not ashamed to servant but a dangerous master.—*Bonhours.*

The very worst sin you can put a man to is to hang him.—*Wilson.*

There is a fixed connection between what a man admires and what he is.

Nature creates merit and fortune brings it into play.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Let a man speak once unwisely, and he is sometimes blind; if a servant, sometimes deaf.—*Publius.*

Kissed lips lose no flavor, but renew themselves like the moon.—*Old Saying.*

Thirty shillings and a thirty pound look is the least possibility of success.—*Boswell.*

The hatred of those who are most nearly connected is the most inveterate.—*Tacitus.*

If thou hast a loitering servant, send him of thy errand just before his dinner.—*Talmud.*

If we carefully observe a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men.—*Grenville.*

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but they are never reaped in age by pain.—*Colton.*

The ugly face is a plain man to be healthy is a beauty.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The old doctrine that there is nothing new under the sun, receives additional confirmation in the result of all investigations and explanations as to the source of the Nile. Through Ujiji Livingstone's latest efforts it now appears that the source of the Nile is in precisely the same locality where it was generally understood to be by the ancients.

Matrimony.

[The following unique doggerel was handed us a few days since by a rural-istic beauticist;]

Matrimony's a fine sport;
Very much like a game of cards;
When the stuff is fairly counted,
You often find it's "short."

Pretty girls will sigh as a blush,
Mingle on their cheeks with sighs,
Till from out their pouting lips,
Pop, goes the question.

Mother give it untohim,
Father give it tohim,
Sister give it tohim,
Pop, goes the question.

All the events that earth can visit
Won't million to miss it;
Daddy swears his lips, and then,
Pop, goes the question.

Maiden lets her bosheed sweat,
He must be in the whirligig,
And above the youngster's head,
Pop, goes the question.

The war in Mexico presents to-day a gloomy and almost incomprehensible appearance. The ground gained to-day by the government forces is occupied by the revolutionary party to-morrow; and more miscellaneous engagements are reported to be held in the most barbarous of guerilla style. According to one account, a Federal patch published to-day the capture of Saltillo by the rebels under Trevino has been confirmed by a dispatch from the governing chief of the revolutionary party, to Gen. Cuvallos, at Camargo, in which he announces the possession of a most desirable position. Probably owing to this unfortunate confusion, rumors were afloat in the latter city to the effect that Cuvallos was marching thither to attack Corralles' command. Of this, however, nothing definite had been ascertained. The great question is the Mexican imbroglio appears to be the prospect of a general engagement between the revolutionary robber and blackmailer, Speke, who has been scouring the merchants around Melbourne, Australia, for the produce until the villages have become like a plain where locusts have departed.—*New York Herald*, 29th.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the Million—Marriage Guide—in another column. dawly

CARWELL, HAZARD & Co., ferro-phosphorated elixir of calisaya is a delicious cordial, made of the proprietary calisaya bitters and calisaya bark; it is the most valuable tonic now in use for impotence, nervous affections, wakefulness, debility, depression of spirits, &c. The pale, the nervous, and the debilitated should not be misled by quackery, nothing definite had been ascertained. The great question is the Nile sources, and why it overflows periodically, has remained unsolved for years to be the prospect of a gunning expedition by

Weekly State Journal.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Republican State Convention.

The 14th of next month—August—has been fixed upon as a day for holding a Republican State convention in Alabama, in connection with that subject we invite attention to the address of the State Executive Committee, which is printed elsewhere in to-day's issue.

This will be a highly important convention. It will nominate candidates for State officers, and for Congress for the State at large. The people, therefore, should see to it that good delegates are sent. For the last nineteen months the affairs of our State governments have been most deplorably mismanaged. The corrections of this declaration will be generally assented to by men of all classes, all parties and all divisions and sub-divisions of all parties in Alabama—by Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, Liberals and Neutrals. The present State administration has brought on us calamities and losses unknown to the people. Everything is in a state of derangement; everything is in confusion.

Now, it is alike the interest and the duty of the good and patriotic people of Alabama to rescue the State from the lamentable condition in which it is plunged. To this condition we have been brought by gross incompetency, and this gross incompetency is the immediate outgrowth of party ultrasism. Those are plainly the causes which have entailed upon us the evils now afflicting us; and as the causes are closely seen, the people can easily apply a remedy for the evils.

The remedy is in placing good and competent men in office. This remedies everything. We confidently appeal to the people to take such steps as will secure good nominations. Such a convention will nominate good candidates. These candidates will be elected, and make good officers. The way to obtain success is to deserve it. This is the line that should be kept steadily in view in all proceedings, from the first call for a preliminary local meeting up to those of the State convention. Honest, good and competent men can be elected. No others can. Unless we put forward such men as are thus described we have no right to ask people to vote for them. But we have every confidence that the names will be nominated. We will not suffer ourselves to believe that the people will be inditferent to the importance of the occasion. Let each local meeting do best men to the county convention. Then let the delegates to the State convention be men of the same class. Individual ambition should not protrude itself, or be allowed to protrude itself, as by whom. The public good alone should be looked to. Let the very best men be sent to the convention; and let them be instructed, by instructions, and be committed to particular separate. In this way the State convention will be in condition to survey the whole field—to nominate honest, good and competent men, whose political opinions are in accord with the patriotic masses of the State. The convention should be opposed to cliques and rings of all kinds, and in all shapes. Let Alabama's welfare be the object aimed at. Let high, broad and correct principles be the means employed. Then we will triumph, and that triumph will arrest the downward course of the State government towards the abyss of ruin, and place it upon the high road to prosperity.

More About Cotton.

There is a marked and a recognized distinction between plantations and farms. Latterly in parts the plantation system prevails where cotton is cultivated. Farms are devoted to the raising of breadstuffs and live stock. In those regions of the South where cotton is not king, and still is, raised almost to the exclusion of everything else, it is not probable that the plantation system will be abandoned. Those who own large bodies of land are likely to continue the culture of cotton as a staple.

But there are other portions of the South in which the system of raising cotton will be considerably modified. Material changes are already going on. Experiments are being made, and encouraging results have already been reached. Cotton raising is being introduced into the farm system. This is the case in Tennessee, North Georgia, North Alabama, and, to some extent, in North Mississippi. In these regions there are plantations, but there is a gradual tendency to reduce them to farms. It is true that those plantations were never so exclusively devoted to cotton as the plantations further South; and for that very reason those who cultivated them found the advantages of varied products. Further advantages may be secured by dividing them into farms.

The farmer will raise everything he wants—wheat, oats, rye, horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep. He will also raise some cotton. His farm being once under regular headway, he will be subjected to no such outlay to carry it on. Whatever he has to sell, therefore, is just so much clear gain. His cotton, of course, he will sell when it is ginned, and at his full market price. He will be perfectly independent of commission merchants and cotton speculators.

A farm, like a plantation, is but relative in its significance. It cannot be designated as consisting of any particular number of acres. Still, a farm may be described as a small body of land which may be cultivated by a few laborers. A farm may be cultivated by one person, though of course it would be a very small one. But then it may be so large as to require the labor of two, three, or more persons. Let it be supposed that a farmer has two or three more large enough to work—say from fifteen to twenty acres of ago. It may be further supposed that he understands his business well—knows how to work and how to direct work to the best advantage. Such a farmer, with his two or three sons, and a little hired assistance at particular seasons, would, from year to year, raise a great deal—many fold more than the same number of persons operating on a plantation. Twenty such farmers, with an aggregate of one hundred laborers, would accomplish more in producing the substantial articles and necessaries of life, than would be produced by hundreds of laborers on a single plantation, however well it might be managed.

In the regions mentioned this farm system is rapidly growing in favor. It is entirely practical, and it is being carried into practical effect. There is another feature connected with it which promises immense advantages. It is inviting to immigrants. Settlers in considerable numbers are already coming into Tennessee; and some of them are finding their way into North Alabama. A great wave of immigration has reached and passed over our Northern border. It will be increased with the growing success of the farm system. Each settler will attract others. The wave will gradually widen and roll on over the mountains, and ultimately cover Middle Alabama. When, if ever, it will invade the region of where the plantation system is, for the present, at least, firmly established, is a question for time to solve. But it is no idle dream to predict that, at no distant day, the northern half of our State will be dotted over with a countless number of prosperous and blooming farms.

Another State Rights Programme.

A short time ago Governor Lindsay sought to have certain persons released from the custody of the United States district court here. Those persons were at the time undergoing a regular trial under an indictment in which they were charged with high crimes. In the case in which the Governor's demand was treated offended reasonable ground for the supposition that it was assigned as the basis of a new agitation upon the subject of State rights. It was so put by some persons as to create a belief that denied had only to be pointed out to set popular judgment emphatically and promptly against it. The JOURNAL claims no credit for having aided in exposing the glaring and dangerous error. It only presented a plain duty. Those who sought to produce an angry excitement made a total failure. The people saw the whole question in its true light, and unceremoniously frowned it down.

But there are indications that the question is to be brought up in a new form. A journal which assumes high authority, and which, it is conceded, wields considerable influence, though far less than it once did, and more than ours ever referred to the departure from Montgomery to the Albany penitentiary of persons convicted by the United States District Court. Its latest reference is very significant. It says they were guilty of "comparatively trifling offences;" that they were "illegally" confined and chained like dogs, and marched through our streets guarded by soldiers as a New York Radical paper gloriously declared to be the case in Alabama. And it says that this is an appeal for the support of "Herndon, Moreau and the whole Democratic and Conservative ticket, that promises relief from such insults and oppressions."

Such is the position taken. What does it mean? It means something, and it deserves serious consideration. The motives we have nothing to do. But what the practical effect is likely to be is a legitimate question. As for the first part, it is no unusual thing to see handcuffs upon persons sent to the State penitentiary by the State courts, especially when they are convicted in railroad cases. Many persons are now handcuffed and chained in the dungeons of county jails in Alabama; and it would probably be safe to assume that the crimes charged upon some of them are more trivial than the crimes actually proved upon some of those recently sent to Albany.

But it is said that the ticket recently nominated for State officers promises relief from such "insults and oppressions." How is that relief to come? If that ticket should be elected, it will have no constitutional or legal authority to direct the manner in which the Federal laws are administered or executed through the Federal courts. There are two modes by which the people who are now enforcing the criminal laws of the United States can be discontinued in Alabama. One is by repealing those laws, and the other is to have them declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Thomas H. Herndon, R. H. Moreau and the others on the State ticket could do no more, as State officers, toward having those criminal laws repealed, or set aside by the Supreme Court, than they could do as private citizens. They could do no more to-day, than neither of our State will be dotted over with a countless number of prosperous and blooming farms.

The patriotic masses have a right to know what is meant by this promise. Is it implied that the Governor and the other State officers can stay the execution of Federal laws? Will the Governor and those other officers undertake to prescribe the rules which juries impaneled shall be trested while in the custody of Federal officers, and how they shall be treated after they are before or after conviction? Can those State officers nullify a Federal law? Will they issue an edict declaring that those laws shall not be executed in Alabama, and hold that such edict is binding upon citizens of the State and upon the people to be precipitated into collision with the Federal Government in this way? Or, in plain words, is this an insidious scheme for starting another revolution?

In any point of view the whole thing has an ugly look. Our people will so regard it, so well they might. It is simply ominous. Let our good people set their faces against it. This wide agitation should be, and will be, crushed in its infancy.

No Paper.

It is obedience to the time-honored custom of our people in celebrating the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, we shall observe this day as usual, and, therefore, will issue no paper to-morrow morning. Our afternoon edition will appear as usual to-morrow at the regular hour. We take advantage of this opportunity to congratulate our fellow citizens, Americans, in whatever clime they may be to-day, upon the general prosperity enjoyed by our white people; and with humble reverence thank the Great Ruler of Nations for the many blessings which our countrymen are daily vouchsafed. Our prospects are indeed bright, glorious and encouraging, and it is upon such a day as this remembering its hallowed associations, that we cease our daily toil and engage in thanksgiving and rest.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

The Bail Bond.

It is such an old custom to require pecuniary security of persons accused of crime, if they would retain their liberty until the trial, that a proposition to dispense with it, as unnecessary and unjust, will be received with distrust. But the apparent leniency of to-day not unfrequently becomes the admitted truth of to-morrow. The harshness of the practice is manifest in the recognizance exacted of witnesses, or their alternate commitment to jail.

The State undertakes to redress these wrongs of its citizens denominated crime. Why should it impose any of the duties which consistently on the friends of the accused. The bail may with propriety be left to discharge Mr. R., but exceed a place of safe-keeping of their principal, that they become responsible for his appearance, from considerations of humanity, and have no more interest than the rest of the people in bringing him to justice. That, if he is innocent, they ought not to be deprived of their property, and if guilty, their money is no compensation for his crime or his escape. He may be recaptured, if the community will do its duty. If it fails to do so, the neglect should atone for the injury received. The money in no case goes to the victim of the crime.

How much stronger is the appeal for justice of the prisoner, who has been confined for months, running into years, and at last acquitted. Who is to account to him for his lost liberty, and the consequent harm to those dependent upon him?

A very simple legislation would remove those hardships, without in the slightest degree endangering the peace of society. Let the failure to appear at the time appointed for the trial be made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Some objection will be made. It is objected that the accused will escape, and infest some other community. L i s ted. Let his indictment, therefore, stand not be suspended over him, and extradition her been made easy. He must make himself quite a favorite in his new home if he would not have a discovery made of his past life. It has become quite a difficult thing for criminals in flight to find a hiding-place.

Such a law would stimulate communications to a more zealous discharge of their duty in suppressing crime. Of course, persons greatly presumed, or evidently shown, to be the perpetrators of atrocious crime cannot complain of being restrained of their liberty. And, almost certainly, they ought to be hung.

This idea of bail originated in too exalted an estimate of money. In all ages and countries the people have been too much disposed to redeem crime with money, and to regard poverty as crime. The experiment proposed might at least be tried in cases of misdemeanor. It is

ADDITIONAL EXPOSURE NEEDED

also proposed to abolish bail, but to dispense with it at the option of the accused. It should be required after the first default.

X.

EX GOV. HENRY A. WISE has announced his purpose to support President Grant as against Mr. Greeley. It is thought that he will be placed upon the Grant electoral ticket in Virginia.

Communicated.

JULY 1, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

It is daily becoming more probable that the Baltimore convention will accept the Cincinnati platform with its nominees. We shall then have the two great political parties of the nation, with platforms cancelling the same in principle, and with professed Republican supporters shall we therefore conclude that the Presidential contest upon which we are now entering is not a contest for principles, but simply a struggle for power, or, at best, for men? What are the facts? Facts, as to the two parties referred to, the following must be conceded as true: One of those great parties is mainly made up of men who have heretofore made Republican principles, by every means in their power, their battle cry in the contention of slavery, the civil rights bill, the constitutional amendments, and, in fact, all constitutional amendments, and even, in very many instances, the condition of the colored race. You, more; they even now admit to understand that their adoption of a Republican platform is a matter of expediency, and not the result of hearty conviction. True, they have declared in defendant's objection the plaintiff may not by the point by a great majority. The other of these great parties is Republican from principle from history and invention, and has evinced its faith in the same by many of the ardents struggles and sacrifice to maintain it.

Again: The party first referred to entertains the same feeling to-day in regard to the powers of the general government that they did in the days of Nullification, and the result of hearty co-operation with the Democratic party in that party are exceptions to these statements but in the

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

Minister Curtin.

The Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, United States Minister to Russia, has written to friends in Pennsylvania advising them that he will return home in the course of the present month. He makes no mention of politics.

Ex-Governor Jenkins.

Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, has been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, and also the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Both publications a letter in which he states absolutely and unconditionally, that he is not an aspirant for either position, nor would he accept either.

Gold in Alabama.

A gold mine is now being opened in Randolph county, in this State, and there is strong reason for believing that it will prove a success. Gold is there unquestionably; and there are encouraging indications that it will be found in considerable quantities. An existence-blank has long been known, and in fact, a good deal, first and last, has been taken out. But heretofore the operations for obtaining it have been of the very simplest kind. They were confined to the rude and unorganized labor of individuals. But a regular company has been organized to work the mine with ample machinery, and the organized system has just been put into operation. As yet, therefore, nothing has been developed beyond preliminary indication. It is understood that these are highly favorable.

A few days ago we saw a gentleman—Mr. Moore—who had with him a small quantity of gold which he said he found in this State. The particular locality he did not mention. But he is satisfied that he has discovered a mine in which there is a large amount of the precious metal. He proposes to test the question thoroughly by arranging machinery and other requisite appliances. It is earnestly hoped that he will be successful.

In any event, there is a gold mine in Alabama. It is beyond dispute that there is gold not very far from the city of Montgomery, and it is the opinion of intelligent men who have made it their business to obtain information upon the subject, that it exists in sufficient quantities to warrant mining operations. It may be reasonably supposed that, at no distant day, a proper test will be applied to the place known as Goldville.

Who knows that Alabama will not yet be an El Dorado? Alabama is a great State any way. Her wonderful mineral resources are immense. If, in addition to other other mineral wealth, it be ascertained that she has substantial deposits of gold, what a magnificent State she will be! Alabama may yet be a gold State.

Train.

A strange and and indescribable character is George Francis Train. He recently performed in this city. We say *performed* for that is the word which properly denotes what he did. His performance was not a lecture; it was not a speech. It was not a discourse; it was not an oration; it was an address. It was neither of these; and yet it was much more than all of them combined. He spoke, and he acted; he wept and he laughed; he sat down and he stood up; he jumped about and he stood still; he sang and he danced; he ridiculed and he complimented; he denounced and he praised; he played the sensible man and he played the fool; he was eloquent and he was stupid; he was brilliant and he was dull; he was well behaved and he was rude; he was dignified and he was ridiculous; he played the gentlemen and he played the lunatic; he played the classical scholar and he played the illiterate clown; he spoke sense and he spoke nonsense; he spoke profound political truth and he spoke the most palpable absurdity; he was constant and he was contradictory; he was laughing at one time and crying at another; he was strong and he was weak; he was everything and he was nothing.

This is Train. What he is aiming at is known only to himself, and he didn't explain. That is about the only thing upon which he was silent. Everything else he said and did and said and done deliberately and on purpose. He made no mistakes. He knew exactly what he wanted and did he make a blunder. Train is not crazy. He is not crack-brained. It is evident in his purposes that he unites anybody else; and that purpose he carries out to perfection. No other man is like Train; no other man can be like him; no other man could be like him if he were to try. Train is immensely wealthy; and therefore he cannot be reasonably supposed that he is performing for money. A small audience suits his purpose as well as a large one. He would just as soon be hissed as applauded.

What is Train travelling for? What is he aiming at? We confess our inability to tell. We are even unwilling to venture a guess. Train is a mysterious enigma. He is an unsolvable problem. He is an incomprehensible enigma.

Another Political Rumor.

Telegrams from New York mention a new rumor in regard to a programme for the nomination of a Democratic Presidential ticket for *Freedom*. The report represents that the scheme is being matured by leading Democrats of New York, New England, and the South and West. It is reported that the plan will be supported by the New York *World*. In view of what is said of the *World* in that connection, the following from that paper of the 20th ult., will be read with interest:

We are occasionally questioned to believe that the instrumentality of Greeley or Dollmore is one of the absurd possibilities of summer politics. Everybody knows that political conventions are organized, and that they are engineered and controlled by local managers. If Mr. Greeley should be indorsed at Baltimore the indorsement would not express the Democratic party, but only its leading politicians; just the reverse of the Greeley movement depends upon the adhesion of the movement by the Democratic masses. The great mistake of the Greeley Democrats consists in their confidence in party machinery. They absolutely think that everything is accomplished if they can get Greeley nominated at Baltimore. They will find that this is a mistaken calculation. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who would loyally vote for any Democratic nominee in deference to the national convention, who cannot be brought to vote, under any circumstances, for the life-long assailant and defamer of the Democratic party. We do not believe there will be a bolt—at any rate we shall not support a bolt—if Mr. Greeley should be nominated at Baltimore, though we freely say that if there should arise a chance of a successful bolt, it can count on our zealous co-operation; but we shall decline to go into any movement managed by irresponsible persons, without regard to political possibilities. The danger is not from a bolt, for we do not believe there will be a bolt, even if Greeley is nominated at Baltimore, but from the disgust and apathy of multitudes of Democrats who will sullenly stay away from the polls when they are asked to vote for the candidate of their party. There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who would indorse the Cincinnati platform, and his nominations at Baltimore would be an acceptable daily ration; he can bring over to our party strong Republican reinforcements; he can force a Republican voter into every ten Democratic districts; he absorbs enough opposition will disgust and drive away.

The World's position, then is about this: It virtually concludes that Mr. Greeley will succeed at Baltimore; it does not back it will not aid in carrying a bolt; yet if there be a bolt which promises success, it will support it. It will be governed by the event in the case of success, is the question. Does it mean a bolt that will secure a sufficient number of Democratic votes to defeat Mr. Greeley's defeat? Or does it mean a probability that the bolting candidate will be elected? *Quos Sabi*

The *World's* latest position may be ascertained by referring to the dispatches on the first page of this days issue of the JOURNAL.

Supreme Court Reports.

JUNE TERM, 1872.

E. WORTHY PECK, Chief Justice.
JOHN J. PERRY, } Associate Justices.
R. F. SAFFOLD, }

Reported Privately for the Daily State Journal.

MONDAY, July 1, 1872.

6th Division, No. 86.—Thomas J. Conner, appellant, versus John McNair and the Eastern Bank of Alabama, appellees; appeal from the Chancery Court of Barbour county. Pugh and Baker, attorneys for appellant, Bethune and McKleroy, attorneys for appellees.

SAFFOLD, J.—A contract between the Eastern Bank of Alabama, by which the bank advanced money to Coe to purchase cotton and ship it to Liverpool on C's account and risk, by the bank, which cotton and the proceeds of its sale was for that purpose, the net proceeds of its sale to be applied to the payment of the advances and interest thereon, any surplus to be paid to C and any deficiency to be made good by him, is not a contract simply for a loan of money, which would enable C to evade the usury laws, on the ground that the advances were made in Confederate currency, at a high premium, liability on him.

That would the bank be allowed to recover a large delicit from C when it only received in payment the depreciated currency of advances in such currency.

That C is entitled to receive the proceeds of the cotton to the amount of the advances received by it, on the ground that the contract was for a commodity, and because the right of the bank to the cotton was a lien, and not a debt.

Reversed and remanded.

5th Division, No. 66.—Andrew V. Moore, appellant, vs. Woodward Moore, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court of Barbour county. Judge Pugh, attorney for appellant. O. T. Yeiverton for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—The acknowledgment of a deed from "The State of Alabama, Coffee County. Personally appeared, Mr. William Holly, an acting justice of the peace, in and for said County, Hiram M. Holly and William Holly and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the foregoing deed for the purposes therein mentioned. Given this 8th December 1855. Signed by me in my official capacity, &c." is not a substantial compliance with the statute, Revised Code, section 2241, No. 2243, of the Revised Code, is competent evidence for the purchaser or those holding under him, in an ejectment suit.

Reversed and remanded.

Ex parte Hannah Abrams; Rice, Chilton & Jones for motion, Judge & Hollis contra.

PERRY, J.—1. An order of court continuing a cause will be in error if opposed in the following words, "Came the parties by their attorneys and on motion of the plaintiffs for a continuance of this cause, it is ordered by the court that the same be continued by the plaintiffs, on payment of the costs in this behalf expended, in ninety days," is only a continuance on terms; but it does not dismiss the cause, if the terms thus imposed are not complied with.

2. If the plaintiff, at the next term of the court after the continuance, is ready and willing to pay costs and to take the same to the court, before the cause is called for trial, the court cannot strike the cause from the docket, because the terms are not paid in ninety days, if limited in the order of continuance.

3. And if the cause is thus stricken from the docket, this court will order its restoration upon *mandamus* to the court below.

Peremptory *mandamus* allowed.

Shinn, Gardner & Wood for Hamby & Copeland; appeal from Pike circuit court. J. D. Gardner attorney for appellants, John P. Hubbard attorney, for appellees.

PERRY, J.—1. The law determines to what term of the Supreme Court an appeal shall be taken and upon whom the citation of error served upon the opposite party. Revised Code, § Hardy Code, 3. The clerk's certificate of appeal should show that it was taken to those rules and unless it was taken; if it does not this is surplusage. Revised Code, § 2495, Hardy Supreme Court Rule No. 20.

4. The judgment of the court below will not be affirmed on certificate, when it appears that the date of taking the appeal, as shown by the certificate, is subsequent to the term of the court at which the notice of affirmance is made.

5th. In such case the cause will be permitted to be docketed, but it will not stand for trial until the next succeeding term of the Court (Rev. Code § 2494.)

Ordered accordingly.

6th. Coyle's vs. Frood et al. No. 643.

Summer Drink.

Lemonade should be drank but sparingly. A most excellent substitute for it is pondonade, which is made by putting into the mouth and allowed to dissolve upon the tongue. This will prove very refreshing and much less exhausting in its effects.

Lemonade is a simple and grateful beverage. To make it, rub the lemons on something hard till they become sufficiently soft of the rinds, cut the lemons, also sugar-cane in on a pitcher or new clothes pin will answer for a squeezer, in lieu of something better; pour on the required quantity of water, and sweeten according to taste. The seed must, for the sake of their health, should be added too. After mixing thoroughly, cut the pitcher aside for half an hour; then strain the liquor into a jelly strainer and put in tie for.

Syrup is a delicious beverage made from cherries, and will keep a year or more. Take six pounds of cherries and one pound of currants, put them to cook in hot water, and boil them for fifteen minutes; then strain through a flannel bag, and add three pounds of sugar; boil for half an hour more, or until the liquid will sink to the bottom on a cup of water and by with a teaspoonful of the liquid it then turn into jelly cups and cover with paper dipped in the white of an egg.

Encounter with a Shark.

The Hoosonic Courier gives the subjoined account of an encounter with a shark: We learn from Knowles that about two weeks since a native Kadoo was attacked by a shark while on his way from the shore to the fishing ground in the bay. The old man was paddling along in a small canoe, which by his weight was depressed in the water so that the sides were but a few inches above the surface. He had just passed beyond the reef, and was paddling along leisurely and singing, when a large and hungry shark made a break for him, the jaws of the ravenous fish closed on the old man's thigh and the shark making a hideous wound in the former, and Willingham vs. Harwell 34 Ala., 690, modified and explained.

Motion for affirmance denied.

William F. Sims et al., appellant; vs. The State, appellee; appeal from Dallas, Criminal Court, Judge R. Hanby attorney for appellant, attorney general for appellee.

PETERS J.—The City of Selma has no authority under its charter, to license betting at game of Keno, within the city limits whether the playing may be done publicly or not.

Affirmed.

R. M. Reynolds, as'tor, &c., vs. M. P. Bliss, appeal from Montgomery Circuit Court.

Attorney General for appellant, Rice, Chilton & Jones for appellee.

PETERS, C. J.—1st. An appeal may be taken by the Auditor to revive an order for a man-lamus against him &c., without giving security for costs of the appeal.

2 A certificate issued to the secretary of the Senate under the resolution of the Senate of the 26th of February, 1872, (Journal, p. 548,) for his *per diem* during the session of the General Assembly, etc., *without other legislation*, does not authorize the Auditor to issue his warrant on the treasury for its payment.

Reversed and a *mandamus* issued.

Ex parte Charles O. Whitney; application for *mandamus*. Rice, Chilton & Jones for petitioner, Attorney General contra.

PETERS, J.—Application for *mandamus* granted.

Selma, Rome & Dalton Rail-road Company appellant vs. Thomas Bowen et al., appellees.

PETERS, J.—Text a. b. the appellee to have the benefit of the court below on certificate will be denied.

Application of the judgment which the appeal has been taken thereto and by the seal of the court.

Motion to dismiss appeal granted.

State of Alabama, Montgomery County.

COURT OF PROBATE, regular term continued, June 20, 1871.

Present—Hon. George Ely, Judge.

Fifth day came Clifton W. Kennedy, a resident citizen of Montgomery county, Alabama, and presented to the court his petition in due form, and under oath, praying to be appointed guardian of the person and property of Mary E. Mason, of the same county, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said petition is true, and that said Mary E. Mason is a minor of the age of fourteen years, and that she resides in Montgomery county, Alabama, and has estate, real and personal, in said county, which is supposed to be of the value of $2,000, and that the said Clifton W. Kennedy is a suitable person to be appointed guardian of said minor, and her estate, it is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Clifton W. Kennedy be and he is hereby appointed guardian of the person and property of said minor, and that he have letters of guardianship issued to him upon his giving bond in the sum of $4,000, with good and sufficient sureties, conditioned as the law directs, and that he have three months from this date to settle his account as guardian, and that he have twelve months from this date to settle his account as guardian, and that he have twelve months from this date to settle his account as guardian, and that he have twelve

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—A derrick in the new Statehouse gave way to-day, killing three persons and hurting five.

The Secretary of the Treasury received the following telegram from England from the commanding officer of the revenue cutter Moroney, dated Newport, Rhode Island:

"A schooner who reports herself as the Cuban war schooner Pioneer, being in Atlantic waters, we sent an officer on board and took her in tow into Newport. Searching her we found two rifled twenty pound Parrott guns, and one rifled eighteen pound gun. Her crew numbers sixteen, all told. She has no papers except a document said to be the commission of her officers."

The President has ordered her to be retained for further examination of her character and objects.

Increasing easterly winds with rain will probably continue, without material change, from New Jersey to the Gulf States. A more serious disturbance is apparently in progress in the Gulf south west of Florida. Rising barometer and clearing weather will prevail in the northwest, and falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, with southerly winds and local storms, will prevail over the lower lakes.

FROM MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The Anti-Ghouls Association of Baltimore believe in and I o'clock this afternoon, at the Maryland Institute. There were present about one thousand members, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Chas. Gilpin, Thos. Swann, Judge Brooks, Hon. Thos. Hall, Judge Dobbin, Judge Alvey, A. W. Walker, H. D. Moffitt, S. Skipper, J. H. Thomas, Judge Bond, Judge Brown, Gen. Wm. H. Lovelock, J. Martin, J. W. Davis, Wm. H. Tyler, S. S. Clark, L. Young, G. P. Kelley, W. P. Smith, Lewis Dent.

ABEL WOMAN.—Our well known friend Henry Hayes, Esq., yesterday brought to our office a good sized bottle containing some leaves from cotton stalks after the old fashioned army worm or cutworm had visited them. They were taken from the farm of W. J. King, Esq., near Cahaba station, Lowndes county, from a field containing twelve hundred acres of promising cotton. The bottle was sent us by a friend in Lowndes county, and by request was placed on exhibition at the rooms of the Board of Trade.

Gleanings.

Boxing gloves are despised in California.

England drank 56,000 tons of tea last year.

Swampscott has 1500 fashionables from Boston.

Fifty million postal cards will be issued this year.

Boxing gloves are despised in Saratoga.

England drank 56,000 tons of tea last year.

Swampscott has 1500 fashionables from Boston.

Fifty million postal cards will be issued this year.

The time has come when all honest and patriotic Republicans must act and reassert the vital doctrine of Republican government; that under the constitution the powers of the Federal government are defined and limited (appluse and cries of good, good), and that the people of the States have the right to govern themselves in their own domestic affairs upon the basis of equality of all the States before the law, and before the constitution and the equality of all men before the law (applause), of universal loyalty, amnesty, suffrage and peace. Taking no rights and no franchises which had been secured to the blacks, pledging themselves to support them all in their full vigor, they at the same time demand, in the name of peace, in the name of liberty, in the name of Republican government itself, that freedom and equal rights should be restored to the white people. (Great applause.)

"They organized nearly forty thousand strong and called upon R. Gratz Brown [applause] and Governor Hoffman, and placed him in nomination for Governor. Then what follows?" Eighty thousand [applause] Republicans [cheers] refused to vote, thereby setting trial, sentence and execution by a drunkard counterattack, but that liberty and peace and constitutional government and universal civil law above the sword (loud applause); by preserving in full vigor the rights of the white people, and of the right of trial by jury. (Applause.) It means another thing, and perhaps the most important of them all—it means to arrest the centralization of power in the Federal government. (Loud cheers.) It means to restore the principle of our Republican system in which it moves and has its very being; the autonomous rights of the States, principle in their sovereign capacity, for the express purpose of defining and limiting the powers of the government of the United States. It means that we are determined that executive, judiciary, congressmen and legislatures, and every department of the government, shall obey the constitution." (Great applause.)

Mr. Doolittle concluded as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have thus briefly stated the objects which I intend to have in view which bring us here. A great responsibility rests upon this convention. If successful in these objects, the work of reconstruction sets and the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth constitutional amendments had been accepted. Public opinion was higher than governments and superior to any declaration by conventions. There was nothing left as an issue, as the basis of action, but the restruction by corruption. He reviewed and criticised the foreign policy of the administration, and urged the duty of every whole nation to defeat the unhallowed purposes and shiftless policy of the present government. An address to the prospective election of Greeley was received with great applause. As to the amendments, Mr. O'Connor said he would be the last man to attempt to wrest from the four millions of freedmen the right of suffrage.

The following are the nays on ordering the previous question upon the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions:

Alabama 10, Arkansas 2, Delaware 6, Florida 2, Georgia 21, Louisiana 10, Maryland 2, Missouri 4, Nevada 6, New Jersey 15, Oregon 6, Pennsylvania 15, South Carolina 11, Texas 16, Virginia 22, West Virginia 2.

The following are the nays upon the adoption of the report:

Delaware 6, Florida 2, Georgia 19, Mississippi 9, Missouri 2, New Jersey 9, Oregon 6, Pennsylvania 7, West Virginia 2.

The following is the result of a ballot: Greeley 685, Bayard 15, Black 21, Groesbeck 2. All for Greeley except, Bayard Delaware 6, New Jersey 9; Groesbeck West Virginia 2; Black Pennsylvania 21; Pennsylvania voted two blanks.

Judge Reagan, of Texas, followed, and said it was supposed among his people that the Democratic party could succeed at this election with a distinct Democrat; therefore, they had come here to unite with their brethren from the North in the country in effecting such an arrangement as would unite the Democrats with the honest opponents of the administration. It was wisdom to accept the Cincinnati platform. Why refuse to accept the situation and make the best of it?

Barksdale, of Mississippi, asked if it was intended to take a separate vote of each senator answered.

The chair answered: "No; as the previous question has been ordered."

Barksdale then said: "I ask the unanimous consent of the convention to a division of the vote." [Cries of "No, no."]

McLeo, of Tennessee, made frantic efforts to obtain the floor, and when he did he protested against the whole proceeding. Why recognize the Cincinnati platform, proceeded with excited protests against the cutting off of debate. He was interrupted by the cries of "Sit down" and "the roll." The roll of States was then called for the main question of the adoption of the platform, and resulted as follows:

What Every Horseman Wants—A good, reliable, safe horse. Every one knows that Dr. Tobner' Veneine Horse Liniment, Flint bottle, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the best article in the world. Sold by druggists. Depot 17 Park Row, New York.

Bennett's Concubine.—A composed of Dr. Bennett's Fever Powder, Fever and Ague Pills, Cholera Mixture, Worm Lozenges, Liniment and Female Pills, all Purgatives, are a safe, speedy and effectual cure for all kinds of disease. Sold by druggists. Depot 17 Park Row, New York.

Hagle of the Hearth.—Inheritors of the Eagle of the Hearth, Dr. Tobner's Veneine Horse Liniment, Flint bottle, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the best article in the world. Sold by druggists. Depot 17 Park Row, New York.

Pratt's Astral Oil.—More academies secure Pratt's Astral Oil than any other illuminator. Its brilliancy, safety and economy commend it to keen Pratt's Astral Oil, and to dealers who desire to secure the best trade. Manufactured by Charles Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Depot for the sale of Pratt's Astral Oil, 110 Wall street, corner of William street, and Broome street, and Broome street, and Broome

Mobile Register and Journal.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

THOMAS WOODRUFF'S letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, has been characterized as a model of brevity. It is only three yards long.

WHEN can jury system prove a failure? It certainly will if justice be converted into political salads, as if politics be suited to the bar. The hall of justice is no place for political harangues. No political atmosphere should ever be admitted into the jury box. Party prejudice should never be permitted to find its way to the jury room. It will be a sad day for justice when the probabilities of a verdict can be estimated by the party affiliation of the men composing a jury. The rights of persons and property should never depend upon the political opinions of the twelve men in court.

Such reflections as these possess a practical significance in Montgomery just at this time. They deserve the serious attention of good people.

It is well known that some of the railroads in process of construction in Alabama are languishing, the cause is obvious. It has been sought to build them by State aid alone. That is not a success. Men have put their own money in them. They are entitled to the State's endorsement, and will obtain it as the practical sections are built. But sixteen thousand dollars per mile will not build them. The additional amount of aid is the point now to be subscribed and paid in. That's clear.

It is not probable that much will be done on the roads indicated until after the next election. Pending the canvass everything will be pretty much at a stand still. Minds will be directed upon what the election accomplishes. If the right kind of a Governor be chosen, and if we have a good Legislature, and a new Legislature, a new impetus will be given to our internal improvement system. The next Governor of Alabama will have the man of much knowledge about railroads, and he should especially be a good, practical, common sense man.

We understand that the regents of the University for this and other Congressional districts, will soon to be elected at the next general election in November.

[Tuscaloosa Journal.

The language employed by the Florence Journal may possibly produce the impression that all of the regents of the University, or members of the Board of Education, are to be elected this fall. But such is not the case. One member is to be elected for each Congressional district. Members of the board are elected for four years, though at the first session after the adoption of the constitution they were so classified that half of them retired at the end of two years. This leaves the board so constituted that, every two years, one member has to be elected in the name of each district. At the last election two members were elected in the sixth Congressional district—the one specially referred to by the *Journal*. One of them, Mr. E. F. Comegys, was elected for a full term of four years, and the other, Mr. F. V. Henderson, was elected to fill a vacancy. The term for which he was elected expires next November. Consequently, at the next election one member is to be elected in that district for four years. Such, indeed, is the case in every district of the State.

Supreme Court Reports.

JUNE TERM, 1872.

E. WOOLSEY PECK, Chief Justice.
THOS. M. PETERS, } Assoc'te Justices.
R. F. SAFFOLD, }
Reported Expressly for the Daily State Journal.

FRIDAY, July 5, 1873.

4th Division, No. 71.—J. W. Drewry, appellant, vs. Solomon Dickinson *et al.*, appellees; appeal from the city court of Eufaula. O. L. Comer and Bullock & Wood attorneys for appellant, J. D. Gardner and A. H. Morrill attorneys for appellees.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. A demand is not exempt from the usual jurisdiction of contracts to the extent of $100, on account of interest, unless the complaint or statement of the cause of action claims the interest.

2. The complaint, in a case of appeal to the circuit court, cannot be amended by making additional parties.

3. If the amendment is exclusively upon the contract for the compensation sought, it is irrelevant to inquire any further into the value of such as the plaintiff was employed to do.

4. The unauthorized announcement by one party of a contract proved to have been made, does not violate it.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

5th Division, No. 22.—Richard Buchanan *et al.*, appellants, vs. T. W. Cowan, appellee; appeal from Russell circuit court. G. D. & G. W. Hooper attorneys for appellants, Pergue & Pergue for appellee.

SAFFOLD, J.—At the rehearing of a case after a new trial, granted at a subsequent term of the court under Ordinance 22, Convention of 1867, and the act of February 25, 1869, pages 276, 277, the proper practice when the grounds for granting a new trial do not violate it, is for the court to be without discharge him from the case, and to set aside the order for the new trial.

2. The legislation referred to was special, and not general, and the only meaning that it cannot furnish both its ideas and the brain that is necessary to understand them. We cannot agree with him at that point. The cerebral deficiency is confined in advance.

It seems, from what the *News* says, that Mauney was indicted, and under the indictment was taken to arrest. Here he escaped in arrest him in a legal way, and two of them were killed. This was double murder, the consent of the killing of which is the *News* in language which seems to be intentionally fanciful. It is true that the consent of the killing of which is the *News* in language which seems to be intentionally fanciful. It is true that the consent of the killing of which is expressed at the occurrence, and the lawless act is condemned. That is right, and all honest men will concur with it. But even this is followed by an appeal to people to keep "quiet." What does that mean? The man was charged, and in the indictment was charged with a penitentiary offense. Rather than to submit to an arrest under that legal mode he committed two murders. This double murder subjects him to the death penalty. Therefore, he ought to be executed, until it seems to us that the public should be urged to see that the murderer be arrested and brought to justice.

E. B.—Since the above was written we have received information which induces us to believe that there was no such occurrence as that mentioned by the *News*. We hope, at any rate, that the whole thing is a mistake. But even if it should prove a mistake, the public will note the general tenh of the *News'* paragraph.

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Trial by Jury.

This time honored institution, trial by jury, constituting an important article in English Magna Charta, and everywhere one of the first results of civilization, has in these later years become subject to severe criticism, and the idea of abolishing it as a mockery has been seriously advocated. The instances, of almost daily occurrence, where juries have disagreed, and, in consequence, are discharged, make us cease wondering that in the minds of thinking men there arises a serious doubt as to whether the interests of justice are best observed by means of jury trials. The *Nationalist Review* on this subject says:

* * * But what are the positive charges to be brought against the system of jury trial? Examining first its intimacy for the courtrooms or every day life, in a time when the clogger of political disguise is not heard, and the appropriation of any interference from the ruling power is out of the question, we are forced to the conviction that a jury possesses far less ability than would be displayed by a trained judge. The latter is a man who, by a laborious education, has been taught the concentration and retention, and the power of grasping a protracted and complex subject which will stagger and confuse a non professional man, however acute, to such difficulties. In the course of his practice at the bar, he has been in ordinary employment to interrogate witnesses, or to listen to their interrogations, to note the characteristic marks of honest and of lying evidence; to seize on the minute intentions and casual expressions which accompany the full which might undiscerned be most important consideration. He is practically a lie detector, which betrayed the rocks hidden by fraud. Put such persons in the jury box, to his own experience, he has enjoyed the advantage of examining in their own case the evidence given you in charge, and to which you made from the court, or judge, to the rest of the case.

What is the ability to ordinary not to political occurrence does trial by jury possess the necessary moral integrity upon it. Incompetent for the former, it is to will stagger and confuse the most unseeing evils attendant on the latter. It is true that the judge is generally no more awake to its many deficiencies, and to the great evils which are their consequence of a trained judge, superior ability in experience, in the responsibility of the position, and in freedom from popular prejudice. To these considerations the sensibility of the people would add one now wanting, and would give to the verdict of a small minority of the nation. Such changes as we have suggested are in accordance with that respect for education and intelligence which is increasingly manifested in the increasing power of the masses is to be indeed a blessing.

Prof. Agassiz, in his report of investigations in South America, state's that cyclical phenomena are as frequent and observable in the countries over which he has recently traveled as in the cantons of Switzerland. The whole country he declares has been overlaid by a deep drift, or great, which, moving about, has worn and scarred the rocks in its course. In some places the substance he found rivulet eruptions subjected to glacial action by this report:

The fact does not noticed anything to confirm the idea that the glaciers of the northern hemisphere have been accompanied by those of the southern hemisphere in the glacial epoch, as has been maintained by those who connect with the precision of the appearances the difference of temperature required for the change. The absence of the latter is made more apparent by the fact that the glaciers of the present day in some neighbor those in the other, nor do the veins of molten rocks rising above the surrounding disintegrated rock exhibit any evidence of having been cooled in either case. How ever astronomical causes may have been the primary cause of the glacial epoch of the world, I see no reason for believing that any facts I have observed, that the alternations of temperature in the northern and southern hemispheres have ever been the primary and efficient cause of glacial phenomena.

The more I consider these phenomena the more am I satisfied that ice has been the great parting machine by which rocky surfaces have been fashioned. A great geological agonies are not alone fire and water, as is universally admitted. Ice has but a great share in the work and I believe this will also become generally recognized with equal unanimity. After having traced what seems to me palpable evidence of an ice mantle over-spreading once the northern part of this continent, the effect of which I have seen from Mandeville on the Atlantic, to Talchasso on the Pacific coast, this question naturally arises how far the southern extremity of Africa, as well as New Zealand and Australia were involved in the extension. I hope I may live to compare naturalists investigate these regions with the same object. I believe that whenever such an investigation is undertaken by a competent observer, it will be found that over and above all the usual glacial phenomena, and side by side with them, there is also evidence of a southern circumpolar glacial agency.

The City Court.

The city court, Hon. John D. Ousingham presiding, convened at the usual hour, at 12 m. yesterday. A grand jury being empanelled, his Honor charged them as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:—You have been regularly drawn by the proper officers, and summoned by the sheriff, from those citizens who are competent to discharge the responsible duties of grand jurors for Montgomery county with honesty, impartiality and incorruptibility, and it is my duty to give you in charge the law which must govern you.

It is justice, and justice alone, that demands; to make a personal inspection of the condition of the county jail, in order to see that it is sufficiently for the safe keeping of prisoners, due accommodation, and their health, and to inquire into the manner in which it has been kept since the last term of this court; to examine into the condition of the county treasury and the bonds of the county officers, and to report upon the same.

It is also your duty to inquire into the efficiency of the government make of all public offenses given you in charge, and to report upon the same. Every lawyer of distinction is presumed to be familiar with the law of crimes himself. Mr. Williamson's special charge to you will be found to be such an elaborate. As a speaker at the bar he is to be with his treatise of statutes and cases law, and proposing to give every legal question suggested to him. Your duty, of which he has never had an opportunity of seeing the volume, is, on the contrary, he has, in the days of his advocacy, been engaged in the examination of precedent domestic and common law, and in the practical consideration of observing the conduct of men of his own and other countries, and to bring it into the examination of conflicting evidence a knowledge of human nature and probability of the circumstances to which testimony is borne.

The credibility of witnesses is far from being so simple a question as many represented as the case of the witness is an intimate relationship with the case that one cannot become known but to one practiced in considering or at least in witnessing examinations. To construe aright the expressions of the judges, the conclusions for the installation of the votes, the calmness and the agitation of witnesses, is a work for no unskilled hand. Many any interpret the blush of innocent indignation as the sign of a guilty conscience, or mistake the confusion of a nervous man subjected to the unaccustomed examination of his mental inconsistency of an ill framed lie. Not in any case is it necessary to expound the law to you, but to teach the lawless that human life and human liberty, as the right of all, to be sacred and to be upheld.

Let the judge who charged you at the beginning of the term, and who will charge you at the end, be a counsellor who can most perfectly stand between the law and the fate of reason and the law, and the power of grasping a protracted and complex subject which will stagger and confuse a non professional man, however acute, to such difficulties. In the course of his practice at the bar, he has been in ordinary employment to interrogate witnesses, or to listen to their interrogations, to note the characteristic marks of honest and of lying evidence; to seize on the minute intentions and casual expressions which accompany the full which might undiscerned be most important consideration. He is practically a lie detector, which betrayed the rocks hidden by fraud. Put such persons in the jury box, to his own experience, he has enjoyed the advantage of examining in their own case the evidence given you in charge, and to which you made from the court, or judge, to the rest of the case.

What is the ability to ordinary not able it to carry out the powers will which the constitution has conferred upon the court, or to supervise and control of inferior jurisdiction, to adopt such courses of procedure as will make its control complete.

The legislature has jurisdiction of this court is exercised under such restrictions and limitations as the constitution, as may from time to time be prescribed by law; but the legislature has no power to prescribe the mode or manner in which it must exercise its power to issue writs of injunction, or of habeas corpus, or of mandamus, or such other remedial and original jurisdiction as may be given to it, or to supervise and superintendence and control of inferior jurisdiction.

It is a vain to show cause why a man should not now be punished, and the return to such rule is regarded as the plea, in which the facts relied on to show cause should not be denied or such other facts stated as that the court should not proceed to the relief he seek; and such other facts must be set forth with such distinctness, precision and certainty as to enable the court to judge of the law and to determine whether they form an excuse or justification sufficient in law.

5. The return need not be single, but may contain several matters of excuse or justification consistent with each other, and if one is sufficient the return must be allowed, as to that one, but if the sentences are inconsistent or repugnant to each other, the whole return is bad, because the court cannot know which to believe, and will take as a whole the return is false and will be quashed on the demand of the petitioner. In such case the demurrer is final and not responsive order, and a peremptory mandamus will issue. *Mandamus declared.*

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Mrs. Wilcox's Soothing Syrup for children is sold for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable prescription for infantile disorders.

The Montgomery Bar.

RICHARD M. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. Williamson is a lawyer of marked distinction. His mental and physical organization is very peculiar. His mind is quick and active; his temperament ardent, and, to a certain degree, impulsive. From this it might be reasonably supposed that, as a practitioner at the bar, he was excitable and passionate. But such is not the case. So far from it he always maintains an even balance and a self-poised self-possession. His mental and physical activity referred to seems to serve merely as a stimulus for energy and earnestness. But it never has upset the basis of equanimity and self-control.

Mr. Williamson is in the full vigor of life. He is devoted to his profession, and spoke himself on course to the zenith of his fame. He is a hard student, and having had a long experience as a practitioner, is a well-read lawyer. And to be a lawyer is to be a student. There is no escape from it.

As a speaker at the bar he is clear, logical, forcible, and, at times, eloquent. His language flows freely and gracefully. He is never at a loss for words. Yet with all his rapidity in speaking, and his ability to express himself entirely free both from confused or careless expressions and from grammatical errors. As a judge of an address he speaks with clearness, and in his delivery emphasizes the right words and compares testimony with admirable skill. In arguing questions of law he is equal. He employs numerous, though well chosen and appropriate illustrations. In arguing points, whether the argument be addressed to the court or the jury, he is full and clear, never wearying the hearer with over living. On the contrary, he prefers to have everything plain. His style of reasoning is the inductive. It begins with the premises, and ends with the conclusion. Whilst those cases, perhaps, do not exceed in number that of other counties of like territory and population where more complex questions are here, homicide is still of unwarranted frequency as to call forth the severest reprobation of every law abiding citizen. The duty of the grand jury to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to punish the guilty in a manner that will restrain others from the commission of crime, is a duty which cannot be neglected with impunity. Such a witness ought a t o be believed.

In conclusion, the Court hopes that you will remain in session sufficiently long to discharge fully your important duties, for notwithstanding the heavy expenses attendant upon the session of a grand jury, the depleted condition of the treasury, and the high taxes under which our people are suffering, you should discharge all your duties.

Look to Your Children

The Great Soothing Remedy

Mrs. Wilcox's Syrup. Cures Colic and dysentery, Regulates the Bowels, Softens the Gums, reduces all inflammation, Relieves Wind Colic, and by the process of Teething. Cents

Mrs. Wilcox's Syrup. subdues convulsions and cures worst cases of Diarrhœa, Colic, Irritable and disordered Stomach. PRICE 25 Cents

Mrs. Wilcox's Syrup. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and stomach complaints in children or adults. PRICE 25 Cents

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all diseases brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the Geo-Ton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by 11 Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 6Eo7

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of May, 1873, by Hon. George Kyle, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ELIZABETH KYLE, Executrix.
JOHN KYLE, Executor.
5-22 w6

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the 7th day of May, 1873, by Hon. George Kyle, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOHN KYLE, Administrator.
5-22 w6

LEGAL NOTICES.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county in favor of James Whitehead against the goods and chattels of Thomas A. Hall, I have levied on the following described property, to-wit:

Monday, the 5th day of August, 1872;

the following described real estate, as the property of Mrs. Hall, to-wit: Lots 1 and 2 in square 6 in the city of Montgomery, according to the plan of said city, and fifty feet, more or less, taken north easterly one hundred feet, more or less, from the north east corner of said square 6, and fronting on Lawrence street, running back one hundred feet.

PAUL MIROBARD,
Sheriff, Montgomery county.
June 28th, 1873. 7w5

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, deceased, late of Montgomery county, Alabama, have been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said county. All persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

ROBERT T. MCDONALD,
Administrator.
5-8 w6

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

Joseph L. Gilmore vs. Sarah E. Gilmore et al.

IT this cause it is made to appear to the Register, that the defendant, Sarah E. Gilmore, is not a resident of this State, but resides in the city of New York, and that the defendant, Mrs

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

Grant J. Pearce has announced his purpose to support Colonel Grant for Governor. We are glad to see this. Mr. Pearce has been practicing law in Wasp, and has been practicing so in Grant, Pillory has been practicing so in Grant, Pillory has been practicing so in Grant, Pillory

Weekly State Journal
FRIDAY, JULY 19.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Greeley was serenaded at Lincoln club house last night, and on making his appearance was received with cheers. He stood smiling on the upturned face of the crowd and played ball to the Chief," and then retired. All the chorus of the crowd failed to bring him out again.

Orders from Kentucky, New Hampshire, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri and Massachusetts pledged their respective States for Greeley.

The *World's* special says:

"Sumner was asked directly yesterday whether he would support Grant or Greeley, and replied that the time had not come for him to speak yet, but at present no man was authorized to speak for him."

The police arrangements are so complete that it is believed that a repetition of the scene of last year will be impossible in the Orange parade to-day.

Mr. Greeley will be notified of his nomination by the Baltimore convention at the Lincoln Club to-day.

The Union Republican General Committee, at a meeting last night, passed resolutions changing its name to the Liberal Republican General Committee, and accepting the Cincinnati platform and nominees.

The members of the Southern delegations to the Baltimore convention are requested to meet immediately in the associated press at New York carefully corrected lists of the delegates, for use in the official record of the proceedings.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The committee appointed by the Baltimore convention to announce the action of the Cincinnati assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. Every member was present. Soon after 12 o'clock the committee proceeded to the Lincoln Club to meet Mr. Greeley, who was present with two or three friends,to receive them.

Senator Doolittle, addressing Mr. Greeley, said:

The Senate, after hearing the evidence in Judge Pindle's case, adjourned to August 10.

The nomination of a successor to Judge McCann was rejected.

The Orange procession was not only two hundred strong. Three lodges were in the line, each of which had a band of music. No disturbance occurred. Twelve hundred policemen attended.

Gov. Grim Brown arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and has attended a meeting of national committees of the Liberal Republicans. The meeting was held with closed doors, and no reporters were admitted. Gov. Brown, at the close of the meeting, will visit the committee now in session in convention at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A telegram announces that Grant Brown has a seven-year money bet on at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Col. Bohnen was refused admittance to his son.

The Orange procession was a dial affair. There were but four hundred in the procession, and they followed their banner and quietly dispersed.

Receipts of all ports for the week are 3140 bales, for the same time last year 3026 bales; total for the year 3,699,; exports for the week 3,741,746 bales; stock on the week 3910 bales, same time last year 17,077 bales; total for the year 393,105 bags, last year 2,999,899 bales; stock on hand at all United States ports 23,980 bales, last year 209,000 bales; or been 10,460 bales, last year 17,125 bales; to Liverpool 20,000 bales, last year 60,000 bales, 000 bales. American coming afloat for Great Britain 29,000 bales, last year 93,000 bales.

New York, July 13.—A Berlin correspondent writes that Gen. Sherman has expressed himself as disgusted not only with his reception at Berlin, but with German manners generally. At a dinner at Minister Bancroft's, at which Von Moltke was present, the two generals scarcely did more than exchange salutations. Sherman's meeting with Prince Frederick Charles passed off in about the same way. At Potsdam Sherman was refused admittance to the park, because the Emperor was entertaining some imperial guests.

Stokes' verdict doubtless will be given this afternoon.

Senator Doolittle left this morning to attend a Democratic meeting at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Carl Schurz is to speak at several points in North Carolina before August 1st.

Senator Bayard sails for Europe today for his health. In a letter of July 11, he expresses his intention of supporting Greeley and Brown ticket.

The National Liberal Republican committee met yesterday, and declared Greeley the regularly nominated candidate.

The committee then withdrew, and Mr. Greeley made a brief visit to the national committee of Liberal Republicans.

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

ALBERT R. LAMAR, of Columbus, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for Congress for the State at large in Georgia. He has long been a man of considerable prominence in that State.

THE Emperor of China is to be married on the 16th of October next. We are unadvised as to whether invitations will or will not be sent to "outside barbarians."

GEN. N. M. CURTHOYS, at present a representative from the Lafayette county, declines to be a candidate for the State Senate, for the counties of Tunkahoon and Fayette, having been requested to become a candidate for governor.

THE political excitement in North Carolina is decidedly hot, judging from newspaper accounts. Both parties are working vigorously, and both seem confident of success. Only one thing about it is very certain, and that is both parties can't succeed. As one or the other is to be pointed. The election takes place Thursday, August 1st.

A special dispatch to the New York *World*, dated Washington, July 19th, mentions the receipt of important information from Georgia. The information is to the effect that fourteen out of thirty-seven Democratic papers in the State oppose Greeley; and that the political electioneering agents of the Administration are making strong headway in the State. The talking of bringing out an independent candidate for Governor. Alexander H. Stephens is said to be very much embittered against Brown. But it is more than probable that the slightest palliation for it might be found so far as to concede the possibility that the slightest palliation for it might be found, and that certain extremes to the victors and sore disasters to the general public.

The people want a rational and pacific policy. The fire ultras who seek to poison it with bitterness and hate are not in accord with public sentiment. The people have had enough of bloody, fighting elections in that way. Men will differ on politics as on other questions. But we are all citizens of a common country. The country belongs to us all in common. And in the name of peace we ask, why should not our differences be merely honest differences of opinion? Why should we not differ without the bitterness and hate not in accord with public sentiment. The people want a rational and pacific policy. We are glad that the Mobile *Tribune* has spoken out so boldly on this important subject. How many journals of its party will follow its example?

THE Tuskaloosa *Times* says that the recent heavy rains did much damage to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad in several places. It adds, however, that Superintendent Hollidy will soon have the damages repaired.

Disaster to Crops.

Tilting the soil is the most honorable of occupations. Everything that man handles has its dag out of mother earth. All branches of business rest upon what comes from the ground. The labor of the husbandman is arduous. No other pursuit in life so heavily taxes the physical system. Yet that wearisome labor is painfully and cheerfully performed by a large majority of men. They, above all other people, deserve prosperity. While theirs is a toilsome life, it is nevertheless, as it deserves to be, really the most independent.

For the reward of their industry, they are dependent upon no human beings but themselves. They are dependent upon nothing but their own labor, and the seasons, the rain and the sunshine, which a great, good and merciful Providence bestows. But, when these are unpropitious, the farmer's toil goes for nothing. Failure is the result, and no earthly power can prevent. To man it is a calamity; but it comes from the supreme will of our Ruler of the Universe; and powerless worthy mortals, such as we are, must bow with reverential awe before it.

These remarks have a particular significance in connection with the disasters wrought in some parts of this State by the late rains and freshets. The crops on many farms and plantations are seriously damaged. Some of them are completely ruined. The year's toil upon them is so much labor thrown away. This is a sore hardship to the toiling farmer. All who have true patriotism will reserve the warmest sympathy of the community. Indeed, the suffering of some must be relieved by the charity of others upon their more fortunate fellows, of stronger and more practical character than were sympathy.

But, as before observed, the disaster is attributable to no human agency. If it were, it would be one for which the mortal could have prevented it, if it had been foreseen. It comes from the Deity, to whom we are subject in an earthly existence, and must presume to complain.

Moderation and Justice.

The Mobile *Tribune* copies from an exchange, and adopts as its own, an important editorial as to how the pending campaign in this State should be fought. It is a capital for moderation. In the course of the article it is stated, as if by positive authority, that "the Ku Klux organization has been absolutely abandoned." We sincerely hope that this is the case. We are loathe to speak about the matter, as we are, why should not our differences be merely honest differences of opinion? Why should we not differ without the bitterness and hate not in accord with public sentiment. The people want a rational and pacific policy. We are glad that the Mobile *Tribune* has spoken out so boldly on this important subject. How many journals of its party will follow its example?

THE Tuskaloosa *Times* says that the recent heavy rains did much damage to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad in several places. It adds, however, that Superintendent Hollidy will soon have the damages repaired.

Paris Fashions.

Paris gowns in France. This is proven in French politics. Louis Philippe was dethroned by a bread riot in Paris. The crop d'état of Louis Napoleon was made a success by a fraudulent rabble. That paved the way of the usurper to the imperial throne. He afterwards assisted his ambitious pretensions to a shallow farce called a popular election. But the puppets or people in the final settlement of all the great questions of the past on the just basis of national unity, national faith, and equal rights and justice to all men, and blind the certain sequence will be national peace and prosperity.

Besides these great results, the resolutions of the convention, the unanimity, the spirit of the movement, answering to the urgent demands of the people for a higher virtue in political life, together with the known integrity, ability and will of Mr. Greeley, give the most assurance of much needed reform in the civil administration of the national government, and of the coming of the time when condemnation of the public service and personal fitness shall govern the selection of public servants, and when citizens shall cease to be proscribed by appointment or removal for political opinions honestly entertained.

Then the late Confederates and slaveowners come forth from their proscription and political disfranchisement, and the late slaves peace on these just terms, only asking that it be considered that "all men are born free and equal," shall mean, not only the same rights and privileges to colored as white men, but the same rights and privileges to white as to colored men. Justice, and justice alone, will continue to be the watchword.

Wickedness of Assassination.

Assassination is the most horrible of crimes. It is revolting to humanity. No human being can possibly be so abandoned as to be justified in resorting to it. The darkest and most wicked malice that can find a lodgment in the heart of a depraved wretch is that which guides the hand of an assassin. But if human charity could be carried so far as to concede the possibility that the slightest palliation for it might be found, and that certain extremes to the victors and sore disasters to the general public.

The people want a rational and pacific policy. The fire ultras who seek to poison it with bitterness and hate are not in accord with public sentiment. The people have had enough of bloody, fighting elections in that way. Men will differ on politics as on other questions. But we are all citizens of a common country. The country belongs to us all in common. And in the name of peace we ask

Capital State Journal.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A person signing himself J. D. Pollett, Confederate States diplomatic agent near the government of Mexico, publishes a long letter explaining his connection with the transaction whereby the United States paid $75,000. Pollett claims to have acted merely as an attorney, and says: "The documents consist of the entire archives of the Department of State of the Confederate States, nothing more or less, without the abstraction of a single piece. The secret service vouchers by which many persons of little note, however, this side of the lines, might have been compromised, did not leave Richmond with those more public papers, but were faithfully and honorably destroyed by Mr. Benjamin the day of the evacuation. Had any such papers come into my possession I should have been burned at the stake sooner than deliver them even to the common government. Then I do solemnly perceive that anybody is hurt, and there is but one paper, the perusal of which gave me any pains—Hon. Jacob Thompson's report of operations on the frontier, &c., the existence of which was unknown to me until the officer with whom I lately went to Canada found it, as he would testify if called upon. It was too late then to recede, nor would I have been induced to falsify history by destroying it; and here follows a curious episode. Knowing that the documents exhibited the fact that Mr. Thompson had a very large amount of Confederate States gold in his possession at the time of the collapse, which gold has 'gone where the woodbine twineth,' I went on a long journey last summer to see him, and out of abundant kindness told him of the fact that such papers were still extant. He would not be convinced, saving Benjamin had told him everything of the kind had been destroyed, and I dare say he was so informed and believed, this being manifestly the one of that wily Hebrew, in order to share in the plunder aforesaid. Now, inasmuch as the Confederate government was indebted to the writer to the amount of at least $50,000 of that gold, on liquidated account, he, the writer, felt virtuously indignant that Messrs. T. and R. should have pocketed it all. By Mr. Thompson's permission I afterwards addressed him on the above subject, in the hope that he would make an effort to secure the entire mass of documents, but he treated my letter with offensive silence. Now the publication of his report will doubtless cause him with Jefferson Davis and J. P. Benjamin to feel uncomfortable for a little while, but as I expect to go to neither of them when I die, my sympathy shall not be of heart rending character, especially as they have all three treasured me badly enough in my time, and thus I am, albeit unintentionally, the instrument of the exposition of a sort of poetic justice upon them."

The letter does no credit to the author, the Federal government or the mysterious parties who owned the documents, and there are parties here who question the truthfulness of some of the details.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A dispatch from Geneva, Switzerland, says:

"Great precaution is being taken by those connected with the Board of Arbitration to secure absolute secrecy. With this view the entire party of the English representatives have refused to go into any society. A number of influential gentlemen of Italy have united in an address to Count Sclopis, president of the board, beseeching him upon the part he has taken in the proceedings of that body, and expressing gratification that the dangerous tension between Great Britain and America has been submitted to the decision of a peaceful tribunal."

The following is a summary of the July cotton crop report of the statistician of the department of agriculture:

The past month has been generally favorable to cotton. Limited areas have been affected by drouth, but rains were quite general during the latter part of June. On the Atlantic coast storms have been so frequent and heavy since June 20 as to delay cultivation and promote the growth of weeds and grass. Before that time a season of comparative drouth of seven or eight weeks had been followed by a portion of this district, while other counties suppressed the weather uniformly favorable. The varieties in rain fall during the past month have been considerable in the Atlantic States, ranging as follows: At the stations reported from 1.3-10 inches to 4 95-100 inches; in Virginia from 1 75-100 inches to 5 49 100 inches; in North Carolina from 1 4-10 inches to 3 95-100 inches; in South Carolina 1 25-100 inches to 4 90-100 inches; in Georgia from 4-10 inches to 6 inches; in Florida from 1 55-100 inches to 4 59-100 inches. In the States of the Mississippi valley the rain fall has been abundant, the largest records in the several States being: from 2 to 4 inches, and the highest from 4 5-10 to 11 inches. In Tennessee the range is from 3 64-100 inches to 10 93-100 inches; in Louisiana from 3 35-100 units to 11 units; in Texas from 2 5-10 units to 9 9-10 units; in Arkansas from 4 3-10 units to 9 1-5 units. The States making average lower than 100, the standard of good condition, are Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, in which the average rain fall to May and June was light, and in Arkansas, where heavy loss resulted from heavy and unseasonable rains. In all the other States the averages are above 100. The figures representing the condition are as follows: Virginia 96, North Carolina 94, South Carolina 97, Georgia 101, Florida 102, Alabama 100, Mississippi 103, Louisiana 103, Texas 106, Arkansas 95, Tennessee 104. Taking into consideration the relative importance of the States in production, the general average of condition would be about 103. As a whole, the July returns of the present year are quite higher averages of condition than those of any previous report except 1868.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Bostwell has returned from North Carolina. He says leading men of that State promise 10,000 to 15,000 Republican majority.

Coin balance in the treasury, $71,000,000. Including $32,000,000 of coin certificates; currency balance, $9,500,000.

The ammunition has been removed off the Cuban privateer Pioneer, and stored in the government magazine at Newport.

The President will return to this city on Tuesday. It is said that the Indian question is to be discussed at the Cabinet meeting on that day, and that a strong effort will be made to have Gen. Sherman's views adopted as the Indian policy of the government.

The gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration at Geneva still preserve the most profound secrecy on the subject of the proceedings. The counsel of both nations refuse to answer any communications on the questions pending, in order to prevent any interference by newspapers, or the possibility of any influence being exerted by them on the minds of the arbitrators. Hereafter the Board will hold five sessions per week, sitting every day except Saturday and Sunday.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Attorney General designates the Albany penitentiary as the place for the imprisonment, subsistence and proper employment, during the term of their imprisonment, of all persons who may have been, or may hereafter be convicted by the courts of the United States for the district of South Carolina, of crime against the United States, and sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor.

A careful Washington special says that the President expects to return to Washington this week to hold a brief Cabinet session prior to his trip to Niagara Falls and down the St. Lawrence. After that he will not be in the city again for quite a month. There will not, however, be a call of the cabinet, as Secretary Delano will be in North Carolina making speeches, and Secretary Robeson will remain for the present in New Hampshire. Owing to the protracted absence of the executive officers, few or no persons now come to Washington on business connected with the government. Even foreign ministers with fresh credentials remain away because they cannot be officially received.

Senator Schurz, after speaking in St. Johns, goes to New Orleans, and thence northward through Alabama and Georgia.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Dispatches to the Navy Department from our fleets in South America and China have been received at the Department. Nothing of extraordinary importance is detailed. Admiral Thornton Jenkins had been presented to the Imperial court of Japan.

The usual congratulatory speeches were made on the anniversary of the Queen's birth, and the occasion was honored by the usual salutes by the ships of both the Asiatic and South Atlantic fleets. The officers and crews were well.

The President will return here from Long Branch, on the early train to-morrow morning, and a cabinet meeting will be held at noon. All the members are in town, except Secretaries Delano and Robeson.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Tammany ratifies Greeley and Brown to-day.

SARATOGA, July 19.—The first race was for a sweepstakes of 850 each, $500 added by the association for fillies foaled in 1869, distance 1¼ miles. Mimi led, with Woodbine one length behind us entering the mile. Woodbine, however, won the race, beating Mimi a nose, and Nona trailing by a bad third. Rue and Rider were fourth, but were placed respectively second and third, Mimi being ruled out on account of crowding from the half mile pole, which Littleton closed up again in the last turn, and challenged Bassett for the lead as they came up the home stretch. Bassett answered gallantly, winning by a couple of lengths. Time 2:08½.

The third race was for a purse of $600, for all ages, distance one mile and a quarter. Tobman won, beating Gray Planet four lengths, with Foldedone one length behind. Time 2:18¾.

John Harper says that should Longfellow fatly recover and be fit to race again, he would not let him start in another race if he was certain of winning a hundred thousand dollars.

ROCHESTER, July 19.—A collision occurred on the Auburn branch of the Central road to-day, by which the following persons were killed and wounded: Mrs. Miles Cushing of Railroad Mills, and E. B. Smith, of Detroit, killed; J. Hardy and F. H. Harris, of Canandaigua, fatally wounded, and several others injured.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A Niagara-dispatch says the Democratic and Liberal leaders, in consultation there, have agreed on Sanford E. Church for Governor.

ROCHESTER, July 20.—An appeal, signed Susan B. Anthony, president, and Matilda Joselyn Gage, secretary, of the Executive Committee of the Women's Suffrage Association, takes strong ground for the Philadelphia platform.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 20.—J. B. Sheffield's paper mill at Sangerties—a large concern—was burned to day; loss $500,000; insurance $105,000. No lives were lost. The mill employed one hundred and fifty hands.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A temporary injunction has been granted in the suit of the Erie railroad company against the Jefferson railroad company, Jay Gould and Justin D. Waite, restraining the defendants from transferring certain stock in their possession.

The Erie railroad officers will be removed immediately from the Grand Open House.

The depths for the week amount to nine hundred and eighteen.

Special shipments to-day reached 9025,000.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Evans & Co.'s planing mill and several adjoining lumber yards were burned here to day. Loss $100,000.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The imports for the week amount to seven or eight millions dollars, including twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of molasses and one million dollars' worth of sugar.

Grau Brown has left for Kentucky, and will shortly commence a stumping tour.

Wallace Teppan, of Syracuse, another member of the Republican State committee, has resigned and declared for Greeley.

A boy named Wm. Malloy, aged fifteen years, while drunk yesterday, fatally shot John Lee, a boy of the same age. Malloy was arrested.

The old federal council of the International Society, which was repudiated by the London council, held its last meeting yesterday, and prepared to turn over its effects to its successor, provided for by the Philadelphia Congress.

A Paris letter to the *World* says it may be reliably asserted that Marshal MacMahon has consented to accept the presidency of France if Thiers resigns or dies.

Trade is stagnant in Paris. Thousands of workmen are out and for rent, and a monetary crisis reigns.

Many of Thiers' friends are deserting him.

A dispatch from Geneva says it is generally understood that the tribunal of arbitration first took up and has now under consideration the case of the privateer Florida.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, July 19.—The trial of Sland dock Jones, colored, charged with the intimidation of Simon Cooper, a colored Liberal Republican, came off before U. S. Commissioner Bost to day. Six witnesses were examined and the case closed the argument to-night. The Commissioner reserved his decision until the opening of the court in morning. Much interest and feeling is exhibited by both political parties.

Four arrests have been made in the case of conspiracy against the colored man, and the cross trial commences at 10 o'clock to morrow.

It is generally believed that all the negroes will be convicted under the enforcement act.

RALEIGH, July 20.—The United States Commissioner gave a decision to-day, in the case against Sandrica Jones, colored, for an attempt to intimidate Simeon Crave, a colored Greeley Republican, in the exercise of his political franchise. The defendant was found guilty and bound over to the United States Circuit Court.

Mack Jones, colored, who assaulted Sam G. Cross, the colored marshal of the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, was also tried to day, and convicted, Commissioner Bost giving his decision at length. Jones was bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars.

The evidence in the other case, which will be tried on Monday, is said to be still stronger than in the cases tried here to-day.

WILMINGTON, July 22.—A report has just reached here that Tom Lowry, one of the Robinson county outlaws and the brother of the notorious Henry and Allen Lowry, was killed near Moss Neck this morning, by Mr. Robert Wishart, a younger brother of Col. P. M. Wishart, who was killed by the outlaws some months since. Lowry's body reached Lumberton last night, and the train passed

RALEIGH, July 22.—The trial of the colored Grant Republican, for intimidating the colored Greeley marshal Cross, continues. Two cases were tried to-day, and both were convicted and bound over in large bonds. The bonds are signed by Supervisor Perry, Collector Young, United States Commissioner A. W. Shaffer and eight other leading politicians. It is believed that many more warrants will be issued to-day for the arrest of alleged conspirators in the Cross case.

FROM INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE, July 19.—Voorhees, addressing his constituents upon accepting the Congressional nomination, gave his hearty adhesion to the action of the Baltimore Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20. — Assistant Postmaster John T. Wood has been arrested, charged with $6000 defalcation.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Detectives Anders and Smith were committed for trial to-day, the former for libel and the latter for perjury, in the case of Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun.

Mullendore, the reporter of the *Morning Call* who was shot by McGrath, is about ten days since, is dead.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, July 20.—John Donahoe, for rape, has been sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment.

A muletto has been arrested, charged with rape at Taunton, Mass.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A boat containing four persons capsized in the Delaware river this morning. Harry Bowman, the journalist, was drowned.

FROM MAINE.

BANGOR, July 20.—Hon. Samuel Thatcher is dead, aged 56. He was elected to Congress in 1782, and was the oldest Mason in the United States.

FROM CANADA.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Gen. Ryan, of the Cuban army, passed through here to-day.

FROM MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, July 19.—Military operations are unimportant. Orteg is at Monterey and those under Gen. Trevino at Morfal are at present the result of the negotiations now going on at the City of Mexico, looking to the pacification of the country without further hostilities.

Genl Rocha's recently reviewed the government forces, 8000 strong, at Monterey. He is expected here shortly, to arrange to supply his army from this point.

It is stated that telegraphic communication with the City of Mexico will soon be opened, them being no obstructions. The line is being rebuilt.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 19.—It is reported that Parliament is to be prorogued on the 10th of August.

The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool for Quebec, is to take out a party of English settlers, the pioneers of a colony which it is proposed to establish in Minnesota.

Specials to the London papers say that no progress has been made before the Board of Arbitration. There was no session yesterday. To-day's session lasted from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m., and was devoted to the question of England's responsibility, which Tenterden denies. All the members were present. The board adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, July 21.—Roy, Mr. Yates, the American missionary to China, is dead.

LONDON, July 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that cholera in an epidemic form is gradually making its way from the eastern provinces, and is steadily gaining foothold in the central and western provinces of the empire. Moscow is now suffering from its ravages, and the disease has assumed the most malignant form. The proportion of deaths to recoveries is placed at eight to one. This terrible mortality has created a panic among the inhabitants, and thousands of the better classes are fleeing into Western Europe. At St. Petersburg a few sporadic cases have appeared, and the authorities are taking the most rigid precautions to cut off communication between the capital and the infected districts.

The grave diggers of Woolwich cemetery, in the eastern suburbs of London, are on a strike.

FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, July 19.—At midnight last night the carriage of the King and Queen was fired into by a party of assassins, but both the royal personages, who were the only occupants of the carriage, escaped injury. One of the assassins was killed by an attendant, and two others were captured. The royal family are now at the palace, receiving the congratulations of the people, upon their escape.

The tranquility of the city is undisturbed, although when accounts of the affair began to be generally circulated there was much excitement. Crowds gathered in the neighborhood of where the attack was made, and by four o'clock in the morning almost the entire population of the city was hastening through the streets.

Their Majesties remained self possessed during the scene and the excitement consequent upon the attack and the brief conflict with the assassins. When quiet had been in a measure restored, they proceeded to the palace, where they are now receiving the members of the Ministry, the civil and military authorities of the city, and deputations from the people. All classes are enthusiastic in their rejoicing over the failure of the murderous attack.

MADRID, July 20.—The examination of the two captured assassins develops the fact that the attack was a part of an organized conspiracy, extensive in its ramifications and provided with ample funds.

MADRID, July 22.—A large sum of money was found on the person of one of the prisoners who was engaged in the attempt to take the life of King Amadeus. This, together with the antecedents of the other prisoners, it is believed, constitutes conclusive the fact that the men had no political feeling which would have prompted the assassination of his Majesty, but were merely the hired instruments of a political conspiracy. Previous to the attempt at assassination the King had received an anonymous communication warning him that his life was in danger. When the attack on the royal party was made a sharp engagement occurred between the would be assassins and the police and the King's escort. His Majesty himself was anxious to participate, but was prevented by his attendants. It is generally believed that the parties arrested are the men who assassinated General Prim.

FROM SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 22.—The Alabama Claims Commission sat about three hours to-day, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

Fun For Our Friends.

A pledge of love—Pawning an engagement ring.

A daily paper advertises for girls for cooking. A contemporary replies: "You will like them raw when you get accustomed to them."

Nervous old lady (to deckhand on a steamboat) — "Mr. Steamboatman, is there any fear of danger?" Deckhand (carelessly)—"Plenty of fear, ma'am; but no a bit of danger."

If anything could account for Mr. Robert Hart, of Utica, New York, emerging from the second story of his boarding house, without going through the formalities of the stairs, it was the presence of four of his wives.

Once, during the war, Burnam was at Washington, exhibiting General Tom Thumb and Admiral Nutt. Mr. Lincoln said: "You have some pretty small generals, but I think I can beat you."

A youth stepped into a bookstore and asked: "What kind of pens do you sell here, mister?" "All kinds, gon young rascal," answered one of the clerks. "Do you?" said the little chap; "then give me ten cents worth of pig pen."

A judge, reprimanding a criminal, called him a scoundrel. The prisoner replied, "Sir, I am not as big a scoundrel as your Honor"—here the culprit halted, but finally added—"take me to be." "Put your words clean together," said the judge.

"Well, Sambo, what's yer up to now sday?" "Oh, I's carry'ner air' fizz." "Ha! I guess ye is. What department do yer perform?" "What department? Why, I does de circular work." "What dat?" "Why, I tirns de grindstone." "O'way!"

A countryman, who attended the Democratic State convention, walked over a slab in the pavement on Commerce street, on which was cut the name of the owner of a store near by, and inquired if, in Montgomery, they buried folks under the sidewalk. He thought it was an epitaph.

PERSONAL.—At the meeting on Saturday evening last, in honor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, Col. J. J. Parker, candidate for Secretary of State on the radical State ticket, made several statements relative to the proprietor of the JOURNAL which we construe as great injustice to the proprietor and to the paper itself. Col. Parker has never received at our hands one solitary act of wrong or injustice. The files of the JOURNAL since Col. Parker came into office stand how highly we have esteemed him, and how willing we have been to cultivate those honorable relations which should ever exist between a public servant and his constituents. We have often held Col. Parker up as a model officer, as a gentleman of moral and intellectual worth, and as a fleeting credit upon the office he has so worthily filled. In view of all these facts, and they are matters of public record, we are sorely surprised that Col. Parker would stand before an audience of the good people of Montgomery and charge this journal and its proprietor with indorsing sentiments, rigid and fearful in their character, of ill will, prejudice, &c., against the people. Col. Parker charged that because we referred in a pleasant and mild manner to the proceedings of the meeting in honor of Grant and Wilson, in front of the State-house last Thursday evening we meant to indorse all that was said by the speakers on that occasion. We arrived at that meeting some time after it was organized, and left some time before it closed. We could not, to-day, if our salvation depended upon it, tell who the speakers were at the said meeting. We expected such men as Adam Felder, Lewis E. Parsons, Alexander White, and gentlemen of their ability and influence to address that meeting. If others instead of they were the speakers, and uttered sentiments of ill will and hatred toward our people here, we repudiate each word and sentence so uttered.

But how could Col. Parker, by any fair construction, charge the proprietor of the JOURNAL with indorsing sentiments of ill will towards the white people of Alabama. Has not the JOURNAL, ever since we have owned and managed it, defended the good people of Alabama against the wild and unjust attacks of such papers as the *New York Tribune* and its stripe? Have not public meetings, on several occasions in this State, gotten up and controlled by a few contemptible office seekers and office hold ers, read the JOURNAL out of the Republican party, because we would not join in the crusade against the white people of Alabama, while correspondents of the *New York Tribune* were filling the columns of that paper with Ku-Klux outrages by the hundred?

Col. Parker knows that these statements are facts, and he knows that he has, upon more than one occasion, complimented us personally for our moderate and conservative views and course, which course he was pleased to term *Applesauce* and *nonsense*. Col. Parker has simply done us great injustice; he has done us a wrong that no earthly consideration will induce us to suffer from him. We do not indorse or approve of any sentiments of force towards the people of Alabama, and our whole course since the JOURNAL has been under our control, testifies that we are the friends of the people. Col. Parker's reference and statements of us tend to injure us among the business men of this community, and especially establishes the fact that Parker has the manliness to do us injustice! We have ever regarded him as an upright, honorable man. Men of that character will not wrong their fellow willfully, and if they do injustice they are ever ready to hail the wrong, in such an honorable mode since know how. We shall look for Col. J. J. Parker as the man to stop abuse, injustice and wrong upon those whom he once saw as he does, and who still know him in all open, manly and unprejudiced manner. Come, Col. Parker, show the public that you are an honorable man, and will do justice even to those who oppose you in politics.

One of Montgomery's best lawyers says that the most troublesome clients he ever had were young ladies who wanted to be married, married women who wanted to be divorced, and old maids who didn't know what they wanted.

A gentleman from the country visited John Yung's restaurant a few days since, hastily swigged a cup of coffee, and was on the point of leaving, when asked if he hadn't forgotten something. He made an examination of the table, and said he believed not. "Ten cents," was the cool laconic remark. "One of the neighbors said he'd call and settle on the free list now," said the rural citizen, "but I won't be small, I swow; it's worth ten cents;" and, tendering a very emaciated piece of currency, he left.

In Chancery at Montgomery, Ala.

THOMAS S. Abram vs. Sarah S. Waters et al.

IT this cause it is made to appear to the Register, by the affidavit of J. A. Minnis, that the defendant, Sarah S. Waters, is not a resident of the State of Alabama, but resides in the State and county of New York, in the city of New York; and that her residence is the home of said affiant, for the period of more than the space of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be had in the Alabama State Journal, a newspaper published in the county of Montgomery, Ala., for the space of three consecutive months, requiring the said Sarah S. Waters, to appear to and answer to the bill of complaint in this cause by or the first day of August, 1872, or in thirty days thereafter the same may be taken against her.

Given under my hand this 19th day of July, 1872.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

7-4-3w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to me on the 19th day of July, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, upon the will of Mrs. Mary Ann Bell, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

CLIFTON W. KENNEDY, Executor.

7-21-w3

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to me on the 19th day of June, 1872, by Hon. George Ely, Judge Probate Court of Montgomery county, Ala., on said estate of Jesse Taylor, deceased.

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 said estate are required to make payment immediately.

WILLIAM L. TAYLOR, Administrator.

7-21-w3

New Advertisements.

Communications must be paid for.

Collegiate and Commercial Institute, San Antonio, Texas. Preparatory to the Law, Medical, Theological, Military, Scientific and Naval Academy. Fall session, Sept. 2d. Winter session, Jan. 1st. Catalogues sent free. Address H. RUSSELL, Principal. 7-21-1f

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Buildings extensive and well arranged. Grounds, attractive and spacious. Location healthful. Corps is competent in each branch. Music teacher First Masters and Officer. Locust and beautiful and Terms moderate. Apply for circulars to Mrs. M. B. PHILLIPS, Principal; or W. H. YEAMS, Sec'y, Staunton, Va. 7-21-1f

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110 Leonard St., New York.

Mr. References of highest character. Send for circular. 7-21-1f

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Session opening Tuesday and ends with 4th of July. Location unsurpassed for advantages to be found further south.

1. Entire exemption from the malarial influences of the Mississippi valley.
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For catalogue containing full information address GEN. R. T. P. ALLEN, 7-14-1f Farmdale, Franklin co., Ky.

WARNER'S SELTZER APERIENT

Reject All Violent Purgatives. They are the bane of the human race, and expose the system. WARNER'S EFF DYSPEPSY BITTERS APERIENT is used by rational people as a means of removing the impurities of the kidneys, liver and blood. Sold by druggists. Depot, 164 Fulton street, New York. 7-21-1f SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$300 to $500 per Month. Agents wanted. Address GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill. 7-21-4

Agents Wanted—Agents make $5 to money for us than at anything else. Business honorable. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Port Land, Maine. 7-21-4

U. S. PIANO CO.'S N. Y. PRICE $290

No Agents. Circulars free

de Valcourt & Wilt's Advertisements.

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OFFERS superior advantages to the business men of the South.

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ONE INCH space in 238 Papers, (16 Dailies.) Four Weeks, for **$155,**

Giving to the advertiser **952** insertions in Weekly and **454** in Daily, making **1406** insertions for

Each State and even each paper taken separately can be had on lowest rates.

Although our Agency has existed only since January 1st, we have secured our present number of the leading newspapers of Richmond and every Southern State. Among the Richmond papers are Whitlock's Religious Herald, the Commercial, Mills, Virginia; Brown & Hoover, Baltimore; Messrs. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia; Lord & Thomas, Chicago; Armstrong, Moore & Co., Boston, and many others.

Circular in Reference to Agricultural and Seed Establishments sent gratis.

Send 25 cents for estimate. This will cost you nothing, even if you do not see fit to advertise through us.

Send an estimate made out and judge for yourselves. Address de VALCOURT & WILTZ, Richmond, Va. 7-21-1f

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS.

Manufacturers of

Door Locks,

And every description of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

We make Dudley Locks to the wrought. Send for price list and circulars.

MARIETTA LOCK WORKS, 7-21 Marietta, Ohio.

Young Men

Contemplating a Business Life should attend the

BRYANT STRATTON & SADLER

Business College.

For Circulars, and Specimens of Penmanship address W. H. SADLER, President, Box 5 S & S. Cincinnati, O. 4-12—wtf

Look to Your Children.

The Great Soothing Remedy

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Cures Colic and Regulating the Bowels, and Wind. Softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. PRICE 25 Cents

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Relieves poverishness and wasting of the brain, resulting in imbecility, and consumption. PRICE 25 Cents

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Colic, whether arising from teething or any other cause. PRICE 25 Cents

Prepared by the inventor, Mrs. Winslow, at No. 61 Louis street, New York.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. 6-24-1y

$1000 IN ONE WEEK.

To any shrewd man who can do largesse on the quiet. Investment of TWENTY DOLLARS required, and no partner wanted. A rare chance for a man with small capital. Address, with stamp, 7-21-4w GEO. MACY, Chicago, Ill.

50 CENTS For Six Months' Subscription to the Masonic Monitor, published monthly at Nashville, Tennessee, by Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander, Publications, Correspondence and Jurisprudence of Masonry will be published in the Masonic Monitor. Fee for subscription, 50 cents. The highest commissions from the subscription list to agents. Specimen copies sent free. Address MASONIC MONITOR, Nashville, Tenn. Grand J. S. BARTLE, Managing Editor, Nashville, Tenn. 7-21-3m

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(DR. D. BLY'S PATENTS.)

These Artificial Limbs are finally acknowledged by the profession to be the most perfect, durable, and comfortable ever invented. The legs have metal joints in the ankles, which are very important, and are guaranteed to last for five years. Send for circular containing certificates from those who have been fitted with these limbs. Also, Artificial Limbs repaired on short notice, and Rubber Hands and Fingers furnished. Address, with procession of stamp, DR. D. BLY, 7-21-3m 701 Broadway, New York.

Weekly Journal.

LARGE CIRCULATION IN

Twenty-one Counties!

Terms—Two Dollars per year, if [illegible]. One Dollar and a half for six months.

THE ADVERTISING RATES OF THE JOURNAL are as follows: [illegible] other local Newspaper in the county. Business notices [illegible] reading matter, 10 cents per line for each insertion. Advertisements inserted by the month, quarter or year, at the following rates: [illegible] 1 square, 1 month, $ 5 00; [illegible] 1 square, 3 months, 12 00; [illegible] 1 square, 6 months, 20 00; [illegible] 1 square, 12 months, 30 00; [illegible] 2 squares, 1 month, 8 00; [illegible] 2 squares, 3 months, 20 00; [illegible] 2 squares, 6 months, 30 00; [illegible] 2 squares, 12 months, 50 00; [illegible] 3 squares, 1 month, 10 00; [illegible] 3 squares, 3 months, 25 00; [illegible] 3 squares, 6 months, 40 00; [illegible] 3 squares, 12 months, 70 00; [illegible] 4 squares, 1 month, 12 00; [illegible] 4 squares, 3 months, 30 00; [illegible] 4 squares, 6 months, 50 00; [illegible] 4 squares, 12 months, 90 00; [illegible] 5 squares, 1 month, 15 00; [illegible] 5 squares, 3 months, 35 00; [illegible] 5 squares, 6 months, 60 00; [illegible] 5 squares, 12 months, 100 00; [illegible] 6 squares, 1 month, 18 00; [illegible] 6 squares, 3 months, 40 00; [illegible] 6 squares, 6 months, 70 00; [illegible] 6 squares, 12 months, 120 00; [illegible] 7 squares, 1 month, 20 00; [illegible] 7 squares, 3 months, 45 00; [illegible] 7 squares, 6 months, 80 00; [illegible] 7 squares, 12 months, 140 00; [illegible] 8 squares, 1 month, 22 00; [illegible] 8 squares, 3 months, 50 00; [illegible] 8 squares, 6 months, 90 00; [illegible] 8 squares, 12 months, 160 00; [illegible] 9 squares, 1 month, 25 00; [illegible] 9 squares, 3 months, 55 00; [illegible] 9 squares, 6 months, 100 00; [illegible] 9 squares, 12 months, 180 00; [illegible] 10 squares, 1 month, 28 00; [illegible] 10 squares, 3 months, 60 00; [illegible] 10 squares, 6 months, 110 00; [illegible] 10 squares, 12 months, 200 00; [illegible] 11 squares, 1 month, 30 00; [illegible] 11 squares, 3 months, 65 00; [illegible] 11 squares, 6 months, 120 00; [illegible] 11 squares, 12 months, 220 00; [illegible] 12 squares, 1 month, 32 00; [illegible] 12 squares, 3 months, 70 00; [illegible] 12 squares, 6 months, 130 00; [illegible] 12 squares, 12 months, 240 00.

Special notices, 15 cents per line each insertion.

Obituaries, 10 cents per line.

Marriages and deaths, free.

Yearly advertisements will be changed quarterly if desired.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Address all communications to the JOURNAL, Montgomery, Ala.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Edith Muldrow Greene, by guardian, vs. Silas H. Ballard, Eugene L. Greene and others.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term, A. D. 1872, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, State of Alabama, in the cause of Edith Muldrow Greene, by guardian, against Silas H. Ballard, Eugene L. Greene and others, I shall proceed to sell, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Montgomery, on the first Monday in August, 1872, being the 5th day of said month, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in August, 1872, being the 5th day of said month,

the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit:

The west ½ of section 9; the west ½ of section 10, and all the south ½ of the south fractional quarter of section 8, and the south ½ and west ½ of section 21; also, a tract beginning at the southeast corner of the Calvert property, on the north bank of Bell's Creek, running north with R. R. Ellis's line to the Mobile road, thence with said road to the corner west in the bank of said creek, thence with the meanderings of said creek to the beginning; also, a tract lying on township 15, range 17, and containing about four hundred and sixty-six acres.

Terms of sale—cash. JOHN W. HUGHES, 7-14-3w Register.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

Mary A. Stubbs and William A. Graham, complainants, vs. Peter B. Martin, Samuel L. Wyatt, Ann C. Hays and William Falconer, defendants.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term, A. D. 1872, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, State of Alabama, in the cause of Mary A. Stubbs and William A. Graham, complainants, against William C. Hays, Peter B. Martin, deceased, against William C. Hays and Ann C. Hays, defendants, I shall proceed to sell, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in August, 1872,

being the 5th day of said month,

the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit:

The south ½ of section 31, township 16, range 19; also, commencing at the northeast corner of section 6, township 16, range 19; also, commencing at the northeast corner of section 6, township 16, range 19, and running north one quarter of a mile, thence west one quarter of a mile, thence south one quarter of a mile, thence east one quarter of a mile to the beginning; also, the southeast quarter of section 31, township 15, range 19, containing one thousand seven hundred and twenty acres more or less.

Terms of sale—cash. JOHN W. HUGHES, 7-14-3w Register.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of a decree rendered in vacation May 24, A. D. 1872, in the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, Alabama, in the cause of Stephen Schuessler, administrator, vs. Thomas J. [illegible], et al., I shall proceed to sell, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale, for cash,

On the Third Monday in July, 1872,

being the 15th day of said month,

the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit:

[illegible] south half of section [illegible], and all of that part of the south half of section [illegible] lying north and west of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad, in township [illegible], range [illegible], being the northern part of said tract, containing in the [illegible] of section [illegible] one hundred and [illegible] acres, more or less.

The above sale is postponed until the first Monday in August, by order of [illegible] interest.

6-9-1w pr $

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

Simeon W. Allard vs. James Vincent.

BY virtue of a decree rendered at the May term, A. D. 1872, of the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, State of Alabama, in the cause of Simeon W. Allard against James Vincent, I shall proceed to sell, at the Courthouse door, in the city of Montgomery, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale,

On the First Monday in August, 1872,

being the 5th day of said month,

the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, Alabama, to-wit:

The south ½ of section 5; the west ½ of section 8; the north ½ of section 17; the northeast ¼ of section 18, and the southeast ¼ of section 7, all in township 16, range 19, containing one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, more or less.

Terms of sale—cash. JOHN W. HUGHES, 7-14-3w Register.

Mortgage Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a mortgage, with power of sale therein contained, executed to the undersigned by Thomas W. Powell and Ann E. Powell, on the 21st day of December, 1871, and recorded in Book [illegible], page 379, of the mortgage records of Montgomery county, Alabama, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Courthouse door, in the city of Montgomery,

On the First Monday in August next,

and between the usual hours of sale, the following described property:

That certain lot or parcel of land, lying, being and situate in the aforesaid city of Montgomery, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Commerce and Montgomery streets, on the east side of Commerce street, and running thence east along the south line of Montgomery street to the corner of [illegible] thence south along the west line of [illegible] thence west [illegible] thence north with the east line of Commerce street to the beginning, containing [illegible] more or less, and being the same property conveyed to said Thomas W. Powell by [illegible] by deed of record in Book [illegible], page [illegible], of the records of Montgomery county, Alabama, reference to which is hereby made for a more accurate description of said property.

Terms of sale—cash. JOHN W. HUGHES, 7-14-3w Register.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of a decree rendered in vacation May 24, A. D. 1872, in the Chancery Court for Montgomery county, Alabama, in the cause of Stephen Schuessler, administrator, vs. Thomas J. [illegible], et al., I shall proceed to sell, at public outcry, within the legal hours of sale, for cash,

On the Third Monday in July, 1872,

being the 15th day of said month,

the following described real estate, situated in Montgomery county, Alab

Alabama Weekly Journal.

"The Union of Our Forefathers—Peace and Prosperity to All Men."

VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872. NO. 20.

Rates of Subscription.

ONE COPY, 1 YEAR.....$2

No subscription taken for a less time.

☞ Liberal deduction made to clubs.

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

Terms of Advertising:

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ARTHUR SHIELDS, Proprietor,

Office No. 28, Montgomery, Ala.

A LADY was recently killed by lightning in Wisconsin. She had a child in her arms at the time, but the child escaped unhurt.

A GENTLEMAN flew into a passion. To prevent a repetition of the pernicious feat, it has been deemed advisable to have his wings clipped.

THE Ohio *Statesman*, a veteran Democratic paper, has disappeared. It is merged in the Columbus Daily *Dispatch*. The *Dispatch* is independent in politics.

AN exchange mentions the fact that a certain town in Indiana, the name of which is not mentioned, has become excited over the discovery of a lead mine. The reported value of the lead thus far discovered is two cents.

SIXTY young officers have just been dismissed from the Prussian army under very peculiar circumstances. They obtained commissions pending the war with France, on account of their bravery. They are now dropped from the army because they cannot pass a satisfactory examination as to qualifications.

THEY have a jolly sort of an institution in Boston, and a convenient one, according to the *Traveller*. Somebody has started a day nursery for inconvenient youngsters. A mother can hang up an infant during work hours at the rate of two cents a day, and receive a check for the baby as she would for a parcel left at a package room. Of course this don't include the charges for "incidentals"—only the deposit money.

THE New York *World* takes a hopeful view of Mr. Greeley's chances in North Carolina. It seems to think that if the Republicans carry the State next Thursday, they will carry it at an early day, unless they have a majority of more than eighteen thousand. From this it may be supposed that, if the Republicans carry the State by seventeen thousand five hundred, the *World*, in forecasting the political probabilities, would set it down as "certain" for Greeley. But if the Republican majority should be, say twenty thousand, it might agree to classify it as "doubtful."

IT is contended by some of the scientists that the motion of the earth in its orbit, and its diurnal revolutions, cause such a friction with the atmosphere that there is a gradual wearing away of the earth. The wearing process has been subjected to a close calculation, and the conclusion reached is that the earth will be completely worn out in the short space of two thousand millions of years. We do not vouch for the correctness of this calculation, but it is well enough to advise the citizens of N. and S. to begin and prepare for the calamity if it should come.

WE CLIP the following from the *Post-Boy*, a decided Democratic paper, published at Camden, Wilcox county, Alabama:

WHAT HORACE GREELEY SAYS.—A Democratic meeting at Haddon, Ind., adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Cincinnati convention, in describing quite the infamy of his Democratic party, used the following language: 'Point wherever you please to an election district, which you will pronounce morally rotten, given up to a great part to debauchery and vice, and that district will be found a nearly or quite sure election giving a large majority for that which styles itself the Democratic party. Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land, and you will find nine-tenths of their master spirits active participants of the Democracy. May it be written on my grave that I never was a follower of it, and lived and died in nothing its devices;' therefore—and be it *Resolved*, That we, the Democratic party of Haddon township, Ind., do most desirous that the nominee of the Cincinnati convention shall live and die our debtor, pledge ourselves that under no contingency will we ever cast a vote for Horace Greeley; and further

Resolved, That we respectfully indorse the action of our Representative in Congress, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees.

The Age of Horses.

A short time ago we met a gentleman from Illinois, who gave us a piece of information in regard to ascertaining the age of a horse after he or she had passed the ninth year, which was new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is that after the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, at the upper corner of the horse lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get to the says the gentleman; and he is confident that it will never fail. As a good many people have horses over nine, it is easily tried. If true, the horn doctor must give up his trade.

Communication between New Orleans and the East.

New Orleans is a great city, and always will be. Its relation to the great Mississippi is such as to give it command over a certain trade which can never be diverted from it. This is an age of railroads, and railroads have taken possession of an immense amount of transportation business formerly done by steamboats. But it has by no means absorbed, and never will absorb, it all. Millions of tons of freight, and no inconsiderable number of passengers, are regularly borne upon the bosom of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. New Orleans is the point to which the great bulk of this trade tends. As a distributing point it has commanding advantages for an extensive inland or domestic trade; and it has additional advantages as a point from which to send out trade to Cuba and other West India islands, to Mexico, and to South America.

New York is, and will always continue to be, the great metropolis of the East. Indeed, it may perpetuate its supremacy as the great commercial mart and controlling city of the continent. That character it will certainly maintain during the lifetime of the present generation. Still, there are other great cities in the East—Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston. The commercial and general business relations between these Eastern cities and New Orleans are very important, and that importance will continually increase. Sooner or later there will be some special and chief line of communication between them. What will be that line? That is a question which has for some time excited the interest of sagacious railroad men. To control that line has been one of the numerous enterprises contemplated by Thomas Scott, the eminent railroad king of Pennsylvania. The gigantic Pennsylvania Central road is extending its Brie-ward arm in every direction, and it naturally wants one of those arms, not only to extend from the great cities of the East to the great city of the Southwest, but to have it stronger and more direct than any that may compete with it.

When the Alabama and Chattanooga road was opened for freight and travel, it was a very important link in this long line. From Meridian there was a choice of routes either by Jackson, Miss., or Mobile, Ala., to New Orleans. By either of those routes the line from the East-ern cities to New Orleans over the Alabama and Chattanooga road was shorter than any other then operated, or any other, that is operated now. It is well known that an air line road was contemplated between Meridian and New Orleans. Had there been no disruption to the practical working of the Alabama and Chattanooga road, the construction of that air line would no doubt have been under good headway before now. But for the last year the condition of the Alabama and Chattanooga road has not been such as to invite a current of business over it from the East to the Southwest.

In the meantime, other railroad connections are being formed. A road is being built from Lynchburg to Danville, Virginia. Another road—an air line—is in process of construction from Charlotte, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga. With these roads finished, there will be an advantageous line from the East to New Orleans by way of Danville, Charlotte, Atlanta, Montgomery and Mobile. They will soon be completed, and it may be that the contest between the East and the Southwest will be turned over this line.

Is This True?

"The Meriden, Conn., *Republican*, having given a report that Greeley Brown was intoxicated while in New Haven, Rev. Abram Norwood writes to the editor for evidence, declaring that if it is produced he will neither vote for Brown or Greeley. He says he 'will not drink a pint of rum even if it be sanctified with and mixed with a quart of pure water.' The editor of the *Republican* replies that he has the proof but he has not permission to publish the names of his witnesses. But he offers to give Mr. Norwood the evidence and the names if he will call at the *Republican* office. Upon this evidence the editor repeats the charge with still more particularity as to positiveness. The editor adds that two of the persons who saw Mr. Brown intoxicated are very prominent Democrats, and both have occupied high positions in this State, elected by the Democratic party. The evidence and the names and contradictions. The *Republican's* sweeping charges are made by Mr. Charles P. Ives and M. E. B. Everett of Meriden."

Election Law.

The Supreme Court has decided that the act entitled "An act to regulate elections in the State of Alabama," approved February 20, 1872, is not a law. This decision is in accordance with well established precedent. A rule of law, like all other rules, is simple enough when once understood, and a practical application of that rule will definitely settle the long contested cases. Such a rule guided the Supreme Court in the case just referred to.

In Alabama the law making power is composed of the General Assembly and, in a qualified sense, the Governor. The General Assembly consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. A bill, in order to become a law, must obtain the assent of these three divisions of the law enacting power. It must represent their joint will. If the two houses concur, they need their bill to the Governor. With his official approval it becomes a law; or in case he disapproves it, the two houses may enact it into a law by a prescribed vote, notwithstanding the Governor's non-concurrence. The journals show that the bill upon which the Supreme Court recently acted, never passed the two houses in the shape in which it appears in the statute book. It reached the Governor in a particular form. The Governor acted upon and approved what was before him. It cannot be legally presumed that the Governor would have approved of the bill if it had come before him in any other form. But it did not pass the two houses in that form, and hence it is not law.

This decision revives the former election law—that is, the general law for regulating elections, which was enacted in 1868. The coming election in this State will be held under the old law. This fact should be made known to the people generally.

Insulting Threat.

"We will not tolerate any one as a political associate except on this condition." The sentence thus quoted is printed in an Alabama newspaper. It is a most extraordinary declaration. The condition referred to is a support of the Democratic and Conservative State ticket.

Who are the prisoners of conscience to arrogate to themselves the power to enter any authority to decide any thing relating to political association? What right have they to threaten men with his political frowns unless they vote the ticket which he dictates to them? So far as concerns the question of voting there is not a voter in Alabama that does not stand upon a perfect equality with this insulting writer. The humblest voter in the State may approach that writer and say "Sir, I am a free man; I shall vote just as I please; you have no right to control my vote; I am utterly indifferent to either your smiles or your frowns; politically, constitutionally, and legally, I am your equal; I indulge in no threats; but I shall vote in precise accordance with my deliberate judgment, neither knowing nor caring any thing about your political association."

This would be the talk of true manhood. Thousands—nay, scores of thousands—of honest and intelligent voters will act upon the general idea above expressed. The sentence with which we commenced this article, and which is quoted from an Alabama paper, is really an insult to every intelligent voter in the State. It is an outrage upon constitutional liberty; or at any rate it would be if it possessed any practical importance. It is dishonest. It is utter weakness. It is not any one to the slightest injury or inconvenience, the threat would be absolutely meaningless. But fortunately that is not the case. People will vote as they please, and they care not one cent what the writer may think of them for so doing. Still, an intelligent public will duly note the spirit which is embodied in the above quoted sentence. The mildest interpretation that can be put upon it leaves it an insulting threat.

Juarez and Mexico.

The death of President Juarez is a serious loss to Mexico. He was really the most successful statesman which that republic has ever produced. Courage overcame his career as a lawyer over forty years ago, he was elected governor of his native State—Oajaca—then a member of Congress, then Governor of his State, and so on. By the time he reached the age of thirty, he had made a strong national reputation. In addition to the offices just named, he has been a State judge, a member of several cabinets, Judge of the Supreme Court of Mexico, and finally President. By the Constitution of Mexico, when the President-elect dies before he enters upon his duties, the Chief Justice succeeds to it. In 1858, Comonfort retired from the Presidency—or rather he was forced from it by a revolution—and Juarez became his successor by virtue of his position as Chief Justice. By successive re-elections he remained President until his death—a period of fourteen years, though for a part of this time the functions of his office were interfered with by the attempt to found an empire under Maximilian. Juarez was the only Mexican President who ever served out a full term. He died a few days ago, at the age of sixty-five years.

It was the boast of Juarez that he had no Spanish blood in his veins. He claimed that he was a pure Aztec Indian, and a descendant of Montezuma, who was Emperor of Mexico at the time it was conquered by Cortes.

Next to Santa Anna, Juarez is the most prominent character that has figured in the contemporary history of Mexico. He was the opposite of Santa Anna in everything. Santa Anna is a revolutionist, and he created a revolution—he was born for the purpose of gaining power. He could raise a storm, but he could not long control it. For a brief period he could float upon the billows of revolution; but he would never reach a safe landing. He was never able to bear himself up permanently. Sooner or later he was engulfed beneath the angry surges occasioned by the storm which he had excited.

Juarez was no revolutionist. He was a jurist and a statesman. He lived in a land of revolutions; in an age of revolutions; and held cities under armies that were set up and pulled down by revolutions. Yet in his civil negotiations for power he never resorted to the sword. So far from it his constant effort was to relieve his country of the evils which they occasioned. The secret of his prosperity was so well known that he was the favorite of all the true statesmen of the country. All the essential interests of Mexico supported Juarez against the turbulent elements. He was, it is true, unable to maintain tranquility overbetter opposing rabble; which affirms many portions of Mexico. But he did more than any other man which Mexico has produced towards maintaining something like a regular government.

The Montgomery Bar.

JAMES T. HOLTZCLAW.

General Holtzclaw cannot be called a "veteran practitioner." He has not been at the bar a sufficient length of time to justify that sort of a designation. Nor can he be characterized as "a rising member of the bar," or "a promising young lawyer." He has been too long at the bar to be classified in that way. On this point it may be properly stated that he has passed successfully through that experimental period to which every lawyer is subject; that he is an amply developed lawyer, and that he is moving smoothly along in a regular career of successful practice.

Nevertheless, it should not be concluded from this that General Holtzclaw is without full experience as a practitioner. So far from it his career at the bar has been sufficient to develop clearly defined characteristics as a member of the profession. He has his own peculiar mode of managing cases. In taking hold of a case he seems to give it his entire attention. He suffers nothing to interfere with it. Let his case be once taken up in court and from that time until it is finished he is indifferent to all else but the part he is to perform in it. But while confining himself exclusively to that particular part, he is careful to do every thing that is incumbent upon him, and to do it faithfully and efficiently.

Intellectual power, of course, is most effective and more fully displayed when the energies of the mind are thus concentrated upon a given subject. On no occasion does Gen. Holtzclaw manifest this particular quality more than when he argues his case before the jury and jury. His style of speaking is peculiar to himself. He speaks smoothly and with carefully measured deliberation. His language flows fluently and without apparent effort. Every expression, however, bears directly upon the case in hand. His vocabulary is full and flexible, though there is no superfluous verbosity—no useless piling up of words. His arguments are close and compact; his statements clear and comprehensive; his illustrations, analogies and comparisons striking and forcible. More crushing sarcasm, more withering invective, his energy in developing a case not unfrequently calls forth no much earnestness and warmth that he rises to the height of stirring and moving eloquence.

But at all stages of his speech he addresses himself to the law and facts immediately connected with the particular case he is considering. From these he never wanders. Wholly and entirely absorbed in them, for the time being he is the counsel, and nothing else. He assone he pays no attention. He allows all extraneous questions to pass unnoticed, unless, indeed, efforts so made to thrust them in his path where they have no relevancy, and then he will summarily brush them out of his way. He never steps aside to gather flowers with which to decorate his argument; nor will he allow its solid essence to be weakened by an unmeaning, tawdry ring. He has a commanding power of condensation.

As a forensic orator Gen. Holtzclaw is remarkably cool and self possessed. He never shrinks from any of the animating ills of the bar; but he never becomes excited. Intellectual blows he will give and take with the most perfect good nature. Taken altogether, he is decidedly a strong member of the Montgomery bar.

Plain Talk.

We publish below an article from the editorial columns of the *Wilcox News and Pacificator*. It is what we should call decidedly plain talk for a straight Democratic paper. The article is as follows:

THE NOMINATION OF HORACE GREELEY BY THE DEMOCRACY—OUR POSITION.

The nomination of Horace Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention, *by the National Democratic party of the country*, was an event not wholly unexpected. By this act alone, that party has pledged itself to the support of the bitterest and most unscrupulous enemy the South ever had. Reared and educated in the school of Republicanism, Horace Greeley stands to-day the head and front of the Republican party—its glorius in the principles of that party—he has stood by them, and manfully battled for them from their incipency until the present time, and his zeal for their success is not shaded in the least. His nomination therefore *by the Democracy* for the highest office in the gift of the once proud American people, to say the least of it, is humiliating and disgusting to all Southerners who have any self respect or sectional pride remaining—it cannot be considered in any other light.

Horace Greeley was nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, composed of Republicans; those who are dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, and who desire to find some pretext for voting for him for at least four years—and for this purpose the cone proud *National Democracy*, under whose banner the people have gained many glorious victories, has been induced to coalesce with them. Alas! how have the mighty fallen! The Democracy is obliged to take up a man from the ranks of its worst enemies and prefer him for support! Better, far better, go down with our principles inscribed upon our banner, than be subservient tools to a party and section that have been our greatest foes; there is more honor attached to a man who goes bravely forward in defense of his rights, without sacrificing principle, than he who would truckle to a party for the sake of the spoils. The Democracy is hopelessly in the minority, and, if Greeley should be elected, it will still be in the minority—in any event, the election of Greeley or Grant will be a Republican victory.

Greeley does not profess to be a Democrat himself even. In his reply to the committee charged with the duty of informing him of the action of the Cincinnati Convention, he said, that, in accepting the nomination, he was or much a Republican as *he ever was*. Then in explaining this fact that he has always been an ardent and consistent Republican on all questions of principle, adding that he has always been—an ardent and decided opponent of every principle of the Republican party and it is not even so now, at this stage of his life, that he will renounce any of those principles—they are deeply instilled into him, and being, as the Democrats now admit, a consistent man, we have no evidence before us that he will ever be more nor less than himself—a shrieking, ranting, mad-cap, fanatical Republican—still embracing the principles of the Republican party.

The Democrats of the South have sold themselves to the Republican party of the North for less than "a mess of pottage"—those who persist in supporting Greeley—thus have surrendered their principles and their party into the keeping of men of antagonistic views and principles—the Democratic party, as a *National* organization, has been virtually disbanded, and the contest for the Presidency will now be between Gen. Grant, who was a Democrat up to the close of the war, and Mr. Greeley, who has always been a Republican and a life long enemy to the South. His political record will bear us out on this point.

The Democrats party having nominated Mr. Greeley, it is forced to make the following concessions, as set forth in an able article from the New Orleans *Morning Sun and Catholic Messenger*:

"First—We are too weak to cope with the Republican party; that is, we are in a minority; that is, the political principles of the majority of the American people are opposed to ours.

"Secondly—The Liberal Republicans will not come to us. They did not even invite us to their Cincinnati Convention. They will go to them and say "Amen" to their platform and their standard bearers.

"Thirdly—We must cease to be an independent army in order to become dependent allies.

"Fourthly—We must support him, who has been our most unrelenting enemy for eighteen years, and who, of all other men, has been the foremost in reducing us from the first and strongest party in the land to our present weakness.

"Fifthly—We must do this, for, if we set otherwise, that very candidate, true to his party, will support the very man whom he wishes to defeat with our aid.

"Sixthly—We must, for this time, be inconsistent, and separate our political convictions from our political candidate.

"Seventhly—We cannot elect him on our own principles—we cannot accept his essential principles—so we must support him without regard to any principles."

As between Grant and Greeley, therefore, there can be no difference. In the election of either the South will be without a President.

Mr. Greeley has forced the Democratic party, or a large majority of it, into his support. He has intimated that unless he was nominated at Baltimore he would withdraw and give his support to the man whom he desired to defeat. He has effected his purpose, though at a serious cost to the South. We oppose him from principle. We have no resentments in our opposition to him. We have not the faith to believe that our country will be ruined by his election. He is not likely to succeed. He is not a safe man. He was an earnest advocate of the nomination of Andrew Johnson, and we regard his enforcement in the South even better, as it had become a law. To him, more than to any other man, are we indebted for its practical operation in the South to-day. He has been a lifelong enemy to our section—his hatred of it knows no bounds. He is a supporter of every oppressive measure against it passed by Congress, so his political record will abundantly prove. For these and other reasons, we shall continue to oppose his election, feeling satisfied that we are but doing a simple act of justice to our people and section.

Supreme Court Reports.

JUNE TERM, 1872.

E. WOOLSEY PECK, Chief Justice.
THOS. M. PETERS, } Associate Justices.
B. F. SAFFOLD, }
Reporter appointed for the Daily State Journal.

FRIDAY, July 26, 1872

6th Division, No. 55.—L. M. Cummins, appellant, vs. Wm. F. Loveloy, appellee; application for rehearing.

SAFFOLD, J.—Rehearing denied.

3d Division, No. 61.—Elizabeth Carraway et al., appellants, vs. A. G. McGehee, appellee; application for rehearing.

SAFFOLD, J.—Rehearing denied.

8th Division, No. 44.—William H. Walker, appellant, vs. William H. Robertson, appellee; appeal from the probate court of Limestone county.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. An agreement by which one of two sureties, who has paid the debt, releases the other from further contribution in consideration of his giving up his note of another person will be secured, for less than the amount of his liability, does not affect the claim of either upon the insolvent estate of the principal.

2. Appeals from contests about the allowance of claims against an insolvent estate must be taken by or against the administrator.

The appeal is dismissed.

8th Division, No. 45.—F. M. Hussey, adm'r, appellant, vs. H. A. Parish & Co., appellees; appeal from the probate court of Limestone county.

SAFFOLD, J.—The entry of a claim in the docket of claims against insolvent estates, and the date of the decree of insolvency of the estate, together with the affidavit of a person who states positively when the claim was filed, overcome the evidence afforded by the date of the year written over the entry in a question of fine filing.

The decree is affirmed.

8th Division, No. 35.—William A. Hine et al., appellants, vs. E. M. Hussey, adm'r, appellee; appeal from the probate court of Limestone county.

SAFFOLD, J.—Judgments rendered after a declaration of insolvency of the debtor's estate, in suits commenced before, which are certified to the probate court, need no other filing and verification.

2. A mere offer to file claims against an insolvent estate, which are in an adjoining room, and the declaration of the judge's clerk, that he will constitute them as filed, do not constitute a sufficient filing.

The decree is reversed and the cause remanded.

Motion Docket, p. 59.—*Ex parte* John Bell.

PETERS, J.—A mandamus will not be granted to lie in a mere technical defense, founded on defective service of process, and the county judge of a circuit court to set aside a judgment by default because the sheriff has made a false return of service of the summons and complaint on the defendant, when the judgment is on a promissory note, unless the application is accompanied by the affidavit of the defendant setting forth a meritorious defense.

The writ prayed for is denied, with costs.

4th Div. sion, No. 70.—Bryan & Bones, appellants, vs. William M. Hall, appellee; appeal from Barbour circuit court.

PETERS, J.—1. A person who signs an attachment bond as security of the plaintiff in the attachment, for the purpose of enabling such plaintiff to seize the property of a person now a party to the attachment suit, and not liable to be so attached, is a co-trespasser with the plaintiff in such attachment. 3 Wall. 1; Screw vs. Wilson, 2 Sne Term, 1872.

2. The judgment of the court in a claim suit is final, as between the parties to such suit, and evidence cannot be introduced to show that such judgment was wrong. 27 Ala. 676; 28 Ala. 504

The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

6th Division, No. 13.—Foster M. Kirkland et al., appellants, vs. Ann V. Friend, appellee; application for rehearing.

PETERS, J.—The rehearing is denied, with costs.

3d Division, No. 16.—George E. Allen, appellant, vs. Aiken Martin, appellee; Application for rehearing.

PETERS, J.—The rehearing is denied, with costs.

1st Division, No. 41.—E. F. Deneheal et al., appellants, vs. Elias F. Berry, *pro ami*, appellee; application for rehearing.

PETERS, J.—The rehearing is denied, with costs.

21 Division, No. 36.—Birrell Haddon, appellant, vs. S. M. McIntosh appellee; application for rehearing.

SAFFOLD, J.—Rehearing denied.

8th Division, No. 56.—Court of county commissioners of Limestone county, appellant, vs. John D. Bather et. al., appellees; appeal from Limestone circuit court.

PETERS, J. 1.—The bonds issued by the court of county commissioners of Limestone county, under the act of the General Assembly of this State entitled, "An act to authorize the court of county commissioners of Limestone county, State of Alabama, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad Company" passed over the veto of the Governor on the 24th day of December, 1855, create a valid debt against said county of Limestone, so far as the same remains unpaid. Pamph. Acts 1855, 1856, p. 291, No. 299.

2. The bonds thus issued are not such claims against the county as are required by law to be presented for allowance within twelve months after the time they severally become payable in the manner prescribed by the Revised Code else they are barred. Rev. Code, § 907, 909.

3. Mandamus is a proper remedy to enforce the collection of said bonds when the court of county commissioners fail and refuse to provide for the payment thereof, as required by law.

The judgment of the court below is affirmed with costs.

Motion Docket, p. 61.—William P. Tarver adm'r, appellant, vs. William N. Hoyt, appellee; appeal from Limestone circuit court. Application for modification of judgment denied.

M. M. Smith, Esq., of Autauga county, on motion of Col. R. C. Brickell, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

SATURDAY, July 27, 1872.

3d Division, No. 78.—Lehman, Durr & Co., appellants, vs. Wm. G. Ford et al., appellees; application for rehearing.

PETERS, J.—That new parties are introduced into the suit by cross bill, or bill in the nature of a cross-bill, is not such an objection to the proceedings as will be listened to when the due administration of right and justice require it.

2. The chancery courts of this State do not owe their authority to the decisions of other States and other courts, but to the constitution of this State; and they are clothed with the sovereign power to "administer right and justice;" and they may modify their proceedings to achieve this end.

The rehearing is denied, with costs.

We will make one remark in order that our friends may not be misled. Some very ugly men have been rejoiced by these numerous decisions of our court, as we could ever have imagined resulted in the State. They have been hailed from their hiding-places by the rumor of a man triumphantly to themselves around the circus, they have thronged the courthouse—the well-fed, lumpy section and pig-nosed, the bald and the maimed, the pug-eyed the long-eared and the hog-jowled—to see the heroes, who, they had heard, carried an unanswerable argument. They were not disappointed in the attorneys of the State was, *headsome* in comparison! Well, we have endured these annoying results of these mischievous publications as best we might; but we are getting very tired of the notoriety which has unjustly given us. We are tired paying postage on diplomas from "Ugly Clubs," and congratulatory letters from men who "respect their fellows, without regard to looks," and from ladies who have been "considered good by many of their acquaintance." We are not a dissolute, and so do not need the votes of the former—and not being a bachelor, we are not permitted to solace ourself with the latter. Enough of this.

Once for all, we ask our correspondents who have published Gilbreath's interval of sanity, or themselves indulged their wit and humor at the expense of our personal appearance, to leave us alone, in that respect, for the future. We have been worried enough, albeit we take a joke as well as the best. We are willing to be laughed at, under all circumstances, but we think that one of our midst a large amount of capital, in our opinion. That has been Board of Aldermen passed such an ordinance, we believe that the citizens of Montgomery would have been advised by certain men to resist its enforcement. We hope that the ordinance will be modified.

TAXES.—Our faithful tax collector, Pat. Robinson, and his efficient assistant, Capt. A. P. Wilcox, have about wound up the old business which came into their hands last fall. Pat. Robinson has made a good officer; has attended faithfully to his business; and, so far as we know, has given entire satisfaction to the tax payers of the county. A good officer deserves the thanks of all men, so good officers get hard to find nowadays.

Yesses is now the evening star. Ring the chimes.

Mr. Greeley's Record.

That Horace Greeley "knows" a good deal about the "crows" is a fact, and in fact will be proved. Read it.

O'Shaughnessy, of the Montgomery *Journal*, says he "can't see" "crows" in a glass, and he must be prejudiced. Read it.

Mr. Greeley, of the Talladega *News*, takes his "crow" fried, and says he is satisfied. Read it.

The Talladega *Watchtower* takes its "crow" by degrees, like the cat ate the grindstone. In this way it avoids the "vomiting" operation.

Joiner, of the Talladega *Reporter*, say that "crow" is very nauseous, and is was difficult to keep it down. Very strict care of his nerves. Good for Joiner.

The Shelby *Guide* takes his "crow" "crow" with Irish whisky, and takes two drinks of the whisky after taking "crow."

Nich. Davis takes his "crow" just before going to bed. He has a full stomach, and sleeps well. The "crow" business is nothing new with Nich.

The Randolph *Enterprise* takes its "crow" upon principle. Buttermilk is in favor of destroying the breed, and, therefore, goes at it like business like a man. He eats his "crow" fried like scrambled eggs. He can't tell how much is "crow" and how much is grease.

Sam. Hargrove is very fond of "crow," and has sent trope to get a full supply for the season. And yet poor Burke would prefer another.

The Hayneville *Examiner* will take "crow," as it can't get anything else; but if it ever gets half a chance at chicken it will be good-bye, old "crow."

Major Stout, of the Wilcox *Vindicator*, went to Baltimore and ate his "crow" there. How it affected him is a matter unknown in this section. We hear that Baltimore was in an ailment in his stomach, occasionally.

The Daleville *News* was so anxious to get its dish of "crow" that it almost choking, and almost disgusted everybody else at the table. And yet Johnson is not as happy as he might have been, had he waited for his turn.

The Gadsden *Times* takes its "crow" in the shape of "crow" that is stale. It comes out the taste of the "crow" is somewhat neutralized. The science of some men is very remarkable.

SOCRATT "JENKINS."—The astonishing originality which characterizes the descriptions of the modern "Society Jenkins," when he is called upon to describe a belle or a beauty, is truly refreshing. Here is a specimen from the graphic pen of the Wilcox *Vindicator*, as applied to the wife of a lawyer:

"She has a form of perfect symmetry, a face, and a head that would be regarded beautiful in any circle, and a mind that is more than common."

The judgment of the court below is affirmed.

8th Division, No. 40.—William P. Tunnage, administrator appellant, vs. Pratt & Jones, appellees; appeal from the chancery court of Limestone county.

SAFFOLD, J.—1. Under a deed of gift to the grantor's son "for and during the term of his natural life and at his death to him, the said John R. Jones, to [illegible] Jones dies without issue, then to the surviving sons Walter, Paul, &c., the father of Robyn takes the estate as his heir at common law, and not as purchaser.

2. Appeals from contests about the allowance of claims against an insolvent estate must be taken by or against the administrator.

The appeal is dismissed.

8th Division, No. 50.—Robert Thompson, appellant, vs. the State of Alabama, appellee; appeal from the Madison circuit court.

SAFFOLD, J.—The judgment is affirmed on the authority of Reuben Thompson vs. the State of Alabama, decided at the present term.

Cases for all, we ask our correspondents who have published Gilbreath's interval of sanity, or themselves indulged their wit and humor at the expense of our personal appearance, to leave us alone, in that respect, for the future. We have been worried enough, albeit we take a joke as well as the best. We are willing to be laughed at, under all circumstances, but we think that one of our midst a large amount of capital, in our opinion. That has been Board of Aldermen passed such an ordinance, we believe that the citizens of Montgomery would have been advised by certain men to resist its enforcement. We hope that the ordinance will be modified.

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Weekly State Journal.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

JOHN BULLDOG says: "We read that Rose sold his birthrite for milky, and many wondered at his extravagance; but Rose discovered why that *milky* was his discovered sense—that it is hard to live on a pedigree."

THE RACE.—Several farmers in the city yesterday afternoon, who reside about eighteen miles from the city express themselves as very hopeful of the crops. They state that the warm weather which succeeded the late heavy rains, and the bright sunshine which followed, have had a very damaging effect upon the worms which have been ravaging the cotton fields. The crops in the lower end of the county have been very seriously damaged, though the promise of a rich yield is yet encouraging. Along the river the crops have, as a general thing, suffered more than in the interior. While the cotton crops along the river are better than at a distance, farmers therefrom say they are much more promising in the interior than along the river farms.

The Courthouse Echoes.

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Is at this moment in Tara's walls
As if said music fled.

Since the adjournment of the city and circuit courts, the imposing building on the corner of Lawrence and Washington streets, dedicated to the service of the law, has reisped from a stirring activity, although the weather is warm—to a deathlike stillness which almost appalls the dilly visitor. Both up-stairs and down-stairs melancholy quiet prevails and the occupants of the offices who are in the now deserted courtrooms nought is heard but the occasional hollow echo of their footsteps as they pass to and fro. Even the big safe, in the recess leading to the sheriff's office, and the great heaps of papers, all marked "filed" and "docketed," attest the fact that he was a man of business. The books of the sheriff's office are evidences of its accustomed methodicalness, and are models of neatness. Over the arches of this general staging are inscriptions pointers to men otony that so pervades the chamber, the corridor, and the courtyard. Any one of these things alone can fill some over with

Communicated.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 1, 1872.

We have just been informed of the fact that our name appears as a candidate for the formation of a colored Greeley club in this city. We have not given authorized any person or persons to use our name in such a call. We are opposed to the project, and have not, nor do not desire the public to be mistaken in our

Respectfully,
THOMAS FIELDING.

A Card.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 1, 1872.

An editorial paragraph appeared in the *Republican Sentinel*, this morning's paper, this day, which charges that Hon. G. W. Buckley has been "buying negroes" through me. Col. Buckley never intimated directly or indirectly to me that he desired me to do any service towards securing the nomination. The charge and assertion of the *Republican Sentinel* and its editor are false in every particular, and Col. Buckley is an innocent, injured man. I make this statement in his character, as the editor of the *Sentinel* has made the charge in his.

THOMAS FITZSIMMONS.
Will Mr. Repier copy this into his paper.
8-2-1t

CITY ITEMS.

See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, bonded Book for the Million—Marriage Guide—another column.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them off and clears the house of flies. Sold by Mark D. Smith, only everywhere. 4 24 coll3m

THE worst Coughs yield, as if by magic, to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

THE following items relative to the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad we take from the *Birmingham Herald* and *Birmingham Iron Age*:

On Tuesday, the 23th inst., as the passenger train on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, was crossing a bridge ten miles this side of Talladega, some of the pine posts supports of the structure gave way, and for a moment spreads and smooth the rough. With great presence of mind the engineer, "threw life preserver," as he called it, and jerked every car over the gap, without further damage than that to the track, which was torn up for several feet.

A difficulty occured in this city on the 26th inst., between Mr. Wiggins, formerly on the Northern division of the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad, and some of the employees of the Southern division of the road, in which Mr. Wiggins was seriously, but we hope not dangerously wounded. The facts in the affair so far as we can learn them are as follows. It appears that Mr. Wiggins was left in charge of a train that had been run over a new piece of road on the Northern division, but that had been left here for several days on account of the recent break in the road. On the day above mentioned, Mr. Harding Superintendent of the Southern division informed Mr. Wiggins that he needed the train and intended to take it. Wiggins refused to give it up unless ordered to do so by Gen. Wofford or Mr. Hale, who had placed it in his charge, and said that he would not be so ordered. Harding attempted to couple the train to the engine belonging to the Southern division and Wiggins then ordered the engineer to uncouple the train from the engine. Harding refused to do this, and there to take counsel with the Executive Committee, when some words passed between Harding and Wiggins, and the latter struck the former a heavy blow with his fist, which effected the latter severely. Wiggins then left the train and started to walk to Talladega, and the knocker-down was arrested by the sheriff of Talladega county, and placed in his charge, and was then allowed to go at large on his recognizance to appear before the next circuit court. Harding was also arrested by the sheriff, and gave bond for his appearance before the next circuit court.

All who were engaged in the affray were arrested by Sheriff Young, and gave bond for their appearance before the next circuit court.

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THE worst Coughs yield, as if by magic, to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

ENCOURAGING.—The ranks of old maids can be counted on the fingers of one hand by judicious use of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring and Cream Baking Powder. Ladies, beware of imitations. Call for Dr. Price's—see that his name is on the bottle; if a baking powder—see that it is "Dr. Price's Special Flavoring." 7 27 1w

FOR SALE.—A splendid six shooting repeater—nearly new—never been used—of large pattern, and will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at this office.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills bears the signature of Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the private stamp of Fleming's Vermifuge. All others are worthless imitations.

It is the popular verdict that people who have been accustomed to the use of bitters or cordials, are obliged, eventually, to resort to McLane's Liver Pills as a permanent relief. 4 26 wnm

Curiosities of Animal Life.

There can be no doubt that dogs feel shame as distinct from fear, and sometimes they show it remarkably, and very often for food. A great dog seems to be thinking of a little dog, and this is the cabled magnanimity. All animals feel wonder, and many exhibit curiosity, the latter quality affording opportunity for much practical joking. Cats seem to enjoy the game into their power. The Spanish bull-fight is a curious case of a cruel sport engaged in man, especially in a barbarous state, is present in monkeys. A cow in this state will sometimes attack a dog. It is rather heavy, and in consequence must be basket, and was soon be- ing the sacrifice to the bad taste of things too numerous to mention. He never went to the springs because it was always ruined.

Tyuth.

The radical organ in this city recently published and commented upon a garbled report of the speech of Secretary Boutwell, at Boston, in which the radical organ attempted to arouse the prejudices of our people by appealing to them on the basis of color and nationality. Mr. Boutwell and his friends, including Gen. Grant. Instead of waiting for the publication of the stenographic report of the speech, the radical organ jumped at a chance to arouse passion and prejudice, and published a garbled report of the speech and deliberate reasoning of its readers. By appealing to the bates and passions of its readers, the radical paper thinks that it can prevent the truth ever being known. We give below a true report of the speech referred to, and appeal to the love of truth. This report we find in the Boston *Daily Herald*, and we respectfully invite our readers to compare it with the garbled report of the radicals:

We have advised to clasp hands across the bloody chasm made by the war. I believe that nothing but the bitter memory it contains has been the cause of the Democratic party's fall, and it brought the South to the brink of ruin. When the constitution was formed, there are few the constitution was formed, there are few the constitution was formed, there are few free and slave States. Often our fathers were found in the same delegation, and often chose, and said: We will look into it no more, we will be to each other as though it were not.' But all true. This effort failed. Your efforts will fail. All efforts will fail if there is not the purpose to clasp hands over a bloody chasm. Is there statesmanship, philanthropy, or wisdom in this advice? Why is this chasm, and deep dark, portentous, and then bloody? And so, Mr. Boutwell, you say: And is not injustice the cause of injustice, and new, after eight years of suspension, it is not high enough to speak and accept the terms of peace? Oh, no. Not all the war this chasm must be filled up. Produced by injustice, let it be removed by justice. Let us see that neither we nor our children can find a rise or seem to mark the standard division between us. Clasp hands across the bloody chasm in the old and dangerous advice of the Democratic party. Instead of destroying the cause of difference between us, they attempt to conceal them. Instead of recognizing special evils, which are the fruitful germs of public calamities, they shut their eyes to the evils and deny the existence of the old criminal of conservation of the Democratic party, and in some the less evil that it is uttered in behalf of that party by a new voice. The doctrine embodied in Mr. Johnson's policy of restoring the States of the South without reference to the rights of the freedmen. It was embodied in the position of the entire Democratic party to the fourteenth amendment. It was made to the constitution of the United States. It was embodied in the platform and the rights of citizens were secured to the people by the fourteenth amendment. Now the perpetuation of the bloody chasm is the opposition of the Democratic party to legislation by Congress designed to secure the rights of the freedmen. It is legislation by Congress designed to secure the rights of the freedmen. It is legislation which the Democratic party has opposed in the House and in the Senate, and which it opposes to-day. It is legislation which the Democratic party has opposed in the House and in the Senate, and which it opposes to-day. It is legislation which the Democratic party has opposed in the House and in the Senate, and which it opposes to-day. It is legislation which the Democratic party has opposed in the House and in the Senate, and which it opposes to-day.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, who is now Minister to California, is for Greeley as against Grant. This seems to be a mistake. The following special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Herald* appears like an authoritative statement of Gov. Curtin's position:

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1872.—Hon. D. McCord, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin, writes from St. Petersburg, under date of June 14, that he is authorized to say for Mr. Curtin that he earnestly desires the re-election of President Grant, and that neither Curtin nor himself has any sympathy whatever with the Greeley movement.

Atlanta Correspondence.

You Know How It Is Yourself—Adonis and Something About It that No One Else Would Have Written—Caller, Low and Wandering Memories—Politics and a Right Snort of Other Foolishness.

ATLANTA, July 27, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

The reading public, like the amusement seeking, is fickle. Witness the change in the booth's theatre in the latter from the boards of any other amusement resort. As some will recollect, Forepaugh operates at the Olympic on the Union Square prints his name in big capitals on the "posters," announcing, as Adonis Stile, so a letter writer from Gotham. Shrubbs or Long Branch will have his letters read much more complacently and with more interest than if headed them from Pumms Tree, Soy Hungry, or even your own Big Shanty, Kennesaw or Lookout. Hence I have no hesitation in saying that Adonis Stile, so a letter writer from Gotham,

Weekly State Journal.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2.

We are glad to state that Officer Duffey has sufficiently recovered from his late wounds to come out upon the streets. We hope he will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

THE SUICIDE.—We have been informed by the friends of Mr. Joseph Ivey, the gentleman who committed suicide on Friday afternoon, by drowning, that the cause of the unfortunate act will not be fully known. Mr. Shehan had been employed on the Western railroad for a number of years, and was always considered a faithful, honest and energetic man.

CITY COURT.—Judge Cunningham has held his court faithfully through the united term, and has discharged a great amount of business. It is probable that the court will adjourn during the present week, as all the members of the bar seem to be in favor of it.

MUSIC.—We are indebted to the publisher, Henry Litolff, Esq., New York, for a copy of the *Musical World* for July, embracing three volumes, one for the piano, one for a low voice, and one for soprano or tenor. These volumes abound in rich selections of the latest music, and are suitable for binding. They are handsomely gotten up, and are cheap. Address the publisher.

I. O. G. T.—At the regular meeting of Dawning Hope Lodge No. 54, I. O. G. T., on Friday evening, 26th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter, commencing August 1st:

W. C. T., H. M. Berry; W. V. T., Mrs. F. A. Sykes; W. S., S. S. Norton, Jr.; W. Chaplain, H. M. Bush; W. F. S., W. A. Smythe; W. Treasurer, B. H. Lesser; W. M., A. B. Fannin; W. I. G., Thomas Watson; W. Sentinel, P. C. Hammons.

THE PURSUIT OF THE TABLE.—In the last issue of the weekly and monthly Record table cloth—which if neatly folded is a very good thing—is spoken of in several days. Then flowers and fans, in fact dishes, knives, or small vases, or also a tiny rose guy laid upon every napkin.

The salt must be pure and smooth. The butter should be moulded into crescent-shaped diminutive pats, or globes, with the paddles made for this purpose.

A few pretty dishes will make the plainest table glow; a small bright-colored platter for pickles, bon-bons, especially; and butter-plates representing green leaves are also attractive.

A few pennies' worth of parsley or celery, mingled with sprays of hard shiny pepper, daintily clipped, will cause a plain dish to assume the air of a French *entree*.

A platter of ham may be ornamented by cutting off the round end, and dividing into points; and a dish of mutton chops is much more impressive with the bone sticking, in order, through their guns, forming a pyramid in the centre, each bone adorned with a frill of cut paper.

A few slices of lemon, mingled with sprigs of parsley and slices of hard boiled eggs, form a pretty garnish to many dishes; and nothing could be more appetizing than beef, veal, mutton or lamb made into nice mince meat, and served on the torn in a wire glass, then fried in pork fat, with a sprig of green placed on the top of each little cone. The basket of fruit—peaches, pears, grapes or apples, oranges or grapes—should be tastefully arranged or trimmed with leaves and flowers. Also the solid should be ornamented with the scarlet and orange nasturtium flowers, the leaves and flowers lavor adding zest to the lettuce, with which they can be eaten.

Notes of the Day.

The public debt of Louisiana is $60,000,000.

One Western editor recently called a subscriber a "case of insolvency."

"Shoo Fly" is a station on a Kansas railroad.

Key West, Florida, has a salt mill that produced 1,000 bushels per day.

An army of toads, extending three hundred yards, is reported on the move in Kansas.

Englishmen pay $8 a dozen for plucked sand-pipers.

Watchful kitchen girls figure as effective burglar alarms in Wisconsin divorce cases.

Their way of hurrying up actors in Washington theatres is to throw bricks on the stage.—*Boston Globe.*

A Canadian man expects to reap a crop of 10,000 wild goats from a single island this year.

"They fired two shots at him," wrote an Irish reporter. "The first shot killed but the second was not fatal."

The largest and fifty recruits have been ordered to Fort Rice, Dakota.

A dispatch from Gortschakoff states that the Russian troops, in giving further particulars of the proceedings of the Board of Arbitration, say that the Board decided against the claims of the American government arising out of the depredations of the Boston, Geo. Walker and Sea Bird, and

Weekly State Journal.
BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of Montgomery County
FRIDAY, AUGUST 9

The Bloody Chasm.

Mr. Boutwell is being misquoted in reference to shaking hands across the bloody chasm. He says nothing at all upon that subject is distorted. He is represented as opposing the proposition to shake hands and bandy words, but not shake hands and be friends. But this is a mistake. What he did say distinctly was that Northern and Southern people could not and never will be filled up; that Northern and Southern people could not close in with each other and become a united people, but that there should be no line, either real or imaginary, to separate citizens of different sections of the country from each other. It was really intended to be a better figure in favor of reconciliation and genuine friendship than that used by Mr. Gresley; and yet it is has been so distorted as to be made to appear as opposing the proposition to shake hands and be friends between people of different sections.

North Carolina.

Complete returns have not come to hand from North Carolina. Enough has been received to show very plainly that the contest between the two parties is very close. The official count may result in favor of the Republicans, or it may be in favor of the Conservative Democrats. But the majority either way will be small—so small as to, for some points of view, without decisive significance. Nevertheless, the election will be commented upon, and speech-making indulged in as to what may be expected of the State at the Presidential election in November.

It is probable that a few enthusiastic partisans will claim the State as certain for their side; the. the "Old North State will be found in the Democratic or "thunder-tones;" that she has "wheeled into column," and all that kind of pitiful nonsense. But we do not believe any such thing. Grant will receive all the votes cast for Caldwell; and hence, Grant as against Gresley will be stronger than he was in the election in November.

The Atlanta *Times* copies a paragraph from the STATE JOURNAL, and makes the following comment thereon:

"The Journal has a paragraph at the head of its editorials, which, of the STATE JOURNAL, as seen in the foregoing. It is headed "Grant and Gresley," and is made the occasion of what seems to be an appeal to Democrats to vote for Grant and thereby secure his election. The appeal is very earnest and is made in the name of the Democratic party. The Journal is not the organ of the Democratic party, nor does it represent the views of the Democratic party. It is independent of everybody. It is quite clear that when members of the last Congress are spoken of the reference is to those chosen at the last election, because the political classification of members is contrasted with those just elected.

This being the case, how can the one hand? It is claimed that the former members stood six Republicans and two Democrats. Now, the plain and simple fact is that, as the last election, North Carolina elected only seven Representatives in Congress, for the very good and sufficient reason that the State was only entitled to seven Representatives. So here is a mistake of one as to the number of members.

And now for the political classification of the former members from North Carolina. It was not Merriman, North Carolina was the first State in which an election was held after the commencement of reconstruction that went Democratic, and so far as practical, such shape was given to the canvas as would have in the first election, and the last election carried the State. This is an age of progress. There is nothing like keeping posted.

New Paper in Tuskaloosa.

A prospectus is published for a new paper in Tuskaloosa, to be called the "Tuskaloosa Blade." It is to be published by E. Ashbaugh & Co. The prospectus states that "in the expression of its views the *Blade* will be independent. It will not be the plaint tool of any party, nor the subservient organ of any faction. Public men and measures will be properly criticised, no matter to what party they belong."

Speaker Blaine's Letter.

We this day publish the letter recently addressed to Senator Sumner by speaker James G. Blaine. To that letter Mr. Sumner has replied, and has rudely rebuffed at length to the Southern Associated Press. It appeared in the JOURNAL on Tuesday morning. Any one just in publishing Mr. Blaine's letter is to afford our readers an opportunity to read both sides.

Election in Louisville.

There was a city and county election in Louisville, Ky., on Monday last. One of the tickets was composed of regularly nominated Democrats. There was another ticket which was called the "people's ticket," which was composed of the were anti-Gresley Democrats. That ticket was die-cd.

The election was somewhat significant. The regular Democratic candidates were actively supported by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. In other words, those candidates were sustained and voted for by the Gresley men. The citizens' ticket was supported by the Grant Republicans and the anti-Gresley Democrats. It will be seen, therefore, that the contest was very much like that in Ohio.

The result was as follows:

	Majority.
Mayor	1,500
Auditor	1,500
Treasurer	1,500
Clerk	1,500
Police Judge	1,500
Police Clerk	1,500
Assessor	1,500
Surveyor	1,500
Coroner	1,500
Constable	1,500
Board of Aldermen	1,500
Board of Councilmen	1,500

In all cases the regular Democratic candidates were elected by majorities of about 1,500. In other words, those candidates were sustained and voted for by the Gresley men. The citizens' ticket was defeated by the Democrats. So this count does not agree with the figures to which we are referring. If it does not agree with the figures to which we are referring, it is the misfortune of the JOURNAL to be misled. And yet it is insisted that Grant is defeated there. That will do pretty well, as a free party thing. It is true that the election in North Carolina was not for President, but for State officers, and Democrats are not to be misled into voting for Grant, because they are told that he "wheeled into column," and all that kind of pitiful nonsense. Those who vote for Grant will be more reasonable and more probable to point out some of the plain facts connected with his infamous record. He controlled the recent election in North Carolina, for the purpose of seeing what can be secured. He secured all he could elect.

Upon the whole it may be stated that since nine—a very nice nine—has been made up of the North Carolina business.

George F. Shattuck, Jr., and the Election of Mayor.

We call the attention of the New York *Tribune* to the card of Mr. Marlowe, in the JOURNAL, and published in full elsewhere.

Mr. Shattuck with our postmaster in politics. We do not agree with him on any point in politics, but we do say that he is a good and honest man, and we have more proofs than we have occasion for, that Mr. Shattuck and Marlowe has been postmaster in this city would have been a disgrace to the city, and made an efficient, polite and obliging officer. Mr. Shattuck's certificate paid may be found in this county who would have been robbed of their mail matter. Marlowe has been raised in the community, and his character is well known. Shattuck has been the motive, or who is gratifying private malice by circulating such a falsehood, is more than we know; but this community does not believe the statement of Marlowe. The convention met in this city yesterday, that the letter, so far as he was concerned, was false. Shattuck was going to blame for the loss of the money, and he did so it seemed, that those who were in the guilty party, even though he was the author of the letter to the Post-Office Department. But Mr. Creswell speak—

Democratic Meeting.

General Gresley has lately bought Pawnee Island, opposite Eden, Mount Desert.

Mobile County Convention.

The Republican convention of Mobile county was held at Theatre Hall, at 12 o'clock m., Saturday, August 3d, 1872, in pursuance of a call of the State Republican Executive committee.

The convention was called to order by George Turner, Esq., president of the Central Council of Mobile county.

On motion, Mr. John J. Moulton was elected temporary chairman, and Messrs. Terrell and Chaulin, secretaries. Rev. Joseph Europe opened the proceedings with an appropriate prayer.

Mr. Turner moved for a committee of seven on credentials, to be appointed by the chair.

The motion being adopted, the following named gentlemen were appointed, to wit:

George Turner, C. Canty, Judge Epaphroditus Peter Murphy, George W. Higgins, F. W. Stanley and John J. Chaulin.

On the retirement of the committee calls were made for Col. Myers, who responded in a most effective and telling speech, which was interrupted by the return of the committee on credentials.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five on permanent organization, which reported the following named gentlemen as permanent officers of the convention:

John A. Moulton, President.
Hon. Wm. Mullen, 1st Vice President.
Abner Ward, 2d " "
James Bloe, 3d " "
F. W. Smith, 4th " "
David Stabel, 5th " "
Peter Bell, 6th " "
Secretaries—Spencer Terrell and W. B. Taylor.
Sergeants at Arms—J. C. Lawrence, Jr., Thomas Bond and Robert S. Bell.

On motion, the report of the committee on permanent organization was received and adopted.

On motion of Peter Murphy, Messrs. J. J. Boyd, C. Lawrence and Charles Howard were declared honorary members of the convention.

Mr. Wm. H. Holly offered the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by this convention, That each and every delegate present in their delegation except the 7th ward, which shall have two, to form a committee whose duty it shall be to call and report to this convention, two persons suitable for delegates to the district convention and twenty names suitable for delegates to the State convention, and report to this convention, the convention and ten names suitable for delegates to the State convention, whose duty it shall be to call and report to this convention."

The resolution was adopted, and the chair appointed the following named gentlemen as such committee, viz: Hon. Robert Rich, D. E. Coon, Alexander White, Hon. D. H. Cocn, Alexander White, Hon. D. H. Cocn, Alexander White, Hon. D. H. Cocn

Weekly State Journal.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

LORENZO DANFORD has been nominated for Congress in Ohio over the Hon. John A. Bingham. He is represented as a man of supreme ability, and quite an eloquent orator. He is a lawyer by profession and resides in Belmont county.

WHY don't you support Greeley? This question was asked by one farmer of another. The reply was as follows: "It can't afford to support Mr. Greeley it is all I can do to support myself and family."

IT may be of interest to hear to the last two general elections in North Carolina, by which to estimate as compared to the election of last week. In 1868, on a poll of 179,940 votes, President Grant received 13,668 majority. In 1870, on a poll of 171,075 votes, Shipp, the Democratic candidate for Attorney General, was elected by 4,224 majority. The State is in doubt, or the Democrats have succeeded by less than Shipp's majority, we cannot discover anything for the friends of Greeley to be jubilant over.

The Cotton Crop.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the late rains for a more careful survey of the general field to learn the extent of the damage done to crops. Beyond question overflow of plantations near water courses the injury is inconsiderable. The crops generally are very promising, and as much so as could be so nearly expected. Indeed, the prospect is unusually promising. We have recently conversed with several intelligent planters in reference to the growing cotton crop in various portions of the State, and the information obtained shows strong reason for anticipating an abundant crop. The crop is growing well. It is true that in many localities the worm is making its appearance, but from all the information at hand it may be safely concluded that no very great damage will be done by the worm. Many plantations are entirely free from it.

Take the crop generally, it is far above an average. Some planters say they have the best crop they ever saw. The stalk is large, tall, healthy, and has numerous branches well loaded with bolls. With a week or ten days more of dry weather, the cotton will be perfectly safe, except where it may unfortunately be overrun by the worm before that time.—*Selma Times.*

The County Convention.

The Republican county convention assembled at the courthouse at 12 m. yesterday, and was called to order by Maj. D. Brainard, Esq., chairman of the county executive committee. On motion of Mr. Brainard, Dr. N. B. Cloud was made temporary chairman, and Capt. Francis Widmer temporary secretary.

After some preliminary proceedings, the temporary officers were made permanent officers of the convention. A committee on nominations was appointed, which reported that seventy-seven (77) delegates were entitled to seats in the convention.

A committee of seven was appointed to select delegates to the district and State conventions, which reported the following delegates, who were unanimously elected:

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

1. Adam Felger, 2. Wm. Strong, 3. Giles Bradley, 7. Hales Ellsworth, 8. J. A. Binns, 9. Isaac Lyon, 10. N. B. Cloud, 9. Stephen Hogan, 10. Pat Robinson, 11. Wm. McCloud.

ALTERNATES.

1. Andrew Mitchell, 6. John Day, 7. Aaron Huffman, 8. J. E. Anderson, 3. A. Howard, 4. T. Abercrombie, 6. H. W. Healey, 9. Levi Manley, 10. J. L. O. Danner, 10. R. Whitaker.

DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

1. A. P. Wilson, 6. E. A. Gary, 7. Wm. M. Lollin, 7. Gilbert Hubbell, 8. M. D. Brainard, 8. L. J. Williams, 9. James Hooker, 9. Lawson Gay, 10. Robt. Whitaker.

ALTERNATES.

1. J. C. Hendrix, 1. Col. Ruffian, 2. H. H. Craig, 7. Captain Grant, 8. Wm. Strong, 9. Jas. Hooker, 9. Elias Whitley, 9. Stephen Hilliard 10. W. McDaniel, 10. R. W. Hunnicutt.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for State Senator. Capt. A. F. Wilson, was nominated by unanimously elected as the candidate for State Senator. Capt. Wilson was called for, and responded in a neat and appropriate speech, thanking the convention for the confidence thus reposed in him.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for county solicitor. A ballot was taken and Robert H. Smith was elected as the said candidate for the office of county solicitor. Mr. Knox was similar, and responded in a brief speech, thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Candidates for Representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly were then placed in nomination, and the following gentlemen were selected:

Dr. N. B. Cloud, C. M. Levy, Isaac Ellsworth, R. H. Whitaker and L. J. Williams.

Mr. Pat Robinson then offered a resolution that Mark D. Brainard, Esq., be continued as chairman of the county executive committee, for the next ten years, which was unanimously adopted. The resolution also provided that the duties of the chairman of this convention appoint the other members of the county executive committee, call meetings, and do the following named persons were appointed:

Maj. M. Sadler, J. W. Dimmick, Parson Finley, Paul Strobach, James Parker, Francis Widmer, Charles Hardy, W. H. Healy, Lawson Steele, L. J. Williams, Baron Hilliard, Dr. Otho Bradley.

The following resolutions was then unanimously adopted, after which the convention adjourned sine die:

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of President Grant, and endorse the nomination of Gen. Grant for President nominated at Philadelphia.

Resolved, further that while we view with pleasure a disposition on the part of political opponents to deport themselves in the spirit of liberality and conciliation which characterized their action in the late election, we cannot but deplore the spirit of bitterness and persecution which has manifested itself in the South, and we therefore urge upon the people the importance of burying the animosities of the past, and of uniting in the work of restoring to peace and prosperity the country.

Resolved, That we endorse the administration of Governor Smith, and the entire nomination of Philadelphia.

Resolved, further that while we view with pleasure a disposition on the part of political opponents to deport themselves in the spirit of liberality and conciliation which characterized their action in the late election, we cannot but deplore the spirit of bitterness and persecution which has manifested itself in the South, and we therefore urge upon the people the importance of burying the animosities of the past, and of uniting in the work of restoring to peace and prosperity the country.

Associated Press Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Subtle telegraphs to the Postmaster General that he is elected.

The Department of Agriculture to-day commenced the distribution of several superior varieties of fall wheat to all the States and Territories adapted to its growth. This distribution will be completed during the current month, thus giving ample time for sowing in all the localities where winter wheat is cultivated. A large distribution of rye will follow this distribution of fall wheat. The Department has made an arrangement for an early distribution of vegetable and flower seeds to correspondents and others in the South.

Judge Lochrane goes South to-night in the interest of the holders of Georgia bonds, having been retained to present their rights as bona fide purchasers.

Many wild contradictory dispatches have been received from North Carolina. Indications at this hour are that the conservatives have carried the State by 10,000 majority, and have elected seven Congressmen. A dispatch from Greensboro reports gains from the west. Appeals have been continued to be very careful, said the Raleigh dispatch, dated two o'clock, may be regarded as safe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary Delano, with his family, have gone to Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—There is no doubt but that the appointments made by previous dispatches regarding North Carolina, flying the majority of from five to ten thousand, and the election of six Congressmen; however, both parties here claim the 8th to the Radicals, in rare instances, wager thirty to one hundred on the State even.

The President will be here on Friday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Garritt Smith presided the whole business of the Cabinet to-day, and urges Clemency in the case of Samuel G. Brown, aged 60, who pleaded guilty before the bail advice and Commissioner Porter, aged 19, who is dying, and David Collins. Smith says in his letter to the President that he has been in North Carolina men, is defiant and scorns pardon, and is studying law. Smith, however, says that these pardon applications will be opposed until after election, as it might be thought that clemency was prompted by interested motives. The letter is quite short and so our only written that the entire force of experts in the Attorney General's office is required to put it in shape so that Grant would be able to master its purport.

Nothing has been received either through private or regular channels to change probable success of the Conservatives.

It is learned that Dr. J. W. Withers of Warrenton Va., had challenged Col John S. Mosby. The affair was not proposed, from a joint political discussion. The challenge was promptly accepted, but both parties were arrested and bound on four thousand dollars bond, not to fight in Virginia.

MADISON, Aug. 3.—Chas. Sumner has written the following letter to Speaker Blaine:

Senate Chamber Sir: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you, through the public prints, and I notice especially that, in your opinion, the election of Governor Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of contradictions and absurdities, the Cincinnati platform. Is it possible that you are content to vote for a candidate for the Presidency who has not a word to say in support of the platform on which he is to stand? Is it possible that you will not require some explanation of the platform before you vote? Is it possible that you will not require some explanation of the platform before you vote? Is it possible that you will not require some explanation of the platform before you vote

Weekly State Journal.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

A few days ago a Nashville cotton mill turned out its millionth yard of cloth. This is a little over five hundred miles. The Nashville mill manufactures about ten thousand yards per day.

The Emperor Wilhelm is the highest Mason in Germany. His son, the Prince Imperial, is the next highest.

Great numbers of fish have been dying in Oneida lake. The Lakeside *News* says the cause has been ascertained to be the bite of numerous bugs, of a white, transparent color, large numbers of which attack the fish under the scales.

A wealthy man of Pike county, Ind., recently died, leaving a will under which his executor would have had to have the board sawed than to have his throat cut.

Bert Bachman, had a friend, a clergyman, who sometimes dined with him, and was invited to say grace in such ways tell whether there was going to be champagne by the way the clergyman asked the blessing. If it was to be celebrated only claret or sherry, he would say, "For what we are about to receive," etc; if they had champagne they would cut short his eyes, and commence with, "Bountiful Jehovah!"

A Radical paper, which calls itself Democratic and Conservative, says, that Gen. Steadman, of Ohio, supports Greeley. It may be safely assumed that Gen. Steadman, of Ohio," will never contradict this report, because "Gen. Steadman, of Ohio," has been dead for several years. Dead men don't lie much. But the radical organ, is endeavoring to pipe upon its readers a pretty heavy load of deception when it tries to make them believe that a dead man is supporting Greeley. This is pushing the thing a trifle too far. But we wanting to be candid that the paper which has perpetrated the error, will now correct it.

There is a new summer resort in Maine called "Squirrel Island." But it is said the island has not a squirrel upon it, and never has had.

Pacific mule, is said to be a very vigorous mule. They must cherish kindred feelings, as they are both stubborn beasts; and they must labor in order to have strong muscles.

"Your room is as hot as a bake oven," said a visitor to a shoe shop, in midwinter. "Well, I suppose it is," said the shoemaker, "why should it not be as hot as a bake oven; it is here that I make my bread."

The co-operation of Democratic leaders with the Cincinnati movement was based upon the conceded inability of the Democratic party, as a separate organization, to carry the Presidential election. But, thus far, the Cincinnati movement has not developed the least symptom of the Democratic party forsooth had.

The toothpick factory in Canton, Me., furnishes more work than all other business in town. Over one hundred and fifty men and boys are employed for its use this season, and converted into toothpicks. Each of the machines used will, in a working day, make five thousand toothpicks a minute.

"Don't sing so loud," said a teacher of vocal music to one of his pupils. The pupil responded "you just said that it was necessary for each one of us to keep time. I have not only done that but I have been about all the time."

The explosion of Joomla from Greenland's icy mountains, and the consequent upheaval of the Atlantic ocean, as recommended by the House of Commons, very sublimely suggested that she had had a law on her statute books for the banishment of Jesuits since 1829. This law is now in force, and as the Jesuits is now brought to light, doubtless to give a hint to the Senate of Germany that it is not best to take up their abode in England. The United States seems to be the only place left for these religious exiles.

"What on earth do you use such a dull razor?" inquired a customer of a barber whose razor seemed as dull as a hoe. "Well, sir," replied the barber, "my hand trembles very much, and if I had a sharp razor I might cut you; but there is no danger of cutting you with a dull one. The explanation seemed to be satisfactory, so far as that barber was concerned, but the customer would rather have had his beard scent than to have his throat cut.

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West Virginia.

The next State election to be held is in West Virginia. It takes place on the 23d of August. The election is to determine the question of ratifying a revised State constitution. At the same time officers and members of Congress are to be voted for, though, if ratification fails, the election goes for nothing. The canvass is being conducted, in some respects, as to involve the presidential question. For Governor, Johnson S. Camden is the regularly nominated candidate of the Democrats and Liberals; or, to speak more briefly, he is the Greeley candidate. For Governor, Gorrnor, John J. Jacob, is an independent candidate, and is expected to receive the votes of the Republicans and anti-Greeley Democrats. Hence, the election will probably show the strength of Greeley, in one side, and the strength of those opposed to him, on the other.

Overestimate of Mr. Greeley's Strength.

Great political movements should be looked at calmly and unimpassionedly. The Greeley movement is unlike anything ever before known in the political history of this country. It has given a phase to the Presidential canvass which is peculiar to itself. In forecasting the probable result, it is the precedent to guide us. What the strength of the movement is, can only be speculated upon as events as they transpire. Judged by this rule, it must be plain to all dispassionate and impartial observers, that the estimates supported by Mr. Greeley are overestimating his strength.

Since the Presidential canvass commenced in this State, we have arranged and conducted in the various counties throughout the State. One feature of this canvass was this: In each county that was Democratic a regular Democratic ticket was put in the field. Also a sealed ticket was to be nominated. Against this ticket a "straight Democratic ticket" was put in the pretty much as we do. They say that they can't undestand why it is that I have changed my politics. That is all right, but there are other you must have a wonderful influence over boys, when you can change their politics so easy as I was into so bad a one as I am now."

A War of very little sense, but who its sons freak of good luck had obtained a license to practice law, and who, immediately upon receiving it, came to look occasion to jobs very ill-mannerly with a priest. "Can you tell me," said the self-styled lawyer to the priest, "what the difference is between a priest and a mule with a black streak on its back?" "No, sir; I cannot," was the polite reply. "Well, the difference is that the mule wears its burden on its back while the priest wears his in front." "Now," says the priest, "allow me to ask you such silly question. What is the difference between a jackass and a man who thinks he is a lawyer, but who really knows nothing about it?" "I cannot tell," "Well," says the other, after reflecting a little, "I give it up. I can't tell what

The State Ticket.

The Republican State convention made its nominations for the State officers several days ago. The nominees for the several offices are as follows:

Governor, David P. Lewis, of Madison.

Lieutenant Governor, Alex. McKinney, of Mobile.

Secretary of State, P. Ragland, of Jackson.

Auditor, Robert T. Smith, of Randolph.

Treasurer, Arthur Bingham, of Talladega.

Attorney General, Benjamin Gardner, of Barbour.

Supt. Pub. Instruction, Joseph Speed, of Perry.

Commissioner Industrial Resources, Thomas Lambert, of Coosa.

We will write separately about the candidates for Congressmen at large.

This is a safe, able and a strong ticket. With unaffected sincerity and earnestness we can appeal to the people to support it, honestly believing that it is better in a the Democratic and Conservative ticket which is opposed to it.

David P. Lewis, is a practicing lawyer in Huntsville, and holds a distinguished place in th profession. A more high-toned gentleman than he is not found, nor a more honorable man. He is also a able lawyer, an enlighted statesman, and a cultivated scholar. Those citizens of his less rest upon a substratum of solid, scrupulous, and conscientious integrity which can never be shaken. He is the first honor upon Alabama, and of whom every citizen of the State may well be proud.

Alexander McKinsty is and has long been a distinguished lawyer of Mobile. He has a reputation second to that of a high order. For many years he was judge of the city court of Mobile, and he discharged the responsible duties of this office with eminent credit to himself and usefulness to the public. He has also been extensively engaged in civil affairs. His familiarity with legislative business renders him peculiarly qualified to preside over the deliberations of a legislative body.

Patrick Ragland is a lawyer of Jackson county. He is widely known in North Alabama, and is very popular. As a practical man of business, he has had large and varied experience. He will make an excellent and an efficient Secretary of State.

The nomination of Robert T. Smith as candidate for Auditor is eminently appropriate in every point of view. He has fine business capacity, is industrious, faithful, and has long been identified with him, and rigidly honest. He will make an able and efficient Auditor.

Arthur Bingham is the nominee for Treasurer. He is the editor and proprietor of the Alabama State Journal, which position he has filled with ability. His paragraph is written and printed without his knowledge. The office of treasurer is one of high trust, and the duties were discharged by him with ability, efficiency and integrity. He possesses the confidence of the people.

Joseph A. Speed, of Perry, is nominated. Capt. Speed has peculiar qualifications for that office. He is a gentleman of fine literary attainments, and a scholarly culture. With the cause of education he has long been identified, and has a deep interest in the subject.

Thomas Lambert has been nominated for Commissioner of Industrial Resources. He is a native of Kentucky, but has resided in Alabama for many years, and is ardently devoted to them. The people will rally to his support with enthusiasm, because he is the people's friend.

Mr. Sheets has been quite prominent in Alabama politics for the last twelve years. He is widely known and quite popular in North Alabama. He has considerable talents, and is a self-made man, and an effective speaker before the people. He will give much strength to the ticket in his section and in the State generally.

Judge Lewis Accepts.

Hon. David P. Lewis, our nominee for Governor, was unavoidably detained at home, in Huntsville, and could not attend the Republican State convention. On yesterday, after his unanimous nomination for the office of Governor, a committee was appointed to wait upon him and request a response. The committee of Messrs. Parsons, Myers and Peters, to inform him of his nomination and request a response, returned after a few hours afterwards, received the following reply:

Huntsville, Aug. 15, 1872.

To Messrs. Parsons, Myers and Peters:

Please return my thanks to the convention for the honor done me. I accept the nomination. D. P. Lewis.

Conservatives of the Masses.

We have frequently spoken of the tendency of the public sentiment in Alabama, towards moderation and Conservatism. All that we have said upon this subject, is fully verified by actual events as they are daily transpiring. Delegates are pouring in to the State convention, employed mill agencies for the accomplishment of our purposes, our errors in this respect are not to be attributed to our sensitive organs, whose better presentations have deprived us of the correct vision or perception of good men in their own midst, and adopt their own conclusions. They do of passion is passed, and reason is paid to the ascendency of justice. Their occupation is well nigh gone.

The few ultra newspapers which indulge in denunciation and abuse imagine that they are influencing public sentiment. But they are laboring under a delusion. No regard is paid to them. They are wasting their energies. The people turn to the temperate and dignified journals, knowing that it is in them and in them alone that they will find a fair exhibit of public affairs, and impartial and reliable expositions of the political principles now in issue before the country.

Public sentiment in Alabama, therefore, is conservative and moderate, and parties are not in popular favor. They are not in accord with the people. This they will find out when the people render their verdict through the ballot-box at the next election day. Voters will make no choice between candidates from calm, and deliberate reflection, and not from inflammatory appeals of professional politicians.

The same amazing demand was never made on human credulity than when the Democratic party, in the face of repeated and flagrant violations of all its rules and principles at Baltimore, as untenable and unjustifiable, should call upon the free American people to entrust them with their administration of the affairs of the government might be purified of its corruptions. Upon no other principle could they had lighted for the destruction of the Democratic party than the distinguished when we are called upon to submit to the demand for the unconditional assurance of their more friendly interests. A half million of dollars and a few thousand millions of dollars worth of property annihilated, and the cost of their mad effort at destruction and they clamor for reform over the pettiest blunders of Republican officials.

Grant, they say, has accepted some presents. He has not done that, but he has paid one hundred million dollars of Gold. He has given a few places to his kin in office. He has put his relatives in office. It was not done that, but he has put them to office, but he has not given them gold, and no money has been lost by them. He has appointed bad men to office, but they have not done us great harm; and tranquility has been restored, and the Union of the States is maintained abroad. How does the account look? The charges will not do. Douglas, in the history of the country, has appointed to his own office more men and squandered more money than Grant, by long odds, than at the election. Will not history repeat itself in 1872?

A Rebuke opposed to a benevolent heart for slow to anger. "If I fail to obtain assistance at your hands, my good lady, I may be driven to stealing." The lady gave him some money and at the same time observed, "It will certainly be a satisfaction to me to relieve upon the good I have accomplished, and the fate from which I have saved you. There is no telling what you might have been driven to." "Well, sir," replied the lazy and impudent beggar, "if I had not obtained assistance by begging, I should have been driven to work."

The sun sank below the horizon on Saturday and Sunday evenings in a halo of glory. Shortly after the heavens were most beautifully illuminated by magnificent displays of the aurora borealis.

The young people who were seen feeding each other from fashion covers at a grip post, the other evening, had better be a little more cautious in the future.

It is said that the ground up flint as they grind coffe, will give out twice the usual strength.

The North Carolina Election.

The Associated Press Agents and the Democratic Press.

Editor Journal:

Horace Greeley says, you know, that the people are "groping in the dark" on politics and ignorance and vice-versa, and you will find the population almost as "groping" in Democratic and Liberal newspapers to account for those immense Democratic gains in North Carolina, as indicated by the first returns received, on any other theory than the reasoning of the sage of Chippogna. The grocries are located mainly on the different lines of railway and about the towns and cities; where the Democracy most do congregate; and, as they voted early and strong, and as there were the first votes to be returned, it was nearly all one way; and, of course, Greeley papers were jubilant. But, alas! for the crowing roosters of the Democratic papers, and the unbounded gens that lay the assisted patriots of Tammany, when the official returns came in from the rural counties, where the sober, hard working portion of the people of the "old North State" reside, instead of the boasted eight or ten Republican majority, we find a Democratic agent of the *Democratic Associated Press* claiming that the Democrats have carried the State by a majority of about fifteen hundred, gained one Congressman, and well nigh, if not quite, elected the Governor by the usual majority of the last Legislature. This is a Republican gain of over a thousand votes in the State since 1870—a gain of one member of Congress, with some hope of a Republican majority.

Truly, the ball opens nobly. The Republicans of the "old North State" have done nobly, and no uncertain sound need be heard from the rural districts hereafter. And as North Carolina goes, so will go the country; and Grant, U. S. Grant, is unpleasantly elected, and this second administration will be a success, and Horace Greeley put up as a figurehead, instead of Lot Morrill, to be knocked off in the fall.

But now that it is known that North Carolina has gone Republican, the Democratic press cries out fraud! Yes, there was fraud, and plenty of it, but it was mainly on their side. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were sent from Democratic staffers and repeaters were sent down from the North to assist them, but it would not avail. The honest masses of the people of North Carolina, by a thousand majority in 1870, are true to the principles of liberty, and the principles of secession, revolution and its accompanying horrors, and the Democratic party and missions of Tammany could not intimidate them from voting for Liberty. Democracy is dead in North Carolina.

But won't the *Advertiser* crow. Horace Greeley will be elected. Whose false returns and unreliable speculations are now being published in every paper over what it supposed to be a Democratic victory. But what will the *Advertiser* do? Will it have to blame the agents of the associated press, or will it say it was deceived upon the war with reluctance, and who do not express to see the *Advertiser* deceived, or the rebel soldiers personally, who, as the people of the country, were ever ready to fight for the Union, and who sent to repeal the constitutional amendments, or to say that they may dislike them, the men who are to be sent to the senate and house on the basis of the "lost cause," but on the principles of liberty, as they were in the fight against Greeley, whom they recognize as the representative of renewed agitation and renewed bitterness and contention. This sentiment will be left on the strong rebel majorities of Kentucky and Tennessee, but it will exert a powerful influence in other Southern States, where it will come to the aid of the colored vote and the white Republicans. The same is true in the North, where there are many old Democrats who, in the war, are the surrender of their party and compelled to choose between two Republicans, neither of whom they like, will either take Grant as the better of the two or decline altogether to vote. Whichever way the official returns of North Carolina may incline there has been a Republican gain of five thousand, and it is significant that most of the gain is in Democratic counties, and we attribute it to the same cause that has evidently influenced the result in Kentucky and in Tennessee.—*Providence Journal.*

List of Delegates to the State Convention.

Autauga county—W. G. M. Golson and S. B. Chilton.

Baldwin county—Allen Alexander, Barbour county—B. Gardner and five others.

Bullock county—L. A. McCall and five others.

Butler county—Wm. Miller, Jr.

Chocktaw county—A. T. Foster and P. M. Hill.

Cherokee county—H. C. Sanford.

Coffee county—Philip King and Tho. Woodruff.

Conecuh county—Albert Marshall and Alexander Mathews.

Coosa county—Thomas Lambert and L. D. Shelton.

Chambers county—J. A. Grace, Frank McKool, M. J. Harris and Robert H. Dill.

Dallas county—Alex. Webb, B. F. Saffold, R. Tompkins, Jas. Parsons, L. Johnson, Henry Cameron, E. I. Mc-Kissack, W. H. Craig, Philip Joseph, H. H. Henry, S. J. Martin, W. H. Bevins and M. Reynolds.

Dale county—J. C. Matthews and Hayward Martin.

Franklin county—Thos. M. Peters and R. M. Reynolds.

Elmore county—J. B. Bannon and S. J. Dyer.

Etowah county—P. Smith.

Escambia county—H. Dixon and A. Wells.

Greene county—S. W. Cockrell, Loyd Lothrop and Thos. G. Morgan.

Henry county—J. Laird.

Hale county—M. D. Perkin, W. T. Blackford, D. N. Wills and N. Smith.

Jefferson county—John Oliver.

Lauderdale county—John B. Price and W. B. Sheffield.

Lowndes county—J. D. Smith, J. L. Powell, Gustavus Castleberry and Daniel Nord.

Limestone county—Henry Holmes.

Lowndes county—W. B. Hunter, W. E. Carson, Manfield Tyler, T. W. Armstrong, Jas. A. Broadrick, Jas. Mason, Jas. Mason county—J. Martin, M. B. Bell, Jas. Hall and Jas. Mason, Jr. Chapman.

Madison county—A. W. McCullough, — Edgar and four others.

Marengo county—Five colored and five others.

Mobile county—B. Bay Myers, Geo. D. Jenkins, John J. Moulton, John F. Ingersoll, Wm. Stone, Wm. Miller, H. J. Europe, L. H. Mayer, Peter Murphy and Spencer Terrell. Contested by Geo. F. Harrington, Philip Joseph, C. D. Nicholas, Vincent Henry, F. T. Anderson, L. A. Wendorff, James Shaw, Durham Davis, Joseph Gomez and Wm. Hall.

Montgomery county—Adam C. Felder, Oliver Bradley, J. A. Minor, N. B. Cloud, Col. Robinson, Francis Widmer, Hales Edmonds, Thomas H. Watts, Jas. Hall and Stephen Regan.

Morgan county—W. J. Hinds and one other.

Monroe county—Henry Fox.

Perry county—F. G. Cooke, A. H. Garvin, J. P. Wilson, Wm. Bonner, Sim Peterson and S. W. Temple.

Russell county—Wm. Dougherty, J. M. Martin, Dougherty and Wm. Hall.

Randolph county—R. F. Smith and C. B. Nichols.

Talladega county—Lewis E. Parsons, Alanreon Hosken, Sr., Geo. F. Plowman and Wm. L. Tait.

Tallapoosa county—C. T. Thweatt, Wm. Fegg, J. J. Hosey and Abram Holley.

Tuskaloosa county—David Woolruff, A. W. Jones, Jas. Murrell and Wm. Griffith.

Tuskegee county—M. G. Candee, A. L. Morgan, Wm. Henderson, Willis Mercer-wonier and General Bruce.

Why Livingstone Won't Go Home.

From the Hartford Courant.)

"I had to give him (Dr. Livingstone) medicine to begin with," said the correspondence of *Herald* Expedition of search of Dr. Livingstone.

"Yes, I remember," said the other.

"Well, then," he laughed, "after swallowing Morgan's pill, he said, 'Who I am better tells' me," said Pal, "who I am better vote for for President, Grant or Greeley?"

"Why, for the last four years."

"Indeed! And was that stuff swallowed?"

Half of Chicago has been burned down, and the whole of Prussia and Prussia have had a devastating war. Napoleon has been driven from his throne, and he and his family are in exile. The Queen has been driven from her throne, and she and her family are in exile. An Italian prince is King of Spain. Chili is fighting Peru, and two years. A negro has been numbered with the distinguished men of the State. Jim Fisk was shot in a vital part by a disappointed lover, and a host of doctors proved to the satisfaction of a jury that he could not live. Proved to the satisfaction of a jury that he could not live. Proved to the satisfaction of a jury that he could not live.

Weekly State Journal
BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

To Capt. C. B. Ferrell.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 9, 1872.

DEAR CAPTAIN:

In the New York *Tribune* of the 6th inst., fifth page, fourth column, we find the following:

A letter received at the liberal headquarters, in this city, from C. B. Ferrell, Montgomery, Ala., says Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown are gaining daily. The Liberals are going for them, and the Grant men are alarmed to such an extent, that it is now believed that they will nominate Ex-Gov. Patton, Democrat, for Governor; Rick Davis or Alex Wells for Lieutenant Governor; and the Democratic candidate, J. F. Grant, now in the field, for Treasurer. These facts I learn from a Republican who will support Greeley and Brown.

Well, Captain, we hope you feel better after such a dishonest, we believe, to the opinion that you feel as fresh as a mountain rose, and in fine order to give us information on the following points: You say "H. G. and B. G. R. are gaining daily." Gaining what, Captain Ferrell? Now, we desire to keep up with "things" about Montgomery. We profess to be something of an expert in gathering up news, and hunts our feelings to know that anybody can beat us. There are several Democrats in this city who have emphatically declared that they wouldn't take "more" in "theirs." Do you mean to say these gentlemen have reconsidered the question, and will take "more"? Give us light, Captain, on this point, if you are so disposed. Ahem! Again you say: "The Liberals are going for them" (H. G. and B. G. R.) Do you mean that the whole of military force in the Lone Jeems went for the bag of chickens the other night? Now, when one follows you and with another follow, and reporters say that the first follow is going for the other follow. Taking a certain excuse on ignorance, and talk plain English to us. Are we correct about the way in which "the Liberals are going for them"—that is, for H. G. and B. G. R.? And please inform us if the Grant men are alarmed at the dangers likely to be done by H. G. and B. G. R., as a result of "the Liberals going for them. Is blood to flow?

What did you say about ex Gov. Patton? Oh! Capt. Ferrell, how could you say that he is a Democrat? And Rick Davis and Alex. White? Are you in the "ring?" Where was the caucus held, that these things should come out? And then here comes old Father Grant, the good old soul! but grs' mercy, take that back, Captain. Father Grant's a good man—as honest as the days are long; but I mean a tear), we do not understand how you mixed things up so. You say, "Grant will. Oh, no! dear Captain; we are authorized to say that no more cares of State will be heaped upon Father Grant. He is an old man, with one foot already in the grave. The treasury is an empty money to-day as the penitentiary department is of a Governor. Come, Captain, be candid, and not let Judas escape us! all with a view to party advantage—at a time of profound peace. If he is the most constitutory, why have hundreds of men been dragged from their homes, as the Rev. Dr. Talmage so miserable pretexts of violations of law, for which the States afforded adequate remedies, and men being imprisoned without the privilege of investigation, save on trial before a civil or less court, at such time as might suit the convenience or whims of a military officer in command.

What is your authority for saying, and reason for believing, that Gen. Grant is a better friend to the South than Mr. Greeley? Is he a truer friend to the white population? Are there not one hundreds of representative men in the South from whom he refuses to remove the political disabilities, and is not this political proscription arising out of in connection with the war? Mr. Greeley says there should be a complete amnesty, and that the two sections of this Union late in conflict, should "clasp hands across the bloody chasm," in a spirit of peace and reconciliation.

To Gen. Grant a better friend to the colored people than Mr. Greeley? All that I ask is for the colored Republicans to enlighten themselves on this question, and they will unanimously declare that Greeley is the only man to change the laws, affecting their rights, he made during Mr. Grant's administration. Besides which Greeley stands pledged in the past and present to the protection of the colored man. How, then, can they disregard this pledge from the governors of the world—the whole people of the country, when their true interests are so unconditionally and definitely identified? I believe that many of them will take the proper view of the matter, and cast their votes for Greeley and Brown.

You further allege that "Grant's election will bring peace, happiness and prosperity to the country." Now, we are emphatically declared that they wouldn't take "more" in "their's." Do you mean to say that these gentlemen have reconsidered the question, and will take "more"? Give us light, Captain, on this point, if you are so disposed. Ahem! Again you say: "The Liberals are going for them" (H. G. and B. G. R.) Do you mean that the whole of military force in the Lone Jeems went for the bag of chickens the other night? Now, when one follows you and with another follow, and reporters say that the first follow is going for the other follow. Taking a certain excuse on ignorance, and talk plain English to us. Are we correct about the way in which "the Liberals are going for them"—that is, for H. G. and B. G. R.? And please inform us if the Grant men are alarmed at the dangers likely to be done by H. G. and B. G. R., as a result of "the Liberals going for them. Is blood to flow?

You decidedly extol to reconcile the inconsistency of your past support of Andy Johnson with your present opposition to the policy recommended by him; in the election of Greeley and Brown. It is no answer for you to say that you wished your support on the issues of the reconstruction acres; for you claimed at that time as important principle at stake, in denying the contest for the Legislature—it was constitutional power to declare war against military rule. And I ask, did you not support Mr. Kurz who was at that time at the head of "National Guardism," and who was a Democrat?

The identical reason which caused Judge Rice to oppose the calling of a State Convention of the Republican party at this time, is the identical reason which is now moving the friends of the Liberal Republican movement. Yet in view of this test of Republican sincerity, you support Gen. Grant, owing to his great love of economy and reform, and his devotion exclusively to the South, you state as the belief that Grant in the second term, the most constitutory and economical President that ever lived.

Judge Rice is now in his forty-first year, and Judge Shaw, Grant by his side, is in his fifty-first year. Now, Captain Ferrell, "you have the right of States being invaded, and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, and martial law declared—all with a view to party advantage—at a time of profound peace. If he is the most constitutory, why have hundreds of men been dragged from their homes, as the Rev. Dr. Talmage so miserable pretexts of violations of law, for which the States afforded adequate remedies, and men being imprisoned without the privilege of investigation, save on trial before a civil or less court, at such time as might suit the convenience or whims of a military officer in command.

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Weekly State Journal
BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of Montgomery County
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

A Nice Question.

The constitution of the State of Alabama provides that the board of education shall consist of two members from each Congressional district. There are six Congressional districts in the State, but under the new apportionment the State is entitled to eight Representatives. Two of these members are to be elected for the State at large. Should not two members of the board of education be elected in the same way? This is a question of some importance, and it should be carefully considered.

Hon. R. M. Reynolds.

In the State convention the contest for Congressman for the State at large was very close between the Hons. R. M. Reynolds and C. C. Sheets. The respective friends of these gentlemen were very active, and the political excitement increased by the slight difference between them in point of numbers. All this is worthy of special notice in connection with the undoubting readiness and earnest zeal with which Maj. Reynolds supports Mr. Sheets and the rest of the ticket. He proposes to cuter fully into the canvass and labor with the same energy as if he were a candidate himself. Mr. Sheets, and the whole ticket are also supported uncompromisingly by all who sought to secure Maj. Reynolds' nomination.

The State Canvass.

Opposing candidates for the various State offices are now in the field. The canvass may be considered as fairly inaugurated. We have frequently expressed the opinion that the campaign would be free from the excitement and bitterness which have marked recent political contests in the State. It is still believed that this opinion is well founded. There is nothing in the issues to be decided, or the character of the candidates representing them which calls for anything but calmness and cool deliberation.

We therefore appeal for a canvass of that kind. The principles involved in the contest should be fairly presented to the people, and the candidates and the merits of the contending candidates impartially contrasted. Let us have an amicable contest, but a thorough canvass and a legitimate trial of intellectual strength between the competing aspirants. We feel confident that will follow such a contest as this.

Sugar Consumption and Culture.

Last year the United States consumed 700,000 tons of sugar, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. in ten years. Nearly one-half of this increase has been within the last six years. But besides sugar we consumed 150,000 tons of molasses. Twelve years ago we consumed thirty-five pounds of sugar per capita; now we consume forty pounds. The total sugar crop in the amount is twenty-nine pounds, while in France it is but nine pounds for each inhabitant. But while the rapid consumption of cane sugar has so greatly increased, the supply is certainly diminishing. The beet-sugar industry of the manufacture from the beet is greatly increasing in Europe. The product in France has grown from 60,000 to 350,000 tons; in Austria, from 10,000 to 85,000 tons; in Russia from nothing to 100,000 tons. One-sixth part of England's sugar supply was manufactured from the beet. All attempts to manufacture sugar from beets in the United States have failed, however, so far resulted disastrously.

A Gross Charge Repelled.

We copy the following from the editorial columns of a Democratic paper in Alabama:

> **Colonel Hodgson and Foreign Money.**
>
> We have a letter from Col. Hodgson informing us that the text of his speech in spoken was entirely a fabrication of that attributed to him by the Boston *Journal*. The error was made by a reporter taking the speech with that of another gentleman. The Boston *Journal* has in the most unfortunately misrepresented him without intending to do it. It attributes language to his he never uttered.
>
> In the local column of the same paper we find the following:
>
> The radicals are now adding forgery to the rest of their many sins. One of the latest is a letter purporting to be from Greeley, wherein he proposes to put Confederates on an equal footing with Federal soldiers in drawing bounty; also, to repudiate bonds, and to confiscate and pay Southern men for their slaves. Another is a pretended letter of Greeley's spoken delivered in Boston by Col. Joseph Hodgson, in which Hodgson is said no such thing as that charged against him.
>
> In one point of view these two extracts form a curious jumble. The first one attributes an honest sentiment to the Boston *Journal* in regard to Col. Hodgson's Boston speech. But special care is taken to acquit the paper of intentional error, and therefore, in the second extract, the editorial page, which by a recognized canon of the editorial profession, is devoted to the general views and opinions of the paper. The second paragraph which we quote is taken from the local column of the same paper, and the closing sentences thereof refer to the same Boston speech of Col. Hodgson. It will be seen that the published report of that speech, or a "pretended extract" from it and plainly and squarely charge forgery in connection therewith. Forgery means deliberate—intentional writing of some thing known to be false. But the editorial paragraph first above cited disclaims all intentions of imputing to the Boston *Journal* any intentional misstatement. In an abstract proposition, therefore, the editorialists paragraph in the local column might be considered as virtually responsed of by the superior force of the editorial paragraph in the same paper.
>
> But there is another point of view in which that local paragraph deserves notice. It directly charges forgery in the publication of a pretended extract. As the State Journal published just such an extract as the one in question, it is barely possible that this paper is referred to. If so, we regret the charge with indignant defiance. From the language employed in the above quoted paragraph it is clear that the writer intended it to convey the belief that what was published as an extract was not genuine—that it was not copied from any other paper—but that it was forged. Now, the Boston *Journal*, from which we made the extract, is in this office, and can be seen by all who choose to come and look at it.
>
> The journal from which we make the above extract has frequently sought to diminish the standing and influence of the JOURNAL. But hitherto it has been able to find no real ground upon which to make an assault, and consequently it resorted to weak, petty and affective quirks, which we could well afford to dispense with a good natured laugh. The community did the same. But when it gravely charges forgery it goes beyond the upon serious ground. The charge is refuted in the very paper in which it is preferred. Besides, we have in our office the indisputable evidence of its baselessness. Therefore the paragraphist now stands pilloried before the public. Let him take it down and wear it.
>
> Whether Col. Hodgson did or did not utter in Boston what is attributed to him in Hodgson's letter on the subject we profess no disposition to discuss at paper length hereafter.

Col. Hodgson in Boston.

A few days ago we published an extract from the Boston *Journal* a report of Col. Hodgson's speech before the National Union League, and also the denials and corrections of that extract is denied. It appears that Col. Hodgson has written a letter in which he says that the Boston *Journal* had confounded his speech with that of another gentleman. On this general question, how to say that a correspondent should be held accountable for opinions he has not expressed or for language he has not used, we have not time to write. Indeed, an editorial paragraph, copied from an Alabama paper, embodying what we suppose are the views expressed by Col. Hodgson in the same letter, is of little value. Indeed, we have no knowledge of the letter or its contents beyond what is contained in that paragraph. We publish this explanation because of two reasons. One is that both sides of this question, like all others involving controversial discussion should be heard before a decision is partially treated. Another is, that from the character of the denial, it may be taken for granted that Col. Hodgson is willing to defend, before the people of Alabama, the opinions attributed to him in the Boston *Journal's* report of his speech.

This is a question of too much importance to be lightly disposed of. Col. Hodgson is a candidate before the people of Alabama for a prominent and responsible office. He is also a leading politician of the State. He is an eloquent speaker. His style and manner of speaking, is very easily reported.

The Republican national convention at Boston was in session three days. Col. Hodgson spoke on the evening of the last day. Massachusetts has taken public gr nd for Grant. Mr. Winthrop was an old friend of Henry Clay while and when the latter was a candidate for President. Mr. Winthrop is an old conservative, he assumed an attitude of impartial independence towards political parties. Indeed he declined to preside over the Republican convention, and he safed gen erally with the Democrats.

WERE Wellington got back from Waterloo, the English people gave him millions of money and a princely estate, in addition to the highest titles of nobility. When Admiral Nelson's body was brought home from Trafalgar, that grateful nation not only made his relatives rich, but covered them with titles. When Cobden had realized the repeal of the corn laws, the common people of England presented him with £50,000, or $250,000. After the Franco-Prussian war, the Emperor rewarded Bismarck with great wealth and titles of nobility. When Gen. Grant returned from his campaign, there being no provisions by which he could be rewarded with public honors, a number of wealthy men, feeling grateful for the great service which he had rendered the country, and the safety which his heroism had afforded their property, combined and presented him with $300,000. This is one of Christ's crimes, in the eyes of Sumner & Co. If Gen. Grant had rendered the same service to the British or German governments, he would have been rewarded with millions and the highest titles of nobility.

The *Independent Thinker* of Green ville, which has heretofore borne a good reputation for decency and fair dealing with all men, in its last issue buries every decent thing that it has heretofore contained, and sinks into a mere vehicle of slang and filth. Like all its radical colleagues it has had nothing in the character of the gentlemen on the Republican State ticket to assail, therefore it appeals to the lowest order of prejudice and passion and attempts to pour over the forms of the honest nominees of the Republican convention, foul filth. Like all the radical papers of the State it has no decency

Weekly State Journal
ARTHUR BINGHAM,
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of Montgomery County
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

Card From Col. Minnis.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 19, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I was nominated at the Oak Grove convention as a candidate for the State Senate in this county. The Oak Grove convention was called by a committee of the county people who were dissatisfied with the county convention at the court house. I had nothing to do with the calling of that convention, did not attend it, knew it, I went down and made a speech upon invitation; I took no part in the deliberations further than as the request of the convention; I read the proceedings of the various bolts expressly stating at the time, I did not know what they contained and that I should neither have the stand as soon as they were read, which I did, and from the record. I stood to every man who asked me before the nomination were made, that I was not a candidate for anything myself, and had no candidate to run for. I have uniformly when asked to permit my name to be used for positions upon the state ticket, and now for Senator in this district, refused to permit it. Holding a Federal office, and one although of little profit still of vast importance, not only to the party but to the people of the whole people of the State, I desired not to have my name presented for any other position. I do not believe in holding Federal offices and to secure the votes for other positions, however desirable the positions might be. I believe every Federal office is the servant of the people, and should only hold it for the time, and only for the good of the people. If I was to accept the candidacy for the Senate, I would feel it my duty at once to resign my present position as U. S. District Attorney. I can never hold two offices at once whilst I am a candidate for another, so far as I know. I have, however, upon a few may have desired or may now desire it is not that I am not one of the people of the middle and northern counties of the State, but because I am of the State that I should resign my present position. Wherever such is made manifest to me, I shall certainly resign it at once, as I never have, and never will allow the office to be a government divided upon the consent of the governed, against the dictates and views of a majority of the people.

For these two reasons, whilst I thank sincerely the Oak Grove convention, which I regard as respectable in numbers, and the men who composed it, for the very flattering manner in which they so honored me, I am not, I am sure, willing to be considered a candidate for the Senate. I shall certainly resign it at once, as I never have, and never will allow the office to be a government divided upon the consent of the governed, against the dictates and views of a majority of the people.

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Mr. Finley then offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved, By the Republicans of the second Congressional district, in convention assembled, that we do most heartily indorse and approve the course of the Hon. C. W. Buckley, in the Congress of the United States, which was unanimously adopted.

The following named parties were selected as the committee of the 3d Congressional district:

J. V. McDuffie of Lowndes, Paul Strobach of Montgomery, F. Mathews of Bullock, O. P. Wright of Barbour, Wm. Cats of Dale, John Wiley of Pike, Parney Clark of Henry, Moses Bishop of Crenshaw, Toney Lee of Coffee, J. T. Newsomer of Butler, G. M. T. Gibson of Geneva.

The committee then retired and selected J. V. McDuffie of Lowndes county chairman, and Paul Strobach of Montgomery as secretary.

Upon motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this convention furnish to the ALABAMA STATE JOURNAL and the *Republican Sun* a copy of the proceedings of this convention for publication.

On motion the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

L. J. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

L. J. BRYAN, Secretary.
8-19-d. 8 wit

(From the ATLANTA SUN, 9th.)

A Word as to the Democratic Party or Georgia Politics.

The question is often asked what good the "Straight out Democrats," propose to accomplish in a general election. Upon this point we wish to speak fully and explainingly.

We all know very well the origin of the Georgia movement. It began in the Democratic party, and was the legitimate child of the very worst dive, who found it convenient to father it. Since its inception they did not get the political spoils which they expected, and have since turned in with the Horace Greeley, then Trumbull, and Charles Sumner, and Thaddeus Stevens opposite of what he is pleased to term "Straight out Democrats," not only in politics, but also the social equality of the race.

This faction, as every body knows, succeeded in getting up a meeting at Cartersville, where others they will fight and conquer, or fall with honor. Where Grant and Wilson shall be voted for under that banner. If defeated, we will retire from battle, in an honorable manner, the agents and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and pledging those who stand upon it to maintain, by their votes, the unconstitutional and all opposition that are intended to "settle," and to oppose them by every other means known to constitutional, inquitous and fraudulent measures. Already the question is settled by these fraudulent amendments of the right of Congress to impose conditions upon States and we mistake Ku-Klux act.

Now everybody knows that Mr. Greeley and his associates have not the old Democratic party which he was leader and organized in 1856, opposing those violent measures upon the country ever since they have existed. In very true, Mr. Greeley favored amnesty—but only when accompanied by the power in the hands of Congress to interfere with the local self-government of the States and to deny negro equality, which, in some of the southern States, means negro supremacy.

Mr. Sumner, in his letter, shows plainly that, as a Radical, Greeley is greatly to be commended, and that is the reason that the Cincinnati platform and Greeley's letter of acceptance were so offensive his KIRK laws.

Mr. Greeley and his associate leaders what are we to expect in the future but the same old policy of the past? Has he ever recanted the obnoxious laws, and applaud the others, and hold him to be the great friend and future benefactor of the South and savior of the American people, and all its principles. These facts were well known to the Democratic party, "so called," has followed these sore-head Radicals. They swallowed both Mr. Greeley and his platform, without a single murmur, and now that the latter came with Grant upon the one-term principle.

What we point to the Radical platform and candidates and ask why Democrats should vote for same, the answer almost invariably is, "Anything to beat Grant." They have adopted Radical principles and a more intensely Radical candidate, to beat Grant."

The South has been terribly oppressed in the enactment of unjust laws, for the passage of which Horace Greeley is more than any other United States.

The "so called" Democrats at Ballsville have appointed delegates to Rome to pledge the Democratic party to Greeley. We have also seen reports of conventions where they act within the bounds of the party, and where the platform upon which the party is founded; but when the representatives of a party depart altogether from these principles, under any circumstances, their act is not binding on any one except the delegates who thus go beyond their authority.

Such is the view of the true Democrats of the State of Georgia.

We may take Mr. Greeley, disband the Democratic party, go to the Radical ranks, and there be beaten. And what then? We will have abandoned principles, abandoned our party, which has survived the conflicts and dissasters of the past; abandoned our party which has been saved and gained as silver Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, Horace Greeley, and their associates, and have by the comforts of their companionship in our disgraceful abandonment of principles and defeat. Is the game worth the candle?

Not let us hold together and cling to the old flag. It has vote with the Democrats as one man in this matter, and we have not and will not lose much in the electoral college untrammeled and unpledged, and we will have saved the honor and glory of their State and party.

The Democratic party's end by their action. They have either they will fight and conquer, or fall with honor. Where Grant and Wilson shall be voted for under that banner. If defeated, we will retire from battle, in an honorable manner, the agents and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and pledging those who stand upon it to maintain, by their votes, the unconstitutional and all opposition that are intended to "settle," and to oppose them by every other means known to constitutional, inquitous and fraudulent measures. Already the question is settled by these fraudulent amendments of the right of Congress to impose conditions upon States and we mistake Ku-Klux act.

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Weekly State Journal
ARTHUR BINGHAM.
Official Organ of the United States.
Official Organ of Montgomery County
FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

Card From Col. Minnis.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 19, 1872.

EDITOR JOURNAL:

I was nominated at the Oak Grove convention as a candidate for the State Senate in this county. The Oak Grove convention was called as I understood by the country people who were dissatisfied with the county convention as the result of how. I had nothing to do with the calling of that convention, did not even advise it; I went down and made a speech upon invitation; I took no part in the deliberations further than at the request of the convention; I read the proceedings of the various bands expressly stating at the time, I did not know what they contained and that I should retire from the stand as soon as they were read, which I did, and from the crowd, it was stated to every man who asked me before the nominations were made, that I was not a candidate for anything myself, and had no candidate to present. I have uniformly when asked to permit my name to be used for positions upon the state ticket, and never for those upon the this district, refused to permit it. Holding a Federal office, and one although of the profit still of vast importance, not only to the Republican party but to the whole people of the State, I desired not to have my name presented for any other position. I do not believe in holding Federal positions, however desirable the other positions may be. I believe every effort is due to the party that I should only hold office, State and national, for the good of the people. As I was to accept the candidacy for the Senate, I said that I may desire to resign my present position as U. S. District Attorney; I can never hold the office while I am a candidate for another, so that if it is true that my name as a few may have desired or may now desire it is not the act of the people of the middle and northern districts or of the Republican party of the State that I should resign my present position. Wherever such is made manifest by the people, I will resign at once, as I never have, and never will violate a office in a government founded upon the consent of the governed, against the decided wishes of a decided majority of the people.

For these two reasons, wishing I thank sincerely the Oak Grove convention, which I regard as respectable in numbers, and the men who composed it, for the confidence their name implied and which I showed they had in me, it is impossible for me, in justice to duties that the people of the Whole State have a right to require of me, to accept it, and become a candidate for a seat in the next Alabama Legislature. I hope my friends in the Republican party will not take this position of which he was leader and candidate, as I have been urged to do, as from principle. I return my most sincere thanks to all my friends who so generously tendered to me their support, but must decline being a candidate for the Senate.

J. M. MINNIS.

Second District Convention.

EUFAULA, Aug. 15, 1872.

The second Congressional convention met pursuant to the call of the chairman of the late convention, and was called to order by John C. Keller, chairman, 430 voters were present. A motion was stated that the last convention be

Weekly State Journal.
BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.
Office—Corner of Market and Lawrence.
Official Organ of the United States.
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 30.

The Political Outlook.

We do not take sensational view of the political situation. No journalist should indulge the strain should he viewed unfavorably. Actual occurrences ought to be stated without exaggeration. Nothing is due to the tendency of what is daily taking place should be free from party distortion. Politically, existing events ought to be rationally justified by a logical and connected consistency of controlling causes with the resultant effects. To persons who observe these rules, an examination of recent events and the existing political situation will be highly instructive. This we have endeavored to do, and there is not the slightest difficulty in arriving at a conclusion as to the general phase of the Presidential campaign.

Any one who will take such a calm and dispassionate survey of the field as we have suggested, cannot fail to see that every rational probability points to the re-election of President Grant. The Greeley movement was not worked up to the proportions which its friends anticipated. Nor is it as strong now as it was a short time ago. In the North and West it has the palpably turned against Mr. Greeley. There is no enthusiasm amongst his supporters. It has been found impossible to bring the Democratic party unitedly up to his support. The Democrats who will vote directly for Greeley do not exceed in number the Republicans who will vote for Greeley. In many localities Grant clubs have been settled by Democrats exclusively. The same is true in many localities of Greeley clubs. Then there is quite a number of Democrats who are regularly organizing against supporting Greeley, and whose fellow citizens. Compared to this damning crime it were a shining virtue to waylay the object of one's mother's love. The decision of the midnight hour, and secretly pinging a stiletto into his heart. Political depravity alone could deify vice in a mad puttoan to a fiendish attempt to ruin private character.

Challenging and Office Holding

Col. Joseph Hodgson, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, has taken a solemn oath to support the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama. A portion of the constitution which he has thus sworn to support reads as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to any office under the authority of this constitution, who shall have been convicted of having given or received a challenge to fight a duel, or of having acted as second in carrying a challenge, or of aiding or assisting any person to fight a duel."

Now, it is the duty of every officer to see that he has not directly or indirectly given, accepted or carried a challenge to fight with deadly weapons, either in or out of this State, or aided or abetted in the same during his continuance in office.

This oath was required in addition to the oath specified in the constitution of the United States. The Code was framed and adopted in 1868, it was declared that all of it was of full force and effect except such parts as were conflicted with the constitution of 1867, or the constitution and laws of the United States or the acts of Congress. If any statutory law conflicts with neither, it is now a part of the laws of the State. It must, therefore, be presumed that Col. Hodgson has taken the oath prescribed in the Code. If he has not; he is not legally in office.

We let all this be known to the people, with a correspondence which Col. Hodgson once had with Judge James G. Wall sitting and presiding as Judge of a Republican; but the support of Greeley is so rigidly Democratic that they very properly consider themselves so exempted in the premises that the Liberal Republican support of Greeley is diminishing every day. Greeley has very little support outside of the Democratic party; and that party is far from being united in his behalf.

The support accorded to Grant is of a different character entirely. Those who favor his re-election are not embarrassed by any inconsistency. They take his administration and estimate him by its general results. In sustaining him they are not generating the elements of party holding a man who has always antagonized them in political principles. Taking the course which they have foreshadowed, prospered under the present national administration. The finances of the government have been conducted with sagacity, prudence and integrity. Therefore, the President has the full confidence, and receives the hearty support of the great body of capitalists. Commerce and manufactures are in a healthy condition, and improving. They take his re-election as the legitimate result of these features and truders. Farmers find that they should not provide a good price. They find nothing in the policy of the administration which is prejudicial to their interest; and, therefore, they are for Grant.

With such solid and harmonious elements in support of Grant, the result appears to be necessarily very strong. Among his advocates there is no discord such as we find produced in the ranks of those who are opposed to the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama. A portion of the Democracy are going against Greeley, and consequently his adherents are not to be counted on with the confidence that they can discourage the moral effect of those elections to increase the strength of Grant.

In these various features are now in progress, the demonstrations in favor of Grant are of the most earnest and even enthusiastic character. There are no such demonstrations in favor of Greeley. The Grant tide is swelling, while that which has once run so flowing gently, though by no means strongly, in favor of Greeley is ebbing back.

Such is the conclusion we have reached after carefully weighing all the facts and indications which show the state of public sentiment. The reporters of Greeley have labored earnestly, though, as we think, with bad judgment, to enlist a majority of the people in his favor. But they have not succeeded. Our deliberate judgement is that the Greeley support is already a failure. We entertain no doubt whatever of the re-election of Grant.

More Petty Malice.

Yesterday morning's issue of a newspaper published in this city, contained a letter from E. D. Skinner, late tax collector of Marengo county, relative to certain charges made against him to the State Auditor. The letter appears to be an assault upon Auditor Reynolds; but as an editorial in the same paper seems to regard it as an attack upon Arthur Bingham, as the money was transmitted by him, Col. Bingham was Treasurer. Col. Bingham is temporarily absent from the city. He will return in a few days, and we suppose that he will give the subject due attention.

In the meantime it may be stated that the affidavit shows conclusive weakness in this last attempt to cast suspicion upon the reputation of an honest man. It does not charge that anything of a dishonest character was done; yet it says that which is intended to excite suspicion and create uncharitability. All it matters not what Col. Bingham may say, no matter how effectually he may refute the intelligence maliciously against his integrity, he is to stand condemned. We can only say that the independent voters of Alabama will settle this matter. They will not let the reputation of a faithful and honest officer be unmanfully disposed of by autocratic dictation which sneers at honest men, and which, in its contempt for the rights of "common people," The very worst enemy to society is the man who seeks to destroy the reputation of an honest fellow citizen.

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for a large vote was polled. Now the question is presented, what is the issue to be taught by the election.

Before any convention was held by either party Gov. Jacob, the present Governor of West Virginia, and a Democrat, declared himself a candidate unconditionally. This, of course, subjected him to the frowns of all his politicians and who insist upon running politics by the organized machinery of executive committees and county conventions. Consequently, a regular Democratic convention was held, and a regular ticket was put in the field, headed by Mr. Camden for Governor. We presume that the ticket was composed of Greeley men. As it originated without the slightest chance of success for any office, it is evident that the object was to defeat Governor Jacob. Therefore, the issue to be taught by the election is the personal ambition of Governor Jacob.

The Radical Organ Construes the Constitution.

The radical organ says the constitution forbids the service of any civil process on a member of the General Assembly during the session, and for fifteen days next before and after; and threatens to impeach Judge Saffold before the next legislative assembly, for issuing an injunction to the President of the Senate, at the time of Gov. Lindsay's usurpation.

The charge is that the Judge has subjected to electing lawyers to the Legislature, because it was unconstitutional to do so, and, by the constitution divided the powers of the government into three departments—legislative, executive and judicial—and declares that no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any power belong ng to either of the others. The clause to which Judge Pennybacker died has been in the convention, and in point of ability and influence the convention has been the most able ever assembled in Alabama. Your colleagues in all old states, and the men of ability for whom the people have expressed confidence. They were well known for their honesty, ability and influence. They are gentlemen whose character for honor is above a blemish, and I feel assured that the people will ratify the work of the convention the State will rally to the ticket, and triumphantly elect it by a majority which I am gratified to assure you that your fi mination for the high office of Governor of Alabama has been so highly honored by the action of all the gentlemen upon the State ticket. You have been invested with expressions of unbounded confidence, enthusiasm and unanimity by all the Republicans of the State—the friends of law and order. It is with us the harbinger of a new era of prosperity and good will; and we assume that the same happy result in a minute will be the last that will afflict our suffering people in the name of Democracy. The success of our ticket promises to bring peace and plenty to the people of Alabama, and to restore the credit of the State at par, where it was two years ago. A grateful people will surely aid us in rescuing our State's good name from further humiliation at the hands of an unjust Democracy.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. G. WHITING,
Chairman Rep. State Ex. Com.

Response of Judge Lewis.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. Aug. 23, 1872.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 22d inst., informing me of my nomination for the office of Governor of Alabama, by the Republican convention of the 20th inst.

In reply I have to say, that I accept the nomination, so flatteringly tendered, and will endeavor to discharge the duties.

The Republican party has the great honor of having inaugurated and maintained in its history, of the adoption of its principles by every party in which it has opposed it. This is an homage to truth, which should satisfy all the friends of political parties. The Democratic party has sought to obtain power, sometimes by force, sometimes by diplomacy, by every resource of strategy, and by every demoralizing agency, externally adopt them as their platform.

I cannot, on this occasion, forbear to say that the Republican administration has shown the greatest wisdom in making wise and deeper foundations of the great Republican party, by its generous recognition of the Douglass and Bates men in 1860, in the choice of its leaders in this country. For this all are indebted to the broad platform of equal rights and equal privileges declared in the constitution and the laws within the limits of the great republic. Since the war was closed by the national flag in 1865, and when the States were restored to uphold it when the storm of secession burst upon us, no word seem to be heard except in the triumph. As we fell with it, in dishonor, shall we not rise with it in the light of its fame? Out of the last twelve years teach that the people are not ruled by the will of the majority of the people, but by the will of a minority, who, by the combination of their leaders, have succeeded in obtaining the power of the government.

Gentlemen, allow me to say that the members of the convention, and the members of the Legislature, executive and judicial—and declares that no person belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any power belong ng to either of the others. The clause to which Judge Pennybacker died has been in the convention, and in point of ability and influence the convention has been the most able ever assembled in Alabama. Your colleagues in all old states, and the men of ability for whom the people have expressed confidence. They were well known for their honesty, ability and influence. They are gentlemen whose character for honor is above a blemish, and I feel assured that the people will ratify the work of the convention the State will rally to the ticket, and triumphantly elect it by a majority which I am gratified to assure you that your fi mination for the high office of Governor of Alabama has been so highly honored by the action of all the gentlemen upon the State ticket. You have been invested with expressions of unbounded confidence, enthusiasm and unanimity by all the Republicans of the State—the friends of law and order. It is with us the harbinger of a new era of prosperity and good will; and we assume that the same happy result in a minute will be the last that will afflict our suffering people in the name of Democracy. The success of our ticket promises to bring peace and plenty to the people of Alabama, and to restore the credit of the State at par, where it was two years ago. A grateful people will surely aid us in rescuing our State's good name from further humiliation at the hands of an unjust Democracy.

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Weekly State Journal

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

The Campaign.

EUTAW, ALA., August 21, 1872.

Brown Journal:

On all sides I hear the most hearty approval of our Union Republican State ticket. It is conceded that it is composed of the men for the times; that the affairs of Alabama will be safe in their hands; that they will restore the shattered credit of the State, and guide us safely to peace and prosperity.

The old secession element, represented by the Democratic office seekers' ticket, are making every effort to "whip in" the people to the support of their tickets. But the people of the Democratic party do not see why they should be sold out and transferred to Horace Greeley and those same Democratic leaders who plunged them and this State into war and ruin in 1861. The people can bear a large portion of them—feel that they are living in peace now, and they will not risk those who ruined them before. They say that with such men as David P. Lewis and the others composing the Republican State ticket at the helm of State, they will have no fears for the future of our noble State; that security for life, liberty and property will be beyond question; that free schools will be encouraged and soundly; that Ku Kluxism will end; that the almost unbounded resources of our State will be developed; that immigration and capital will flow in; that, in sword, we shall march on to future greatness.

Now, a word to former Henry Clay Whigs and Jackson Democrats. In former times it was you who arose in solid phalanx and stayed the threatening storm when your country was in danger. It was you who checked the wild horsemen of Calhounism from 1832 to 1860. It was you who battled unto death against secession in 1861. It was you who would, if you could, have stayed the war and be forced upon you by the evil acts of Democratic leaders you are now asked to vote for. Will you vote for and place in power those same Democratic leaders now? You know, because you have seen, what they did in the past; can you trust them again?

They voted or smuggled Alabama out of the Union, or, pretended to do so, against your wishes. They refused to allow you to vote on a ratification of their pretended ordinance of secession then. They were afraid to trust you then; will you trust them now? Some of these same men who refused, by their votes, to trust the people then, are now candidates on the Democratic State ticket.

Now, they ask you to vote for and trust them again, and they openly declare they will drive every friend of the government out of the State. Do you want Ku-Klux cyclops to rule in Alabama? Do you want endless strife, lawlessness and bankruptcy, and ruin? We shall see. PLACE.

Mosby on Greeley.

The following letter from Col. John S Mosby, of Warrenton, Va., written to a gentlemen of this city, has been handed us for publication. It contains some facts and statements that will be found interesting.—*N. Y. Times.*

WARRENTON, VA., Aug. 18, 1872.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 12th inst. has been received, inviting me to speak in the city of New York on the questions of the Presidential canvass. I can not accept your invitation now, as all the time I can spare from professional duties will be more efficiently employed in my own State, in exposing the fraud and delusion of this last "move"—Greeley. I can see in the election of Horace Greeley no relief from any of the evils from which the Southern people are suffering, but rather an aggravation of them all. It is true we have been plundered by carpet-baggers, as you have been by the Tammany thieves; but as the intelligence of the South was made the footstool of ignorance, by the policy of which Greeley was the first to fit to be an old maid. There are four millions of people in the South who were independence and force of character is most advocate and defender, and which he proposes to perpetuate, how can his elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the Union relieve us? Carpet baggers have attained power through local misrule. Does he, as President, propose to overrule them? If so, what becomes of his boasted "local self government?" I have just read his speech at Portland, in which while justifying the Ku Klux law as necessary to repress violence and disorder, he says that there never would have arisen any occasion for such a law if amnesty had been granted to the South. Now, this is one of those plausible sophistries with which Greeley has succeeded in gulling both North and South. Amnesty means nothing more than relief from the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, which Greeley advocated, which only excluded certain classes from *holding office, but not from voting.* Do the Hampdens, the Pickens, and the Prestons, who governed South Carolina in the days of her glory, stand any better chance now of being elected to office than before the passage of the amnesty bill? The condition of South Carolina can never be changed until Greeley's policy is reversed. His denunciation of carpet-baggers in all *broken falsom*, his promises are a chest and a sedge.

"That touch the woe that lurks beneath
Like roses over a sepulcher."

Wrath of the last rights of the South does he propose to restore? A Greeley ite will answer, "impunity on the longer," local self-government and universal suffrage—which only means negro supremacy. How will he get rid of carpet-baggers? Is he going to do as he says the Ku-Klux do—sprout them away? or, with all his professed horror of military power, is he going to play the part of Cæsar or Cromwell—expel them at the arms from places to which they have been elected? As all that his office is to a "Greeley pill," from the effects of which we have too long been suffering, I beg to be permitted to decline it, for while it may be "sweet on the tongue" it will certainly be "bitter in the belly." I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. S. MOSBY.

Greeley on Grant.

It was in February, 1871 that Greeley, in the New York *Tribune*, gave a pen and ink sketch of Grant Brown. That was before Grant had manipulated the vote of Missouri in the Cincinnati convention for Greeley. Consequently, the sketch is not remarkably flattering. Circumstances do alter cases sometimes, hence Grant has grown wonderfully in the *Tribune's* estimate within a few months. He is now a paragon of political excellence and wisdom, not even hearing his free-trade views. Let Greeley speak:

"We learn with pleasure that quite a number of the Democratic leaders have consented to push B. Gratz Brown, the new Governor of Missouri, for next President.

"We do not see how they could hesitate in the choice. Gratz pa's much to look at, but he has ideas in his head, and is a rather honest fox in a moonlit Democracy. He was a good second fiddle, but makes a fair speech, is a tolerable free trader, and can get some negro so well as some white Democrats. Besides, the enterprising members of the ardent sons of office, but those who will be left out in the cold will be apt to grumble a little, and thereby weaken the party's vote in November. Gratz Brown is the man for the times—let him go in and win."

Seems at a Boston hotel: "Being the same toast on a Greeley fast" said a customer to a colored waiter. "Yes, sah, yes, sir! Haven't got none of dem" he would learn sah" sir if we had, sah, sir!" The customer responded: "But you know the colored people are free now, waiter" "Yes, sah, sah, sah, sah, sah! We're all free now, sir! but bad luck!"

OUR DEAR.—In Keokuk, Iowa, recently, a saloon keeper was arrested for selling liquor on Sunday. In court he explained that he was a Seventh Day Adventist, while his wife belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church. He kept Saturday holy, and she said liker on that day. On Sunday she observed the day and he remained on the premises. For the privilege of continuing open with as much people as the enterprising members of the ardent sons of office, but those who will be left out in the cold will be apt to grumble a little, and thereby weaken the party's vote in November. Gratz Brown is the man for the times—let him go in and win."

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Old Maids.

Of course in talking of old maids we do not include women of large fortune, who may be anything they please. No woman with a few thousand a year will have to complain of opportunities of changing her condition, want of position, or want of respect; nor will she be the first to cower to the distracted mother's mind, whose dozen children are thrown on the world by her husband. During her residence here she became acquainted with a man living in Nebraska City, and after a while the acquaintance riped into love and an offer of marriage from him was accepted. The date of the happy event was left to the lady, and on the first of last week she fixed the time and wrote to her intended to come to Omaha.

Now it has come to light that the Lincoln gentleman, who is a widower and had himself entertained strong affection for the widow, heard by a mo means what was going on. He accordingly came to Omaha, and immediately proceeded to the house where the widow was living, and gave her an offer of marriage himself. At first she would not take the offer into consideration for a moment, but when he urged it upon her, and represented to her that he had been a mistake, and is sorrel accurring to society. There is something in the process and consciousness of beauty which interferes with the frank bestowal of the affections. The woman who is made to understand by all the world that she is handsome, acquires a wonderful control over her charms which expresses and puts the appeals of the heart out of countenance. She is afraid of wasting her advantages, and asks herself at critical moments, "Do I do justice?" She is spied year or two all the world lies within the grasp of her air of fellow. When the nicer in the play asks her aunt why she never married, the answer is, "My dear, I was very great thirty years ago, and no body asked me either." Such persons sharpen alike features and temper. The ladies haunted by the apprehension of a beginner to their kindred; even their kindnesses have a sting in them; there is something irritating for them in other people's manners and language. The trials of married life would have left them more bearable.—*Philadelphia Magazine.*

Weekly Journal.

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Twenty-one Counties!

$1000 IN ONE WEEK.

DR. CARPENTER,
136 MULBERRY STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.,
Is now treating successfully
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and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with his
COMPOUND OXYGEN ITALIAN INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED TOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.
During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated over three thousand cases of Lung disease, and has not lost one in ten thousand, as he has never undertaken one case where there was not a reasonable chance of recovery. Many cases given up by other physicians as incurable, have been restored to perfect health by his treatment. Many cases of Asthma of long standing, and Bronchitis of the most violent nature, pronounced by the faculty incurable, have been entirely relieved by a few inhalations. Many cases of Catarrh, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Pain in the Chest, Weak Lungs, Night Sweats, Hemorrhage of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Pneumonia, and Incipient Consumption, have been cured by his treatment. In short, no disease of the Throat, Lungs, or Chest, can long withstand the curative powers of his Compound Oxygen Italian Inhalations, Concentrated Food and Cough Syrup. These remedies are prepared from the active principles of vegetable remedies, which combined with Oxygen, are breathed into the lungs, and through the blood reach every part of the system, thus giving a permanent cure. Dr. Carpenter's Compound Oxygen Italian Inhalations, Concentrated Food and Cough Syrup, are the most wonderful discoveries of the age, and are the only remedies which can be relied on for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs

Alabama Journal.

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

VOLUME 3. MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872. NO. 34.

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ARTHUR SHORTER, PROPRIETOR,
Box 171, Montgomery, Ala.

THE anti-Greeley Democrats of Georgia claim that they have at least forty per cent. of the party in the State.

AT the recent election in North Carolina, the Republicans gained eight Senators and twenty-six representatives in the Legislature.

ONE of our exchanges says that five Democratic papers oppose Greeley for every one Republican that supports him.

IT is authoritatively announced that Senator Alcorn will soon take the stump for Grant in Mississippi.

MR. GREELEY'S most perseverance—that is, his Bridgeport speech—may very properly be entitled, "What I know about wolf skins and fox tails."

THE Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer has written a letter against the Greeley movement. He was formerly a Democratic Mayor of New York city, and has immense influence with his party. Mr. Havemeyer's letter disturbs the New York *Tribune* very much.

EX-PRESIDENT Andrew Johnson was defeated for the nomination for Congress in the State at large in Tennessee, by the ultra-Greeley wing of the Democratic party. Mr. Johnson as an independent candidate, and there is reason to believe that he is in anything but an amicable mood in regard to the political factions that refused him a nomination.

HON. THOMSON BACON, a distinguished citizen of Rochester, New York, who took an active part in getting up the Cincinnati convention, and was a delegate to that convention, has deserted Greeley, and a few nights ago made a powerful speech for Grant and Wilson, at an immense Republican meeting held in Rochester. Mr. Bacon is a son of the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haven.

THE distinguished and gallant Colonel Monty of Virginia, is doing fine service for Grant and Wilson. Wherever he speaks he has large audiences composed largely of leading and intelligent Democrats. Virginia Republicans declare their determination and ability to give the vote of the State to Grant and Wilson, and should the Louisville convention put out a respectable ticket, there can be little doubt that they will do it.

JUDGE RANSA BAXTER is the Republican nominee for Governor of Arkansas. In his speech accepting the nomination he promised that Arkansas would go Republican by twenty thousand majority. Judge Baxter is a brother to John Baxter, a prominent lawyer of KNOXVILLE, TENN.

MANY prominent Democrats of Connecticut refuse to support Greeley, and several of great prominence and influence have declared for Grant and Wilson. Messrs. Bond and Atwater recently made eloquent speeches at a large Republican meeting, held in NEW HAVEN, pledging their earnest support to the Republican cause. Mr. Atwater was last spring the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Bond has been a State Senator and a man of great influence in the State. Several other gentlemen of equal prominence in the nutmeg State, have taken the stump for Grant.

The Contest of 1870.

The reckless and shameless radical organ of the nitres pretends that it has found an inconsistency between articles recently published in the JOURNAL in regard to the Treasurer's office in 1870. That malignant sheet of course knows that there is not the slightest inconsistency. But it has such a poor opinion of popular intelligence that it foolishly thinks that some of its readers may be stupid enough to place a little reliance upon its unblushing fabrication.

But it may be well enough to submit a brief explanation to show the utter shamelessness of the abandoned radical sheet. The Evergreen *Observer* charged that Col. Bingham refused to deliver up the Treasurer's office until compelled to do so by the courts. To that charge we replied that the office was legally retained until the Treasurer could deliver over himself in such a legal position as to enable him to get valid receipts for the State's money and the State's property which had to be delivered to him. Every word we said on that point is true and the radical papers know it. The courts are not counted Bingham from office. He quietly, voluntarily and peacefully delivered his office to his successor in the strict and precise manner provided by law.

After we had published this response to the *Observer's* groundless charge, the reckless and shameless radical organ resurrected to the contested election of 1870, and with characteristic disregard of truth, tried to create the impression that Bingham and others had entered into a conspiracy to defeat the will of the people by holding on to his office in defiance of law. To that baseless charge we replied in its form of a plain statement showing that Col. Bingham, when he knowingly believed that he had been re-elected, took steps to have the disputed point legally settled; but that upon becoming satisfied that he had not been re-elected, he ceased to prosecute the contest, and thereafterward stood ready to yield to his successor whenever that successor could legally take charge of the office.

Between these different explanations there is not the faintest semblance of discrepancy. Nothing but mad partisanship, instigated by rankling malignity, would induce any one to attempt to extort it into an inconsistency. We were replying to two different subjects. The facts relating to each case were plainly stated, and they are perfectly harmonious with each other.

The Louisville Convention.

A Democratic National convention is to be held at Louisville next Tuesday, for the nomination of candidates for the events of general importance, is deserving of calm and thoughtful consideration. Delegates to the convention have been regularly appointed in quite a number of States. Amongst those who have been chosen are many men of long standing and controlling influence in the Democratic party. Veteran leaders of national reputation will be in attendance. Considering the number and character of men of this class who go as delegates, it would be absurd to suppose that they have not large constituencies at their back. It is not, however, a mere matter of speculation or surmise as to whether or they have or have not such supporters. Ample evidence is before the people that they have. The convention will not be a body of self appointed factionists. It will be a regular political assemblage, composed of representative men. A regular ticket will be nominated, and as earnest effort made to elect it. All that there is or can be in the movement.

The nominees of the Louisville convention will be placed in a very anomalous position before the people. If they are before known in American politics. They will be regular, straight out Democrats of undoubted devotion to the principles of their party; and yet they will have to compete for Democratic votes against a ticket headed by a life long opponent of everything that ever bore the name of Democracy. Suppose, for instance, that Charles O'Conor should be nominated for President. He was brought up in the political school of Jefferson and Jackson. The orthodoxy of his party faith is above question. In all the trials and vicissitudes to which the Democratic party has been subjected, Charles O'Conor has never wavered. He has been consistent and unshaken in his devotion to its well known principles. His superior talents are conceded. He has long enjoyed a national reputation as one of the first intellects of the country. Office he never sought. After having held supreme sway in the government he had but to name the place he wanted and it was at his command. But he was never a place man or even a place-hunter. With talents and learning the world has admired by genius. Its approval and from deliberate choice remained a private citizen. Nevertheless he was neither silent nor negative in his politics. He was ever a positive and an active Democrat.

Horace Greeley was just the reverse in everything. For a third of a century he has been an unrelenting enemy of Democracy, usually he has occupied position in the front rank of the national fame, and pecuniarily he has amassed a fortune in abusing and denouncing the Democratic party. For a period of at least twenty-five years he has been an anxious seeker for office. Unsparing and unmerciful war upon Democrats, Democratic principles and the Democratic party constituted his only claim to preferment. Upon that alone he based his pretension. As an office seeker, it is true, he was unsuccessful, but disappointment caused no abatement of his determined and ruthless war on the Democratic party. So far from it, every failure only stimulated him to efforts for more deadly blows. He exerted all the energies and power at his command—which are admitted to be very great—for its total overthrow. It was finally prostrated and Horace Greeley did more to bring about that result than any other five hundred men in America. Nor did he spare the party when it was down. He bitten not—he would not even allow a truce—after his hated adversary had been driven from the field. His was a war of extermination. He did all he could—all he could to place his heel upon the prostrate foe and grind him to powder. Has the power of Horace Greeley been demonstrate with his accustomed will, the Democratic party would have no life in it to-day. It would long since have been numbered among the things that were. It is now proposed to have this very man placed on the highest office of the government, and by the votes of men for whose political extermination he has devoted the active and powerful energies of a long life. Charles O'Conor, should he be the Louisville nominee, will have to contest with this very man for Democratic votes. This of itself will be a strange spectacle. But something still stranger will be presented. Men accustoming to be Democratic leaders will hold that Charles O'Conor is a bogus Democrat—a bastard Democrat—and that the rank and file of the Democratic party should give their votes to their bitterest and most determined enemy. But that is a little more than human nature can bear. Vast numbers of Democrats refuse to support Mr. Greeley, even when he has no Democratic competitor. The Greeley movement is now waning, and when the Louisville convention are put in the field it will be a hopeless failure.

The "Skinner" Bugbear.

Conscious of his own innocence, Col. Bingham will not refuse to answer any question asked him, either privately or through the public press, concerning the statement of Mr. E. D. Skinner, which recently appeared in the Montgomery radical organ. A communication appearing in the paper aforesaid yesterday morning, signed "Candor," desires an explanation from Col. Bingham, pertaining to certain matters respecting his reply to the Skinner bogus. It seems Mr. Skinner got a full receipt for his money, and that the State was satisfied fully, even to the amount of one mill. If the money of Mr. Skinner was properly received at the Auditor's office, it is to be presumed that it was properly receipted for by Col. Bingham as Treasurer when it was turned over to him. It is found by examining the books of the Treasurer that the drafts executed by Mr. Skinner were deposited by Col. Bingham, to his credit as State Treasurer

Weekly State Journal.

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Official Organ of the United States.

Official Organ of Montgomery County

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6.

Read This, Germans and Irishmen and all Foreigners.

OF PAGE 223 OF SMITH'S REPORTS on the Alabama secession Convention, Thomas H. Herndon, the Greeley and Colored candidate for Governor, is reported as having introduced a resolution in that convention to declare all foreigners of the rights of citizenship in Alabama. If Mr. Herndon hates foreign born citizens thus, he hates them now, and would be not belend his influence to evoke measures of character and effects against foreign born citizens, if his party should go into power? Mr. Herndon came from Ohio to help to aid to deprive foreigners of American rights, for such he had been in Ohio. Mr. Herndon has committed other outrages upon the rights of foreigners, for which he has not been rebuked. Will the foreigners in the 4th District, Mr. Herndon's district, support him? Will the Germans and Irish, who have been so much abused by him, and would like now to have its privileges of citizenship, and they admire they have not what.

And now, with them, but as one bade the other,

Let us delight to be by such extolled,
And loved the more, the more we know ourself talk,
Of whom to be dispraised, were no small praise.

Reckless and Desperate.

Some of the candidates of the county Radical State ticket, seeing defeat staring their pretended coalition in the face, and fearing that their entire ticket from Greeley down to Parker, will be utterly routed in November, have commenced the old Radical Democratic game of brow-beating. Maddened almost to insanity at the hopelessness of their cause, they have inaugurated the bludgeon war. A terrible crusade will now be made even the personal reputations of the Republican nominees. Every story of fort will be made by the upstarts who are fighting in a very disreputable light for the success of the party about personal collisions and divert the minds of the "always true masses" from principles and issues, to one or two men.

It cannot and shall not be done. Each candidate on the Republican ticket is responsible for himself as a gentleman; and not one of them will permit himself to be drawn into a contemptible personal controversy. Each one of them is a man, and not one of them will permit himself to be made into a contemptible personal controversy. Each one of them is a gentleman; and not one of them will permit himself to be drawn

Weekly State Journal

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

For the Journal.

CAMDEN, ALA., Aug. 27, 1872.

To Col. G. J. Langdon, Mobile, Ala.:

MY DEAR SIR—The public feel no small vehemence as to the course you will pursue in the pending State election, and conceive that it is now in your power to accomplish a great deal of good. The public remember how boldly and manfully you battled in the olden time for Henry Clay, whose predominant feeling was an ardent love for the Union; they also remember how stoutly you defended the Union, the remarkable letter addressed by you to the troops in the most excitement wings in 1860. The people regard you as being guided by patriotism; and if you err (as who does not) they impute it to your head—to your mind, never.

There is, at nothing really in common between you and the secession Democrats, who so completely manipulated the late State convention, and who will act with them, by stress of weather, you never adopted the heresy of secession, never imbued their proscriptive principles. The causes which impelled you to act, temporarily with the Democrats, have passed away. The radicalism of the Cincinnati platform, by the ballot-box annihilation, was an extinction of the very extract of Southern Democracy and a complete healing of every breach between the Jacquinotes and southern Democrats. There is no reason why you should longer act with secessionists, who are perversely bent upon keeping up the Democratic party merely to enable them to monopolize the offices in Alabama. The distinctive creed of the Democracy has been abandoned; no sane man can be found to adhere to it in assertion. The Cincinnati platform is opposed to centralization, to negro suffrage, and to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution; and yet it pledges the southern Democracy not to disturb the present status of those questions. Is not such a party a fraud from at a white man's party. I refer such as doubt the entire accuracy of my statement to the Cincinnati platform itself, particularly to the resolutions adopted thereto. I say have either abandoned the distinctive creed of the Democracy, or are acting with the grossest perfidy—one or the other.

Why, then, should the Register so persistently advocate the establishment of the Democratic organization intact? Because there is a party outlives its principles, survives its usefulness, and spikes its guns, and dismantles its very citadel, it cannot be dissolved. Such a party, and should be dissolved. It is a sure sign that the Democratic party has been consolidated as being unsafe to entrust with the ballot, when it has so scandalously cried. The secessionists have sought to be friend, and they will have no better claim to turn the gentlemen they have so grossly misrepresented in Alabama, mercy that they may monopolize the public offices. It was a most impudent act, on the recent State Democratic convention was consolidated by the secessionists, and yet you, by the mere nomination by it as a secessionist, Democratic candidate, will be pronounced as entertaining or sharing in State politics. Many of your friends, with notorious and unexplainable tact, and so inadvertently, have put their noses in your waters the State ticket was nominated by a secession Governor this fall, the people on which Greeley was personally buckle on your armor and fight to place him in power. It is the feeling of the public that by swallowing this sham bait you will greatly cheapen yourself and your reputation, as well as let slip a rare opportunity of being of signal service to the State.

At least one half of the Democratic vote of Alabama is notoriously composed of old Whigs. The Democratic secession State convention repudiated those men, and placed on its ticket younger and less able men, merely because they were secessionists. This is a most unjustifiable and culpable. The old Whigs will never be treated as equals by the secession Democrats, when offices are to be filled. Consequently these old Whigs are not bound, either by principles or honor, to submit to such ungenerous and proscriptive treatment. This is clearly the case, since the Democracy surrendered at Baltimore all the principles for which it has contended since the war ceased. What was the difference conspired by Judge Lewis and Col. Herndon in the present condition of affairs? The former, Lindsay, Garrett, and the latter Greeley. Old Whigs are, then, at liberty to vote as they please in our State election, and they have every best reason in the world for Governor. Lewis, I feel confident, would receive a majority of Republican and Col. Herndon, if he stands on the Cincinnati platform, as he professes to do, is also a Republican (?). Judge Lewis and Col. Herndon, then, are the two men who are clamorous for political union, while they urge their claims to the confidence of the people. Judge Lewis, in view of the circumstances that compelled him, withdrew from the late State ticket was nominated by a secession Democratic convention, and in which Greeley was personally interested. Col. Herndon, in the intensity of his zeal for Greeley, has placed himself in the attitude of a secession Democrat, and has thereby placed himself in the attitude of a secession Democrat, and has thereby placed himself in the attitude of a secession Democrat, and has thereby

Weekly State Journal.
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Official Organ of the United States.
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

Read This, Germans and Irishmen and all Foreigners.

ON PAGE 223 OF SMITH'S REPORTS OF THE ALABAMA SECESSION CONVENTION, THOMAS H. HERNDON, THE GENERAL RADICAL CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, IS REPORTED AS HAVING INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION IN THAT CONVENTION TO DEFEAT ALL FOREIGNERS OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP IN ALABAMA. IF MR. HERNDON MAKES FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS HERE, HE WILL SEND HIS INFLUENCE TO EVERY MEASURE TO OSTRACISE AND OPPRESS OUR FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS, IF HE PARTY SHOULD BE SUCCEED IN GETTING INTO POWER! MR. HERNDON CANNOT DENY THAT HE DID THE THINGS IMPUTED TO HIM IN SMITH'S REPORTS. HE IS THEREFORE ON TRIAL FOR HIS RIGHTS, FOR SMITH'S REPORTS HAS BEEN IN PRINT FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND HE NEVER HAS CONTRADICTED THEM. CONSEQUENTLY SMITH IS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THE 4TH DISTRICT. HE WAS A MEMBER OF CONGRESS, THEY BEFORE THE WAR, IN WHICH OUR FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS WERE OSTRACISED AND OPPRESSED. THEY WANT TO RETURN TO THAT GOOD ARISTOCRATIC PERIOD TO HIM AGAIN.

Employes of the Alabama and Chattanooga Road.

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad having been taken away from Gov. Lindsey, there are many employes connected with it which have to be prudently dealt with, and it is right and proper that these questions be considered with judgment. Gov. Lindsay took the road over twelve months ago, and placed it in charge of Col. Sloss, as receiver. He shall make no comment here upon the wretched manner in which the road was taken possession of by the governor that is, that the laborers shall be paid from the receipts of the road; and that if they fail to get this pay in that way they must lose it. This is not a common sense view of the case. It is not an honest way to deal with laborers. Lindsay and others, laborers. They worked for the state and have not been paid. That is the simple story. It is true that owing to bad management and carelessness on the part of those in charge of the road, their labor seems to have gone into a fund which was applied to the business public. But it was not their fault that the fruits of their labors were wasted. They worked faithfully and have not been paid. As they labored for the state of Alabama, we insist that the state of Alabama shall pay them. That is the position of the STATE JOURNAL.

The legal status of the claims arising for work on the road while it was going through the process of bankruptcy is quite peculiar. That part of the subject we propose to discuss separately hereafter.

A brief remark may be added in regard to those who have worked for the road since it was sold under the usual, rapid decree. The governor had in the road for the State, under a law authorizing such bid in a certain contingency, and on certain conditions. According to the mere letter of that law the governor was only authorized to buy the road and sell it again. But in the long period intervening between the purchase and sale of the road (if it had been sold), the road, of course, had to be operated. Instead of being sold, however, it has been taken away from the governor by the decree of a court, and placed in the hands of receivers. In the meantime, there was some pretense to operating the road. Who directed or pretended to direct its operations, it would be difficult to tell. But quite a number of men have been employed to work on the road. They have labored hard, but have not been paid. Farmers and merchants on the line have furnished supplies, and they have not been paid. All these claims are honest demands against the road. We are decidedly in favor of paying every one of them.

Here, then, is a distinct issue. What do the nitre leaders say to it? Their party employed the men. They had work done which, it is true, accomplished no good; but the men are not to blame for that. They worked for the state, and the state should pay them. This is one of the planks of our platform. Democrats had work done which proved useless, and then said they paid the men who did the work. But they did their part faithfully, and we are for having them paid the last dollar due them.

Now let the nitres take position on this question. There is no dodging it. Let them face the music squarely. There are many planks of this general question which we shall consider from time to time.

Among the patented contrivances for stopping runaway horses, one consists of a pair of nose stoppers, attached to a bit, and which are closed over the nasal openings of the animal by means of a cord, which the driver pulls if they attempt to run. Another consists of a pair of blinders, by which the driver, by pulling a cord, instantly blindfolds the pony.

Maine.

The general result of the Maine election is very forcibly summed up in the following private dispatch, which we are kindly permitted to publish:

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10, 1872.

Hon. B. W. Norris, Montgomery, Alabama:

The republican majority in this state is over fifteen thousand. We have carried every congressional district, and every county in the State.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

This tells the whole story so far as concerns the actual result. No habitual reader can fail to understand the full force of the general bearing of the election. All the local politicians, democratic and republican, look as ardent past in the struggle. Prominent speakers from abroad also participated. Very obnoxious efforts were made by democrats and by Mr. Greeley to strengthen the liberal republican element. The Greeley canvassers from abroad were all liberal republicans. Among those was Judge Trumbull. Mr. Greeley himself visited the state while the election was progressing, and made a speech.

After all the efforts that were made the republicans have carried the state by a majority which is larger by five or six thousand than their majority was a year ago. They have actually carried every county in the state. The democratic movement, therefore, is a dead failure in Maine, and the same influences which operated there will necessarily control elsewhere. A knowledge of the fact illustrated the exertions of the contending parties. A fact or two may be mentioned. One is the confidence that was attached to the moral effect of the Maine election.

From newspaper correspondence and the sources we learn that the Greeley men at Washington and New York, considered that they would be able to overthrow the Maine election, unless they could reduce the republican majority to a small figure. They felt satisfied that if the state should go for the republicans by as much as six or seven thousand, it would become the velocity of the current that was running against Greeley.

When Judge Trumbull returned from his stumping tour in Maine, he gave out his opinion that Speaker Blaine and Mr. Hale would be defeated, and that the republican majority in the state would not exceed two thousand. It turns out that Blaine is re-elected by thirty-five hundred, and Hale by twenty-five hundred, while the majority in the state is over fifteen thousand. In short, the democrats and republicans have made a clean sweep of everything. The result shows the weakness of Greeley's constituencies of Mr. Greeley men to which we have referred, shows that they must admit the force of the facts which we have presented. The election shows how men of his class misunderstood the signs of the times.

J. C. STANTON.

It seems to be definitely understood that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is to be placed under the superintendency of J. C. Stanton. The road has been taken away from the hands of Mr. Stanton. Gov. Lindsay seized the road as soon as it was finished, and has been arranging to operate it efficiently. During the time that the road has been in the hands of the state a persistent strain of abuse has been directed against Mr. Stanton by a few ultra politicians, who could also obtain a simple hearing from the people without mingling party politics with it. These ultra men responsible for the many political abuses the railroad wears. Mr. Stanton, however, allowed their clamor to pass unnoticed and unnoticed.

In the mean time various parties went into the courts and alleged that their rights were infringed upon by the peculiar course pursued by governor Lindsay. The nitres alleged that all these proceedings were made by "Stanton and the confederates," and, in order to defeat them, the state employed quite an array of counsel. The nitres published and called "devoted lawyers." (These lawyers, by the way, have to be paid as well as the confederates in the railroad.) It is publicly repeated that governor Lindsay, at the bankrupt sale, vowed his purpose to bid in the road at any price, because the competing bidder was in the interest of "Stanton and confederates." Now, what is the general result? The road is taken away from the governor, passed in the hands of receivers, and the receivers have entered Mr. Stanton in his position as superintendent of the road. The successful parties achieved their victory by pursuing the regular path of the law. Their every step was contested by a long array of "devoted lawyers," (we quote an expression of the nitres, but do not use it derisively ourselves), while a few newspapers directed a constant stream of envenomed words against them. The result showed that reason has charge of the road, and the state has saved millions of dollars, not by any thing Mr. Stanton has done, but solely by the bad management of Gov. Lindsay.

Mr. Stanton will now put the road in good condition, and operate it as it ought to be operated.

Stunning Truth.

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Catisped.

The Chicago Daily *News*, a large paper, started shortly after Greeley's nomination, as the special Chicago champion of Greeley-radicalism, has collapsed. The Chicago *Times* wouldn't shoot for Greeley and the *News* was started to supersede the *Times*. But the *News* has fallen by the wayside, and quickly goes to that grave which awaits Greeley radicalism on the 5th day of November, 1872.

The Hater of Foreigners.

The Greeley-radical ku-klux sheets of Alabama are sorely troubled over Herndon's attempt to outvie our foreign born citizens while he was in the secession convention. They try to puff it away, by saying that Herndon finally voted against his own amendment, which looks as ardent past in the struggle. Prominent speakers from abroad also participated. Very obnoxious efforts were made by democrats and by Mr. Greeley to strengthen the liberal republican element. The Greeley canvassers from abroad were all liberal republicans. Among those was Judge Trumbull. Mr. Greeley himself visited the state while the election was progressing, and made a speech.

After all the efforts that were made the republicans have carried the state by a majority which is larger by five or six thousand than their majority was a year ago. They have actually carried every county in the state. The democratic movement, therefore, is a dead failure in Maine, and the same influences which operated there will necessarily control elsewhere. A knowledge of the fact illustrated the exertions of the contending parties. A fact or two may be mentioned. One is the confidence that was attached to the moral effect of the Maine election.

From newspaper correspondence and the sources we learn that the Greeley men at Washington and New York, considered that they would be able to overthrow the Maine election, unless they could reduce the republican majority to a small figure. They felt satisfied that if the state should go for the republicans by as much as six or seven thousand, it would become the velocity of the current that was running against Greeley.

When Judge Trumbull returned from his stumping tour in Maine, he gave out his opinion that Speaker Blaine and Mr. Hale would be defeated, and that the republican majority in the state would not exceed two thousand. It turns out that Blaine is re-elected by thirty-five hundred, and Hale by twenty-five hundred, while the majority in the state is over fifteen thousand. In short, the democrats and republicans have made a clean sweep of everything. The result shows the weakness of Greeley's constituencies of Mr. Greeley men to which we have referred, shows that they must admit the force of the facts which we have presented. The election shows how men of his class misunderstood the signs of the times.

The Campaign.

Long before the appointed time for the assembling of the grand republican mass meeting last night, crowds of men began to gather around the spot, eager for the appointed hour to arrive. A blazing log-heap bonfire in front of the courthouse was the signal for the Grant and Wilson Blaine is re-elected by thirty-five hundred, and Hale by twenty-five hundred, while the majority in the state is over fifteen thousand. In short, the democrats and republicans have made a clean sweep of everything. The result shows the weakness of Greeley's constituencies of Mr. Greeley men to which we have referred, shows that they must admit the force of the facts which we have presented. The election shows how men of his class misunderstood the signs of the times.

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J. C. STANTON.

It seems to be definitely understood that the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad is to be placed under the superintendency of J. C. Stanton. The road has been taken away from the hands of Mr. Stanton. Gov. Lindsay seized the road as soon as it was finished, and has been arranging to operate it efficiently. During the time that the road has been in the hands of the state a persistent strain of abuse has been directed against Mr. Stanton by a few ultra politicians, who could also obtain a simple hearing from the people without mingling party politics with it. These ultra men responsible for the many political abuses the railroad wears. Mr. Stanton, however, allowed their clamor to pass unnoticed and unnoticed.

In the mean time various parties went into the courts and alleged that their rights were infringed upon by the peculiar course pursued by governor Lindsay. The nitres alleged that all these proceedings were made by "Stanton and the confederates," and, in order to defeat them, the state employed quite an array of counsel. These lawyers, published called "devoted lawyers." (These lawyers, by the way, have to be paid as well as the confederates in the railroad.) It is publicly repeated that governor Lindsay, at the bankrupt sale, vowed his purpose to bid in the road at any price, because the competing bidder was in the interest of "Stanton and confederates." Now, what is the general result? The road is taken away from the governor, passed in the hands of receivers, and the receivers have entered Mr. Stanton in his position as superintendent of the road. The successful parties achieved their victory by pursuing the regular path of the law. Their every step was contested by a long array of "devoted lawyers," (we quote an expression of the nitres, but do not use it derisively ourselves), while a few newspapers directed a constant stream of envenomed words against them. The result showed that reason has charge of the road, and the state has saved millions of dollars, not by any thing Mr. Stanton has done, but solely by the bad management of Gov. Lindsay.

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Editorial Items.

The gallant Col. Mosby, of Virginia, says: "Whenever a radical gets down pointed in getting an office, or gets kicked out for his rascality, he at once begins to talk with an air of indignant virtue, of reform in government, purity in politics, of nepotism and gift taking, and other political crimes." Well, the fact is correct. Just look at the crowd in Alabama that is hooting about reform. Look at the most prominent politicians that ever disgraced any age.

The New York Tribune is supplying the Greeley papers in every state with "supplements" for distribution to their readers, and some of those papers are publishing them. Here is one made, in imitation of the Tribune, at home.

The Missouri *Democrat* says: "Even for instance, in Warren, Ohio, thirty republicans have declared for Greeley. That looks bad. But in the same town eighty-seven democrats have declared against him. Which looks better?"

The democrats who have sold themselves out to Greeley are now crying "fraud," "fraud," on such of the old party as refuse to deliver themselves under the contract. Louisville is a fraud on Cincinnati and Bulgaria, and the followers of the Greeley and the uncorruptible Doolittle!

The usual fry of the Greeley papers watch the sick of the New York *Herald*, and as log on its bier are trying to head off the struggle for Democratic, by proposing George Francis Train as the proper candidate of the Louisville convention. We suppose that would be it, it is not half so ridiculous as the democratic wing of the confederates appear in the Greeley movement, and a trifle more. But the New York *Herald* is now moving smoothly over to Grant. In a week it will be a strong Grant paper. One more state election, and all is well.

Democracy in Maryland.

A special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Democrat* has the following:

There was a lively time in the second Maryland congressional district yesterday, where a convention met to nominate a successor to Congressman Hall. Both of the counties composing the district voted for a candidate of its own, seven times, and for sixty five ballots there was no special change. The trouble appeared to be for all, mind one of the delegates was placed for one of the counties. He said the situation was deplorable that the name of Horace Greeley had failed to inspire the people with any enthusiasm, and unless the county could have its candidate nominated, the vote at the polls would be injured.

Then a ballot was taken, and the result was announced, but passed for par, and the convention adjourned. At the time Gen. Grant last that message to congress the democratic party throughout the whole country denied that such an organization existed. They said it was a mere pretext of the radical party to seize military control of the government in order to perpetuate the power. But congress passed what is commonly known as the ku-klux law and raised a committee of investigation. The testimony taken by that committee is conclusive. And now that such an organization as the ku-klux existed in Alabama? You, too, well remember the assassination of Crossland, the cold blooded murder of Boyd, the slaughter of Lake, the Mobile, Livingston and Eutaw riots, and a large number of equally atrocious crimes committed upon the white and black citizens to doubt it. You and I have both seen undeniable proof that such was the fact. Ministers of the gospel, and leading men of the party being damned radical methodists. School houses and churches were burned by night. The establishments of radical churches, and the schools connected with them. Besides those outrages threatened religion and people proof. These bands, according to the testimony before the committee, examined in the United States disguised in female apparel, were organized to protect the democratic party, and put down radicalism. They were successful. Apart from voting.

Now it is true, as the witnesses testify, that these clans were organized to protect the democratic party, and to prevent the radicals and negroes from voting, they were, as a matter of fact, democratic clans. Since the recent trial in the district court, many who were members of these clans, of such an organization in Alabama, now admit it, but say they did it to protect the democratic party, by their action in the ku-klux democratic. The flimsy excuse will not do. Suppose that all the three young men whose fathers are republicans in Talladega county, should say:

Those who charge that republicans believe in hell fire, damnation and eternal misery, forget two important facts against their party.

1. That the oath administered to all the ku-klux is "to put down radicalism, and to support democracy, by whom ignes the ku-klux, by the very act of joining, does not recognize democracy as a party, but denied and protest the democratic party. It is a ku-klux principle that it is not republican to be a ku-klux, consequently all democrats are ku-klux, and that he that will ku-klux are democrats, is true.

2. That republican fathers are more zealous of the conduct of those sons than democratic fathers. This is a fact, that soon after the young republican sons joined the ku-klux clans, their fathers detecting them brought them to account, and the oath of the ku-klux organization was brought to light in many instances. Judge Busteed, in charging the grand jury of the United States courts at Talladega, in May last, declared that a large majority of the votes were overawed, intimidated and prevented from casting their votes for the republican ticket.

Now the ku-klux, therefore, the democratic party of Alabama owes its success to the ku-klux. Many similar acts of murder and outrage have been committed in the interest of the democratic party, and the wives and children of the confederate soldiers to relieve the suffering brought on by the rebellion. These acts of kindness, at the time, were by some considered as dictated, and many citizens and confederate soldiers, who claimed to be relieved of their disabilities and thereby retain their citizenship, in many cases have since denied, called on Gen. Grant for his influence in obtaining pardons for every case, so far as I know, he gave additional pardons, and all that applied for them, giving the assistance asked for.

I will state one fact in point which came under my own knowledge.

Shortly after the surrender I met, in the county of Mobile, Maj. Allen, one of the confederate cavalry service, who was in the habit of occasionally visiting my country, that he had applied through me for a pardon. I replied, "Certainly, being anxious about the matter and considering the application as a compliment, he had come to Washington to see me." He replied, "no, and he told me he was saving these letters for me." I said "why?" "I am satisfied," continued he, "that I have been overlooked, and I am sure that all my property will be confiscated." He seemed disgusted with Gen. Grant. Hoddley uttered these words excited my indignation, and I said, "Allen, I will get him, "general, have you seen General Grant?" Seeing a chance to give him hope from the mention of Gen. Grant's name, he answered brightened and said his face seemed to bear a more cheerful look. He said "do you know General Grant?" I said to him, "I do." Said he, "Hoddley, I am sure that he will you go with me and introduce me to him?" I believe from what I have said that he is honest and good man, and if I could see him he would give me the pardon, and I will every year assist him in getting my pardon." I wrote a note to Gen. Grant, telling him that in my opinion it would suit his convenience to see General Allen, and that I would be called next day at ten o'clock. Promptly at the hour Allen was with me. On the day made his own statement and Gen. Grant without hesitation granted the pardon near by and wrote a letter to president Johnson asking Gen. Hoddley to confirm the executive pardon. The next day Gen. Hoddley was pardoned. This is not the only instance in which I have used my influence positively contrary to what was my personal interest in order to relieve the sufferings of the wives and children of confederate soldiers. Will the people of Alabama, destroy the state, by voting for Herndon and his associates? We hope not.

Political Pickings.

Kenner, Allen, and other Greeley orators have given up all hope of carrying Indiana, and flopped over to Hendricks.

The split between Greeley and insurrection is becoming wider and wider, beyond remedy, and will scarce the republican majority in Ohio over 30,000 majority in Kansas, if that many.

The republicans should be represented in the Ohio legislature by a majority of two-thirds, and will be, unless defeated by those who can successfully meet them on the stump. Let them not be caught by the ungraft their miserable political principles. Let them meet Ewing, Sherman, Sawyer, Hoadley, Hunter, Schenck, Wilson, Noble, Cox, Bellamy, Bond, Collier, Ballard, Speed, of Perry; Norris, of Elmore; Murphy, of Madison; Hines, of Butler, and a host of others. Beaman, of Lee, with as good selections of democratic members of the legislature, will secure a great triumph to the party of progress and good government.

Men should be selected without their consent, and without regard to their wishes. When this is done all will be well for the party. Let the party be left free to act, and to interfere with the purposes of our opponents. Let the party be left free to act in one of such importance that all patriotic and good men can be united. Let the party declare that it feel justified in calling special attention to the subject of the republican party, and that it will be supported by all the democrats who have had legislative experience that would be of service to the state, and all have ability that would soon fit them for the duties of the office, and high kind upon all questions.

Let the party act under honor upon their respective consistencies, and do what is right for the party and the whole State. Let us hope that our friends will not be led by the nose by the love of good of the state, feeling that what will be for the good of the party at this time advance the best interests of the republican party. LINCOLN.

THE following extract from Bath, Maine, will be read with interest, when characterized the recent political canvass in that state:

"The democratic speakers met to-day at the Bangor house such as canvass solicitors, gamblers, etc. Secretary Robeson, Postmaster Creswell, Gen. Butler, Governor Perham, and Mr. Blaine were the orators. Each one of those gentleman spoke the night before, and to-day all had to address on the evening to follow, and each had to speak for two hours. It was the good cause and the good times a-coming.

Real soldiers those men are. They go to battle as a matter of duty, and never for field assigned. After an address it is the custom to get down at night and ride from ten to twenty miles, take the midnight train for home, and be at their post of duty in the morning. Such a campaign as this democratic party has repeated the whole democratic annals of the state. The *Tribune* mistakes the spirit in which the republicans of Maine have entered the canvass. They have not been in the least excited, and have given peace and quiet to all the disturbed districts, and that like a mighty army in search as to the secure here as in any part of the United States.

Much might be said about Mr. Greeley's appointments. Suffice it to do not now progress to discuss the political questions and wrongs involved, but to call attention to a few facts in point.

The mode of canvassing may be profitably imitated in Alabama.

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Weekly State Journal

BY ARTHUR BINGHAM.

Political Notes.

Alexander H. Stephens has been talking a little story to a Georgia democrat, who expressed a willingness to take a seat, body to beat Grant. It runs in this way: "Your course, and the course of others with you, in jumping from Grant to Greeley is not unlike that of the cowboy with the fiddle on the echo of a steamboat whistle on each dive of the stage coach, startled at the squeaking sound; continuing to draw, and jumping back at each squeak, he finally struck the side end of his row, and at his last draw of the bow he made his last backward jump, and, falling back overboard, broke his neck. So you, and others, in jumping from the squeaking of Grant nonsense, are likely to make a fatal jump, which will land you all with broken necks on the hard ground of Greeley ballots.

The *Pioneer's Journal*—a Roman Catholic paper published in New York City—last week printed into the Cincinnati candidates rather unceremoniously. We quote the *Journal* as follows: "Unbelief of New York, which is not likely to cast the electoral vote for Mr. Greeley, the enthusiastic for him is of a very unquestioning character. In some quarters it is represented by what a distinguished New England democrat is reported to have said in elegant language: 'I am trying to take Greeley down my throat by three times and kept my mouth shut; but every time he comes up through the bowl.' That New England will, probably, in June are of a very queer character it told till forever."

The faction of the Greeley party, as far as they have yet developed, may be expressed in the following words: "Nevertheless, remarks the Providence *Journal*, in this connection, that since the war began, has there been such an organized, persistent, unsparing exhibition of hate as we have in the Greeley campaign. Combine are cashed as unanimous, and states as certain, and prominent men, who have no more idea of supporting Greeley than for Louis Napoleon, are opened as eager in his support. Even they with difficulty restrain themselves from Nevertheless. The *Journal* further says there are times in a political campaign when bragging is offensive, but the attempt to make out a majority by that alone is like dining on mustard.

President Douglass may take in the hand clasping across the bloody chasm business, it is a singular fact that the northern men all have to go north to seek employ, and that the Southern blood-suckers of the south never think of coming north in search of trade to change. No southern speakers come north to secure us of their love for us, and of a wish for peace, and of an acceptance of the doctrine all rights for all. They have all the hypocrisy and false pretenses to be practised by the northern demagogues.

The cry of impecuniosity is coming up from parts of the democratic firmament. Wherever there is a warm political contest and a chance of prospect that the Greeleyites will be a worsted, they are putting in the screws, if we take a bull for want of money to carry on the campaign, while the Liberals have more than money like water. They should have thought of this before the Sept. Ohio state election and not burnt so much powder over a democratic victory. They might have known they would have needed their money for better purposes before the campaign was over.

While the Greeleyites are talking about civil service reform, the civil service question is quietly clearing itself. All the appointments made by the present administration at Washington are the various custom houses now under the civil service competitive examination, in which every person has a chance to participate, without his masonic judge.

Our aggression embraced the anti-masonic side of this controversy, and embroiled it warmly. It was natural that he should. It was inevitable that he should. And for the next two or three years he expended more breath in denouncing the order of the Carrollton article than all the Anti-Masonic orators of the day, any other subject—perhaps than all other subjects put together. To this day, several societies are his special aversion.—*Parton's Life of Greeley.*

Political.

If Schurz had been able to go to Vermont the republican majority in that state would have been thirty thousand.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* mentions one hundred and fourteen southern democrats who speak pieces that refuse to support Greeley.

The breeching of the Greeley harness is badly broke in New England. The liberal movement will be buried beneath, and grow up with the country.—*Missouri Democrat.*

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The Dubuque *Herald* with having been a Greeley sympathizer, has the nails in his something after this manner: "Any one who alleges such allegation as Horace Greeley means the Providence *Journal*, in this connection, that since the war began, has there been such an organized, persistent, unsparing exhibition of hate as we have in the Greeley campaign. Combine are cashed as unanimous, and states as certain, and prominent men, who have no more idea of supporting Greeley than for Louis Napoleon, are opened as eager in his support. Even they with difficulty restrain themselves from Nevertheless. The *Journal* further says there are times in a political campaign when bragging is offensive, but the attempt to make out a majority by that alone is like dining on mustard.

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