

Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 39.

JACKSONVILLE

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1989.

The Republican.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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One square six months..... 7 50
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One column three months..... 50 00
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JOHN FOSTER. WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State. dec29-1875

M. J. TURNLEY. GEO. ISBELL TURNLEY.

M. J. TURNLEY & SON, Attorneys at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to Woodruff's Store, Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Elberta, DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Ochsborne and Talladega—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District Court.

G. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN, Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of the profession and will attend to all business entrusted to them in the counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and adjoining counties in the Supreme Court May 15, 1875-16.

JAMES CROOK,

Attorney at Law,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 12th Judicial Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State and the U. S. District Court. aug29-1874

A. WOODS,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-17.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

Physician and Surgeon,

Office, Drug Store, L. C. Francis, Northwest Corner Square, Jacksonville, Ala. feb25-1874

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

An work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate. Jan25-1875-14

A. D. BAILEY, Notary Public,

AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

CROSS PLAINS, ALA.

Practices in his line solicited.

TIMELY TOPICS.

PACIFIC-COAST sailors say that the winter in Alaska has been as balmy as in Florida.

CAPT. EADS has examined the jetty ground at the mouth of the Mississippi, and thinks in twelve months he will have twenty feet of water there.

The state tax of New York this year is 7 1/2 mills, or about double that of Tennessee. An effort is being made in the assembly to reduce it to 6 mills.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says, an official telegram has been received at the Russian legation from Berlin, stating that the emperor leaves Berlin "entirely convinced of the conciliatory disposition which exists there, and which assures the maintenance of peace.

Twenty-three car-loads of oysters arrived in San Francisco, the other day, from the east. The oysters were to be planted in San Francisco bay, to supply the citizens with the luxury. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to start oyster-beds there. Most of the oysters consumed come from the Atlantic coast.

One reason why King Alfonso can not fight Don Carlos and the Cuban very long is a financial one. The revenue of Spain is only \$80,000,000; her debt is \$2,450,000,000, and the interest on it absorbs the whole revenue. Then the war is costing more than the entire revenue. It looks as if Spain would soon be hopelessly bankrupt.

CARDINAL MANNING, in answer to an address of the Irish members of Parliament, took occasion to say: "The material prosperity of Ireland was never greater than now. The people of Ireland never possessed so wide an extent of its soil since the day in which they possessed it all. They never yet possessed such abundant wealth."

ENGLAND has 92,481 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 5,373,000; the United States 17,049 vessels, tonnage 2,146,586; Italy 19,488 vessels, tonnage 1,031,907; Germany 2,263 vessels, tonnage 1,143,810; France 4,951 vessels, tonnage 908,705. French commerce is complaining because German traders have been rapidly getting ahead since their last war.

The largest contribution ever made to the conscience fund was received at the treasury department, last Saturday, from Baltimore—\$3,400. Received so soon after the exposure of the whiskey ring, it is suspected that the money comes from some dealer in "crooked" spirits, or government official who accepted this amount as a bribe.

KOOPMANSCHAP, the famous poetic importer, has turned up in New York on his way to Europe. He has a contract to supply Brazil with several shiploads of Mongolians, and thinks that Chinese labor in the Southern States has proven a failure. He firmly believes that his business is one of the highest kind of philanthropy.

They have a hard time getting a mayor in St. Louis. The last incumbent died few days after his election. Another election was held on Saturday, and Col. Britton was elected. Now comes one Overholtz, who ran against him, and serves a notice of contest, on the ground of intimidation and illegal voting, claiming that he beat Britton by over 1,000 votes.

The enormous whiskey frauds have not been without their tragic features. For the purpose of guarding against the possibility of detection by the revenue officers, a St. Louis distillery firm constructed a secret vat, unknown to their workmen, one of whom fell in and was drowned. Of course the funeral, like the cause of death, was private.

PEESAWER, which the telegraph reports as half destroyed by fire, is a city of some 70,000 inhabitants near the northern frontier of Afghanistan. It is a well paved town, furnished with water and occupies a commanding commercial position, being surrounded by a fertile country, which, with the aid of irrigation, produces two crops every year, consisting of wheat, barley, pulse and the finest rice in the world.

The grasshoppers in Kansas have just been re-enforced by hordes of buffalo gnats, and the two pests together are making sad havoc among the farms. Every leaf in some counties has been eaten off the peach trees; early vegetables are destroyed and large areas of wheat have been gobbled up by the insatiate "hopper," while the cattle are in a fair way to suffer seriously from the gnats.

The postmaster general has issued an order modifying postal regulations by striking out that part providing that no subscription to newspapers for less than three months should be considered regular subscription as the written meaning of the law. The effect of this order is to allow newspaper offices to send papers to subscribers at regular rates whether for one week or three months who have had to pay transient rates.

PROMINENT army officers express much dissatisfaction with the Memoirs of Gen. Sherman. Some of those who were most intimate with him here insist that he has been very unjust to the

generals who rendered vice, and has gone out of civility personal pique. It is even said that Gen. Grant contemplates collecting materials for memoirs of the war, and that Admiral Porter will reply to some portions of Sherman's book.

FRANCE does seem to be the reservoir into which the gold of the world is pouring. In the first three months of the present year the imports of the precious metals exceeded 850,000,000 francs, or seventy million dollars, and almost four-fifths of the whole was in gold coin or bullion. The sources of this supply were much more various than may be supposed, for much less than one-half was sent from England. The United States contributed about ten million dollars.

Mrs. LINCOLN has been adjudged insane by the Cook county court. For several years her eccentricities in Chicago have been the subject of much comment. Her belief was that Chicago was to be burned up again, and she recently drew \$57,000 worth of bonds out of bank and carried them on her person for safety. In this act she might possibly be judged eminently sane, but her limitless purchases of articles she did not need and many strange hallucinations gave evidence of her falling mind.

The western distillers whose establishments were seized the other day, have formed a combination for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the revenue laws that permit the seizure of property in such a summary manner. Would it not be a good idea for these gentlemen to form a combination for this purpose of promoting honesty in the conduct of their business, so as to obviate the necessity for such seizures? They will do well to consider the suggestion, at any rate.

In eastern Kansas and western Missouri a grasshopper panic already prevails. The pests are already up and doing, and have started on their line of march, destroying everything green in their way. The route lies in a north-westerly direction, and the only hope of the farmers is that the grasshoppers may disappear in time to save the corn crop. In several counties in Minnesota the eggs are hatching fast, and warm weather is expected to bring with it a renewal of last year's devastation and ruin.

CHARLES R. LAWRENCE, ex-revenue inspector, who was brought back from Europe the other day, charged with smuggling silks into New York, is suffering under the weight of 190 indictments, upon which he will receive \$500,000 to secure his release from jail. His friends were perpetuated by entering cases of valuable silks as corsets. The cases of corsets were sent to the public stores for appraisement, and the remaining cases, which contained the silks and laces, were delivered to Lawrence and his partners. It is estimated that by their arrangements over \$1,500,000 were lost to the United States treasury.

In a letter written by Maj. Wm. J. Sykes to John H. Oberly, one of the directors of the Cairo and St. Louis narrow gauge railroad company, after showing the advantages of that road to Cairo he urges upon the capitalist who built that road the importance of extending it down the Mississippi river, through Memphis, as far as Vicksburg, and perhaps to New Orleans. He assumes that it can only be done by capitalists who will undertake it as an investment, because, as he says, a road from St. Louis through Cairo to Memphis would pay much better according to its cost than one merely from St. Louis to Cairo.

SHARKEY, the New York murderer, has escaped again. The vessel on which he was being conveyed to New York stopped at Charleston to coal, and Sharkey got away from the detective who has been for weeks trying to secure him in Havana. The Spanish government had given him up of their own accord, as no extradition treaty exists with Spain, and Secretary Fish had made no demand for Sharkey. Such a demand would have been followed by a demand on the part of Spain for the surrender of the Cuban refugees now in this country. Sharkey is gone again, however, but may possibly be caught on American soil. He is a desperate, brutal character, with a fearful reputation in New York.

The outflow of specie is now at full tide, the exports during the past week having amounted to \$9,570,352, making the total since January 1 \$28,620,927—the largest amount on record. The nearest approach to this total was in 1871, when the figures were \$25,143,055, and in 1868, when they were \$25,903,848. Last year we had up to this time in the year sent out only \$13,229,608, and in 1873 \$18,238,037. The chief cause of this heavy drain is the calling in by the treasury of so many five-twenty bonds. If the European holders of these bonds were taking, in equal amount, the new fives, or, for that matter, any other kind of American securities, of course there would be no necessity for sending gold to Europe to pay for them. Meanwhile, the price of gold naturally continues to exhibit a strong upward tendency.

What if for once I left the old world behind me? I would not rise to a sin in a last era. For I held you then but all others have. And still you stand with a terrible glow. Aid the star from fall and the world grew dim. As we could long "The Beautiful River."

A NIGHT IN THE CRATER.

The Fearful Adventure of Two Darling Americans—Penetrating the Volcano of Popocatepetl—Swooning White Dancers Over Terrible Sleep—Sleeping in the Bowels of the Earth—The Crater of the Mountains.

I encamped in reaching an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, and then gave out on account of a previous illness, from which I had not fully recovered, and was compelled to return to a nearby mountain. Here I awaited the return of the party, which was composed of Col. Grasty, of Virginia, and Mr. Bailey Stevens, of Cleveland, who had accompanied me from home.

The gigantic crater is about one mile in diameter and 4,300 feet deep, and almost incredible to believe, but nevertheless true, there is a settlement consisting of forty sulphur miners in the bottom of this awful cavity, their only mode of ingress and egress from this infernal region being by means of a winding ladder of rope, by which they are lowered down to a shelf in the side of the abyss, the rest of the journey downward being performed on foot, over a long and steep descent. The thoughts of Grasty and Stevens were now directed to the ladder, and if they were before them, for in it they must pass the night, which would fall in the course of two or three hours; for it was alike impossible to spend the night on the mountain-top, or to return down to the crater by the ladder, as the latter would be a perilous task, and they had no other alternative.

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ENTERING THE VOLCANO.

They zigzagged down the bleared and blackened rocks about 200 feet, and came to a windlass called "El Malacate." From this was suspended a cable, which they grasped and descended into the crater, whose walls rose in all directions in frightful wildness and sublimity. They at once appreciated its enormous dimensions. Nearly a mile below them was the bottom, almost lost in the darkness and distance. To illustrate the great depth, it would be an exaggeration to say that if you were to take Mount Vesuvius, which is 4,500 feet high, and turn it upside down and stick it into the crater, it would about fill it.

This gulf presents one of the grandest sights on earth, and has a terrific fascination for the beholder. The most stupor is greatly impressed, while the air is so completely overclouded that it is necessary to prevent being dragged to pieces on the sharp rocks. They got to the top in safety, however, and there found more peons to take them to the "timber line." They made the descent by sitting down on a piece of bark, with an Indian seated behind and while sliding down the mountain, over the snow and ice. They descended six miles in less than twenty minutes.

One time, while buried in a thick snow-laden cloud, they came near a slip of ice from the Barranca del Muerte, a chasm 3,000 feet deep. On reaching the end of the snow fields they found their horses at La Cruz, and then rode to Tlaxcala. When I met them I scarce recognized them, for they were so haggard, and their faces were so blackened by the sulphur fumes.

When Cortez conquered Mexico, Popocatepetl was in a state of combustion, and throwing out vast volumes of smoke, which could be seen for a hundred miles in every direction. Now the quantity of smoke that can be seen only after arriving at its base. The first white man to ascend it was Francisco Montano, in 1519. He was sent to the crater for a supply of sulphur for Cortez, and to impress the Aztecs with the courage and valor of the Spaniards. Since then numerous ascents have been made by eminent savans, travelers, and adventurers from Europe and the United States. Mrs. John W. Foster, the wife of our minister, and Mrs. Arthur Terry, of Connecticut, were the first women to ascend Popocatepetl, in the year 1846. Col. S. G. Grasty and Harry Stevens, of Cleveland, are the only foreigners that ever descended to the bottom of the crater, and there passed the night.

The last eruption of Popocatepetl occurred, according to an ancient Aztec record, about the year 1500, in the possession of Senor Ramirez, of Macameca, about the middle of the fourteenth century, nearly 170 years before the Spaniards first trod the valley of Mexico.

A widow, being cautioned by her minister about flirting, said she knew it was wrong for maidens and wives to flirt, but the Bible was her authority. It said "widow's mate." She was flirting awfully at last accounts.

his head was lower than his heels; then spin round and round, striking the sharp rocks in a fearful manner. Stepped and turned his head from the awful sight. Meanwhile Corchado had given the man at the windless a sign to lower faster, and Grasty's apparently lifeless and mutilated body soon reached the spot where they stood. His face was severely lacerated, and his clothing badly torn, while the blood was trickling from his nose and ears, but he still breathed. After an hour's rubbing and throwing of snow in his face he came to, and the whole party, now augmented by the arrival of a number of peons, descended the ladder, descended the slope, and reached the crater. Corchado and Grasty, however, led the way, slowly followed by Stevens, who was supported by Stevens, and a peon. After they had got about half way down the slope they experienced from the ice and stones great difficulty in traveling. The most annoying thing, however, was the constant danger they were in of being crushed by the huge hunks of ice and rock that were continually falling down. This danger was the most serious, and occurred daily by the way, when warm strikes off its icy fetters and suffers gravity to have its way. After two hours' slippery descending they reached the bottom of the pit.

THE BOTTOM OF THE PIT

about 4:30 in the afternoon of Thanksgiving day. It was now more than 400 feet below the top of the mountain, and they had descended 8,000 feet to the summit, and then descended 4,500 feet into the bowels of the volcano. That is, they were about eleven hours going up 6,000 feet, and three hours going down, including stoppages to rest and eat.

Here they found a hut made of stones, inhabited by the sulphur miners. On arriving at the hut they immediately threw themselves upon a pile of mats and sought slumber; but they lay awake for the longest time of their lives, for the long night was not to be so easy as they had been receiving the past thirty-six hours, and so returned to be comforted. Their lungs, too, were also in rebellion, and were disgusted with the vapidity of the air and the gasping exhalations of the breathing apparatus. They were visited, in company with their kind and generous host. They are the mighty fissures that appear in every direction in the bottom of this vast cavity. They are not very broad, but they are a matter of taste and exercise a certain amount of talent in varying your ribbons, ornaments, and so on, that you may always wear some fresh trifle in your toilet. There are no trifling to entice, but which, nevertheless, have all their value in making their possessor attractive.

Russia and England in Persia.

The correspondent of the Independent Belge sends some interesting information from Teheran. It is to the effect that soon after Reuter's concession of a monopoly of Persian railways, a Russian, one M. De Falkenberg, appeared on the scene, who, taken up his residence at the Russian legation in Teheran, presently put in claims for a somewhat similar concession, which were warmly supported by the czar's representative. M. Falkenberg demanded and obtained a concession for a railroad from Arax, on the Caspian sea, to Tabriz, otherwise called Tauris, which is the capital of the great northern province of Azerbaijan. Tabriz is about a hundred miles south of the Russian province of Georgia, which, up to 1800, belonged to Persia. It stands on the banks of the Aji river, and was formerly very famous for its splendid houses of entertainment, caravanserais and mosques.

The great mosque at Tabriz, with the most complete and beautiful specimen of Moorish architecture extant. In spite of all its decline, Tabriz is still an important place, with a population of about 100,000. It is the most important place, with a population of about 100,000. It is the most important place, with a population of about 100,000.

Conditions of Literary Work.

Here is an account of Goethe's days at Weimar, according to Mr. G. H. Lewes. He rose at seven. Till eleven he worked without interruption. A cup of chocolate was then brought, and he worked on again till one. At two he dined. This appetite was maintained even on the days when he complained of not being hungry he ate much more than most men. He set a long while over his wine, chatting gaily, for he never dined alone. He was fond of wine, and drank daily his two or three bottles. There was no dessert—Balzac's principal meal—or coffee. Then he went to the theatre, where a glass of punch was brought him at six, or else he received friends at home. By ten o'clock he was in bed, where he slept soundly. "Like Thorwaldsen, he had a talent for sleeping." No man of business or dictionary maker could make

How to Make a Room Habitable.

For a room to be thoroughly comfortable, it must look habitable, and there are plenty of signs of occupation. Your own writing table, with its pretty knick-knacks, your work-basket, a piano with music upon it, and, above all, your own favorite books. Treat with scorn the conventional notion that books are out of place in a drawing-room, and have some well-filled book-shelves, and your tables strewn with novels, periodicals, brochures, books of poetry; books are the mind of a room, and flowers are its life. Make it a rule therefore, never to have your flower-vases quite empty, spray of ivy or a few primroses, or some autumnal-tinted leaves. It is scarcely possible to have too many flowers in a room, and, either in city or country, they can be procured at small expense, growing in pots or fresh by the roadside. Next, try to avoid the cold look of uncovered walls. If you can procure them have plenty of good water-colors, engravings, or photographs simply framed, and put up eagerly, available space, so that the wall-paper will be as little seen as possible. Have at least a few artistic ornaments of china or Salviati's glass. Be sure to have real easy chairs. Put underclothes on all your tables; scatter about the room as you get a bright fire, whenever it is cold or wet, and in hot summer weather put some pots of ferns and mosses in the empty grate, religiously avoiding all cut-paper or shaving ornaments. Flowers, books and a fire will make any room look habitable, and, if you "do" a drawing-room. You must next study how to give it those little nameless touches which no uneducated servant's fingers can feel, and which do so much to stamp your individuality upon all about you, and you will find that you have made a room such as it will be a real pleasure to enter, not only luxurious, but redolent of a certain mysterious charm. Study to dress becomingly. It is not necessary to dress expensively, but take care to be invariably neat, and to select the colors and style of making which suit your complexion, features and figure; above all, always dress for dinner! This is a real economy. It spurs a good walking dress to wear it in the house, and shows its effect on the inmates of the stable. The air that has been breathed, being warm, sweet, and healthy, and softens the air, and carries off the stale air, and is exhausted to a large extent, and carbonic acid gas takes its place, it quickly shows its effect on the inmates of the stable. The air that has been breathed, being warm, sweet, and healthy, and softens the air, and carries off the stale air, and is exhausted to a large extent, and carbonic acid gas takes its place, it quickly shows its effect on the inmates of the stable.

Management of Horses.

As the health of the horse is the highest object to be gained, I will begin by a few hints on that subject. The most effectual way of attaining the object is to keep the horse in good condition, well-ranched, stable, work him fairly, feed him well, and groom him well. The stable ought to be high-pitched to give it proper ventilation, without the necessity of currents of cold air. In the case of a badly ventilated stable, the air is stale, and the inhalation of air the oxygen is exhausted to a large extent, and carbonic acid gas takes its place, it quickly shows its effect on the inmates of the stable. The air that has been breathed, being warm, sweet, and healthy, and softens the air, and carries off the stale air, and is exhausted to a large extent, and carbonic acid gas takes its place, it quickly shows its effect on the inmates of the stable.

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