Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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The Republican.

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A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, . Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

C. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,

Jacksonville, . Alabama.

Will attend to all business confided to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneysat Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-1y.

G. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875.—tf.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

...k executed in the most durable and scien...ner.

... very moderate. Jay25-1875-tf

...HANCOCK—*the* John—was only ...ine years old when he signed the ...tion of independence, and the av...ge of the signers was about forty-... The oldest member was Benjamin ...in, seventy, and Thomas Lynch, ... Edward Rutledge (both of South ...lina), were only twenty seven. Two ... signers were born in England, two ...land, two in Scotland, and one in ... and the rest in the colonies.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, so asserts ... June in the Baltimore American, ... generally considered a lunatic." ...s that he sits ten hours every day ...laded bench in Madison park, pet... children who play there. He will ...hands with no adult for fear it ... take strength out of him; and he ... that he is developing a will-power ... will enable him to kill anybody by ... exertion of his mind.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Gen. Wade Hampton is spoken of as a probable democratic candidate for governor of South Carolina.

Colorado produces $15,000 in silver for every twenty-four hours, $10,000 in gold and $1,000 in other minerals, or $26,000 daily, equal to $9,490,000 yearly.

Rice culture in Louisiana employs 30,000 people, on 1,200 plantations; produces a crop worth $3,000,000, and develops business to extent of $10,000,000.

The St. Augustine (Fla.) Press complains that the Indians are allowed to walk the streets as late as 10 o'clock at night, with bayonets and cartridge-boxes strapped around them.

Gov. Stone, of Alabama, has commuted the death sentence pronounced against Alexander Alsop for the murder of Wm. Berger, to imprisonment for life. Alsop was sentenced to be hung next Friday.

The citizens of Owensboro having failed to raise the $120,000 necessary to purchase the Evansville, Owensboro and Nashville railroad, all trains have been discontinued over the road, and the purchaser of the road will begin immediately to tear up the rails and convert them into cash.

A letter from South Carolina says two companies of the regular garrison left Columbia for Aiken, opposite Hamburg, on the twenty-second, and will remain there all summer. This is done in obedience to orders from the war department. Two companies have been ordered to Hamburg.

Advices from Gen. Crook's command, in camp on the south fork of the Tongue river, July 23d, via Fort Fetterman, July 26th, are of importance. The main body of Sioux are believed to have taken to the Big Horn mountains, where game is more abundant and the grass fresher. The efforts of the Indians to burn the grass in the valleys makes it almost imperative on Crook to follow them up at once. His force musters twelve hundred regular soldiers and citizen volunteers, besides the two hundred Snake allies, and he feels that he can at least hold his own on any ground the enemy may select. It is expected the wagons will be parked on the main branch of Tongue river, near the mountains, and, with the pack train loaded with from fifteen to twenty days' rations, a vigorous but careful advance will immediately follow. It is not deemed advisable for Crook's and Terry's forces to unite previous to a move by one or the other of the commands, as it is thought that the Indians would make a stand against one of the columns, and that by arraying them, and having the other column reserved to either fight or follow up, something decisive may be expected during the summer campaign. The enemy is believed to be on the head waters of Ash Creek and the Little Big Horn, not far from the Montana and Wyoming line, thirty to forty miles from Crooks present camp. Gen. Merritt left Fetterman this morning with eight companies of the fifth cavalry. Two more on their way to Fetterman will take some hundred and fifty recruits, and follow in a few days.

EAST.

Notices have been posted in all the Fall River (Mass.) mills, announcing a reduction of about ten per cent.

FOREIGN.

Jas. G. Moore, United States consul at Trinidad, died Tuesday of yellow fever.

Later accounts of the outrages committed in Bulgaria by irregular bands of Turks, give a darker picture than those heretofore published. Numbers of villages were burned, and thousands of Christians are destitute. The porte, doubtless stimulated by the intimation that the European powers would investigate the matter, has arrested about one hundred marauders.

The disastrous explosion on the English iron-clad Thunderer, lately, was caused by criminal carelessness. The boilers were tested a few days before her trial trip, and during the operation the valves were held down by wedges. The wedges were never removed, making impossible the escape of the steam. Forty deats was the result.

A Constantinople correspondent says the atrocities committed by Bashi Bazouks, Circassians, and other irregular Turkish troops in Bulgaria, included the burning of several villages, leaving thousands of Christians utterly homeless and destitute, and the massacre of several thousand Bulgarians, irrespective of age or sex. One hundred Bashi Bazouks have been arrested by order of the Turkish government for participation in these atrocities, and will be tried immediately.

The slave trade still prospers in Africa. Lieut. Cameron says that the whole of Africa is now one vast slave field. The slave trade is increasing, and whole districts are desolated by it. He thinks that by opening up the country to commercial enterprise and placing steamers on the Congo river, much can be done toward destroying the inhuman traffic; and Mr. Young, who recently explored Lake Nyassa, says there are at least 20,000 slaves a year carried off from the shores of the lake. The population on the south and west were employed by the Arabs to make war with the tribes inland to the west, and those that were captured were taken as slaves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The senate passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument. The cost is limited to $350,000, and all rights and priviliges of the monument society are to be transferred to the United States.

The foreign imports entered at New York in June amounted to $21,108,987, which is a decline of about $7,000,000 as compared with the same month of last year. Since January 1st there has been a decline of $33,915,294 as compared with last year.

The average yield of corn in the United States, according to the commissioner of agriculture, is a fraction over twenty-six bushels per acre, and the total acreage 37,-999,803 acres. Corn is now extensively cultivated throughout the southwest, and hogs are appearing on farms where hogs were seldom seen before.

The secretary of the treasury has stopped the coinage of the trade dollar at the Philadelphia and Carson City mints, and has ordered the San Francisco mint to coin only sufficient to meet actual export. The mints will be run to their full capacity on the subsidiary coin necessary gold coinage.

There is some talk of presently negotiating a new commercial treaty with France, and that country proposes to take off duties from every manufactured or other product of the United States, in consideration of a concession by the United States, that wines, silks, laces and a few other productions of France shall have free entry to this country.

Official returns made to the bureau of statistics show that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, there arrived in the United States 22,572 Chinese immigrants of whom only two hundred and fifty-nine were females. During the corresponding period of 1875 the total immigration to the United States from China was 16,437, of whom 82 were females.

Telegraph instructions have been sent to the commanding officer in Columbia, South Carolina, ordering commanding officers of the United States troops at Aiken, to detail an officer and picket guard of twelve men for duty at Hamburg. Eight companies of artillery have been ordered to depart out of Missouri and lieutenant-colonels Dudley, of the ninth cavalry, and Otis, of the seventh cavalry, have been ordered to join their regiments.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate on the 22d, Mr. Sherman called up the bill appropriating $100,000 for the completion of the Washington monument. After some discussion and adoption of the amendments of Mr. Morrill, providing for examination of the foundation, etc., and limiting the cost to $350,000, the bill passed. It appropriates $100,000 to continue the work after the Washington monument society shall transfer to the United States all its rights and privileges; nd provides that the work shall be under direction of the president of the United States, supervising architect of the treasury and architect of the captiol. Mr. Logan called up the house bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others, which was amended and passed. The senate then resumed consideration of the river and harbor bill. After a long discussion of the usual political character, in which many senators participated, the question then being on agreeing to the amendments made in committee of the whole to the house bill, Mr. Edmunds demanded a separate vote on each amendment, when the fact was develped that no quorum was present, and the senate at ten p. m., adjourned till Monday.

In the senate, on the 24th, Mr. Cragin submitted a resolution requesting the head of each of the executive departments of the government to furnish the senate with the aggregate number of civil employes in their departments, exclusive of mechanics and laborers, for the years 1859, '61, '63, '65, '67, '69, '71, '73, '75. Agreed to. Mr. Logan moved to take up the house bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the union. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 20. Mr. Key voted with the republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Booth, Robertson, Sargent and Hamilton voted with the democrats in the negative. The morning hour expiring before the bill was read through, Mr. Logan asked that the reading be completed, but Mr. Edmunds objected. The impeachment was resumed. Manager Jenks spoke on the question of fact. At the close of Mr. Jenks' argument the senate took a recess for fifteen minutes, when Judge Black stated a point in the case for defense. At the conclusion of the argument of Judge Black the senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned. The senate then went into executive session and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 25th, the house bill amending the postoffice appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and section 3,954 of the revised statutes in regard to straw bids. Passed. Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Mr. Carpenter, by unanimous consent, was permitted to stand at the desk occupied by him when a senator that he might be better heard by the senate while delivering his argument for the defense. Before Mr. Carpenter concluded his argument the senate sitting as a court adjourned till to-morrow. Legislative business was resumed. Mr. Wright withdrew his motion to take up the southern claims bill at the request of Mr. Allison, who moved to take up the river and harbor appropriation bill, but before reaching a vote on the motion the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 26th, the impeachment trial was resumed immediately after the senate was called to order, and Mr. Carpenter continued his argument for the defense. At the close of Mr. Carpenter's speech a recess was taken and upon reassembling manager Lord commenced the closing argument upon the part of the prosecution. Mr. Lord concluded his argument, when the senate, sitting as a court, adjourned until to-morrow, then to proceed to vote on the final issue. Legislative business was then resumed and the report of the special committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs was agreed to. Mr. Allison called up the river and harbor appropriation bill so as to have it come as unfinished business. The senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 27th, immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Bayard said: I am sure the senate and the country will be deeply affected by the announcement of the melancholy event of yesterday—the death of our late friend and brother, Allen T. Caperton, senator from West Virginia. I move as a mark of respect so justly due to the memory of this excellent and honorable man, that the senate stand adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m. The motion of Mr. Bayard was agreed to and the senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 28th, it was agreed that when the senate adjourns to-day it will be till Monday next, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late senator Caperton, of West Virginia. Mr. Boutwell, from the committee on commerce, reported, with amendment, the steamboat bill. Placed on calendar. The appropriation for the expenses of inquiry into Chinese immigration passed. The amendments of the house bill providing for the completion of the Washington monument, were agreed to, and the bill passed. The senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill in regard to the Osage ceded lands. Mr. Ingalls moved to amend, so as to provide that the price of land shall be $1.25 per acre, instead of $1.40. Agreed to. Pending discussion, the senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

In the house, on the 25th, on motion of Mr. Whitthorne, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, it was ordered by unanimous consent that the majority and minority reports of that committee shall be presented to-morrow and ordered printed and Friday next shall be assigned for their consideration to the exclusion of all other business, six hours to be given to debate and to be equally divided. The house then took up a contested election case, the resolutions of the committee being that Mr. Goode, sitting member, is not entitled to a seat and that Mr. Platt, contestant, is. The report of the minority takes the opposite view. Before coming to action on the resolution the floor was yielded to Mr. Lamar, who rose to a personal explanation, and quoted from a communication in the Washington Republican charging him with having made speeches at Aberdeen and Senatobia totally at variance with the speeches which he had made at Jackson. The communication stated that he had in these speeches spoken in a laudatory manner of the "white line policy." He appealed to his colleague, Singleton, who had heard his speech at Senatobia as to what was true of it. Mr. Singleton bore testimony to the fact that the speech made by Mr. Lamar at Jackson was directly against what was termed "white line policy" and that there was nothing in it which tended to encourage ill feeling between races, the article therefore did him gross injustice. Mr. Hurlburt, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the resolution directing the secretary of war not to issue to the northwestern Indians special patent cartridges, which are requirted for arms used by them. Adopted. The house adjourned, after which it was announced that a democratic caucus would be held Thursday evening next.

In the house, on the 26th, Mr. Morrison, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported back the senate bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States treasury in lieu of investment. Passed. The house then considered the Virginia contested election case of Messrs. Platt and Goode, and was addressed by Mr. Townsend in support of the majority report. After speeches by Messrs. Tucker, Goode and Platt the matter went over without action and the house adjourned.

In the house, on the 27th, Mr. Foster from the committee on appropriations, referred back the senate bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of the Washington monument. Passed with amendments, one of which increases the amount to $200,000. A message from the senate, announcing the death of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, was presented, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Wilson, the usual resolutions were adopted. Messrs. Wilson, Banks, Luttrell, Douglass, Hardenburg, Faulkner and Kasson were appointed a committee to accompany the body to West Virginia, and the house adjourned.

In the house, on the 28th, after reading the minutes the consideration of the Virginia contested election case of Platt vs. Goode was continued. The second vote as required by parliamentary law on agreeing to the resolution as amended, that is by the substitution of the minority resolution for it, was taken and resulted—yeas, 195, nays 97—so Mr. Goode retains his seat. On motion of Mr. Banning the bill to remove the charge of desertion from Nelson Tiffany, of the 25th Massachusetts volunteers, was taken up and passed, notwithstanding the presidents veto. Mr. Randall, from the conference committee on the military academy bill, submitted the report of the committee on said bill which was adopted. The house then proceeded to the consideration of the reports of the committee on naval affairs. After a speech by Mr. Lewis in support of the majority report the matter went over without action and the house adjourned.

PRIMITIVE WARFARE.

Interesting Proposition by a Montenegrin to a Wounded Russian Officer.

London Daily News.

The Montenegrin method of making war is very primitive. A Russian officer, who visited their country, and studied it, tells us that a Montenegrin never sues for mercy; and whenever one of them is severely wounded, and it is impossible to save him from the enemy, his own comrades cut off his head. When at the attack of Ciobuck, a small detachment of Russian troops was compelled to retreat, an officer of stout make and no longer young, fell on the ground from exhaustion. A Montenegrin perceiving it, ran immediately to him, and, having drawn his yatagan, said: "You are very brave, and must wish that I should cut off your head. Say a prayer and make a sign of the cross." The officer, horrified at the proposition, made an effort to rise, and rejoined his comrades with the assistance of the friendly Montenegrin. They consider all those who have been taken by the enemy as killed. They carry out of the battle their wounded soldiers on their shoulders. Arms, a small loaf of bread, a cheese, some garlic, a little brandy, an old garment, and two pair of sandals made of raw hide, form all the equipage of the Montenegrins. On their march they do not seek any shelter from rain or cold. In rainy weather the Montenegrin wraps around his head the *strooka* (a shawl of coarse cloth), lies down on the ground and, putting his rifle under him, sleeps very comfortably. Three or four hours of repose are quite sufficient for his rest and the remainder of his time is occupied in constant exertion. It is impossible to retain them in the reserve, and it seems that they can not calmy bear the view of the enemy. The tacties of the Montenegrins are confined to being skillful marksmen. A stone, a hole, a tree offer them a cover from the enemy. Firing usually in a prostrate position on the ground, they are not easily hit, while their rapid and sure shots carry destruction into the closed ranks of a regular army. They have besides a well practised eye for judging of distance, and thoroughly understand how to take advantage of the ground. Of course it will always be difficult to employ such warriors against regular troops.

AN English critic says that a Frenchman's politeness is no doubt in part fulfillment of well apprehended rules, but most of it springs directly from a respectful interest in strangers, a survival, perhaps, of that sentiment of reverence for an unfamiliar human presence which was a striking characteristic of antiquity, and which appears to have most completely disappeared among modern English speaking nations.

OUR CENTENNIAL LETTER.

Chinese Carving—American Book Trade Association.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHINESE CARVING.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—China exhibits a pagoda or Chinese tower in miniature, four and a half feet high. It has ten stories, each story capped by a projecting roof. Pagodas are used in China as observatories for cities. Chinese cities are of four classes. In a city of the fourth class there are five pagodas; third class ten; second class fifteen; first class twenty The towers are generally from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet high. The pagoda stands on the center of an ivory base, representing a plot of ground enclosed by a fence of ivory posts, supporting carved ivory pannels, seemingly flowered lace, so delicate is the workmanship. In the area is a portal; in the plot above the tower are four trees laden with fruit, with representative citizens of the celestial land, enjoying themselves within their grateful shade. The tower is hexagonal and slightly pyramidal. At each edge is a round support, running from top to bottom. These six supports brace the main portion of the structure, which consists of beautiful lace carving. Each story is encircled above the capping of the next lower story by a railing, similar to the fence, and from the four corners of the ten cappings are suspended as many bells. The exquisite piece of ivory carving is worth $600.00 gold. The China ivory balls are wonderful; one five inches in diameter has fourteen smaller ones enclosed, each three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Within a hollow sphere twenty-three similar ones, each moving free of the other. The operation of making the wonderful balls is simple. The solid sphere of ivory is taken, and the fourteen or other number of holes bored, until they have reached points, say half inch from the center. A small sharp carving instrument, the cutter of which must be on a sharp angle with the handle, is introduced into each hole, and by careful cutting, a small ball may be freed in the center of the mass. It will hardly be spherical. This process is repeated as often as it is represented by the number of spheres to be freed. The outside sphere is then manipulated, with that artistic touch, so peculiar to the Chinese, and forests, figures, groupings, appear in bas relief. To the young men of America, who dislike the more utile, but less ornamental occupation of cutting wood, and desire to test their skill on ivory as a stimulant, I will state the ball spoken of in this connection, required the constant employment of one celestial one and a half years, and can be bought for two hundred dollars in gold. The Chinese have no superiors in the field of carving in ivory, and no visitor to the exhibition should fail to see their exhibits.

THE AMERICAN BOOK-TRADE ASSOCIATION.

This institution, whose importance in the field of education, deserves a full and comprehensive notice, occupy a structure in a full section of the main exhibition building, and is the only two story pavilion in the building. The plan 117x34 feet, a base, having three platforms, each supported by sixteen light iron pillars, and connected by two bridge platforms. On the main platforms are erected pavilions, divided by rail standards into four spaces each, and on the bridge platforms are wall standards. The second story is twelve feet above the floor; the railings are in open iron work; the decorations on the graceful pillars are in claret sage, and brown colors with guilt. The building is a regular little beauty, and cost $5,000. The gentlemen to whom the book-trade of the country stands indebted for the convenience the building furnishes, and the completeness of each detail of its organization, are Messrs. Blackiston, Remsen, and N. R. Monachesi.

RARE WORKS.

Among the many rare books gathered by the association for exhibition, is a four century Bible, printed at Venice in 1476, "evidently with prophetic intention;" A Douay (Catholic) bible of 1610, a curious little copy, supposed to have belonged to John Milton; a facsimile of the first English scripture, Tyndales, 1525; a King James of 1611; the Mathews Bible of John Rogers, 1549, and several American bibles. The association has also prepared a neat little pamphlet, giving sample texts in one hundred and sixty-four languages, with information as to the society's work. Copy of Elliott's Indian bible, 1663; the first bible printed in America, which only Mr. Trumbull can read: the Aitkin bible, the first printed here in English, by Robt. Aitkin, 1781; Collins' quarto bible, Trenton, 1791, a handsome bible, printed in beautiful style, $250; a curious old Dutch bible of 1682. The oldest establishment in the country, originating with Christopher Sower, Sr., at Germantown, Pa., in 1738, who established the first type foundry in America, and who printed a quarto German bible, after Luther's thirty-fourth Halle edition, which he finished, printing 1200 copies of it in 1743. This was the first bible printed in this country in a European language. It was preceeded eighty years by Elliot's Indian bible, but it was not till forty years afterwards, 1781, that the first English bible was printed in America. The firm exhibit two of the first Sunday school tickets printed in America. A New York house exhibits in this department two eighteen karat pen and pencil cases, each with a diamond in the head, value $200. Another one firm displays an eagle made of three thousand gold pens. One firm exhibits apparently what is a small roll of thin paper, but is a half inch in length. Another firm a ream of paper, 6x18, weighing 2000 pounds, with trimmed edges, called the Monarch.

The French is considered the finest collection of books in the building. It is worth $20,000, and nearly half has been already sold to John Hopkins' university. Among the rare works are Balbus de Janua, Catholicon of the fifteenth century, in a superb binding of that era which has required sixth months of uninterrupted labor. The French also display a copy of Montesque's—"Le Temple de Gnide" in quarto, the binding of which cost three thousand francs. There are fifty exhibitors from France in this department. Germany has one hundred and forty-five exhibitors in this department, who show 2,698 books and 235 periodicals. A very fine bible is exhibited, Hexaglot, in Hebrew or Sriac, Greek, Latin, English, German and French. Spain displays playing cards. Sandwich Islands, photographs.

Mexico has the best literary exhibit from any Spanish American country. Norway, mostly statuary. Peru in her book-case exhibits cigars exclusively: let us hope that this is simply to impress the vulgar with the idea "no puffing needed." This box is locked hence the inference. Japan, an English and Japan dictionary, with five hundred illustrations. Switzerland has but a small exhibit, and they are done up in red binding. This is strange for a land of thinkers, writers and scholars. Turkey, a line of medical works. One firm from Jersey City show a coil of lead for pencils, 4,000 feet in length. The above is but a trifling sketch of this important association, but is valuable as evidence of the accomplishment of the book men of the United States. I am indebted for these facts to Prof. Dorsey Gardner, one of the clearest-headed writer and authors of the New York press, formerly of the Round Table. J. B.

THE idea that women are akin to the angels loses force after a man has seen a party of six of the seraphic beings engaged in enfilading a dish of baked beans.

The Mohawk Disaster.

New York Herald.

Colonel Cresby, whom the Herald reporter met at the Garner mansion, gave the following thrilling description of the death-struggle on the ill-fated yacht: "The party who went out on the yacht on Thursday consisted of commodore and Mrs. Garner, Miss Adele Hunter, Miss Edith May, Mr. Gardner Howland, Mr. Louis Montant, Mr. Frost Thorn, brother of Mrs. Garner, and myself. We took the Mohawk's steam launch from the yacht club house and went on board the Mohawk about half-past three o'clock. As soon as we got on board the commodore gave the captain directions to get under way. At this time the Mohawk was lying at anchor, with her fore and maintopsail, staysail and jib set. There was every appearance of a squall coming up from the westward. Just as we broke the anchor, and as the vessel was playing off, but before we got under any headway, the rain began to fall very heavily, which drove the whole party of ladies and gentlemen who were on the deck into the cabin. In about three or four minutes we felt that the squall had struck us, and very heavily, too; for the furniture in the cabin began to move down to leeward. When commodore Garner, Mr. Thorn, Mr. Howland and myself ran up the gangway to the deck to see what was the matter, we found the boat making no headway, and with the water running over her lee-rail, and running down both into the cockpit and through the lee skylights into the cabin. Commodore Garner and I immediatly jumped into the cabin, where we heard the ladies calling for help. Everything was in the wildest state of confusion. All the sofas, settees, chairs and tables had been thrown over to the leeside, and overturned, and water was pouring in through the forward hatchway, and from the side lights on the port side and from the cockpit. The first person I saw was Miss May, who was still in an upright position, clinging on to the fireplace. I crept along to where she was, and caught hold of her, and we made our way over the general wreck of cabin furniture until we got to the after hatchway; but the vessel being on her beam ends Miss May was unable to get up the steps. I pushed her up through the opening, where Mr. Howland gallantly rescued her, he being at the time at the entrance of the cabin opening. I immediately turned round and made my way through the water, which was then nearly waist deep, to the side of Mr. Montant, who was struggling to remove the sofa that had been thrown over on the leeside, covering both Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter, who were loudly calling for help. When I reached them Mr. Garner had hold of Mrs. Garner by the right arm, and both she and Miss Hunter were begging that they might be relieved from the weight that was holding them down. Mr. Montant and I succeeded in getting the lounge to the after hatchway, where we pushed it up to some one on deck. I then lost sight of Mr. Montant. Returning to where Mrs. Garner and Miss Hunter were, I still found Mr. Garner holding on to Mrs. Garner's arm and both she and Miss Hunter still begging to be released from this weight that was holding them down. I caught hold of Miss Hunter's hand—in the meantime the water was rushing in from all sides—and tried to pull her out, the water being nearly up to her neck, she being wedged in only a few feet from where Mr. Garner was in the same position. In trying to pull her out my hand slipped, and I fell over backward in the water. When I recovered myself the water had completely covered her. I then went to Mrs. Garner's assistance, when Mr. Garner exclaimed, "Schuyler, for God's sake try and help me pull her out." I caught hold of her left hand and arm, Mr. Garner still having hold of her right. In the meantime a sailor, who with Mr. Garner and myself were the only men left in the cabin, tried to remove some of the furniture that was evidently holding her down, while Mr. Garner and myself pulled as hard as we could to extricate her, but to no purpose. Just then the vessel seemed to give an extra lurch, and the water washed all over us. This was the last that I saw of Mr. and Mrs. Garner alive. I half pushed, half swam to a light spot, which proved to be an opening cut by the boatswain through one of the side lights, and crawling through the hole I found the sailor who had been in the cabin with me just before me. We both swam to a small boat that had three men in it, but in trying to get in this boat she was swamped, and as she came bottom up I clung to the keel, together with the other man, until I saw a boat from the Dreadnaught approaching, which I swam over toward, when an oar was thrust out by one of the sailors, which I grabbed hold on. They pulled me into the boat in a very exhausted condition. I would like to say here that gread credit is due to both captains Osborne and Osgood, of the Dreadnaught and Phantom who were promptly on the ground and rescued many lives: also to the officers of the Countess of Dufferin, who rendered very valuable assistance. I am too much overcome by this overwhelming blow, whereby I have lost such dear friends, to feel that I can dispassionately give an opinion as to any criminal neglect on the part of the captain, Rowland: but in my opinion he deserves the greatest censure for the bad judgment he displayed in having a boat, with the immense spread of canvas that the Mohawk had, with every sail set and sheeted home while riding at anchor when there was a thunderstorm apparently coming up from the west, although it struck as we were just paying off, and which proved the utter destruction of one of the finest yachts in the world, and caused the loss of so many valuable lives.

It is said that the last words of Mr. Garner, when the water poured in upon him, and a sailor reached through the broken skylight of the deck and caught him by the hand, beseeching him to come out, was: "No, I can't go; I must stay by my wife."

A CHEYENNE woman started while drunk to drive to a village six miles distant, did not recognize the place when she got there, and kept right on until a journey of ninety miles killed the horse, a full supply of whisky having kept her brain fuddled.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

"PA," said a little fellow to his unshaven father, "your chin looks like the wheel in the music box."

THE world hates a pompous-acting man as a turkey gobbler loatheth the sight of a red rag.

"MOTHER-IN-LAW" is the nickname of the new London drink, "stout and bitter."

A RUTLAND, Vermont, girl went into a druggist's and, pointing at the trusses, said, "How do you sell shawl-straps?"

"I SHALL follow her soon," said a sad-eyed man at the grave of his wife. Within a month he was following another woman.

A BREED of dogs in Australia are of the kind that do not bark. Half the pleasure of keeping a dog is gone when the bark is removed.

No man can talk half an hour with a veterinary surgeon without being convinced that all the eloquence didn't die when Daniel Webster did.

IT is given on the authority of a New Orleans paper that there is in that city hog with its ears so far back that he can not hear himself squeal.

AN insectologer has discovered that the best time to examine the wonderful architecture of the hornet's nest is after the hornets have moved out.

SOLILOQUY by a tippler: The public always notices you when you have been drinking, and never when you are thirsty.

PRIDE in an extravagant opinion of our own worthiness; vanity is an inordinate desire that others should share that opinion.

"WHAT is the interior of Africa principally used for?" asked a teacher of a pupil. "For purposes of exploration," was the reply.

LAUGHING may make a man grow fat, but you've got to mix it mightily with bread and meat and a quiet conscience, if you get it to stick.

CUMBERLAND FALLS, the Niagara of Kentucky, have a perpendicular descent of sixty-seven feet and the roar of the water can be heard a distance of twelve miles.

IT is not in the words that others say to us, but in those other words which these make us say to ourselves, that we find our gravest lessons and our sharpest rebukes.

A VIRTUE forced upon men, or inborn and immovable, would bring little nobleness or happiness compared with a virtue resulting from intellectual and spiritual effort and power.

THE largest negative ever produced by means of photography was recently exhibited in San Francisco. It was about three feet long and two feet wide, and the perfected apparatus cost the inventor over $12,000.

"I NEVER could enjoy poetry when I'm cookin'," said an old lady, "but when I step out to feed the hogs and h'ist myself onto the fence, and throw my soul into a few lines of 'Carlo Jinks,' it does seem as if this airth was made to live on after all."

"DOCTOR," said a gentleman to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and afterward remained for half an hour without showing knowledge or understanding." "Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that: many people continue so all their lives."

"CLARENCE, you've got a real kind heart," gratefully observed a young lady on the cars to a sallow-faced youth as he dropped a prize package of pop-corn in her lap. "Yes, Mary, my heart's all right," he sadly replied, "what I want is a new liver."

THE worse use an American heiress can put her money to is to buy a foreign titled husband. Dukes are quoted at $1,000,000; a low middling marquis fetches $500,000, while a count, who can't tether a monkey or look up at third-story windows, is not worth more than $250,000.

HE was an applicant for the position of writing teacher in one of our public schools. They gave him a copy-book, and asked him for a specimen of what he could do. He took up the pen, and, in a handwriting that looked like a flash of lightning that had mistaken the direct road, wrote as follows: "Sorrer don't kill folks as fast as green gooseburys."

A SHIP on the broad: boisterous and open ocean needeth no pilot. But it dare not venture alone on the placid bosom of a little river, lest it be wrecked by some hidden rock. Thus it is with life. 'Tis not in our open, exposed deeds that we need the still voice of the silent monitor, but in the small, secret, every day acts of life that conscience warns us to beware of hidden shoals of what we deem too common to be dangerous.

Immigration into New York.

Official returns made to the bureau of statistics show that during the month ended June 30, 1876, there arrived at the port of New York 14,030 passengers from foreign countries. Of this number 10,558 were immigrants, 2,452 citizens of the United States, and 1,019 persons who did not intend to reside in the United States. Of the total number of immigrants 6,003 were males and 4,555 were females. The countries or islands of last permanent residence or citizenship of the immigrants were as follows:

England	1,700	Venezuela	12
Scotland	291	Cuba	16
Wales	28	Liberia	1
Ireland	1,537	Sicily	19
Germany	2,566	Russia in Asia	2
Austria	74	East Indies	7
Sweden	753	Gibraltar	2
Norway	625	Arabia	1
Denmark	151	Greece	9
France	286	South America	2
Switzerland	64	Peru	2
Spain	26	St. Thomas	2
Italy	258	St. Croix	2
Holland	78	Egypt	2
Belgium	15	Syria	1
Russia	647	Portugal	1
Portland	2	Brazil	1
Hungary	43	United States of Columbia	1
Turkey	2	Asia	1
China	24	New Granada	1
Canada	15	West Indies	1
Nova Scotia	10	Guadaloupe	1
Barbadoes	10	Mauritius	1
Bermuda	10	Moluccas	1
New Brunswick	3	Born at Sea	1

The number of passengers who arrived at New York during the quarter ended June 30, 1876, was 39,936, of whom 30,481 were immigrants. During the corresponding period of 1875, 54,923 passengers arrived, of whom 45,566 were immigrants.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, JULY 29TH 1876.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Governor:

GEORGE S. HOUSTON.

For Secretary of State:

RUFUS K. BOYD.

For Treasurer:

DANIEL CRAWFORD.

For Attorney General,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD.

For Auditor,

WILLIS BREWER.

For Superintendent of Education,

LEROY F. BOX.

For Senator, 7th Senatorial Dist.

WILSON P. HOWELL.

For Representative Calhoun County

ELBERT H. ALLEN.

☞We are authorized to announce **Col. J. M. Sheid** as a candidate for Representative of Calhoun county, Ala. in the next Legislature.

Burwell Slayton's speech was no campaign lie.

That Great Big Man Sheid just fairly rolled into the little Jacksonville Repub-Tuesday. 'Rah for Sheid and Woodruff.

Read the local from Alexandria and see what Burwell Slayton thinks of the Independent candidates.

Whenever Burwell Slayton takes the stump for a man, it is about time for good, honest-intentioned Democrats to pause and reflect before they vote for him.

The Independent candidate said in his speech here that he had not solicited the negro vote; that if they voted for him it would be on account of his "principles." Jess so Jedge.

Col. Sheid complains that we have devoted so much space in the last few issues of our "little" paper to him. Some of it we intended for that other Independent, Woodruff, but he takes it all to himself, and squeals every time we touch one of Woodruff's corns.

Woodruff & Sheid will start for the head of Salt river, on the steamer Independent, B. Slayton captain, at half past seven o'clock, Monday. The negro orator from Gadsden will be on hand to bid the passengers *bon voyage*.

A Talladega Radical has been along the lower belt of Calhoun "legging" for Col. Sheid. George Woodward, Radical negro, has been to Sulphur Springs beat and about that country "legging" for him. Isham Woodward and Burwell Slayton, both Radical negroes made speeches for him last Saturday. A Radical negro from Etowah, named Smith came all the way over to leg and make a speech for Woodruff and Sheid. It is truly wonderful how the Radicals rally to the support of this great firecater who has "more Democracy in his little finger than the editor of this paper has in his whole body. We dont know what kind of Democracy he has, but we are glad that we don't carry about with us the sort that attracts the enthusiastic support of Radical negro leaders in this and adjoining counties

The last dying attempt of the Radical party is to break down the Democratic party with the Independent movement. The election of every Independent will be chronicled and heralded as a victory over the Democracy and will be so much aid and comfort to the Radicals throughout the country and a proportionate injury to the Tilden and Hendricks ticket in November; and we feel that we would fail to discharge a high duty, if we did not again give a last warning to our Democratic friends to let this Independent business alone. Especially would we appeal to the young men of Calhoun not now to cast a vote that may hinder them in their political aspirations in the future. The whole Independent movement was suggested by that arch traitor Alex. White, and has been put in motion by Spencer, Rice, and the other Radical head devils in the State, and no Democrat can touch it without danger to his party, his State and to his own political welfare.

There are some powerful good Democrats in this county who are likely to let their prejudices against the convention lead them to vote for the Independent candidate, We know they would not for their right arms willingly injure the Democratic party. We want all such to ask themselves honestly the following questions before they vote:

"Will not the election of an Independent be construed abroad as a defeat of the Democratic candidate?"

"If so, will it not injure the Democratic party just that much in the Presidential election?"

"If his election will be considered a defeat of my party, and injure its prospects in the slightest degree, can I vote for him?"

The Constitution prohibits the following classes from voting or holding office: Those who have been convicted of treason, embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, larceny, bribery, or other crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, idiots or insane persons. Conviction for grand or petit larceny disqualafies a person from voting, whether convicted before or after the adoption of the present Constitution.

Belknap has been acquitted by the Senate, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction.

The GREAT Sheid and the Little Republican.

The Great Sheid in his speech here Tuesday spoke freely in a contemptuous manner of our "little" forty year old Democratic paper, and personally abused one of its editors, we presume for the stand the paper has taken for the consistency and harmony of the Democratic party in the present campaign.

In what we have conceived to be our line of duty as a Democratic journal, we have deprecated the candidacy of this man, and without vituperation or personal abuse, have endeavored to convince our readers that it is best to support the nominees of the Democratic party. This much every Democratic newspaper in the State is doing, while the Radical newspapers are urging the people to support such Independent candidates as Sheid. In all this we have spoken of him personally in a courteous manner, and for our courtesy have been repaid with personal abuse and vituperation. Everything we have said of Independents in general he has, in his insufferable egotism, taken to himself and complained bitterly thereat. He knows that there is an Independent State ticket in the field under the training of that scoundrel Spencer, yet he would have the REPUBLICAN, which has stood faithfully to the Democracy for forty years, to be dumb as an oyster, because forsooth, he, the Great Sheid, is in the field. We should not have been silent under the circumstances, if the brightest intellect and purest character in the county had been an Independent candidate in Calhoun, and that we should stand dumb now because such a charlatan and bundle of bombast and vulgar pretension as he has thrust himself upon the notice of the people, is simply preposterous. It would be the duty of every thinking man to oppose such a man, even if there was not a question of party fealty involved; but inasmuch as there is, we should oppose him if he were a thousand Sheids boiled down into one and a double brother.

As a specimen of his game of bluff, which he has been playing all through this canvass, after hurling "falsehood," "shame" and kindred epithets in the face of our articles against Independents, he turned to us and boldly demanded that we speak the truth of him, when he knew as well as we did that the truth half told on him would forever blast his prospects for an office at the hands of the people of Calhoun. But the truth he demands, and some of it he shall have. We only wish we had three weeks more in which to tell it all.

First then, we say that we believe he is mentally unfit to represent such a county as Calhoun, if he was the purest Democrat in the State, and had not been whoreing with this Independent movement first suggested by that arch traitor, Alex White, and put in execution by Geo. E. Spencer; and we believe that those who have closely listened to his speeches, which are full of "sound and fury, signifying nothing," will agree with us. In fact, "I'm a Democrat—a better Democrat than you," composes the bulk of his remarks, and he complains at the Democratic nominee because he does not go about over the county grinding out the same tune day after day, forgetting that good Democrats, who *feel in their hearts* that they are in sympathy with the aims and purposes of their party, find no necessity for such "damnable iteration."

As to his statesmanship it is *nix*. His ideas do not soar above the drummer and mule tax, and he has no clear conception of either subject. He states neither fairly, but it would be too much to expect him to state any act of a Democratic Legislature fairly. How he would treat an act of a Radical Legislature we have no means of knowing, as he is charitably silent on them.

He riproars extensively about the war, and the brave soldiers and their widows in connection with the mule tax, but always forgets to tell that while these men were at the front, he, although not over military age, was dodging from pillow to post hunting a place safe from yankees, and speculating in the necessaries of life that were the staff and sustenance of the wives and little ones of these brave Confederate boys.

He clamors lustily that he is the poor man's and widow's friend, and endeavors to enkindle the wrath of the people against the Democratic party because the poor man's and widow's mule are taxed as other mules; and yet honest old farmer Watson and the desolate widow Howell could tell a story of cotton transactions with him, that would show the utter hollowness of his professions, and cause the voters of Calhoun to tear his tickets in tatters and indignantly crush them in the mire beneath their feet. He claims, we understand, that those matters have been adjusted, but the other parties tell no such tale.

So much, in brief, for the candidate who says that his "principles" attract to him the negro vote. Time and space forbid a more extended mention of his claims to the support of the Hickory Jackson Democracy of Calhoun. We could fill a little book with other excellencies of his character, but forbear. We have no relish for personal controversy, and should never have alluded to him as we have, but for the fact that he opened the way by personally abusing us at one of his appointments when he had all the advantage and we had no opportunity to reply.

Next Monday the people will pass upon his case, and we predict that they will quietly and decently relegate him to the agreeable task of staying at home and doing nothing.

Owing to a press of other matter, we are compelled to leave out the address of Rev. J. C. McAuley, President of the Calhoun County Fair Association. Will publish it next week. In the meantime we print and shall continue to print the Premium List, which, we trust, will be of interest to our readers.

The Independent candidate asserted, in his speech at this place, that the Radical Woodruff tickets which had his name upon them were printed in Oxford and were being circulated by Dr. Allen's friends. This was an adroit attempt of the Col. to evade the damaging fact that the Radicals at head-quarters associated him with Woodruff and his motley crew, and at the same time to injure Dr. Allen by making it appear that he was a party to any such transaction.

Unfortunately for Col. Sheid we are able to produce the sworn statement of the editor and proprietor of the Oxford TRIBUNE that the Woodruff-Sheid tickets were NOT printed in Oxford, Col. Sheid's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Below is the affidavit:

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CALHOUN COUNTY.

Personally appeared before me, J. S. Kelly, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County and State, Amos D. Starnes, editor and publisher of the Oxford Tribune, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that no ticket or tickets with the name of J. M. Sheid thereon have been printed by him, nor have any such ticket or tickets been printed in his office, or upon his press.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Aug 2nd 1876. } AMOS D STARNS.

J. S. KELLY, J. P.

We have seen one of *these tickets and* have the sworn statement that it with others was procured from a Radical named Jeff Sims, who lives in Talladega county and who has been scotching for Woodruff & Sheid along the lower border of Calhoun. It is certain no such ticket was printed in Jacksonville, or indeed in any country office. It bears the impress of the handiwork of the city workman and is as certainly a genuine Radical ticket as anything can be. The Col. may squirm, but it is unquestionably the fact that the Woodruff ticket for Calhoun county has on it the name of

☞ JAMES M. SHEID. ☜

He need no longer complain at us for classing him with the Woodruff crowd, since they themselves have placed him on their ticket and thus shown to the world that they consider him one of them.

Those Who Cannot Vote

The Solicitor has furnished us the following list of persons disqualified by the Constitution from voting, by reason of conviction for crimes specified in that instrument. The list is not complete. The new Constitution disqualifies for petit as well as grand larceny, and any person who has ever been convicted of petit larceny before any Justice of the Peace cannot vote. As the list below does not embrace any convicted in Justice's or Notary's Courts, those officers should go to their dockets and make a list of such persons and furnish them to some one who will challenge their votes.

It is a penitentiary offense for any one who is disvualified to take the oath and vote after being challenged.

Abernathy, Monroe.
Abernathy, Benjamin,
Ash, Andrew,
Borders, Orange,
Banty, Thomas,
Cook, Morgan
Darnell, Frank
Davidson, Frank
Fain, Lewis
Forney, Berry
Forney, Forney
Fleming, John
Gibson, Dock
Green, Moses
Gladden, Andy
Groce John
Hoke, Cæsar
Harris, Joseph
Hill, John
Hoke, Horace
Hicks, George
Jones, Henry
Johnson, Frank
Kirby, Silla
Love, Abe
McKinney, alias Snow, Starling
Mattison, Stephen
Mustin, C. V.
Miller, Fayette
Miller, John
Mathis, Bob
Meyers, Sam
Pruitt, John P.
Porter, Ephriam
Pryor, Dick
Pope, Alick
Rook, John
Sheid, Bob
Skinner, Benjamin
Skelton, Sam
Williams, Monroe
Williams, Jeff
Whatley, Hans
Willis, George
Whatley, Wate

To Managers of Election.

Managers of Election will note the following provisions of law:

Clerks of election may be selected without regard to their party affiliation.

It is not lawful for any person to serve as a manager of election except in the Precinct in which he resides.

Any qualified elector has the right to challenge the vote of any person whom he knows or suspects, is not entitled to vote in Precinct in which he offers to vote.

When a person offering to vote is challenged, one of the Managers must administer to him the oath prescribed in section 34 of the Election Law.

It is the duty of one of the Managers, before administering said oath to a person challenged, to inform him *that* "if he takes the said oath wilfully and falsely, he is guilty of perjury; and on conviction may be imprisoned in the penitentiary of this State, for not less than two years."

If the party challenged refuses to take the oath, his ballot shall be marked with his name and the word "rejected," and laid aside.

If the party challenged *takes* the oath, his ballot must be received and deposited in the box; and all the oaths so taken and subscribed must be sealed up and forwarded to the Judge of Probate.

A properly certified list of all persons registered *on the day of election*, must be deposited in the box with the Poll Lists, at the close of the election,

What do honest democrats think of independents who go round claiming to be democrats, assail the last legislature, but say they will support the democratic state ticket? Are the gentlemen on the state ticket to be excused from sharing any of the honors of the last legislature? This may be a nice trick for radicals and independents to play; but republicans play to the hand of the Woodruff ticket, or not at all.—*Ashville Egis.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 29th.

Nothing startling has transpired at the Capitol since my last letter. Quite a sharp discussion arose some days since regarding the riot at Hamburg, S. C. The Radicals endeavored to make party capital out of the affair, but signally failed, as the facts as stated then, and since proven to be true, show that the negroes were the aggressors and the whites were not to be condemned, if not justified in their action. The debate was engaged in by Garfield, Hale and other lesser radical lights on the one side and by Messrs Cox, Lamar, Tucker and others on the Democratic side. Mr. Tucker of Va. is the readiest and most incisive debater in the House. He excels any speaker in the House at repartee and is always chaste and classical in his language. In invective and sarcasm, in humor and ready wit, in all that goes to make up a popular orator, he is superior to any man I know. Ben Hill has not made any extended remarks since his amnesty speech. But the best speakers in the House are by no means its leaders. Randall of Pennsylvania and Holman of Indiana virtually control the business of the House. Randall, as chairman of the committee on appropriations, wields considerable power, but aside from this his knowledge of the rules of the House and familiarity with the legislation of the last ten years, having been an active member of the House during that length of time, added to something more than ordinary ability and extraordinary will, all combined, give him the leadership of the Democrats and of course of the House. Holman is a better speaker than Randall and in every respect his equal except in his urbanity of manner. He might be set down as a common scold. He objects to everything that does not meet with his views, and does not hesitate to make his objections known. He has doubtless saved thousands to the Government, but in so doing he has rendered himself less popular than he might otherwise have been.—Mr. Cox always commands attention.

ECONOMIC.

All of the appropriations excepting four have been passed. These will be disposed of in all probability during the coming week. The Senate and House have each conceded something, but it is fair to say that the House by its action have cut down the expenditures of the Government at least $30,000,000. The appropriations in the original House bills reduced expenditures about $40,000,000, but it was compelled to surrender the difference to gain the concurrence of the Senate.

ANOTHER CABINET OFFICER TO BE IMPEACHED.

Mr. Whithorne, chairman of the committee on Naval affairs, has submitted a report of investigation in the Naval Department. The evidence covers 4,000 pages and embraces the whole administration of Robeson—The report of the committee covers 200 pages, Mr. Lewis of Alabama, member of the committee, contributed largely to its production. It charges that the administration of the law has been disregarded and violated in the letting of contracts, in the purchase of supplies, in the destruction and sale of property belonging to the naval service, in the failure to cover into the Treasury the proceeds of sales of prosperity in the expenditures and disbursement of the appropriations made for the support of the navy, in the application of the sum appropriated for that branch of the public service, in exceeding the appropriations made by Congress for given fiscal years, in involving the Government for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriation by law, and no appropriation adequate to their fullfillment being made; in the employment of laborers and mechanics upon other considerations than skill and a necessity for such laborers; in the assessment of employees for sums of money to be used for political and partisan purposes; in failing to exact bonds from contractors, and the failure to enforce the penalties of such bonds in case of default; in the employment of persons to receive and pay money for the use of the naval service on foreign stations; in the illegal disposition of public funds; in failing to make a report to Congress as directed by law and in failing to exact fidelity in subordinates, whereby corruption and a system of corruption has grown up in the administration of the revenues entrusted to the control and direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The report concludes with a resolution referring the testimony and the legal questions raised to the Judiciary to ascertain and report whether the violation of law enumerated are impeachable offenses. A minority report signed by Hays of Alabama and two other radicals, exhonorates Robeson. Yesterday when the reports were made Mr. Lewis delivered an able and exhaustive argument in support of the majority report. I wish you had the space to give the whole of this eloquent speech.

ADJOURNMENT

It is hardly possible for Congress to adjourn within the next ten days. In addition to the four appropriation bills in the conference committees the various report, of course there will be majority and minority reports which will cause debate which will end no one knows when.

FRANCIS.

The Asheville *Egis* well says that everything which tends to destroy Democratic harmony, also, tends to reduce our majority in the State election; and let it be remembered that the Presidential election may hinge upon this. If our majority in the State is less than it ought to be, it will be put down as an evidence of the popularity of the Hayes and Wheeler ticket; the election of independents will be put down as Democratic reverses and in the North be counted for Hayes and Wheeler. There is more involved in this State election than a mere difference about revenue. Alabama fires the first gun; let its discharge be heard with delight by the friends of good government everywhere, while it carries dismay to the camps of the enemy.

A Bit of History Noadiah of Old.

Two or three thousand years ago the chosen people, after a grevious captivity at last, by the favor of God, recovered possession of their country, and went diligently to work rebuilding Jerusalem and the Temple. But the carpet-bag fellows, who had been having a good time, while Israel was under a cloud, Sanballat, the Horonite, and Tobiah and Geshem, the Arabian, assisted by a few scalawags, "apostates to the blood that coursed in their veins," were bitterly hostile, and blasphemed as they saw the massive walls rising high upon Zion's hill. Nehemiah tells in his history about the various attacks made upon the patriotic workmen, how they tried open warfare and secret wiles to put a stop to the work. Among other devices they hired Noadiah, and other lying prophets, to prophesy and put Israel's leaders in fear.

Nehemiah gives his opinion of these people in very plain language, and asks that they may be remembered, and among others he names "Noadiah." Noadiah was hired. Nehemiah says, by Sanballat and the others to work against Israel. But nevertheless the walls went up notwithstanding heathen blasphemies and false prophets, and the name of Noadiah comes down to us only as connected with lying prophesies uttered for the sake of heathen gold that bought them.

History ever repeats itself. They don't openly oppose our returning prosperity as they fought against Jerusalem of old returning from captive lands, but as Sanballat looked back to the time when he and his lorded it over the promised land. Israel being in chains, so now these hungry curs look back with watering chops to the time when Grandin and Busteed sold justice, and Lewis Owen and Stanton traded in legislation. And though their Noadiah isn't much of a prophet, yet such as he is, they have bought him with promises of honors and preferments, and so hired him to do his utmost to bring back the fat days when bribery and extortion ran riot in the land.

Selma Times.

THERE IS MONEY IN GOOD FARMING.—In the year 1866, Mr. John R. Cockrell, of this (Noxubee) county, commenced farming in partnership with Mr. Tate Lowery, of Huntsville, Ala., on the latter's plantation, 16 miles from Macon. They formed an equal partnership; Mr. Cockrell having no money, gave his note for $6,000, in payment for ½ of the personal property on the place, and placed his services against the rent of the land. He paid all of his debt out of the first crop. After a year or two he began buying lands adjacent to the Lowery place (on which he still lives), and now owns over 1600 acres of valuable prairie and hammock lands all of which is paid for except two small payments on the last purchases. He has built 63 excellent cabins, 2 or 3 stables, two large, fine gin-houses and presses; all at the cost of the nails alone, as he cut the stocks and had the lumber sawed on shares, and got the boards and built the houses with his own hands.

This year he has 1000 acres in cotton, 500 in corn, and 100 in oats. He is now fencing in and sodding a Bermuda grass pasture of 200 acres; in which he expects to raise fine stock of various kinds. He has a fine herd of Poland hogs; another of genuine Corbett stock; a good start with Cotswold sheep; and a number of beautiful colts 3 years old.—*Macon Beacon.*

Calhoun County Fair.

To be held at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 13th & 14th days of October, 1876.

OFFICERS CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

J. C. McAULEY, President.
J. W. WHITESIDE, Vice Pres.
W. W. SMITH, "
H. McBEE, "
THOMAS ALSUP, "
JOHN GLENN, "
THOMAS A. WALKER, "
THOMAS W. FRANCIS, "
J. F. GRANT, Treasurer.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMEITEE.

James Crook, Chairman.
H. L. Stevenson, J. W. Ford.
D. Z. Goodlett, J. F. M. Davis,
W. F. Hanna, A. O. Stewart,
W. C. Whiteside, N. B. Spradley.
A. M. Stewart,

PREMIUM LIST.

Department A:

HORSES, MULES and JACKS.

M Davenport & J F Dailey, Superintendents.

1.	Best Stallion, 4 years old or more.	
	(Ala. raised)	Silver Cup.
2.	2nd best, under 4 years old,	do.
3.	Best Mare with colt by her side,	do.
4.	" " mule colt by her side,	do.
5.	Best Mare of any age or blood.	do.
6.	Best Jack 3 years old or more.	do.
7.	Best Jennet 3 years old or more,	do.
8.	Best Mule of any age,	do.
9.	Best 2 year old mule,	do.
10	Best 1 year old Mule or under.	do.
11	Best Mule (open to the world.)	do.
12	Best single plow Mule to be exhibited in plow or harness.	do
13	Best pair of Mules to be exhibited in plow or harness,	do
14	Best 4 Mule team, owned and used in his crop, the present year by any one farmer in Calhoun county or adjoining counties,	do.
15	Best Saddle Horse or Mare any age	do.
16	Fastest trotting horse or mare one mile heat,	do.
17	Best single harness horse or mare,	do.
18	Best pair of horses or mules in double harness,	do.
19	Best double team of mules in harn.	do.

Department B.

CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE

D D Draper & N P Johnson, Superintend's.

20	Best blooded Bull any age,	Silver medal.
21	Best common Bull any age,	do
22	Best blooded milch Cow.	do
23	Best milch Cow of any blood, to be tested on the grounds in presence of one of the committee	do
24	Best Bull calf under one year old,	do
25	2d best " under one year old,	do
26	Best Heifer calf under 1 year old,	do
27	Best pair work Oxen of any age,	do
28	Best herd of calves of same breed (not less than 3)	do
29	Best pair of sheep any kind,	do
30	Best pair of Merino sheep,	do
31	Best flock of Sheep of any breed (not less than 6)	do
32	Best pair of Cashmere goats,	do
33	" " common goats,	do
34	Best Shepherd dog with evidence of training,	$5 00
35	Best Berkshire boar in proportion to age,	Silver Medal.
36	Best common stock boar,	do
37	Best Essex boar,	do
38	Best brood sow, (any stock)	do
	" sow pigs, "	do
40	Best pair of pigs under 12 mo old	do
41	Best single pig under 12 mo old	do

Department C.

POULTRY.

D B Wilson & H L Wagnon, Superintend'ts

42	Best trio Partridge Cochins,	Bronze Medal
44	Best trio Buff Cochins	do
45	Best trio Black Cochins	do
46	Best trio Black Spanish	do
47	Best trio Light Bramahs	do
48	Best trio brown Leghorns	do
49	Best trio Games, any breed	do

TURKEYS.

51	Best Pair bronze Turkeys	do
52	Best pair common white Turkeys	do
53	Best pair common black Turkeys	do

GEESE and DUCKS:

54	Best pair of Toulouse Geese	do
55	Best pair Bremen Geese	do
56	Best pair Pekin Ducks	do
57	Best pair Rowen Ducks	do
58	Best pair Muscovy Ducks	do
59	Best half dozen puddle Ducks	do

DISPLAYS.

60	Best display of Domestic Fowls, not less than 6 trios	do
61	Best display of Peafowls, one trio	do

Department D.

FIELD CROPS,

W R Hanna & J Y Henderson, Supt's.

1st. The Land shall be measured by one or more disinterested persons, who shall report the manner of measurement, and see crops grown thereon, gathered and weighed.

2nd. Should any contests be undecided at the time of holding exhibition the same may be reported as soon as the result is known to the Secretary, who shall refer said report to special committee on field crops.

3rd. Exhibitors must make a condensed report of kind of soil, manner of preparation, kinds, quality and cost of manures used, time of planting, manner of cultivation, implements used in cultivation, and any other facts of interest.

MONEY CROPS.

Best 5 acres of Cotton,	$10 00
Best 1 acre of Cotton,	5 00
Best one half acre of Tobacco,	2 50

Department D—Cereals.

FIELD CROPS, GARDEN and ORCHARD.

52	Best and largest display of field crops by one Grange of Calhoun or adjoining counties,	
	1 doz. vol, agr works for Grange Library.	
63	Best acre of corn, (money prem.	$5 00
64	2d best acre of corn	2 50
65	Best acre of wheat	5 00
66	2d best acre of wheat	2 00
67	Best acre of Oats, any variety,	5 00
68	Best acre of Barley	2 00
69	Best acre of Rye	2 00
70	Best acre of sorgho cane	2 00

HAY CROPS.

71	Best one acre of Clover Hay	2 00
72	Best one acre of native Grass Hay	2 00
73	Best one acre of Peavine Hay	2 00
74	Best one acre of Corn Forage	2 00
75	Best one acre of German Millet	2 00

ROOT CROPS.

76	Best ¼ acre of sweet Potatoes,	Silver Med.
77	Best ¼ acre of Irish potatoes	do
78	Best ¼ acre of Ground Peas	do
79	Best ¼ acre of Turnips	do
80	Best ¼ acre of Beets	do
81	Best ¼ acre of Chufas	do

FARM CROPS—SAMPLES.

85	Best display of samples of field crops the production of one farm	Silver Cup.
86	Best display Garden products	do
87	Best display Orchard products	do
88	Best display of Dairy products	do

SAMPLE CROPS.

89	Best ¼ doz. stalks Cotton	Bronze Medal.
90	Best 100 ears Corn	do
91	Best bushel sweet potatoes	do
92	Best bushel Irish potatoes	do
93	Best bushel of Wheat	do
94	Best bushel of Rye	do
95	Best bushel of Oats	do
96	Best bushel of Barley	do
97	Best bushel Field Peas	do
98	Best bushel of Turnips	do
99	Best bushel of Onions	do
100	Largest Pumpkin	do
101	Best 10 pounds Leaf Tobacco	do
102	Best peck Chufas	do
103	Best 10 gallons home made syrup	do
104	Best bale Cotton	do
105	best bale Clover Hay	do
106	Best bale Native Hay	do
107	Best bale Peavine Hay	do
108	Best bale Lucerne Hay	do

SAMPLES, GARDEN & ORCHARD.

109	Best half doz heads Cabbage,	Silver Napkin Ring.
110	Best Lima Beans, one peck	do
111	Best Squashes, one dozen,	Silver Fork
112	Best bushel of Dried Peaches	do
114	Best bushel Dried Apples,	Silver Knife.
114	Best half bushel Dried Pears,	Diploma.
115	Best bushel late Fall Apples	do
116	Best half bushel Shockley Apples	do
117	Best qr. bushel Late Peaches	do
118	Best collection late or Fall Pears	do

Department E:

HOME INDUSTRY.

N B DeArman & George Humphreys Supt's.

All articles must be strictly of Home production or manufacture, and the work of the Exhibitor.

119	best 5 pounds fresh Butter	Diploma.
120	best 5 pounds May Butter	do
121	best home made Cheese	Silver Medal
122	best ten pounds pickled Pork	Diploma.
123	best 10 pounds pickled Beef	do
124	best two Bacon Hams	do
125	best jar of Lard, ten pounds	do
126	best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups and Cordials all made by one Lady	Silver Medal.
127	best collection of canned Fruits	do
128	best collection canned Vegetables	do
129	best display ornamental Preserves cut by hand the work of exhibitor	do
130	best collection of domestic wines	do
131	best 2 bottles Blackberry wine,	Diploma
132	best 2 bottles Scuppernong wine	do
133	best two bottles Catawba wine	do
134	best collection of mixed Pickles	do
135	best Light Bread	do
136	best Light Rolls	do
137	best best Biscuit	do
138	best soda Biscuit	do
139	best cracker Biscuit	do
140	best sack Flour (Calhoun made)	do
140	best sponge cake	do
141	best pound cake	do
142	best fruit cake	do
143	best pyramid cake	do
144	best display of breads and cakes by one Lady,	Silver Butter Knife.
145	best display of Ornamental Candy,	Diploma.

PLAIN SEWING, WEAVING, etc.

146	best made gentleman's suit, (coat vest and pants) by a Lady	silver Cup.
147	best home spun dress, wove, cut & made by exhibitor,	silver Medal.
148	best and most tastily made, Calico dress, cut & made by exhibitor	Diploma.
149	best patchwork, calico Quilt,	silver Knife.
150	best worsted patchwork quilt,	Fruit Knife.
151	best Log-cabin quilt,	silver sugar spoon
152	best home made woolen counterpane,	silver Medal.
153	best home made white counterpane,	do
154	best rag-carpet (10 yds)	Napkin Ring.
155	best Rag-Rug,	Diploma.
156	best ten yards home made Jeans, wool and cotton	silver Medal.
157	best ten yards cotton Checks,	Diploma.
158	best pair woolen Blankets, Alabama made,	silver Cup.

Department F.

Fancy Seicing. Ornamental Needle Work and Knitting.

P Rowan & E F Crook, Superintendents.

159	best pair woollen Hose,	Diploma.
160	best pair cotton Hose	do
161	best pair half Hose, woollen	do
162	best pair half Hose, cotton	do
163	best assortment of Hosiery the production of one girl under 15 years of age,	silver Goblet.
164	best specimen of silk Embroidery,	Napkin Ring.
166	best specimen of chair cover raised work,	Diploma.
167	best specimen wall protector	do
168	best pillow cover	do
169	best fire screen	do
170	best and most tasty vase mats 1 doz	do
171	best Undersleeves	do
172	best Ladies Handkerchief	do
173	best set of colars, sleeves, chemisette & handk'f, needle work,	silver Cup.
174	best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing needle work, embroidery, crochetting, knitting, &c. by one Lady,	silver Goblet.
175	best set of Table Mats,	Diploma.
176	best fourth doz. Ladies Collars	do
177	handsomest suit Bed Clothing,	silv. Cup
178	best infant's dress, embrodered,	Diploma
179	best infants opera cloak embroi'd	do
180	best Fine Shirt	do
181	best specimen of Braiding	do
182	best Lace	do
183	best Fringe	do
184	best Tatting	do
185	best Scarf	do
186	best pair embroidered slips	do
187	most tasty embroidr'd pillow cases	do
188	best cotton Tidy	do
189	best woolen Tidy	Diploma.
190	best display of Toilet Mats	do
191	best knitting, caps, gloves, etc.	do
192	best specimens Pin Cushions	do
193	best fancy Card Basket	do
194	best fine skirt, needle work by h'd	do
195	best embroidered Book-marks	do
196	best embroidered Lace Curtains	do
197	best Embroidery in Bead work	do
19	best do letters and fancy work	do

Department G—Class 1st.

LADIES MISCELLANEOUS.

L D Miller & R H McCain, Superintendents.

199	best and largest display in merit and variety of dried fruits,	silver Cup.
196	best and largest display in merit and variety of Preserves	do
200	best & largest display of canned fruits,	Napkin Ring
201	best & greatest variety Pickles	do
202	clearest & most beautiful stand of hose	Diploma.
203	best and most handsome suit of boys clothing,	Butter knife.
204	Most beautiful suit for girls,	Fruit knife.
205	The prettiest Robe,	silver sugar spoon.
206	The most beautifully arranged Ladies Hat,	Napkin Ring.

Class 2—Flowers.

207	Finest and most healthy display of hot house plants,	silver Cup.
208	best and finest display of Roses,	Napkin Ring.
209	Finest Carnation Pinks	do
210	Most beautifully arranged Pyramid Bouquet,	Diploma.

CLASS 3—Fancy Work and Fine Arts.

213	For the most beautiful linen Embroidery—hand work,	Napkin Ring.
314	For the prettiest Zephyr work by girl under fourteen years,	Card-stand.
216	Finest display in merit and variety of Crocheting,	silver Cup.
217	Finest display Wax-work,	Butter knife.
218	best display Hair-work,	Diploma.
219	best display of Rustic work	do
220	best display of Bead work	do
221	best display of straw work	do
222	best Fly-brush, Peafowl	do
222	best display of paper Flowers	do
223	best display of Hair Jewelry	do
224	best display of Leather work	do

CLASS 4.

225	best Oil Painting	Napkin Ring.
226	best painting in water colors	Diploma.
287	best collection crayon drawing,	Fruit Knife.
228	best display of Drawing and Painting by an exhibitor under sixteen years old,	silver Cup.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

229	best display of Organs	Diploma.
230	best display of Pianos	do
231	best display of musical Instrumen other than Pianos and Organs	do

CHEMICALS—Class 5.

232	best display of Perfumeries	Diploma.
233	best display of Essences	do
234	best display of Extracts	do

Department H.

Tools and Implements—PLOWS.

R Bowling & Wm. Edmor Sup'ts.

235	best one-horse Turning Plow for general use,	Diploma.
236	best two horse Turning plow for weeds and sods	do
237	best two horse sub-soil	do
238	best one-horse subsoil	do
239	best two-horse Combination plow and subsoil	do
240	best Gang plow	do
241	best Silky Cultivator	do
242	best Garden plow	do
243	best single combination plow	do
244	best Double Footed plow	do
245	best Universal one-horse plow.	do
246	best one horse plow for general use invented within the last two years, limited to Calhoun county	do
247	best Scraper	do
248	best Shovel plow	do
249	best straight shovel plow	do
250	best Cotton Planter	do
251	best Guano Distributor	do
252	best Broadcast seed sower	do
253	best machine to prepare and distribute stable manure	do
254	best and largest display of Fanning Utensils, used on any one farm & owned by Exhibitor,	$5 Cup.
255	best Mower or Reaper	Diploma.
256	best two-horse Harrow	do
257	best one-horse Harrow	do
258	best Corn Planter	do
259	best Hoe	do
260	best Walking Cultivator	do
261	best Churning Apparatus	do
262	best Washing Machine	do

WAGONS.

263	best one-horse Wagon for farm use,	Bronze Medal
264	best two-horse Wagon	do
255	best four-horse Wagon	do
266	best one-horse Cart	do
267	best Dump Cart	do
268	best cheap Wheelbarrow	do

IMPLEMENTS MADE ON FARM.

269	best Plow-stock	silver Cup.
270	best Ox Yoke and Bows	do
271	best pair Hames	money $1
272	best Wahoo Collar	5
273	best Cotton Basket	5
274	best Axe Handle	5
275	best Hoe Handle	5
276	best Plow Bridle	5
277	best full set Plow Gear	Silver Cup

*MANUFACTURES—VEH

The Republican.

CROCKERY.—Have you seen that mammouth display of Crockery ware at Maddox & Parr's? it not call at once, before the assortment is broke and see and price their goods in this line, you will save money by so doing.

THE GEM—Best fruit jar, in use. Heavy stock of these jars just received at Maddox & Parr's, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

COFFEE—and still another supply of that excellent 4lb Coffee just received by Maddox & Parr.

Lamps, Chimneys Burners, Shades, Wicks, and non explosive oil at Maddox and Parr's.

Try some of those beautiful grades of light brown Cigars at Maddox & Parr's

Mackerel Fresh at Maddox & Parr's.

Hard to beat. This excelent Habana Cigar is sold at Maddox & Parr's at 5 cents.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. M. Alexander, we were shown Tuesday thro' his extensive stock of samples of boots and shoes and saw the most elegant assortment ever exhibited here. He represents the great house of Field, Thayer & Co., Boston, and can fill orders here for merchants as well as if they were in Boston. We have all the advantages of a wholesale house in our midst, and the merchants of Calhoun and adjoining counties would do well to note the fact and call on Mr. Alexander. He is the cleverest drummer that ever paid the tax. We wear a number six.

MARRIED, at the residence of the bride's mother, on the 1st inst., by Rev. T. K. Trotter, Mr. James E. Aderholt and Miss Annie Read—all of this county.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy young couple repaired to the home of the bridegroom's father, where they were welcomed to an elegant infair. Our handsome young friend, Joe Privett, brought us some of the wedding cake to dream on.

Dr. Bellamy has laid on our table a copy of that popular song, with quartette chorus, entitled: "Little Robbin tell Kitty I'm Coming," and with it a long catalogue of other pieces, both vocal and instrumental. He is agent for the great Southern music house of Sudden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., and has just received and will continue to keep, at his drug store, in the Post office, a good selection of sheet music, which he will sell at publisher's prices, besides other musical merchandise. Any piece of music or article not in his selection will be ordered for his patrons immediately. This is equivalent to bringing the markets to our own place, enabling us to get goods at first prices. He guarantees satisfaction or refunding your money The ladies are invited to call and look over his music.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

UNION.

It is still very dry in this section, and our crops are badly injured already, and if we do not have rain in a few days, I will not be the only man who can boast of potato cotton. But I am confident, Mr. Editor, that you will agree with me that it is better to have small cotton growing nicely in the field, than to have it large and hung up in my neighbor's shop like one young farmer has. Our middle Ohatchee man is rather lengthy in his communication. It is like unto Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews. Peeks Hill has turned up one preacher. Wonder what will come next. Let us hear from you again friend Henry; we like the way you talk, but do not like for you to take the doctor's occupation from him—that of gathering berries.—But you are right, sir, in thinking there is an old friendly grudge existing between myself and the young farmer, We were once rivals, and by the use of some candy with some peppermint draps upon it, he got away with me. I love you Julius.

**

The above was crowded out last week.—ED.

ALEXANDRIA.

July 31, 1876.

Messrs. Editors:—The negroes of this county were addressed upon the pending political issues on the 29th inst. at the camp ground three miles above this place, on the Jacksonville road, by one Smith, a negro politician from Gadsden Ala., and Burwell Slayton, a negro whose notoriously bad character has made his name familiar to the people of Calhoun county. The black politicians had received instructions from their white brethren, Spencer, Rice & Co., and came to impart it to their colored brethren. They charged the negroes to rally around the Independent colors and support Woodruff & Co. for the State and Sheid for the county, assuring them that these men, *if elected, would carry out the Radical principles.*

Mr. Sheid, the Independent candidate for Representative, addressed the people of this place on the 28th inst., and, mounted on that poor old sore backed mule that has been taxed 37½ cents, exerted himself in endeavoring to hold up to ridicule the actions of the Democratic party since its advent into power in this State. Granting for the sake of argument, that our party has made a blunder in their Revenue bill—this is the only error we hear them charged with—"who are you going to get to remedy these defects, if they exist, the negroes of Alabama or white men? For my part, I would as soon think of putting a brood of chickens in a hawk's nest to be nurtured and raised, as to commit the finances of the State to the Radicals of Alabama."

Mr. Allen, that true and staunch Democrat, who is asking the suffrage of Democrats to represent this county in the next Legislature, delivered a brief and pointed address to the white men of Alexandria valley last Friday. Dr. Allen is not a politician, but he is a quiet, sound man, a people's man; and when he takes his seat in the Hall of the House of Representatives this Winter, as he is sure to do, his course will be marked with prudence, wisdom and judgment. He will be quietly looking after the interests of our county, and leave the ranting and blowing to be done by these Independent fellows. We want a man of thought and not of gab.

Crops are fine in this section of the county. The grass hoppers that were so much feard are leaving to a certain extent.

Respectfully, BRICK.

The author of the above is an honorable and truthful gentleman, and his name will be forthcoming when his statement in relation to the negro-radical speeches are disproved.

WEAVER'S.

Had the pleasure of attending the pic nic at Weaver's. Nice crowd, gay day and one of the best dinners ever spread on *terra firma*. Misses F. C. and L. H. were there in all their lovliness.—There were a few candidates for matrimony there, though no "independents." After dinner the usual enjoyment of such occasions was resumed. Had the pleasure of meeting Col. Jim Farmer and his beautiful and accomplished bride.—Our energetic and clever friend, D. F. Weaver will soon be ready to put up in good style our common staple, as he has purchased a No 1 gin and house. Seasons are very fine and corn will be plenty next year. Mr Adam's new building nearly finished.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Democratic and Conservative People of the 7th Congressional District of Alabama:

Owing to the fact that the general State election comes off on the 7th day of August next, and the 9th day of August having been fixed as the time, and Gadsden as the place of holding a Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said 7th District in the 45th Congress of the United States and the time intervening not being sufficient to enable the delegates from the counties most remote from Gadsden to arrive there by the 9th, therefore:

By authority of a majority of the District Executive Committee, the meeting of the Convention is postponed until the hour of 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 10th day of August, 1876.

Papers in the District friendly to the cause of the Democratic and Conservative party will please publish.

JAMES A. REEVES,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party for the 7th Congressional District.

What do the local independents want? They raise a hue and cry against the last legislature. That's what Sam Rice and his camp followers are doing; that's what Spencer has instructed his gang of thieves to do. The county independents are giving Sam Rice and Spencer great aid and comfort; and the only difference is Rice and Spencer try to cheat the people with the idea that Woodruff and Co., is not a radical concern, while the local independent trys to cheat himself into the belief that he can get enough white and negro votes to elect him, and that's the sum of his patriotism.—*Ashville Aegis.*

We believe it would be safe to assume that the value of stock annually saved in Alabama, through the enactment of the law making the stealing of stock grand larceny, would pay the *per diem* of the Legislature. Place this item to the credit of the Democratic and Conservative Legislature.

Travelers! Attention!

You cannot have a better *vade tecum* on your journey than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That prime medicinal agent will enable you to drink brackish water without running the risk of disordered stomach and bowels, will neutralize the influence of foul or miasmatic air, and will prove a most agreeable and wholesome stimulant and means of counteracting the fatigues of traveling. On long sea voyages, where the crews of whaling or other vessels are almost wholly restricted to salt meat, it has proved an admirable preventive of scurvy, and in the tropical seas it saves the sailor from ship fever and malaria. It has been proved the strongest reliance of the emigrant, exposed to the miasmatic complaints which prevail in regions of country newly cleared of timber, where the rays of the sun falling on stagnant vegetation, unexposed to them perhaps since the creation, exhale vapors, laden with the seeds of disease.

Acclimation, or the habituation of the constitution to the peculiarities of an unaccustomed climate, is greatly facilitated by the regular use of this protective elixir, which imparts such vigor and elasticity to every nerve and fibre that it is impossible for the vital energies to become depressed to a point inconsistent with health. In unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere, the Bitters should be used at least twice a day, morning and evening being the best times. A pursuance of this course when there is danger, as the system develops evidences of debility, will effectually neutralize the peril.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 334 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Tirumph Rupture Cure.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousand mills throughout the United States have been equipped by this firm, and their Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Presses, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of DR. WM. M. NISBET, and get a 75 cent ebott, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

Land for Sale. 80 acres of wood land, lying two and a quarter miles west of Jacksonville, is level and would make a nice small farm. Will be sold extremely low, & time given on two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at this office.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND **BOOK of SECRETS**, DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the indiscreet to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on All Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. J. A. BOHANNAN, 306 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Administrator's Sale of LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, directing an Order of Sale of the Lands belonging to the Estate of William Hogan, deceased, I will, as the Administrator of said Wm Hogan, sell to the highest bidder,

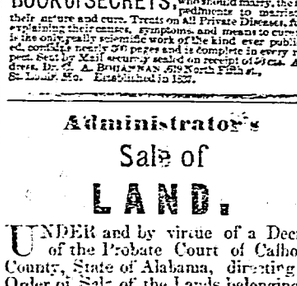
On Saturday the 5th day of August next,

Within the usual hours of sale, at the residence of William E Mellon, sr., six miles east of Oxford, the one-seventh interest in the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of section twenty-five; also 10 acres off of the south side of the north west fourth; also twenty acres off of the west side, and the south west corner of the south east fourth of section 25; also the north half of section 36; also the east half of the south east fourth of section 24, all in Township 16, Range 8 east in the Cossa Land District, Ala. as the property of the Estate of said William Hogan, deceased.

Terms of Sale.

One third cash, the remaining two-thirds on a credit until the first day of January, 1877, bearing interest from date, with two good securities. This 6th day of July, 1876.

WM. E. MELLON, Adm.
July 8, 1876—4t.



W. C. LAND,
WATCH MAKER
& Jeweller,
Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, and fine and common JEWELRY, Silver and Plated ware—every thing kept in first class Jewelry store.

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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Board	per day,	$2 00
"	" week,	9 00
"	" meal	50

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

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May 20, 1875—1m.

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May 22, 1875—1y.

1776. 1876.

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ATLANTA, GA.

Election Notice.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, }
Calhoun county. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Alex. O. Stewart, as the Sheriff of said County, will cause to be opened and held at the various places of voting in the Election Precincts in said County, **On the first Monday in August, 1876,** that being the 7th day of said month, an Election for the purpose of electing a Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Education, a Senator for the 7th senatorial District, composed of the counties of Calhoun and Cleburne, and a Representative from Calhoun county to the General Assembly of Alabama.

Notice is hereby further given, that the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said Election, for the respective election Precincts in said county, as hereinafter named, to-wit:

For Pre. No. 1, Jacksonville. } W A Driskell, A J Aderholt, D W Warlick, Managers.
R A Riley, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 2, Alexandria. } J L Green, John Easterwood, D Z Goodlett, Managers.
Calvin Woodruff, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 3, 4 mile Spring. } G B Skelton, M W Woodruff, Wyley Glover, Managers.
T W Hood, cturning Officer.
Pre. No. 4, Court Ground. } Benjamin Johnson, J W Clough, G W Burns, Managers.
E J Haynie, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 5, Polkville. } M N Coker, I G Morris, R G Haynie, Managers.
J M Mobre, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 5, Peeks Hill, } J D Pruitt, S O Smith, R H Griffin, Managers.
Harvey Harris, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 7, Hollingsworth's School House. } F J Howard, Jas M Keller, W F Corley, Managers.
R A Hollingsworth, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 8, Court Ground. } John M Patterson, W J Scott, C H Reaves, Managers.
J H Price, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 9, Cross Plains. } J C Boles, L C O'Briant, J S Alsup, Managers.
W A Stewart, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 10, Cross Roads. } B C McClelen, S S Love, J W Whiteside, Managers.
Henry Murray, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 11, White Plains. } J T Martin, A J Little, Elisha Hyatt, Managers.
J P Ward, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 12, Corn Grove. } D A Wright, Wm M Hughes, J R Scott, Managers.
John Elston, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 13, Oxford. } H W Luttrell, Jerry Smith, N B DeArman, Managers.
J M Hayes, Returning Officer.
Pre. No. 14, Sulphur Spring } P N Acker, J Y Henderson, J B Ingram, Managers.
J B Chappell, Returning Officer.

ALEX. O. STEWART,
Sheriff of Calhoun County.
L. W. CANNON.
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G. B. BOUTHIT,
Clerk Circuit Court.
July 4th, 1876—5t.

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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of soiling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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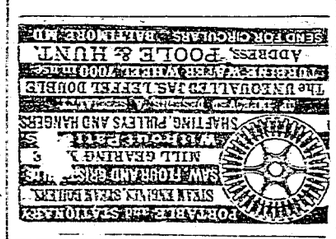
June 10—3m



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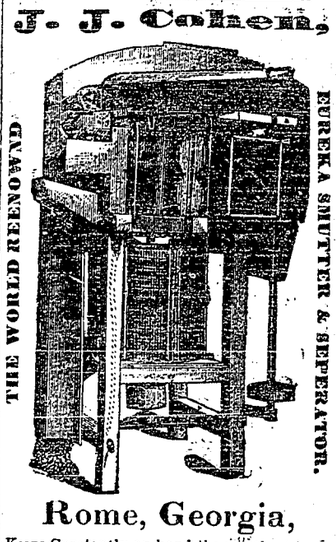

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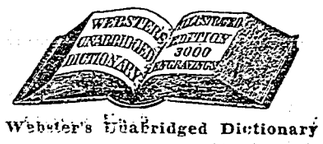

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. An Illustrated work of 224 pages, a private confidential friend to the married and unmarried, or those contemplating marriage, a complete exposition of the secrets of the sexual system, 125 illustrations, 250 directions to the married how to be happy, and avoid quarrels, how to be wealthy, and avoid poverty, 50 directions for the married how to be fruitful or sterile, 50 directions for the married how to gratify the sexual passions, 50 directions for the married how to cure diseases, 50 directions for the married how to dress for health and beauty, 50 directions for the married how to get rich, 50 directions for the married how to get married, 50 directions for the married how to get divorced, 50 directions for the married how to get children, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of children, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of husband or wife, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of lovers, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of enemies, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of friends, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of relatives, 50 directions for the married how to get rid of everything. Price 50 cts. Sent by mail. Address as above. Mention this paper. Please send for a catalogue of all the books mentioned in this work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

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Nov. 1875—1y.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CAMPAIGN.

CURRENT OPINION.

ARKANSAS has for two years been in the control of its own people, and there is peace and prosperity; South Carolina has been in carpet-bag hands for eleven years, and scenes like that at Hamburg are still possible.—*Boston Post.*

SILLY people in the United States who speak so contemptuously of reform, and of those who are honestly attempting to reform the government by reducing taxation and increasing honesty in high places, know but little of the feeling deep down in the hearts of the people.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE republican party has existed by arraying class against class and exciting section prejudice. It is going into the present campaign with the same purpose in view. When it fails to excite hatred and prejudice in the minds of its votaries, the republican party will fail to exist. It has no other ailment but violence and social disorganization. It is the party of violence, and it must be crushed, or the republic will be crushed.

BRISTOW'S reply to Grant is a stunning rebuke to the swagger of the president about waiving all privilege in regard to the testimony the ex-secretary should give before the congressional committee. He places the matter on high ground, and slams the idea into the face of the president that a principle is much higher than a person of the size of Mr. Grant.—*Omaha Herald.*

CAN anybody tell us, if Hayes is elected, why we are not to have a continuance of Grantism under him? We see one difference and that is all: We shall have republican officers, such as Grant has given us, holding office by a mere fixed tenure. That is what Hayes proposes. We confess that the only change promised does not seem to us to be any improvement.—*New York Sun, Ind.*

ASSAULTS upon the private character of Samuel J. Tilden roll away from him like water from the back of a duck. Every charge is met with prompt and overwhelming refutation. His public record is equally invulnerable. No man was ever nominated for a high position in this country, not even in Silas Wright or Andrew Jackson himself, who is not more absolutely free from reproach.—*Omaha Herald.*

AT this great period in the history of the republic we do not wish to put into the White House a man of straw, a pliant tool of Grantism, like the amiable Hayes. We require a statesman, fashioned after the plan of the founders of the republic, a man of ideas, and one who holds in his hand the broom of "reform" and is determined to use it to clean out the dusty and dirty places of our government.—*Henderson News.*

THE Graphic speaks of Grant's "manly and straightforward" letter to ex-secretary Bristow. In the light of Mr. Bristow's response its manliness and straightforwardness are not so conspicuous. On the contrary it now appears before the country a thin and paltry trick, a hypocritical and crooked thing, of which we had hardly believed the president so demoralized as to be deliberately guilty.—*St. Louis Times.*

THE insane rage of the republican senators ever the reduction in the appropriation bills by the house is due entirely to the fact that the money appropriated is not sufficient to support all the ninety-four thousand one hundred and nineteen office-holders who usually do the campaign work of the radical party. They call these very proper reductions "crippling the government," meaning crippling the radical parasites.

WHAT do American tax-payers think of "reform within a party" which, after declaring the negro Pinchback's election null and void, voted him nearly thirty thousand dollars in pay and mileage, when he was confessedly not entitled to the first red cent of it. But Hayes' friends thought it would prevent a grand negro "break down" in Louisiana, and possibly save that state to "reform in a horn."—*New Haven Register.*

SINCE Mr. Pierrepont prepared that letter which Babcock made public, he has not been accused of preternatural good sense on this side of the water. His first speech in England closely resembles the Babcock letter—it was a very good thing not to make public, Mr. Pierrepont's last public appearance as a dinner orator here ought to have taught him prudence. Some friend now should take him by the ear, and say to him sternly, "The first duty of a diplomatist, sir, is to know how to hold his tongue."—*New York Tribune.*

NOTHING is adequate proof that an administration of Mr. Hayes would not be a mere continuation of that of Grant but an explicit, distinct and immediate repudiation of Grant's act in removing postmaster general Jewell, to make room for Tyner, through whom Morton is to work the postmasters—over six thousand of them—like galley slaves for Hayes. This arrangement is so distinctly in Hayes' interest that it is the same as if he had publicly requested it, and if he is not to rest in that posture, he must get out of it in the only way, that is, denounce it.—*Milwaukee News.*

THE question of protecting the negro from murderous assault is not an issue in this canvass. Gov. Tilden's election will contribute as greatly toward it as the election of Gov. Hayes; while if South Carolina had a democratic governor, the lives of the negroes would be as secure as they are in the democratic Georgia, democratic Kentucky, democratic Maryland, democratic Alabama. It is only in republican states where they are insecure. And if republican governors can not preserve order, president Tilden will help them in the constitutional and lawful way. So there is no issue about the matter—*Albany Argus.*

MY preferences are most decidedly for Tilden. I have known him all my life, and I knew him to be honest to the core, singularly conscientious in all he does, of great disinterestedness, and, as a statesman, head and shoulders above any man now prominent. He is the most profound, sound, and clear in his political economy of any man I know—completely grounded in principles, sure of his every step, extremely judicious, and without conceits, prejudices or weaknesses. If he were president at this moment, in less than three months we should see our finances on their best feet, taxation reduced a half, and the currency in a sure way to recovery, by gentle and almost imperceptible means.—*Parke Godwin.*

WE defy the dough-faced radical organs that persist in disbelieving everything that comes from the south except stories of "negro outrages," to show us one instance where the representative southerner ever engaged in any of these riotous demonstrations. We insist that these people are peaceable. We know them to be peaceable; but we do know that the carpet-baggers who go south are not peaceable. They kick up a disturbance through the instructions they receive, and the instructors then rush to the wires and telegraph the news all over the country of "another negro outrage." They are outrages; but they are put on foot by the radical and scalawags to help carry the elections.—*Troy Press.*

The Two Flags.

Albany Argus.

The democratic party is marching under the starry banner of a reconciled republic fraternal and free.

The republican party marches under the banner of the bloody shirt.

There is no question as to which flag is preferred by the people of this restored republic. They have had enough of gore, of misrepresentation, of angry and tumultuous conflict. They demand peace and order, prosperity and law.

The bloody shirt is the ensign of the brigand. The desperadoes who carry it have robbed the south of many millions of dollars, and the republic of millions more. And by their plots and conspiracies, they have set the rabble of the south quarreling with each other; and then used the consequences of their own villainies to fire the northern heart into perpetuating their power to plunder the people.

Governor Tilden will preserve law-abiding liberty, will maintain orderly progress, with Jacksonian firmness. At the same time he will clean out the pestiferous brood of public plunderers who have stolen the people poor.

Hold high aloft the flag of the free: push forward the standard of the avenger of thieves!

"Humbug."

The call of Messrs. John A. Dix, James A. Garfield, and others, for a union veterans' convention, to be held at Indianapolis on September 20, shows how utterly the radicals depend upon the "war record" for success in November. As they have nothing else to offer the people they are trying to do the best they can with the threadbare argument in effect that the democratic party, if successful, proposes to establish an inquisition for the torture of "crippled union soldiers," and will call out numberless bloodhounds to hunt down the more active participants in the late war on the federal side. Says the address to the veterans: "It is the same old fight again, the same party and the same men are arrayed against you. Upon the issue of the contest depends the question whether history shall vindicate you or your opponents—whether you or they were fighting on the right side." It is somewhat remarkable that the republicans have never yet been able to arrive at any unanimous decision upon this important subject. Some years ago they told us that the union was saved and peace was restored by the republican party ("always *right*") in all our borders. Such was the assertion of the republican national committee in 1872. Such was the assertion of Mr. Wheeler in his letter of acceptance. A large number of the leaders, however, insist that the rebellion is still in full blast, that the confederates are active, that the "union must be saved." Now they tell us that the issue of the present presidential contest will decide the point. Chairman Zach. Chandler should give some further information on this curious subject—*Courier-Journal.*

The Race Troubles in South Carolina.

Chicago Times.

We have failed to observe that the recent Indian massacres have inspired any such red rage of patriotic fury either in congress or the mouth piece of Grant—Hayes. The party organs which are inflaming their turbid columns with unread battle pieces detailing the South Carolina enormities, have been neither hot nor indignant that the lack of ample resources at the frontier brought about the slaughter of Custer and his three hundred. Are we to understand that the lives of a dozen or a million thieving negroes, trained by Moses and Whipper in robbery, pillage, and rapine, are more precious to the nation than those of Custer and his slaughtered companions? Plainly this is the obvious inference, since the men in congress who speak for the party declare, and the organs who reflect the party sentiments so re-echo, The negro has rights which in every well-governed southern state the law respects. South Carolina, which is as confirmedly a republican state as Maine, is the only southern commonwealth under any danger of disturbance. By natural inference, the republican method must be held responsible for the situation. Of course sensible men see at once the motive, and divine at once the machinery by which these disturbances are brought about. The carpet-bag system is wavering to its long-merited end. To prop it up for another season desperate means are needed. What means more effective than the embittering of the negroes and the firing of the northern heart? Hence, you may expect from this until November vicarious sacrifice of Senegambian martyrs, whose names go up as an offering to propitiate the gods of pillage and rapine.

A Republican's Opinion of Tilden The Man for the Emergency.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The following letter, to a friend in this city, is from Mr. Parke Goodwin, known so long and so well as the editor of the New York Evening Post. This letter, as will be seen, was written some time before the meetings of either the republican or democratic conventions:

"MAY 6th, 1876.

"As for politics, I would like to see the republicans nominate Bristow but my preferences are most decidedly for Tilden. I have known him all my life, and I know him to be honest to the core, singularly conscientious in all he does, of great disinterestedness, and, as a statesman, head and shoulders before any man now prominent. He is the most profound, sound and clear in his political economy of any man I know—completely grounded in principles, sure of his every step, extremely judicious, and without conceits, prejudices or weaknesses. If he were president at this moment, in less than three months we should see our finances on their best feet, taxation reduced a half, and the currency in a sure way to recovery, by gentle and almost imperceptible means. What is more, we should see tides of northern capital flowing into the south to turn its rich, natural resources into unexampled prosperity. Tilden inspires all classes with confidence saving the rogues. Abuse of him does not affect him at all. He has, in fact, no personal resentments, which his enemies say is profound policy, but which I know is the make of the man. He is so deeply absorbed in his principles that he pays no heed to personalities. You might assail him for years, and at the end of that time, if you were worthy, he would be the first to acknowledge it. When I consider the condition of the country and his peculiar aptitude to meet the emergencies on all sides, he really seems to me more of a providential man than we have had for a long while. I do not believe that the democratic party will be so blind as to reject him. No democratic name can carry this state which is all important, except Tilden; and he would carry it easy, because all the independent republicans would go for him. Yours truly,

PARKE GOODWIN.

The War for the Union.

Philadelphia Times.

In his pretty little speech to the people of Fremont, Gov. Hayes said he wanted the coming presidential campaign conducted in a spirit of mutual conciliation and in a friendly kind of way. If the governor was sincere in his utterance, and there is no reason to suppose he was not, he must be disgusted with the course of some of the little editors who have taken it upon themselves to elect him president. He wants to be elected, and he is bright enough to know that an attempt to revive the old sectional feeling against the south will hurt more than it will help him. When, therefore, he reads in the party papers that Tilden is "the confederate nominee for the presidency" he must curse the ill luck which has given him the support of such small minds. Finding that his volunteer friends are trying to make votes for him by crying out that "the confederate flag waves at many of the large towns in the southern states, with the names Tilden and Hendricks on it," it would not be strange if he prayed to be delivered from friends so madly indiscreet. If we are to believe the public utterances of the republican candidate for presidency, he does not wish to fight the campaign on sectional issues; he has taken advantage of every opportunity since his nomination to assure the people that he favors the unification and pacification of the country; he knows that every howl of a northern editorial maniac against the "confederates" takes from him the sympathy and support of hundreds of voters, and we can imagine with what joy he would hear that half a hundred of the papers which now think they are "putting in big licks" for him had taken down his name and hoisted that of "the confederate nominee." But the loyal editors perspire and rave as if they thought they could run their man in by appealing to the supposed prejudices of northerners against rebels. We can assure them that they can frighten nobody but themselves. It is generally believed that there are no confederates here, and that consequently there can be no such anomaly as a confederate nominee for the presidency. If the southern people prefer Tilden to Hayes, so much the better for Tilden. If there be any corner of this country which hasn't a right to express a preference between the two prominent candidates for the presidency, the best thing the spokesmen of the republican party can do is to carefully suppress the fact. Will the superserviceable editors take this subject under consideration, and restrain their too ardent enthusiasm in the further prosecution of the war?

Indiana and Ohio as Debatable Ground.

New York World.

As the republicans by their nomination of governor Hayes have selected Ohio and Indiana as the battle-field most favorable in their own judgment to their hopes, it is clear that, while the republican victory in Ohio in October would signify comparatively little as to the prospects of the presidential contest in November, a democratic victory there in October would mean not simply defeat but annihilation for the republicans in the succeeding month. It can be shown by the election returns of the last ten years that on a full vote Indiana really is a democratic state, and that in Ohio the chances of the democracy, if united, are at least as good as those of the republicans this year. The following table, copied from the World almanac for 1876, exhibits the vote of Indiana at all of the general elections held since the close of the civil war:

	Dem.	Rep.	"Straight" Dem.	"Straight" Rep.	Majority.
68—Sec. of State	150,267	139,564	——	——	10,703 R
68—Governor	150,644	139,569	——	——	11,075 R
68—President	150,230	139,796	——	——	10,434 R
70—Sec. of State	109,071	125,295	——	——	16,224 R
72—Governor	118,220	130,233	——	——	12,013 R
72—President	118,996	138,154	1,107 Ind.	2,000 Ind.	18,051 R
74—Sec. of State	152,154	148,502	5,228	1,629	1,679 D

The loss of the state to the democrats by a few votes in October, 1868, insured the electoral vote to Gen. Grant in the succeeding month. But the democrats turned the scale in 1870, and they have kept the upperhand in every election since except in that for president, in November, 1872, when, in consequence of the righteous dissatisfaction of Indiana democrats with the candidature of Mr. Greeley, the election was permitted to go by default. After an almost unexampled contest for governor, Hendricks had been elected by 1,148 majority in the previous month, but there were 25,787 democrats who voted for Hendricks in October, who would not vote for Greeley in November, and this gave the state to Grant. But the returns show that in the last three elections for state officers the democrats have been successful. The democratic majority in 1870 was 2,568; in 1872, (including the "straight" democratic vote), 1,237, and in 1874, over the combined republican and independent vote, 1,049, and over the republican vote alone, 17,252.

Indiana, then, had been carried by the democrats in all the recent elections whenever the whole democratic vote had been called out, the prospect for next October may be summed up in a few sentences. If parties stand as they stood at the last election, the democrats will have a clear majority. But it is probable that the more respectable portion of the independent vote of two years ago will go with the democrats now. It may not be more than ten per cent., but still it will increase the democratic majority. If now we consider that Indiana's favorite, Hendricks, is the democratic candidate for vice-president, and that the state has been complimented in his person; that the honest and popular "Blue Jean" Williams is the democratic candidate for governor, while his opponent, that unworthy German, ashamed of his German name, Gottlieb Orth, who calls himself Godlove, labors under serious charges affecting his honor as a man and public official, which charges he cannot disprove, it must be admitted that things in Indiana are all moving in the direction of a democratic victory.

The exciting canvass of last year in Ohio drew out the largest vote ever polled in the state. The democratic vote was larger (by 40,000) than it had ever been before. It was within the trifle of less than 6,000 of the republican vote. Expressed in percentages, the republican vote was 50.24 of the whole, the democratic vote 49.31, and the temperance vote 45—a difference between the democratic and republican vote of less than one per cent. But the most important fact to be mentioned in this connection is that, notwithstanding the magnitude of the democratic vote of 1875, it did not include the German vote nor that of an uncertain number of democrats who were dissatisfied with the financial views of Gov. Allen. The Germans voted with the republicans, and the dissatisfied democrats refrained from voting at all. If, therefore, the democracy of Ohio in October, 1875, when their party was divided and the Germans were against them, polled within one per cent. of the republican vote, what ought they not to be able to do this year, with a united party and a vast majority of the Ohio Germans enthusiastically sustaining them? It is obvious that only a full democratic vote should be necessary to secure Ohio to the democracy, even in the October fight.

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Wheat on Old Lands.

In answer to some inquiry as to raising wheat on old lands, my experience is in favor of old land. I think all patent measures are useless until our barnyards are first cleaned of all the litter from cattle and hog-pens. If this be done first, and applied to the soil, old land or new, at the rate of twenty or twenty five loads per acre, it will certainly pay, and pay largely, but most people aim to make a load of manure go too far.

Some men go over an acre of land with three or four loads; others spend all their lives talking about some great fertilizer or patent manure, when nine times out of ten you will see the horse wading in manure, in front of the stable, from one to three feet deep. I often do things myself in a hurry, and things done in a hurry are only half done. But one thing I don't do; I have never thrown but two loads of litter from my stable-door on the ground in fifteen years, the ground then being too wet to get out with the team. My rule is to haul it out and put it on the land. Some say it is better to let it lay and decompose. So it is, but most men are careless, and let it all run away and waste, and then the soil is robbed, and our crops are poor. Putting manure on land green is better than not putting it on at all. I have a piece of wheat on old land this year, manured at the rate of twenty loads per acre, which will make twenty bushels per acre. I have some on almost new land that won't make more than three bushels per acre. Will it pay to buy fertilizers for wheat? No. Better make it on the farm. Many of the fertilizers are worthless, and cost too much money, which had better be spent at home hauling manure. Gather all you can and buy or beg of your neighbors. Many are glad to give it away to get it away from their stable doors. Some few haul it out; others prefer to move the stable. Brother farmers this won't do. Wake up. It is poor logic to talk about your farms getting poor. You can keep them up. Better commence now, and if you and I should live to see the next centennial you will see a great change.—*Levi Doty in Lindley (Mo.) Journal and Farmer.*

Pickled Pork Equal to Fresh.

Let the meat cool thoroughly; cut into pieces four to six inches wide; weigh them and pack them as tight as possible in a barrel: salting very lightly. Cover the meat with brine made as strong as possible. Pour off a gallon of brine, and mix with it one teaspoonful of saltpeter for every hundred pounds of meat, and return it to the barrel. Let it stand one month: then take out the meat; let it drain twelve hours. Put the brine in an iron kettle, and one quart of treacle or two pounds of sugar, and boil until perfectly clear. When it is cold return the meat to the barrel and pour on the brine. Weight it down and keep it covered close, and you will have the sweetest meat you ever tasted.

Omelets.

Take one egg for each person, beat two minutes, add salt the size of a pea, and one tablespoonful of milk for each egg: beat one minute and turn into a hot, well-buttered frying-pan: cover it and cook slowly till nearly all is thick; raise the edges and put under a little butter or lard to keep from sticking, and turn one half over on to the other half and serve immediately. Or you can bake it in the oven in a pie dish and serve it in the same. Use about two spoonsful of melted grease, set it on the stove to heat and fill: bake till all is thick, which will be in from five to ten minutes. Do not turn if baked.

Bed-Bugs.

Boil some bits of alum in a pint of water, and wash over the slats of the bedsteads. Scatter Paris green in the corners of the beds and on the slats, and you need never fear the reproach of harboring bedbugs. To kill and drive away cockroaches, crickets, &c., scatter powdered borax plentifully over all their haunts, and not a bug will be seen. To drive away red and black ants, obtain a large piece of chalk and rub it on the edge of your shelves, the tops of barrels of sugar, or on firkins, and it will prove a Rubicon to the largest army of ants. Scotch snuff will also kill crickets, cockroaches and ants.

How to Select Meats.

An English journal gives the following hint on this subject: Good and wholesome meat should neither be of a pale rosy or pink color, nor of a deep purple. The first denotes the diseased condition, the last proves the animal has died a natural death. Good meat has more of a marble look in consequence of the branching of the veins, which surround the adipose cells. The fat, especially of the inner organs, is always firm and suety and never moist, while in general the fat from diseased cattle is flabby and watery, and more often resembles jelly or boiled parchment. Wholesome meat will always show itself firm and elastic to the touch and exhibit no dampness, while bad meat will appear soft and moist—in fact, often more wet, so that the liquid substance runs out of the blood when pressed hard. Good meat has very little smell, and diffuses a certain medicinal odor. This can be distinctly proved by cutting the meat through with a knife and smelling the blade, or pouring water over it. Lastly, bad meat has the peculiarity that it shrinks considerably in the boiling; wholesome meat rather swells, and does not lose an ounce in weight.

The Time for Pickling.

The time for pickling approaches. This requires good vinegar. To have this where the supply is small let the house-keepers take a four gallon jug and put into it a gallon, or even two quarts, of good cider vinegar, and afterwards use it as a receptable for all cold tea, skimmings of jelly or preserves, and rinsings out of molasses jugs, and an excellent article of vinegar can be procured. Keep the jug near the stove in a warm place, cover the mouth with a thin muslin cloth, and in six weeks it may be fit for use, when it may be poured off into other vessels, taking care not to turn out any sediment or "mother." If the vinegar, when made, is wanting in strength, saturate several thicknesses of brown paper with molasses and put in the jug, and it will make mother.

The Cause of Southern Riots.

Washington, Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

I think I have not indicated some of the causes which make occurrences like the late riot in South Carolina possible. First, the dread of a negro uprising, and the widespread, almost universal suspicion of the freedmen, when influenced by the advice of bad men; second, the fact that the negro is not considered quite as good as a white man, and an infringement on his rights not quite as serious a matter as though a white man is the victim; third, the lax administration of criminal law in many parts of the south which prevents crime from being properly punished. These three causes prepare the way for the desperado with his pistol and his shotgun.

Affairs like that at Hamburg generally arise in this way: The negroes, puffed up with their own importance, neglect some courtesy which they have been accustomed to show the white people, or perhaps they are insolent or insulting; or a drunken white man insults a negro, who does not take it as representatives of his race were formerly obliged to, meekly. The result is bad blood and threats, if not a fight. The negro arms himself for defense, and gets some of his friends to assist him, when, in the eyes of the lawless class which I have described, and perhaps of others, he becomes dangerous and must be put down at all hazards. Then there is a fight, and the negroes being worse armed than the white men, and unaccustomed to handle weapons, suffer most. When blood has once begun to flow, no one can tell where the trouble will stop. If a white man is killed, his comrades are furious for revenge, and in their frenzy shoot down unarmed negroes, who are trying to escape, or even helpless prisoners. This is substantially the history of the Hamburg riot. It was a disgrace to South Carolina, where it occurred, and to Georgia, from which state some of the murderers went. If Gov. Chamberlain would send some good detectives to Augusta and Hamburg, find out who were the white men who were engaged in the fight, and convict and hang them, he would do an inestimable service not only to his own state but to the whole south.

I said in the beginning of this letter that the riot at Hamburg, and similar ones, could not be prevented by military interference. No one ever knows when an affair of this kind is going to occur, and when it does happen it is over before troops could be used. A larger force of United States soldiers is now stationed at Columbia, S. C., than at any other point in the south, except on the Texas border, and yet governor Chamberlain could not have used one of them on that fatal Saturday night if he had had them all in Hamburg.

I do not wish to be misunderstood from what I have said about the relations between the two races in the south. The mistrust of which I have spoken is general in its character and not individual. Personally, in ordinary business transactions and in their intercourse with each other, the whites and the blacks enjoy each others' confidence to a wonderful degree, and there is more harmony and good feeling than could be expected when the radical change in their relations is considered.

The Lepers of Jerusalem.

We walked across to the Zion gate, and mounting the city wall there—an uneven and somewhat broken, but sightly promenade—followed it round to its junction with the temple wall, and to Robinson's arch. Underneath the wall by Zion gate dwell, in low stone huts, and burrows, a considerable number of lepers, who form a horrible community by themselves. These poor creatures, with toeless feet and fingerless hands, came out of their dens and assailed us with piteous cries for charity. What could be done? It was impossible to give to all. The little we threw them they sought for, and the unsuccessful followed us with whetted eagerness. We could do nothing but flee, and we climbed the wall and ran down it, leaving Demetrius behind as a rear-guard. I should have had more pity for them if they had not exhibited so much maliciousness. They knew their power, and brought all their loathsomeness after us, thinking that we should be forced to buy their retreat. Two hideous old women followed us a long distance, and when they became convinced that further howling and whining would be fruitless, they suddenly changed tone and cursed us with healthful vigor: having cursed us, they hobbled home to roost.—*C. D. Warner, in Atlantic.*

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Bacon—Clear sides	12¾	@	12¾
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FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz.: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woolsey Style), both "Mounted" on *four* wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Sizes, Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876. WHOLE NO. 2052.

The Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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Attorney at Law,
-AND-
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, . Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.
With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.
He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.
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C. I. TURNLEY,
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NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,
Jacksonville, . Alabama.
Will attend to all business confided to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.
HAMES & CALDWELL,
Attorneysat Law,
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Prompt Attention given to Collections.
May 15, 1875-1y.

G. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN
ELLIS & MARTIN,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them, in the counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.
May 15, 1875.—tf.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate. jay25-1878-tf

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

A gentleman in Floyd county, Ga., destroyed two hundred and fifty bushels of grasshoppers by driving them into a lime sink in his field.

The funded debt of Savannah is put down at over $3,700,000, and the rate of taxation is represented to be so burdensome as in some cases to absorb all the revenue derived from real estate.

Runners are reported arrived at Red Cloud agency, said to have come from Crazy Horse's band of Minneconjous, stating that that chief, with a portion of his band had left Sitting Bull's domains, and they are en route to the agencies, avowedly to treat for peace.

Texas has millions of bushels of wheat for export, and the entire south will come so near to raising their own breadstuffs this year that the occupation of many produce dealers in St. Louis and other western cities will be as good as gone. The south will supply herself very soon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stanley, the African explorer, has been heard from. He has made important discoveries in the interest of geographical science that will link his name forever with the great continent already immortalized by so many successes, commencing with that of Mungo Park.

The secretary of war has sent to the house a dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, recommending the increase of the companies of the second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh cavalry to one hundred men, as was done for the two regiments on the Rio Grande, and submits an estimate for the men required, in addition to the 25,000 men authorized by law. The number required to fill the regiments of cavalry on the frontier and in Texas to the maximum of the one hundred men, will be 2,500, and the expense $1,634,700. Gen. Sherman prefers regular enlistments to volunteers.

The public debt statement is as follows:

Bonds at 6 per cent	$ 984,990,650
Bonds at 5 per cent	711,685,800
Total coin bonds	$1,696,685,450
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	3,297,760
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Legal tenders	369,686,020
Certificates of deposit	32,815,000
Fractional currency	32,999,880
Coin certificates	2,693,000
Total without interest	$ 464,716,900
Total debt	2,178,700,111
Total interest	24,850,234
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	59,843,684
Currency	12,590,349
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	32,815,000
Total in Treasury	$ 105,249,031
DEBT LESS CASH IN TREASURY.	
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,098,301,831
Decrease of the debt during the past month	1,138,033
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES—INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued, not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the U. States	32,080,218
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc	6,969,204
Balance of interest paid by the United States	25,171,013

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the City National Bank of Chicago, and twenty-five per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn., payable 7th instant.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 31st, a resolution prohibiting the supply of special metalic cartridges to hostile Indians was passed The chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, transmitting a dispatch from lieutenant-general Sheridan recommending an increase in the cavalry, and recommending an appropriation to defray additional expenses. The dispatch was accompanied by a bill, authorizing the increase, and making the appropriation $1,634,700. The bill passed. It provides that not more than 2,500 men be enlisted under the act. The house bill to continue the public printing in advance of the regular appropriation house bill to continue until the tenth of August, an act to prodvide temporarily for the expenses of the government, and house bill to further authorize the commissioner of Indian affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian bureau in the open market, were taken up and passed without amendment. Senate adjourned.

At noon, on the 1st inst, the senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment against William Belknap, late secretary of war. Upon the first article of impeachment 35 senators voted guilty; 25 not guilty, for want of jurisdiction. Those who voted guilty were: Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Penn.), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelley, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randall, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers. Those voting in the negative: Anthony, Allison, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Conove, Crazin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.) Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright. Mr. Jones of Florida declined voting on the ground that the senate had no jurisdiction. Presiding officer announced that two-thirds had not voted guilty, and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article. On the second article 36 senators voted guilty and 25 not guilty. Mr. Merrey, who did not answer on the first roll call, voted guilty upon the second article. Those senators who voted not guilty repeated their reason for doing so, want of jurisdiction. Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, 36 voting guilty and 25 not guilty. Before roll call on the 5th article was finished Morton, who had been detained on account of a severe fall this morning, came in and voted guilty, making the vote on that article 37 guilty and 25 not guilty. Two-thirds of the senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquittal be entered, and the senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned sine die. The chair announced a new conference committee on consular and diplomatic appropriation bills—Messrs. Sargent, Bontwell, and Norwood. A joint resolution providing for the restoration of the writing of the original declaration of Independence. Mr. Haddock called up the house bill to establish a new land district in the territory of Wyoming, to be known as Evanston district. Passed. Mr. Kelly called up the house bill to create an additional land district in the territory of Idaho. Passed. The house bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up and passed. The senate then took up the river and harbor appropriation bill, and various amendments proposed by the committee on appropriations were agreed to. Pending discussion, a message was received from the house of representatives, announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of Ed. Y. Parsons, member from Kentucky. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. McCreery and Stevenson as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Senate adjourned.

In the senate, on the 3rd, a bill to limit and fix the signal service was amended and passed. Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the coinage of the silver dollar of 412 8-10 grains of standard silver, and providing that it be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount, except for customs due and interest on the public debt. Ordered printed and lie on the table. The morning hour having expired, the senate resumed consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill. The bill was then reported to the senate, and the amendments made in the committee of the whole were concurred in. The bill then passed. Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Cockrill, Conkling, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Jones (Fla.), Logan, McCreery, Morrill and Wadleigh. The bill as passed appropriates in the aggregate $5,000,000, the exact sum recommended by the committee on appropriations, and no change whatever was made in any amount reported by the committee. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the house, on the 31st, the resolution reported by the majority of the naval committee, referring the case of the secretary of the judiciary committee was adopted. The minority report was rejected—yeas, 59, nays 115. Mr. Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of Indian supplies until the regular Indian appropriation bill becomes a law, and to authorize the purchase in the open market and without advertisement. Passed. He also reported bill extending the appropriations for the various departments of the government until August. Passed. The speaker laid before the house a message from the president pointing out some of the defects in the sundry civil appropriation bill, in making inadequate provision for some branches of public, and none at all for other branches. The communication was referred to the apropriation committee. Bills for a commission to take into consideration the relative value of gold and silver, etc., were introduced by Messrs. Hewitt, Cox and Gibson and referred to committee on banking and currency. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 1st., Mr. Randall, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $227,566 for payment of the indebtedness incurred in constructing the New York postoffice building. Passed. The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Clymer in the chair, in order to take up the bill reported by the committee of invalid pensions for the payment of arrearages of pensions, making them date from the time of the pensioner's death or disability. It was necessary, however, under the rules, to have each of the bills standing before it laid aside by a party vote, and as Mr. O'Brien and others sought to interpose all parliamentary obstacles to the consideration of the bill, which would take many millions out of the treasury, the process of getting at it proved to be too tedious and had finally to be abandoned. The committee rose, when obituary speeches were made by Messrs. Jones, Beone and Lawrence, after which the house adjourned

In the house, on the third, a report exonerating Mr. Knott from all culpability in the matter of the Caldwell dispatch, was presented, and made the text of a speech by Mr. Knott, in which he rehearsed the whole history of the Blaine investigation. Mr. Frye replied to Mr. Knott's speech. Mr. Hurd—In making the motion to recommit I do it with the object that the minority of the committee may have an opportunity of presenting to the house a minority report. The report was accordingly recommitted. Mr. Morrison, chairman of the committee on ways and means, reported a resolution providing for the adjournment of congress on Monday next, at twelve o'clock. Mr. Waddel called for the yeas and nays, which were refused, and the resolution adopted. Mr. Randall moved that the house go into committee of the reply to Mr. Lamar, pending which the whole in order to allow Mr. Garfied to speak in house adjourned.

THE ERUPTION OF VOLCANOES.

The Real Cause Still a Mystery—The Modern Hypothesis.

The Revue Scientifique of July 1st, contains an interesting chapter, quoted from a work on volcanoes by M. K. Fuchs. The author, after reviewing all the different theories hitherto in vogue, distinctly repudiates the notion that volcanoes are in communication with the center of the earth. The real cause of eruption, he says, is still a mystery. The modern hypothesis, which supposes the center of the earth to be solid, but enveloped by a stratum of rocks in a state of aqueous fusion, over which lies the hardened crust we inhabit, answers pretty nearly to the facts brought to light by recent investigation. It is not to be doubted that eruptions are owing to the struggle between the vapors contained in the volcanic focus and the masses of lava that stop their issue. These will absorb a large quantity of the former, but in the end they get saturated, and the remaining vapors force a passage to the terrestrial surface. The origin of these vapors is stated to be the sea, which provides the volcanic focus with the requisite steam. In support of this view, the author points to the fact that active volcanoes are almost exclusively situated near the sea coast. Out of one hundred and thirty-nine that have had eruptions since the middle of the last century ninety-eight are insular, and nearly all the others are close to the coast. Another argument in favor of the infiltration of sea water is this: that the chemical constitution of volcanic vapors comprises all the substances that distinguish sea water from fresh, and even in the same proportions. The real volcano is the invisible focus situated in the entrails of the earth, and not the mercerater exposed in view. The mountain is nothing but a sort of chimney, formed by and for the passage of the lava, and it encloses a vast space, where the lava accumulates from time to time until it is exploded by the steam. We may here state that these views coincide with those explained by Dr. Montneri in his Questions Scientifique, in which he considers the various focuses of volcanic activity as so many "ulcers" of the terrestrial globe, and not reaching further down than a couple of miles below the level of the sea.

GARIBALDI has a new pet nationality. He writes to the Servians; "My dear friends—In the name of oppressed people I thank you for your indefatigable devotion to the holy cause. To-day every generous soul in the world ought to contribute to the deliverance of the Christian slaves from the horrible despotism of the crescent. From Candia to the Pruth all the peoples are more or less oppressed must shake off the criminal yoke of the yataghan. My heart is with you and all other valorous souls that join in the holy crusade. GARIBALDI."

THE LETTERS.

Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks Formally Announce their Acceptance of the Democratic Nominations.

They are in Complete Harmony on all the Great and Leading Questions of the Day, and Indorse the St. Louis Platform.

Every Question at Present Affecting the Public and Private Interests of the People Dealt with Openly and Effectively.

The following is the full text of Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance of the nomination of the democratic party for president of the United States:

ALBANY, July 31, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—When I had the honor to receive the personal delivery of your letter on behalf of the democratic national convention, held June 28th, at St. Louis, advising me of my nomination as the candidate of the constituency represented by that body for the office of president of the United States, I answered that at my earliest convenience and in conformity with usage, I would prepare and transmit to you a formal acceptance. I now avail myself of the first interval in unavoidable occupations to fulfill that engagement.

THE PLATFORM.

The convention, before making its nomination, adopted a declaration of principles which, as a whole, seems to me a wise exposition of the necessities of our country, and of the reforms needed to bring back our government to its proper functions, to restore purity of administration, and to renew the prosperity of the people. But some of these reforms are so urgent that they claim more than a passing approval.

REFORM.

The necessity of reform in the scale of public expense, federal, state and municipal, and the modes of federal taxation justifies all the prominence given to it in the declaration of the St. Louis convention. The present depression in all the business and industries of the people which is depriving labor of its employment and carrying want into so many homes, has its principal causes in excessive governmental consumption under the illusion of a specious prosperity, engendered by false policies of federal government. A waste of capital has been going on ever since the peace of 1865 which could only end in universal disaster.

FEDERAL TAXES.

The federal taxes of the last eleven years reach the gigantic sum of forty-five hundred millions; local taxation has amounted to two-thirds as much more. The vast aggregate is not less than seventy-five hundred millions. This enormous taxation followed a civil conflict that had greatly impaired our aggregate wealth and had made a prompt reduction of expenses indispensable.

ADDITIONAL AGGRAVATIONS.

It was aggravated by most unscientific and ill-adjusted methods of taxation that increased the sacrifices of the people far beyond the receipts of the treasury. It was aggravated, moreover, by a financial policy which tended to diminish energy, economy of production, and frugality of private consumption, and induced misdevelopment in business and unremunerative use of capital and labor, even in prosperous times. The daily waste of industrious communities gives cheaply upon their daily earnings. The margin, if possible, of the national savings is, at best, a small percentage of the national earnings; yet now, for these eleven years, the governmental consumption has been a larger portion of the national earnings than the whole people can possibly save, even in prosperous times, for all the new investments.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

The consequences of these errors are now a present public calamity, but they were never doubtful—never invisible; they were necessary and inevitable, and were foreseen and depicted when the waves of that fictitious prosperity ran highest, in a speech made by me on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1868. It was said of these taxes that they bear heavily upon every man's income, upon every industry and every business in the country, and year by year they are destined to press still more heavily, unless we arrest the system that gives rise to them. It was comparatively easy when values were doubling under repeated issues of legal tender paper money, to pay out of the growth of our growing and apparent wealth these taxes, but when values recede and sink toward their natural scale, the taxgatherer takes from us not only our income, not only our profits, but also a portion of our capital.

RADICAL EXACTIONS.

I do not wish to exaggerate or alarm. I simply say that we cannot afford the costly and ruinous policies of the radical majority in congress. We cannot afford that policy toward the south. We cannot afford the unsimplified and oppressive centralism into which our government is being converted. We cannot afford the present magnificent scale of taxation. The late secretary of the treasury I said, early in 1865: There is no financial road for a government more than an individual or corporation, except what you want to do now, is to cut down your expenses and live within your income. I would give all ledger-domain to finance and financiering.

"LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME."

I would give the whole of it for the old homely maxim, "live within your income." This reform will be resisted at every step, but it must be pressed persistently. We see to-day immediate representatives of the people in one branch of congress, while struggling to reduce expenditure, compelled to warn from the menace of the senate and executive, that unless the objectionable appropriations be consented to, the operation of the government thereunder shall suffer detriment or cease.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

In my judgment an amendment of the constitution ought to be raised separating into district bills and appropriations for various departments of the public service and excluding from each bill all appropriations for other objects and all independent legislation. So that way alone can every power of each of the two houses and of the executive be preserved and exempted from moral duress, which often compels assent to objectionable appropriations. Rather that stop the wheels of the government.

THE SOUTH.

An accessory cause, enhancing the distress, it business is to be found in a systematic and unsupportable government imposed on the states of the south. Besides the ordinary effect of ignorant and dishonest administration, it has inflicted upon them enormous issues of fraudulent bonds, the scanty avails of which were wasted or stolen, and the existence of which is public discredit, leading to bankruptcy or repudiation. Taxes generally oppressive, in some instances have confiscated the entire income of property and finally destroyed its marketable value. It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country. The nobler motives of humanity concur with the material interests of all in requiring that every obstacle be removed to a complete and durable reconciliation between kindred populations once unnaturally entangled, on a false issue. The Democratic St. Louis platform of the constitution of the United States with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies which engendered a civil war, but in aid of a result so beneficial to the moral influence of every good citizen, as well as every governmental authority, ought to be exerted not alone to maintain their just equality before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will among the citizens, whatever their race or color, who are now united in the one destiny of a common self-government. If the duty shall be assigned to me, I should not hesitate to exercise the powers with which the laws and constitution of our country clothe its chief magistrate, to protect all its citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political and personal right.

CURRENCY.

Reform is necessary, declares the St. Louis convention, to establish a sound currency, restore public credit, and maintain national honor; and it goes on to demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise financial laws, which will enable the nation soon to assume the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises, at the call of its creditors, entitled to payment.

SPECIE PAYMENT.

The object demanded by the convention is a resumption of specie payments of the legal tender notes of the United States. That would not only restore public credit and maintain national honor, but it would establish a sound currency for the people. The methods by which this object is to be pursued and the means by which it is to be attained are disclosed by what the convention demanded for the future and by what it denounced in the past. The resumption of specie payments of the government on its legal tender notes would establish specie payment by all the banks on all their notes.

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The official statement made on the twelfth of May shows that the amount of bank notes was three hundred millions, less twenty millions held by themselves against the two hundred and eighty millions of notes; the banks held one hundred and forty-one millions of legal tender notes, or a little more than fifty per cent. of their amount; but they also held on deposit in the federal treasury as a security for these notes bonds of the United States worth, in gold, about three hundred and sixty millions, available and current in all foreign money markets. In resuming, the banks, even if it were possible for all their notes to be presented for payment would have five hundred millions of specie funds to pay two hundred and eighty millions of notes without contracting their loans to their customers, or calling on any private debtor for payment. Suspended banks, undertaking to resume, have been obliged to collect from needy borrowers means to redeem excessive issues and to provide reserves. A vague idea of distress is, therefore, often associated with the process of resumption, but the conditions which caused distress in these former instances, do not now exist. The government has only to make good its promises, and the banks can take care of themselves without distressing anybody.

THE GOVERNMENT THE ONLY DELINQUENT.

The government is, therefore, the sole delinquent. The amount of legal tender notes of the United States now outstanding is less than $370,000,000, besides $31,000,000 of fractional currency. How shall the government make these notes at all times *with reference to the mass* which would be kept in use by the wants of business? A central reservoir of coin, adequate to the adjustment of temporary fluctuations of international balances, and as a guaranty against drains artificially created by panic or speculation. It also has to provide for the payment in coin of such fractional currency as may be presented for redemption, and such inconsiderable portions of legal tenders as individuals may from time to time desire to convert for special use, or in order to lay by in coin their little stores of money.

COIN RESERVES.

Now, the coin now in the treasury available for the objects of this reserve. To gradually strengthen and enlarge that reserve, and to provide for such other exceptional demands for coin as may arise, does not seem to me a work of difficulty. If wisely planned and discreetly pursued, it might not cost any sacrifices to the business of the country. It should tend, on the contrary, to a revival of hope and confidence. The coin in the treasury on the thirteenth of June, including what is held against coin certificates, amounted to seventy-four millions. The current of precious metals which has flowed out of our country for the eleven years, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1875, averaging nearly seventy-six millions a year, was eight hundred and thirty-two millions, in the whole period of which six hundred and seventeen millions were the product of our own mines. To amass the requisite quantity by intercepting from the current flowing out of the country, and from stocks which exists abroad without disturbing the equilibrium of the foreign money markets, is a result to be easily worked out by practical knowledge and judgment.

SURPLUS OF LEGAL-TENDERS.

With respect to whatever surplus of legal tenders the wants of business may fail to keep in use and which, in order to save the interest, will be returned for redemption, they can either be paid or they can be funded. Whether they mature in currency or be absorbed into the vast mass of securities held as investments, is merely a question of the rate of interest they draw. Even if they were to remain in their present form and the government were to agree to pay on them a rate of interest making them desirable as investments, they would cease to circulate and take their place with government, state, municipal and other corporate and private demands of which thousands of millions exist among us. In the perfect ease with which they can be changed from currency into investments, lies the only danger to be guarded against in the adoption of general measures intended to remove a clearly ascertained surplus, that is, a withdrawal of any which are not a permanent excess beyond the wants of business. Even more mischievous would be any measure which affects public imagination with the fear of an apprehended scarcity. In a community where credit is so much used, fluctuations of values and vicissitudes in business are largely caused by temporary beliefs of men, even before these beliefs can conform to ascertained realities.

NECESSARY CURRENCY.

The amount of necessary currency at a given time cannot be determined arbitrarily, and it should not be assumed on conjecture that the amount is sufficient to both. A permanent and temporary change. An enlargement of it which seemed to be desirable suggested at the beginning of the civil war, be a substantial part of currency in the place of individual credits. In years with certain states of business; it fluctuates with considerable regularity in different seasons of the year—in autumn, for instance, when buyers of grain and other agricultural products require large sums to move the crops; usually need to borrow capital to carry them, and which to make their purchases, and want these funds in currency capable of being distributed in small sums among numerous sellers. The additional need of currency at such times is 5 per cent. of the whole volume, and if a surplus beyond what is required for ordinary use does not happen to be on hand at the money centers a scarcity of currency ensues and also a stringency in the loan market.

THE WANTS OF BUSINESS.

It was in reference to such exposures that in a discussion of this subject in my annual message to the New York legislature of January 5, 1875, a suggestion was made that the federal government is bound to redeem every portion of its issue which the public do not want, and forbidden to monopolize the supply of currency, and compel exchanges against everybody else, it is bound to furnish all which the wants of business require. The system which I then advocated would allow the volume of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever-changing wants of business. It should imitate as closely as possible the natural laws of trade, which it has suspended by artificial contrivances. In a similar discussion in my message of January 4, 1876, it was said that resumption should be effected by such measures as would keep the aggregate amount of currency self-adjusting during all the process without contraction, at any time, an artificial scarcity, without exciting the public apprehension with alarms which impair confidence and distract largely the whole machinery of credit and disturb the natural operations of business.

RESERVES AND REDEMPTIONS.

Public economies, official retrenchments and a wise finance are the means which the St. Louis convention indicates as the provision for reserves and redemptions. The best resource is a reduction in expenses of the government before it, in turn, that imposes no new charges on the people. Moreover, the inexcusable loss and waste which have continued for a long period of falling revenues ought to supplement the economies of reform. If, in emergencies by some resort to loans, we should not hesitate. The government ought not to speculate on its own debtor in order to save the interest of its foreign creditors, which it still compels private dealers to invest at a fictitious par. The highest national honor is not only right but would prove profitable.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST.

Of the public debt nine hundred and eighty-two millions dollars bear interest at six per cent. in gold, and sixty-five millions at five per cent. in gold; the average interest is 5.93 per cent. A financial policy that should secure the credit which is easily availed of, even at times, to obtain a reduction of one per cent. in the interest on most of the loans. A saving of one per cent. on the average would be seventeen millions dollars a year on the whole debt. If regularly invested at four and a half per cent. would, in less than thirty-eight years, extinguish the principal. The whole seventeen hundred millions of the funded debt might be paid by this saving alone, without cost to the people.

THE TIME FOR RESUMPTION.

The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparation shall have reached the perfect ability to maintain it, and the object with certainty and ease, that will inspire confidence and encourage a revival of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is best. Even when preparations shall have been mastered, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the then existing state of trade, and the credit-sheet of operations in our country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of our exchanges, with other nations.

SPECIFIC MEASURES.

The specific measures and actual dates are matters of detail, having reference to the ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship. The captain of a steamer about to sail from New York to Liverpool does not assemble a council over his compass and fix an angle by which to lash the rudder for a whole voyage. Human intelligence must be at the helm to discern the shifting forces of the waters and winds; a human hand must be at the helm to feel the elements day by day, and guide to a master. Over them such preparations are everything; without them a legislative command twice a year, an official promise fixing a day—are shams. They are worse—they are a delusion and snare to all who trust them. They destroy all confidence among thoughtful men whose judgment will at least sway public opinion. An attempt to act on such a command—without preparation, would end in a new suspension. It would be a fresh calamity, prolific of confusion, distrust and distress.

RADICAL RESUMPTION.

The act of congress of July, 1875, provided that on and after the first of January, 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the legal tender notes of the United States on presentation at the office of the assistant treasurer, in the city of New York. It authorizes the secretary to prepare and provide for such resumption of specie payments by the use of any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and by issuing, in his discretion classes of bonds. More than one and a half of the four years have passed. Congress and the president have continued ever since to unite in act which have left about out of existence every possible series applicable to this purpose. The coin in the treasury claimed to belong to the government had, on the thirtieth of June, fallen to less than $15,000,000, against $59,000,000 on the first of July, 1875, and the availability of a part of that sum is said to be questionable.

THE REVENUES.

The revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the treasury with diminishing resources. The secretary has done nothing under his power to issue bonds, the legislative command the official promises being a day for resumption have been made, and there has been no progress, there have been steps backward, there is no supremacy in the operations of the government, the homely maxims of every day life are the best standards of its conduct. The debtor who should promise to pay a loan out of his surplus income, yet be seen every day spending all he could lay his hands on in riotous living, would lose all character for honesty and veracity. His offer of a new promise, or his profession as to the value of the old promise, would alike provoke derision.

THE PLATFORM ON RESUMPTION.

The St. Louis platform denounces the failure for eleven years to make good the promise of legal-tender notes; it denounces the omission to accumulate any reserve for their redemption; it deprecates the conduct which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but has obstructed resumption, wasting all our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and, while professing to intend a speedy resumption of specie payments, has annually created hindrances thereto, and having first denounced the barrenness of promise of a day of resumption, it denounces that barren promise as a hindrance to resumption. It then demands its repeal, and also demands the establishment of a judicious system of preparation of resumption. It says: "We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, instructed to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind as the withdrawal of that vicious inflation of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all our business transactions are performed." A system open to the public and inspiring general confidence from the day of its adoption will bring healing on its wings to our harrassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and mechanic arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its equal resources the prosperity of the people.

RESUMPTION MUST BE GRADUAL.

The government of the United States, in my opinion, can advance to a resumption of specie payments on its legal-tender notes by gradual and safe processes, leading to perfect success, without disturbance of the business of the country. If charged by the people with the administration of the executive office, I should deem it a duty so to exercise the powers with which it has been clothed by the constitution and laws as to endeavor to conduct the country to that beneficent result.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The convention justly affirms that reform is necessary in the civil service; necessary for its purification, its economy and efficiency; necessary in order that the ordinary employment of public business may not be a prize to fight for at the ballot-boxes, a bribe of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for public and honorable service, and held for fidelity in the public trust. The convention wisely added that reform is necessary in the interest of the higher grades of public service. The president, senators, representatives, cabinet officers, judges, cannot, consistently with the proper performance of their duties, properly distribute the whole of the immense executive patronage incident to the administration of the federal government. The president and senate realizing notion that the public service exists not for the business and benefit of office-holder people, but for the interest of the office-holders, who are in truth but servants of the people.

THE GREEDY OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Under the influence of this pernicious error public employments have been multiplied, the numbers of those gathered into the ranks of office-holders have been steadily increased beyond any possible requirement of public business, while inefficiency, peculation, fraud and malversation of public funds from the highest places of power to the lowest have spread the whole service like a leprosy; the other evil is the organization of official class into a body of political mercenaries governing caucuses and dictating nominations of their own party and attempting to carry elections of the people by undue influence and by immense corruption. Funds systematically collected from the salaries of *four* of office-holders, the official class in other countries sometimes by its own weight and sometimes in alliance with the army, has been able to rule unorganized masses even under universal suffrage. Here it has already grown a gigantic power capable of stifling the inspirations of a free public opinion and of resisting an easy change of administration until misgovernment becomes intolerable and public spirit has been stung to the pitch of a strong revolution.

THE ROAD TO REFORM.

The first step on reform is the elevation of the standard by which the appointing power selects agents for executive official trusts. Next in importance is a connection fidelity in the exercise of authority to hold to account and displace untrustworthy and incapable subordinates. The public interest, in an honest and skilful performance of official trust, must not be sacrificed to the use of incumbents. After these immediate steps, which will insure the exhibition of better examples, we may wisely go on to the adoption of unnecessary measures, and finally in the patient, careful organization of a better civil-service system, under tests, wherever practicable, of proved competency and fidelity. While much may be accomplished by these methods, it might encourage delusive expectations if I withheld from the expression of my conviction that no reform of the civil service in this country will be complete and permanent until its chief magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for reelection. Experience has repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates or incumbents. Through this solitary option can be effectually delivered from his greatest temptation—to misuse the power and patronage with which the executive is necessarily charged.

PERSONAL.

Educated in the belief that it is the first duty of a citizen of this republic to take his fair allotment of care and trouble in public affairs, I have, for fifty years, on a public citizen, fulfilled that duty. Though occupied in an unusual degree during all that period with the concerns of government, I have never acquired the habit of official life. When, a year and a half ago, I entered upon my present trust, it was in order to consummate the reforms to which I had already devoted several of the best years of my life. Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out reforms of systems and policies, it is impossible for me to contemplate what needs to be done in federal administrations without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be an efficient instrument of their will.

Signed, SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To Gen. John A. McClernard, chairman; Gen. W. B. Franklin, Hon. J. J. Abbott, Hon. J. H. Spanhorst, Hon. H. J. Goodrich, Hon. F. S. Lyon and others, committee.

HENDRICK'S LETTER.

The following is the full text of Gov. Hendrick's letter of acceptance:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 24, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, in which you have formally notified me of my nomination by the national democratic committee at St. Louis as their candidate for the office of vice-president of the United States. It is a nomination which I have neither expected nor desired, and yet I recognize and appreciate the high honor done me by the convention. The choice of such a body, and pronounced with such unusual unanimity, and accompanied with so generous an expression of esteem and confidence, ought to outweigh all merely personal desires and preferences of my own. It is with this feeling, and I trust also from a deep sense of public duty, that I now accept the nomination and shall abide the judgment of my countrymen.

THE PLATFOM ENDORSED.

It would have been impossible for me to accept the nomination if I could not heartily indorse the platform of the convention. I am gratified, therefore, to be able, unequivocally, to declare that I agree in the principles, approve the policies, and sympathize with the purposes enunciated in that platform. The institutions of our country have been solely tried by the exigencies of civil war, and since the peace by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, which has shamed us before civilized mankind, by unwise and partial legislation, every industry and interest of the people have been made to suffer, and in the executive department of the government, dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. Men known to be unworthy have been promoted, whilst others have been degraded for fidelity to official duty. Public office has been made the means of private profit, and the county has been offended to see a class of men who boast of the friendship of the sworn protectors of the state, amassing fortunes by defrauding the public treasury and by corrupting the servants of the people in such a crisis of the history of the country.

REFORM.

I rejoice that the convention at St. Louis has so nobly raised the standard of reform. Nothing can be well with us or with our affairs until the public conscience, shocked by the enormous evils and abuses which prevail, shall have been demanded and compelled an unsparing reformation of our national administration, in its head and in its members. In such a reformation, the removal of a single officer, even the president, is comparatively a trifling matter, if the system which he represents, and which has fostered him as he has fostered it, is suffered to remain. The president alone must not be made the scapegoat for the enormities of the system which infects the public service, and the means of destruction of our institutions. In some respects, I hold that the present executive has been the victim rather than the author of that vicious system. Congressional and party leaders have been stronger than the president. No one man could have created it, and the removal of no one man can amend it. It is thoroughly corrupt, and must be swept remorselessly away by the selection of a government composed of elements entirely new and pledged to radical reform. The first work of reform will certainly be the restoration of the normal operation of the constitution of the United States, with all its amendments. The necessities of war cannot be pleaded in a time of peace. The right of local self-government, as guaranteed by the constitution, must be everywhere restored, and the centralized, almost personal imperialism, which has been practiced, must be done away, or the first principles of the republic will be lost.

FINANCES.

Our financial system of expedients must be reformed. Gold and silver are the real standards of values, and our national currency will not be a perfect medium of exchange until it shall be convertible at the pleasure of the holder. As I have heretofore said, no one desires a return to specie payment more earnestly than I do; but I do not believe that it will or can be reached, in harmony with the interests of the people, by artificial measures for the contraction of the currency any more than I believe that wealth or prosperity can be created by an inflation of currency. The laws of finance cannot be disregarded. The financial policy of the government, if, indeed, it deserves the name of policy at all, has been in disregard of these laws and reform, and has disturbed business confidence, as well as hindered a return to specie payment.

RESUMPTION.

One feature of that policy was the resumption clause of the act of 1875, which has embarrassed the country by the anticipation of a compulsory resumption, for which no preparation has

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12TH 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAM'L J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS

OF INDIANA.

For Congress—Seventh District.

Wm. H. FORNEY, of Calhoun.

VICTORY!

A MOST ASTONISHING RESULT.

BETTER THAN HOPED FOR.

THE FINISHING STROKE.

BY ONLY 45 000.

Summed up, our great victory last Monday means that the Democrats are triumphant by not less than FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND majority and that Radicalism has left to it a foothold in only six counties of the State.

It means that Alabama is secure for Tilden and Hendricks in November.

It means the obliteration of the color line in the black belt and a true representation of the white tax-payers of counties that have hetofore furnished to the Legislature a Smith, a Johnson, a Bob Reid and kindred cattle.

It means up with intelligence and virtue and down with ignorance and corruption.

It means Alabama comparatively free of debt and lighter taxes for the future.

It means peace and protection to both white and black, rich and poor.

We rejoice at the result.

We rejoice that the white people of the black counties are again to be represented by their peers in the law making body of the State.

We rejoice that the seal of condemnation is placed upon Spencerism in Alabama by white and black alike.

We rejoice that it has been the privilege of Alabama to point the way to vitory in the coming November contest.

Let us all rejoice and sing praises for our final deliverance from the power and dominion of a party that, while it might never have ruled us again, was powerful enough to menace us and destroy our peace.

Election Returns--Calhoun.

The following unofficial returns have been received, and include all the beats in the county. The vote was not a full one by four hundred and five. The Radical vote fell off 181 from the vote of 1874, and the Democratic vote fell off 224 from the vote of the same year:—

	Houston.	Woodruff	Allen.	Sheid.
Jacksonville	218	94	120	182
Alexandria	234	88	116	195
June Bug	99	26	41	77
Maddox'	141		71	70
Polkville	91		52	29
Peeks Hill	173	1	68	99
Hollingsworths	98		30	64
Allens (Beat 8)	131	13	55	83
Cross Plains	165	127	147	28
Rabbit Town	92		61	26
White Plains	152		109	22
Corn Grove	108	4	93	15
Oxford	274	58	260	69
Sulphur Spr'gs	91		60	31
Total	2067	296	1283	990

It will be seen from these figures that Houston beat Woodruff 1771 votes, and Allen beat Sheid 293 votes. Take the 296 Woodruff votes, which likewise were cast for Sheid, from his (Sheid's) total vote and it will be found that 694 Democrats voted for him. Take that number from the 1283 Democratic votes cast for Allen and it will be found that Allen beat Sheid 589 votes within the Democratic party.

After we all take a rest from labors of the campaign, it would be an excellent idea to form Tilden and Hendrick clubs throughout the county and organize the party thoroughly for the great contest of November. We will publish shortly some directions for forming these CLUBS.

NEGRO KILLED.—Some days ago an officer of Oxford endeavored to arrest a negro barber and with a posse of men surrounded a house for that purpose. Upon entering the house, the negro opened fire upon one of them and had fired twice, when the fire was returned and the negro instantly killed.

At Oxford, within two minutes after the polls were closed, twenty-five Houston-Allen voters rode up to the polls from Anniston. They were under the impression that the polls did not close until six o'clock and thus lost their votes.

HON. WM. H. FORNEY.

As we go to press the news comes from Gadsden that our distinguished fellow-countyman, GEN. WM. H. FORNEY, was nominated for Congress from this District by acclamation. No other name was placed in nomination, the two other sitting members from this District not opposing him. We are glad that there was no clash of interests, and that the proceedings of the Convention were marked with harmony, wisdom and prudence. The election of Gen. Forney is a forgone conclusion. We holst his name this week, and look confidently forward to a ten thousand majority for him.

HASH.

That old mule wasn't a very fast nag after all.

We "opine the opinion" that Noadiah heard something "drap" last Monday.

It is about time for the Radical party to shut up shop and quit keeping in Alabama.

The result Monday contributed largely to the success of Tilden and Hendricks in November.

The people of the South begin to see daylight.

The people of Alabama did'nt condemn the Revenue bill by a long shot.

No—'Diah, you can't come in. Good looking and all that sort of thing, however.

Sanballet Rice and Gesham Spencer have concluded that Noadiah cannot prophesy worth a cent. Nehemiah Houston will now continue to rebuild our broken walls without interruption.

We rejoice that our sister county, Talladega, has been redeemed and that Nick McAfee and Ashley Wood have been elected—to stay at home.

Dr. Allen got thirty-two majority of the Democratic votes cast at this box.

'Pears like Woodruff wasn't very extensively known at several beats in this county.

Noadiah entered the race very "reluctantly" and got out of it with great alacrity and dispatch

If "Central City" issued any policies on Noadiah, he must have lost heavily.

Uncle Sammy got happy when he read the news from Alabama.

The election of Tilden and Hendricks is a dead certain thing.

Read the splendid letters of acceptance of Tilden and Hendricks, which we publish this week. The press generally speak of them in the highest terms as able and statesmanlike documents.

Spencer lied terribly over the result in Alabama from his seat in the Senate.—Read how Senator Eaton handled him.

A few gentlemen have discontinued their paper because displeased at its course in the late election. If there are any more contemplating such a step, let them walk right up to the captain's office and settle. For every one so lost we have gained two.

The State Election.

In lieu of anything that we can say of the general result in the State, we adopt the following from the Montgomery Advertiser. In the 27 counties not enumerated Houston's majority will be increased three or four thousand over that of 1874, which must run up his majority in the State above forty-five thousand.

The returns indicate the triumph of the Democracy in every county in the State, with the exception of Autauga, Dallas, Greene, Lowndes, Perry and Wilcox. The news from Bullock, Barbour, Macon, Marengo, Hale and Sumter was received with great satisfaction here, and the thorough going, hard working Democrats of those counties were recipients of many deserved compliments. The Radical majority in the counties which they have carried, is greatly reduced, and it is estimated will not aggregate exceeding 8,000. Indeed, that is a liberal estimate, and this reduction shows that although not successful our Democratic brethren in those counties still held by the Radicals were active and wide awake. We have not sufficient returns before us to warrant a table of votes in this issue, but the Democratic majorities thus far reported in the following counties: Barbour, Bibb, Bullock, Butler, Calhoun, Chambers, Chilton, Colbert, Conecuh, DeKalb, Etowah, Escambia, Elmore, Hale, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Lawrance, Lee, Limestone, Macon, Madison, Marengo, Mobile, Morgan Pike, Russel, Shelby, St. Clair, Sumter, Talladega and Tuscaloosa, aggregate 30,846, and this overcomes the majorities the Radicals will receive and leaves about 22,846 votes over. This estimate includes only thirty-eight counties. The remaining twenty-seven counties gave Gov. Houston in 1874 an aggregate majority of 20,019 votes, and it is not probable it will be decreased this time.

The Radicals will have Senators from Montgomery, Dallas, Lowndes and Perry. The Democrats will have at least twenty-seven Senators, In the House the Radical vote will be confined to the members elect from Montgomery, Perry, Autauga, Dallas, Lowndes and Greene, aggregating 15 with the bare possibility of electing 5 more, making the Democratic vote in the House about 80, and with a majority on joint ballot of about 80. This is a good working majority for these times.

A Great Victory in Alabama.

The first gun of the Presidential campaign resounds from Alabama to-day. Not only is the Democratic majority of two years ago sustained, but is increased by at least ten thousand votes, and perhaps by more. Gains are reported from all parts of the State, and the fear that the small Democratic majority in the Legislature might be overcome seems finally dispelled, thus securing the return of a Democratic Senator at the coming election by the Legislature.

The election of a Democratic Legislature secures the defeat of Spencer next winter and the addition of another Democratic Senator to the number now at Washington. Altogether, the victory in Alabama yesterday is a matter of joyous congratulation and an earnest of what may be expected in November

New York Woald.

HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.—Some days ago a man about fifty years of age, purporting to come from South Carolina, and calling himself J. P. Lewis, made his appearance here, and pretended to be desirous of purchasing a large tract of land for the purpose of raising sheep thereon. He talked knowingly of sheep husbandry and claimed to have two thousand head which he would drive here as soon as he located his farm. After staying here several days he hired a horse at the Livery Stable of Hammond and Fullenwider for the purpose of riding into the country to look at a farm. Staying over time, the suspicions of the proprietors of the stable were aroused, and parties went out in search of him, but were unsuccessful in finding him. Mr. Hammond had some bills printed at the *Republican* office, offering a reward for the thief and mailed to various post-offices. One of the bills fell into the hands of the Sheriff of Coosa county, in a short time Mr. H. received a letter from him notifying him that he had arrested J. P. Lewis upon the description given in the bill, and then had him in jail subject to his order. Tuesday the Sheriff of this county left for Rockford, armed with authority to bring the thief back, and at this present writing is absent. The horse was found in Talladega where Lewis had pawned it for fifteen dollars. But for printers ink the thief would have escaped and a valuable horse lost to its owners

LATE.—The thief is safely lodged in our jail.

CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun County having organized for an agricultural exhibition at Jacksonville on the 12th and 13th days of October next to be known as the "Calhoun County Fair," desire to make it a potent agency for energising the various industries of the country, and especially agriculture, in the successful conduct of which general prosperity so much depends.

Appreciating the great importance of this their infant enterprise, and the magnitude of the labor requisite to make it a success and establish it upon a permanent basis, they will spare no trouble or pains to render it pleasing, interesting, instructive and profitable to all who may attend. While the name adopted might convey the erroneous idea that the exhibition would be confined to the industrial products of Calhoun County, it will be seen by reference to the premium list that counties adjacent thereto are expected to unite in making it an enterprise of common interest to this section of the State, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to the good people of these counties who sympathise with progressive industry, to give the Patrons of Husbandry their cooperation and support in rendering the exhibition fruitful of pleasure and profit, an honor to North-east Alabama and a motive and encouragement to an organized system of agriculture throughout the State. Impoverished by the many causes that have combined to prostrate the industrial interests of the country, they have presented a premium list commensurate with their ability, which is not intended to stimulate the cupidity of mercenary contestants, but rather to bring the honest, thrifty, and frugal people of the country together in spirited competition for the greater and more valuable prize of professional championship. It may be proper just here to add, that should the treasury (which is receiving contributions as the people feel able to give) hereafter justify it, the premiums will be increased in number and value.

In order that all interests may be impartially represented the Patons of Husbandry have selected as officers of the exhibition gentlemen of reputation and standing throughout the county without regard to affiliation with the grange. The most favorable terms will be made with the railroad for transportation on all articles intended for exhibition, as well as for persons desiring to attend the fair. Grounds suitable for camping and tenting have been provided, so that subordinate Granges may be enabled to attend, and participate in the exhibition at a trifling expense. Every agency will be utilized, and every means employed to make the exhibition complete in every department; and while it is believed that in all its details, it will more than meet the public expectation, it is to be hoped that the success achieved and the benefits derived will stimulate to more liberality and greater exertion to establish it on a firmer foundation, and grander scale.

J. C. McAULEY, Pres't
Calhoun County Fair.

The Results in Alabama.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

The re-election of Gov. Houston and the other Democratic State officers, is a cause for profound congratulation on the part of the people of Alabama. It will also inspire the friends of Tilden and Hendricks in every portion of the Union with renewed hope and energy. The election of Woodruff & Co. would have been a great pulic calamity. The men on that ticket were simply the representatives of the Radical party, no matter how many specious pleas were advanced as to the candidates themselves being independents. The vote will disclose the fact that its supporters in 999 out of a thousand, were the men who intended, before their withdrawal, to vote the Spencer and anti-Spencer tickets, respectively. The Democrats and Conservatives stood to their colors, and rebuked with most signal defeat the men who made such an unjustifiable warfare on Gov. Houston and his administration. The charges brought by Judge Rice and others, were puerile, and were almost offensive to sensible men, in that they argued the want of common sense by those to whom pitiful appeals were made as to the alleged injustice of the revenue law, the reduction of the school fund, and the repeal of the lawyer's and doctor's license. The people of this State had a lively recollection of the kind of reformers opposing Houston. They remembered to their cost and sorrow, the corrupt Legislature of 1868 to 1870, which caused so much trouble. They had not forgotten the Court House Legislature, Spencer's bribery and the interference of the United States authorities in purely domestic matters. They saw that all the men who endorsed and stood by all the villainies of Spencer were supporting Woodruff & Co., and they turned from them in disgust and horror. Many white Republicans who have condemned Spencer, did not do like Judge Rice, the great Anti-Spencer leader, and join in a movement which if successful, would have been a Spencer triumph. They exercised their manhood and voted the Democratic ticket as a rebuke to the corrupt men of their own party, and aided in the election of the Democratic ticket. Although the result would have been the same, even if they had voted as heretofore with their party, still it is proper to mention the fact as one creditable to those who thus acted, and as a vindication of the sincerity of their desire to put down Spencerism. In the State many colored openly voted the Democratic ticket and aided in swelling the immense majority it received.

Whatever errors have been commited in legislation will be rectified by men in sympathy with those who would likely be the sufferers. That any body of men can make all laws perfect in something that no sensible man ever dreamed of, and hence the good judgment of the great majority of the voters of this State revolted at the unjust charges brought against Gov. Houston and the late Legislature. They have set the seal of condemnation upon those who would plunge the State into another sea of trouble and have voted to continue the old pilot at the helm. Under his wise counsel the debt settlement will be carried to a successful conclusion, and our liabilities will be exactly defined, and arrangements made to promply meet every obligation. As the condition of the revenue permits the school appropriations will be enlarged. The State obligations will be retired and the immense loss in discount, annually submitted to will be saved to those who are compelled to recieve these obligations in payment of their claims. Economy and retrenchment will continue to be the watch word. And finally a Democrat will continue to represent Alabama in the United States Senate, as the Legislature will elect one to succeed Senator GOLDTHWAITE,

SPENCER ON THE ALABAMA ELECTION—HOW HE LIES.

That our people may see how the news of the Alabama election was received in the United States Senate, we print from Associated Press dispatches of Tuesday, the following:

Political discussion was resumed, during which Mr. Eaton quoted from the Washington Republican of this date to show that the Democratic party carried the election in Alabama yesterday by 30,000 majority, and said: "Let the honorable Senator from Vermont weep; there was not a single outrage, but a fair, honest, good election."

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama, said—Those were Associated Press dispatches, and the paper did not hold itself responsible for them. It was true that in many counties of Alabama the negroes did not vote on account of intimidation.

Mr. Eaton—The Associated Press is not under control of the Democratic party—not by a long deal.

Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina—The Associated Press is not under control of the Democratic party in the South, but every agent of the Associated Press in the South is a Democrat.

Eaton—Well, suppose they could not get anybody else there who could read and write? [Great laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] I understand it is under the charge of a man named Orton, whom I have met, and who I believe is a Republican.

Spencer of Alabama—I believe the Associated Press is under control of Mr. Simonton, and Mr. Orton has nothing to do with it. I will ask my friend, the Senator from California [Sargent], if I am not correct?

Eaton—Well, I believe he is a Republican.

Sargent—My impression is that Mr. Simonton is a Republican. I think he has that credit.

Eaton—I do not say it is a discredit to him by any manner of means, and when you can point to one to whom it is a credit I am very happy to know it.

Sargent.—I am very glad the Senator will admit so much in favor of any Republican.

Eaton.—I know many good Republicans. Five hundred of them in my town voted for me the last time I was a candidate. [Renewed laughter.]

Spencer.—A large number of colored people in Alabama were so intimidated yesterday that they did not go to the polls and vote. He believed it was true.

Eaton.—I will give the Senator the benefit of his belief. I don't believe any such thing. [Laughter.]

In continuing the argument he said the black men in the South at the instigation of bad white men had banded together to prevent any of their own race from voting the Democratic ticket, but that time was passing by, and the election in Alabama yesterday showed it.

A Harvest of Health.

Those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of invigoration and protection against disease, invariably reap an ample harvest of health. Digestion, excretion and secretion are rendered regular and vigorous by this ruling tonic and alterative, and the essentials of health being secured, that blessing naturally follows. Nervous diseases, intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, billiousness, and kidney or bladder troubles are speedily relieved by the Bitters, which are as potent in preventing these maladies as in remedying them. And it may almost be said that their power of preventing disease is as strong a recommendation in their favor as their power of curing them, especially in localities where febrile complaints of an intermittent type prevail, and where the ordinary resources of the pharmacopœia, such as quinine, arsenic, bismuth, etc., afford no adequate safeguard.

The bitters are also highly desirable as a substitute for the ordinary nervines and sedatives. The hydrate of chloral and the bromide of potassium are both highly pernicious drugs, the first clouding the brain, and it is said, weakening the tonicity of the venous system; and the latter retaining the digestion and infecting the blood. Hostetter's bitters achieves the remedial purpose of both these medicines, which is to soothe the brain and nerves, without causing any hurtful after effects, but on the contrary, toning as well as soothing the irritated sensorium. The nervous invalid who uses this superlative vegetable nervine, finds in it a source of unspeakable relief, and of unwonted vitality as well.

PALATABLE MEDICINES. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills glide sugar-shod over the palate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—*Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.*

Calhoun County Fair.

To be held at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 13th & 14th days of October, 1876.

OFFICERS CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

J. C. McAULEY, President.
J. W. WHITESIDE, Vice Pres.
F. W. SMITH, "
H. McBEE, "
THOMAS ALSUP, "
JOHN GLENN, "
THOMAS A. WALKER, "
THOMAS W. FRANCIS, "
J. F. GRANT, Treasurer.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMEITTEE.

James Crook, Chairman.
H. L. Stevenson, J. W. Ford,
D. Z. Goodlett, J. F. M. Davis,
W. F. Hanna, A. O. Stewart,
W. C. Whiteside, N. B. Spradley.
A. M. Stewart,

PREMIUM LIST.

Department A.

HORSES, MULES and JACKS.

M Davenport & J F Dailey, Superintendents.

1. Best Stallion; 4 years old or more, (Ala. raised) Silver Cup.
2. 2nd best, under 4 years old, do.
3. Best Mare with colt by her side, do.
4. " " mule colt by her side, do.
5. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.
6. Best Jack 3 years old or more, do.
7. Best Jennet 3 years old or more, do.
8. Best Mule of any age, do.
9. Best 3 year old mule, do.
10. Best 1 year old Mule or under, do.
11. Best Mule (open to the world,) do.
12. Best single plow Mule to be exhibited in plow or harness, do
13. Best pair of Mules to be exhibited in plow or harness, do
14. Best 4 Mule team, owned and used in the crop, the present year by any one farmer in Calhoun county or adjoining counties, do.
15. Best Saddle Horse or Mare any age do.
16. Fastest trotting horse or mare one mile heat, do.
17. Best single harness horse or mare, do.
18. Best pair of horses or mules in double harness, do.
19. Best double team of mules in harness do.

Department B.

CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE.

D D Draper & W. P Johnson, Superintend's.

20. Best Blooded Bull any age, Silver medal.
21. Best common Bull any age, do
22. Best blooded milch Cow. do
23. Best milch Cow of any blood, to be tested on the grounds in presence of one of the committee do
24. Best Bull calf under one year old, do
25. 2d best " under one year old, do
26. Best Heifer calf under 1 year old. do
27. Best pair work Oxen of any age, do
28. Best herd of calves of same breed (not less than 3) do
29. Best pair of sheep any Breed, do
30. Best pair of Merino sheep, do
31. Best flock of Sheep of any breed (not less than 6) do
32. Best pair of Cashmere goats, do
33. " " common goats, do
34. Best Shepherd dog with evidence of training, $5 00
35. Best Berkshire boar in proportion to age, Silver Medal.
36. Best common stock boar, do
37. Best Essex boar, do
38. Best brood sow, (any stock) do
39. Best sow pigs, " do
40. Best pair of pigs under 9 months do
41. Best single pig under 9 months do

Department C.

POULTRY.

D B Wilson & H Wagstaff, Superintend's.

42. Best trio Partridge Cochins, Bronze Medal
43. Best trio Buff Cochins do
44. Best trio Black Cochins do
45. Best trio Black Spanish do
46. Best trio Light Brahmas do
47. Best trio brown Leghorns do
48. Best trio Games, any breed do

TURKEYS.

49. Best Pair bronze Turkeys do
50. Best pair common white Turkeys do
51. Best pair common black Turkeys do

GEESE and DUCKS.

52. Best pair of Toulouse Geese do
53. Best pair Bremen Geese do
54. Best pair Pekin Ducks do
55. Best pair Rowen Ducks do
56. Best pair Muscovy Ducks do
57. Best half dozen puddle Ducks do

DISPLAYS.

58. Best display of Domestic Fowls, not less than 6 trios do
59. Best display of Peafowls, one trio do

Department D.

FIELD CROPS,

W R Hanna & J Y Henderson, Supt's.

1st. The Land shall be measured by one or more disinterested persons, who shall report the manner of measurement, and the crops grown thereon, gathered and weighed.

2nd. Should any contests be undecided at the time of holding exhibition the same may be reported as soon as the result is known to the Secretary, who shall refer said report to special committee on field crops.

3rd. Exhibitors must make a condensed report of kind of soil, manner of preparation, kinds, quality and cost of manures used, time of planting, manner of cultivation, implements used in cultivation, and any other facts of interest.

MONEY CROPS.

Best 5 acres of Cotton, $10 00
Best 1 acre of Cotton, 5 00
Best one half acre of Tobacco, 2 50

Department D—Cereals.

FIELD CROPS, GARDEN and ORCHARD.

52. Best and largest display of field crops by one Grange of Calhoun or adjoining counties, 1 doz. vol. agr works for Grange Library.
63. Best acre of corn, (money prem. $5 00
64. 2d best acre of corn 2 50
65. Best acre of wheat 5 00
66. 2d best acre of wheat 2 00
67. Best acre of Oats, any variety, 5 00
68. Best acre of Barley 2 00
69. Best acre of Rye 2 00
70. Best acre of sorgho cane 2 00

HAY CROPS.

71. Best one acre of Clover Hay 2 00
72. Best one acre of native Grass Hay 2 00
73. Best one acre of Pearine Hay 2 00
74. Best one acre of Corn Forage 2 00
75. Best one acre of German Millet 2 00

ROOT CROPS.

76. Best ½ acre of sweet Potatoes, Silver Med.
77. Best ½ acre of Irish potatoes do
78. Best ½ acre of Ground Peas do
79. Best ½ acre of Turnips do
80. Best ½ acre of Beets do
81. Best ½ acre of Chufas do

FARM CROPS—SAMPLES.

85. Best display of samples of field crops the production of one farm Silver Cup.
86. Best display Garden products do
87. Best display Orchard products do
88. Best display of Dairy products do

SAMPLE CROPS.

89. Best ½ doz. stalks Cotton Bronze Medal.
90. Best 100 ears Corn do
91. Best bushel sweet potatoes do
92. Best bushel Irish potatoes do
93. Best bushel of Wheat do
94. Best bushel of Rye do
95. Best bushel of Oats do
96. Best bushel of Barley do
97. Best bushel Field Peas do
98. Best bushel of Turnips do
99. Best bushel of Onions do
100. Largest Pumpkin do
101. Best 10 pounds Leaf Tobacco do
102. Best peck Chufas do
103. Best 10 gallons home made syrup do
104. Best bale Cotton do
105. best bale Clover Hay do
106. Best bale Native Hay do
107. Best bale Pearine Hay do
108. Best bale Lucerne Hay do

SAMPLES, GARDEN & ORCHARD.

109. Best half doz heads Cabbage, Silver Napkin Ring.
110. Best Lima Beans, one peck do
111. Best Squashes, one dozen, Silver Fork
112. Best bushel of Dried Peaches do
113. Best bushel Dried Apples, Silver Knife.
114. Best half bush. Dried Pears, Diploma.
115. Best bushel late Fall Apples do
116. Best half bushel Shockley Apples do
117. Best qr. bushel Late Peaches do
118. Best collection late or Fall Pears do

Department E.

HOME INDUSTRY.

N B DeArman & George Humphreys Supt's.

All articles must be strictly of Home production or manufacture, and the work of the Exhibitor.

119. best 5 pounds fresh Butter Diploma
120. best 5 pounds Mix Bitter do
121. best home made Cheese Silver Medal
122. best ten pounds pickled Pork Diploma.
123. best 10 pounds pickled Beef do
124. best two Bacon Hams do
125. best jar of Lard, ten pounds do
126. best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups and Cordials all made by one Lady Silver Medal.
127. best collection of canned Fruits do
128. best collection canned Vegetables do
129. best display ornamental Preserves cut by hand the work of exhibitor do
130. best collection of domestic wines do
131. best 2 bottles Blackberry wine, Diploma
132. best 2 bottles Scuppernong wine do
133. best two bottles Catawba wine do
134. best collection of mixed Pickles do
135. best Light Bread do
136. best Light Rolls do
137. best Soft Biscuit do
138. best Soda Biscuit do
139. best cracker Biscuit do
140. best sack Flour (Calhoun made) do
141. best sponge cake do
142. best pound cake do
143. best fruit cake do
144. best display of breads and cakes by one Lady, Silver Butter Knife.
145. best display of Ornamental Candy, Diploma.

PLAIN SEWING, WEAVING, etc.

146. best made gentleman's suit, (coat vest and pants) by a Lady silver Cup.
147. best home spun dress, wove, cut & made by exhibitor, silver Medal.
148. best and most tastily made, Calico dress, cut & made by exhibitor Diploma.
149. best patchwork, calico Quilt, silver Knife.
150. best worsted patchwork quilt, Fruit Knife.
151. best Log-cabin quilt, silver sugar spoon
152. best home made woolen counterpane, silver Medal.
153. best home made white counterpane, do
154. best rag-carpet (10 yds) Napkin Ring.
155. best Rag-Rug, Diploma.
156. best ten yards home made Jeans, wool and cotton silver Medal.
157. best ten yards cotton Checks, Diploma.
158. best pair woolen Blankets, Alabama made, silver Cup.

Department F.

Fancy Sewing, Ornamental Needle Work and Knitting.

P Rowan & E F Crook, Superintendents.

159. best pair woollen Hose, Diploma.
160. best pair cotton Hose do
161. best pair half Hose, woollen do
162. best pair half Hose, cotton do
163. best assortment of Hosiery the production of one girl under 15 years of age, silver Goblet.
164. best specimen of silk Embroidery, Napkin Ring.
166. best specimen of chair cover raised work, Diploma.
167. best specimen wall protector do
168. best pillow cover do
169. best fire screen do
170. best and most tasty vase mats 1 doz do
171. best Undersleeves do
172. best Ladies Handkerchief do
173. best set of colars, sleeves, chemisette & handk'f, needle work, silver Cup.
174. best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing needle work, embroidery, crocheting, knitting, &c. by one Lady, silver Goblet.
175. best set of Table Mats, Diploma.
176. best fourth doz. Ladies Collars do
177. handsomest suit Bed Clothing, silv. Cup
178. best infant's dress, embroidered, Diploma
179. best infants opera cloak embroid'd do
180. best Fine Shirt do
181. best specimen of Braiding do
182. best Lace do
183. best Fringe do
184. best Tatting do
185. best Scarf do
186. best pair embroidered Skirt do
187. most tasty embroid'd pillow cases do
188. best cotton Hose do
189. best woolen Tidy Diploma.
190. best display of Toilet Mats do
191. best knitting, caps, gloves, etc. do
192. best specimens Pin Cushions do
193. best fancy Card Basket do
194. best fine skirt, needle work by h'd do
195. best embroidered Book-marks do
196. best embroidered Lace Curtains do
197. best Embroidery in Bead work do
19 best do letters and fancy work do

Department G—Class 1st.

LADIES MISCELLANEOUS.

L D Miller & R H McCain, Superintendents.

199. best and largest display in merit and variety of dried fruits, silver Cup.
199. best and largest display in merit and variety of Preserves do
200. best & largest display of canned fruits, Napkin Ring
201. best & greatest variety Pickles do
202. clearest & most beautiful stand of honey Diploma.
203. best and most handsome suit of boys clothing, Butter knife
204. Most beautiful suit for girls, Fruit knife.
205. The prettiest Robe, silver sugar spoon.
206. The most beautifully arranged Ladies Hat, Napkin Ring.

Class 2—Flowers.

207. Finest and most healthy display of hot house plants, silver Cup.
208. best and finest display of Roses, Napkin Ring.
209. Finest Carnation Pinks do
210. Most beautifully arranged Pyramid Bouquet, Diploma.

CLASS 3—Fancy Work and Fine Arts.

213. For the most beautiful linen Embroidery—hand work, Napkin Ring.
214. For the prettiest Zephyr work by girl under fourteen years, Card-stand.
216. Finest display in merit and variety of Crocheting, silver Cup.
217. Finest display Wax-work, Butter knife.
218. best display Hair-work, Diploma.
219. best display of Rustic work do
220. best display of Bead work do
221. best display of straw work do
222. best Fly-brush, Peafowl do
222. best display of paper Flowers do
222. best display of Hair Jewelry do
224. best display of Leather work do

CLASS 4.

225. best Oil Painting Napkin Ring.
226. best painting in water colors Diploma.
267. best collection crayon drawing, Fruit Knife.
228. best display of Drawing and Painting by an exhibitor under sixteen years old, silver Cup.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

229. best display of Organs Diploma.
230. best display of Pianos do
231. best display of musical Instrumen other than Pianos and Organs do

CHEMICALS—Class 5.

232. best display of Perfumeries Diploma.
233. best display of Essences do
234. best display of Extracts do

Department H.

Tools and Implements—PLOWS.

R Bowling & Wm. Edmondson, Sup'ts.

235. best one-horse Turning Plow for general use, Diploma.
236. best two horse Turning plow for weeds and sods do
237. best two horse sub-soil do
238. best one-horse subsoil do
239. best two-horse Combination plow and subsoil do
240. best Gang plow do
241. best sulky Cultivator do
242. best Geneen plow do
243. best single combination plow do
244. best Double Footed plow do
245. best Universal one-horse plow do
246. best one horse plow for general use invented within the last two years, limited to Calhoun county do
247. best Sweep do
248. best Shovel plow do
249. best straight shovel plow do
250. best Cotton Planter do
251. best Guano Distributor do
252. best Broadcast seed sower do
253. best machine to prepare and distribute stable manure do
254. best and largest display of Farming Utensils, used on any one farm & owned by Exhibitor,
255. best Mower or Reaper
256. best two-horse Harrow
257. best one-horse Harrow
258. best Corn Planter
259. best Hoe
260. best Walking Cultivator
261. best Churning Apparatus
262. best Washing Machine

WAGONS.

263. best one-horse Wagon for farm
264. best two-horse Wagon
265. best four-horse Wagon
266. best one-horse Cart
267. best Dump Cart
268. best cheap Wheelbarrow

IMPLEMENTS MADE OF

269. best Plow-stock
270. best Ox Yoke and Bows
271. best pair Hames
272. best Wahoo Collar
273. best Cotton Basket
274. best Axe Handle
275. best Hoe Handle
276. best Plow Bridle
277. best full set Plow Gear

MANUFACTURES—Felting

278. best two-horse Family Carpet made in Calhoun county
279. best one-horse Buggy, city made

Department I—Miscellaneous.

James McKibbin & M H Powell.

LEATHER WORK—COUNTY

280. best Sole Leather,
281. best Calf skin
282. best Goat skin
283. best Sheep skins
284. best Harness leather
285. best prepared Deer skins
286. best single Harness
287. best double Harness
288. best Lady's saddle
289. best Boy's saddle,
290. best Man's saddle
291. best assortment of Saddles
292. best pair of hand made Boots
293. best pair hand made Shoes

FURNITURE.

294. best Office Desk
295. best Centre Table
296. best Extension Table
297. best Book Case
298. best Wardrobe
299. best half dozen Chairs

TIN, COPPERWARE &c.

299. best display of Tin-ware
300. best Cooking Stove
301. best Parlor or Church Stove

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the County of Calhoun, rendered at the January Term, 1876, in the cause of James H. Savage, as administrator &c. vs. James Graham et al, I will, as Register of said Court, sell at the Court-house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale,

On Monday the 4th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to wit: One Lot of Land, containing ... acres, situated in Ladiga, Calhoun county, Alabama, and lying on the south side of the public road leading from Rome, Ga. to Jacksonville, Ala., on the south-west side of the creek known as the Young Lot, in the town of Ladiga. Said lot of Land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of said James H. Savage, as administrator &c. vs. the said James Graham et al. This Aug 3d, 1876.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
August 5, 1876—5t.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

THIS standard article is now compounded with the greatest care and is as satisfactory as ever.

It restores *gray or faded hair* to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, humors and dandruff. It gives the hair a cooling, soothing sensation of comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their natural vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, *nothing* has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says: "My constituents are pure, and are selected for excellent quality. I consider it the BEST Preparation for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation restores relied on to change the color to a beard from gray or any color to a desirable shade, to brown or black at discretion. It is easily applied being in one preparation, and will speedily and effectually produce a permanent color, which will not rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.
NASHUA, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

W. M. NISBET, Agent
Jacksonville, Ala.

NEW HOTEL

CROSS PLAINS, Al...

JUST OPENED and ready for the reception of travelers and the public generally. FARE the best the market affords. Charges moderate.

Remember I am in the Brick Building on the corner of the public square.

L. FERGUSON, Proprietor.

W. C. LAND,

WATCH MAKER & Jewell...

Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine Silver WATCHES, and fashionable JEWELRY, Silver and Plated ware, every thing kept in first class Jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every care. Call and hand for dispatch. Jan. 15, 18...

The Republican.

THE GEM—Best fruit jar, in use. Heavy stock of these jars just received at Maddox & Parr's, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

COFFEE—and still another supply of that excellent 4lb Coffee just received by Maddox & Parr.

Lamps, Chimneys Burners, Shades, Wicks, and non explosive oil at Maddox and Parr's.

Try some of those beautiful grades of light brown Cigars at Maddox & Parr's

Mackerel Fresh at Maddox & Parr's.

Hard to beat. This excelent Habana Cigar is sold at Maddox & Parr's at 5 cents.

TEA—The purest and best always on hand at Maddox & Parr's both green and black.

COFFEE—Maddox & Parr make a speciality of fine Rio Coffee.

Maddox & Parr's motto is, the best Goods at the lowest prices.

Nuts, Candies, Sauces, Pickles, Jellies, &c. &c. in abundance at MADDOX & PARR'S.

NOW'S YOUR TIME—30 pieces of Crockeryware for $1 50 at Maddox & Parr's consisting of:

1 large Bowl, 1 small Bowl, 1 large Dish, 1 med. Dish, 1 small Dish, 1 Fancy Steak Dish, (ironstone,) 1 large Picher do. 3 Nappies, 1 Fancy Butter Dish, (ironstone,) 1 Cream Pitche, 6 Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, all securely packed in one package—Call at once.

You can always dispose of your Country Produce at Maddox & Parr's—try them.

☞An iron Safe, which originally cost $100, can now be bought in this place for $15. Enquire at this office.

Mr. ROBERT BECKETT, Agent for the sale of Mr. J. B. Hudson's Patent Fence, in this county, writes from White Plains the following:

"I had a good many persons looking at the panel of your fence to-day. *Every person without exception* spoke in the highest terms of it. I asked the elder Mr. Kerr to give me his candid opinion—he says it is the best thing of the kind he ever saw.

For further information see advertisement.

The attention of Sorghum manufacturers is invited to the advertisement of Mr. S. E. Dowdel.

The Best is the Cheapest.—The sr. editor of this paper has been wearing a pair of boots for eighteen months, made by Mr. W. C. Laird of this place, and they bid fair to last at least six months longer. Our friends would find it more to their interest to encourage home industry, than to send their money abroad for worthless shoddy work.

☞We return our earnest and sincere thanks to those of our patrons, who have come forward in this scarce time of money and paid their subscriptions and other dues. It shows a thoughtful approval, good will, and desire to encourage and sustain us, which is very refreshing; and we insist that all remember, that our indispensable cash expenses go on the same in Summer as in Winter. And although the sums are small to them individually, yet to us in the aggregate, they are helpful and important.

Bill Gore is the only colored man at Pecks Hill who voted the straight Democratic ticket clear through, and he has always done so. There are several here and elsewhere throughout the county who did likewise, and they have the good will of the white people for their course.

Attention is directed to the notice of the opening of Mr. McKellar's school. He is a fine teacher, and has been very successful with his pupils heretofore. Let there be a large attendance next session.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Pecks Hill, Ala., Aug. 8th, by H. F. Montgomery, J. P. MR. OSCAR A. FINCH and MISS MARY E. MORRIS.

Thanks to Mr. Robert. Smyly for a delicious watermelon last Monday.

Owing to press of election matter last week, we were compelled to leave out a part of our local correspondence. Hope our friends will continue to favor us and give us the news of their localities in the shortest possible space—the marriages, death's, accidents, removals, purchase and sale of lands, condition of the crops, political feeling, progress and proceedings of the Tilden and Hendrick clubs etc.

Hudson's Patent Fence.

This Fence requires simply selected pieces of broken rails that are unfit to use in the renewal of a Fence, 6½ feet long and ought to be of good heart timber which will last for twelve or fifteen years. The two outside pieces cross each other about fifteen to eighteen inches from top, giving a good rest for the rider rail. On the ground the base of the posts stand about four feet apart, making a good footing, & strong enough to resist the strongest wind. The rails lap each other between two pieces of the post running parallel with each other. The fence cant be washed away. These advantages alone make it a *first class fence*, saying nothing of the saving of timber and labor in its construction. The pieces are sawed in half way through, and only require one nail or peg to hold the pieces to their place. The shoulders support the weight of the fence. The two pieces running parallel should be from 4 to 6 inches apart, depending upon the average size of rails used in the fence. Any ordinary hand can construct 50 to 75 posts per day. A farmer during rainy weather could get his posts at no expense except cost of about ten or fifteen lbs. nails for a mile, or he could pin them together with pegs saving expense of nails. There are only 880 posts to a mile. Each panel, reaching 9 feet, allowing half foot lap at each end of rails. It takes of ordinary rails 6 to 7 rails to each panel, making fence 5 feet four inches to six feet high; thus requiring from 3650 to 4000 rails per mile. In worm tence it takes from 8000 to 9000, depending upon size rails used; making a fence in every way superior to ordinary fence, and at a saving of at least one half of timber and labor. This fence can be renewed as easily as any; simply raising, taking out old rails and puting in new, without taking down.

Mr. Hudson proposes to sell rights in this county for the present as follows: Beat Rights $25; Farm Rights, $6 to 7 50, and will take it in wheat, oats or stock, at market value. Any one desiring other territory can address him at this place.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDDLE OHATCHEE.

Our crops are still in fine progress with pleasant, refreshing showers every few days. Corn and cotton (corn especially) are very fine. Times are pretty dull in "these parts." Some of our citizens met at Mt. Gilead on the 26th ult. to clean off the graveyard.—They measured it off and intend paling it in. On Friday following a protracted meeting commenced, which is hoped to have done some good. We think it is time our Union localist was stumbling at poetry again. Speaking of blunders, we see there are more than one. Some one ought to get up a Centennial spelling book as well as a tick rake. The day for the ladies to carry umbrellas over their beaux has passed Aug 3rd—"leap-year style." Marriages are breaking out pretty early in the season, but we would not care how many there were, if we were ever thought of. If you will excuse these remarks we'll resign the field to our noble lit. C."

ABATHA.

I. O. G. T.

Owing to the near approach of Calhoun co. Lodge meeting, which is to convene at White Plains on the 3d Friday, 18th inst. I would call the attention of the various Lodges to the fact, that each is required to send two Delegates or more to the County Lodge meeting, and we hope every lodge will send their full quota of delegates, so that the meeting as heretofore, may be both interesting and profitable to our order.

W. P. PARR, C. S.

We publish by request the following words of advice of a colored woman to her race:

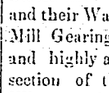
A Word of Advice to my Friends.

Friends, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First let me talk of this great blessing we call *Freedom*. How many realize its value, and are grateful to the proper source from whence it came? Did God our good Father give it to us to abuse? Nay, he expects us to be thankful, and wishes us to improve in every respect, both temporally and spiritually, in order that we may be a more prosperous and happy people than in former days. Do we avail ourselves of our opportunities, and are we to-day a more moral and happy people than we were in the past? I fear not. Now my idea is, first to cultivate in our children a spirit of honesty, industry and economy. You say they must have their pleasures. Well to all this I agree. But instead of sending them off alone and unprotected to seek it among strangers on excursion trips &c. let us get up such amusements at home, where we can have them under our own eye and protection. It will cost you less; then the few dollars expense in this way will be in our midst, instead of going to the benefit of those who live not among us. It is said abroad that we of Jacksonville cannot participate in pleasure of any kind, without serious difficulties. You all know how often this has been the case. Who is to blame? How much of our hard earnings go to pay fines? Alas, too much for the credit of our people. Now my friends, could we count up all the money spent on excursion trips, fines for ill behavior, &c. I have no doubt but what the sum would be sufficient to build us one church and school house. Our children call upon us for an education. They have precious souls to save. Then let us all unite with a hearty good will to improve our condition in this respect. Then our dear benevolent society must be supported; for many sick among us are often needy. Let us work for the good of each other, & make the colored society of Jacksonville an honor to our race. Hoping my few words of advice may be cheerfully received and hereafter acted upon, after asking God to help us in this good work; I remain a true friend,

SISTER VIOLET.

School Notice.



THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his School on the 28th of this month. Charges the same as last session. By close, constant and undivided attention to the interest of his pupils, he hopes to, at least, merit a liberal patronage.

W. P. McKELLAR.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 12, 1876—4t.

The Best and Cheapest Evaporator.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of CHAPMAN, & Co's. celebrated improved EVAPORATORS, the best and cheapest now in the market. Orders will be promptly filled for Evaporators for either brick or cast iron furnaces. Also for CANE MILLS of superior quality.

Address
S. E. DOWDEL,
Aug 12—4t. Alexandria, Ala.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 334 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Tirumph Rupture Cure.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousand mills throughout the United States have been equipped by this firm, and their Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Presses, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of DR. WM. M. NISBET, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

The Only Cure for Rupture.

Sam Reid, whilom Independent editor of the Independent Montgomery Bulletin, has come square out for Hayes and Wheeler in his paper.

The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world, the only lady surgeon on earth skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company. No, 334 Bowery, New York Send 10 cents for their new book.

DYSPEPSIA.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, palpitation of the Heart and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggist, Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, with short story, the true petitioners to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 319 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

Administrator's Sale of LAND.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, directing an Order of Sale of the Lands belonging to the Estate of William Hogan, deceased, I will, as the Administrator of said Wm. Hogan, sell to the highest bidder,

On Saturday the 5th day of August next,

Within the usual hours of sale, at the residence of William E Mellon, sr., six miles east of Oxford, the one-seventh interest in the following described Real Estate, to-wit: The south west fourth of section twenty-five; also 10 acres off of the south side of the north west fourth; also twenty acres off of the west side, and the south west corner of the south east fourth of section 25; also the north half of section 36; also the east half of the south east fourth of section 24, all in Township 16, Range 8 east in the Coosa Land District, Ala. as the property of the Estate of said William Hogan, deceased.

Terms of Sale.

One third cash, the remaining two-thirds on a credit until the first day of January, 1877, bearing interest from date, with two good securities. This 6th day of July, 1876.

WM. E. MELLON, Adm.

July 8, 1876—4t.

Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

ON and after Sunday April 22nd, passenger Trains will run as follows.

GOING NORTH. No. 3. Passenger Daily Sunday excepted,	No. 1. Passenger, Daily.	STATIONS		GOING SOUTH. No. 2. Passenger, Daily.	No. 4. Passenger, daily Sunday excepted
4.30 p m	7.55 a m	Leave	Selma, Arrive	9.35 a m	11.58 p m
10.35 p m	11.28 a m	"	Calera, "	4.33 a m	6.45 p m
3.59 a m	5.15 p m	"	Jacksonville, "	13.53 p m	1.10 p m
7 00 "	5.50 "	"	Rome, "	3.55 p m	9.45 a m
10.00 "	8.37 "	"	Dalton, "	2.51 p m	7.04 a m
10.30 p m	9.35 a m	"	Bristol, "	4 40 a m	7.37 p m
8.00 a m	8.30 p m	"	Lynchburg, "	5.30 p m	9.25 a m
4 15 p m	6.32 a m	Arrive.	Washington, Leave	7.07 p m	11.59 p m
6.05 "	8.40 "	"	Baltimore, "	4.40 a m	10 19 p m
10 00 "	1.20 p m	"	Philadelphia, "	12.45 p m	6.00 p m
6.15 a m	4.00 "	"	New York, "	8.55 p m	3.30 p m

Both trains make close connections at Calera with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Eufaula, Columbus, Ga. Jacksonville & Tallahasse, Fla.

Passengers going to Atlanta and points beyond must take No. 3, which makes close connections through.

Connecting at Selma with A. & C. R. R. for Meridian, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans and points in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Sleeping cars through on both trains.

Nos. 1 & 2 has sleeper from Mobile to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore.

M. STANTON, Superintendent.

RAY KNIGHT, General Passenger Agent.

Cheapest & Best HOWARD HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA.

EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

Refer by permission to Mr. A. J. West, Presidentof Cherokee Iron Company, Polk county, Georgia, who has built a splendid dam across Cedar Creek, using this cement and pronouncing it the best he ever used. Also refer to Messrs. Smith Son & Bro., J. E. Veal, F. I. Stone, J. J. Cohen and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia, Major H. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendant o Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, **GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.**

HOLMES & GORDON,

Wholesale Druggists,

NO. 19 BROAD ST., (SHORTER BLOCK) ROME, GA.,

We carry a large and well assorted STOCK of

DRUGS, MEDICINES CHEMICALS

Paints, Oils, Glass,

Lamps and fixtures, toilet articles, cigars &

WE would invite the attention of merchants to our STOCK and PRICES, Correspondence solicited.

October 30th 1875—tf. HOLMES & GORDON.

1776. **1876.**

The Great Centennial.

Parties desiring information as to best routes to the CENTENNIAL, or to any of the Summer Resorts or to any other point,

B. W. WRENN,
Gen. Passenger Agt. Kennesaw Route,
ATLANTA, GA.

Hunnicut & Bellingraths,

No. 12, Marietta st. ATLANTA, Ga.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Slate and Iron Mantels, Grates, Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas and Water, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Steam Fittings, and Plumbers' Goods, Agents for Knowls Steam Pump. Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters. Coppersmiths, Galvanized Iron Workers, Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, Tin-Roofing. Contractors for Steam Heating, Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipes. ap'l 22.—6m.

Normal Musical Institute.

Located Permanently at

DALTON, : : GA.

Professors:

R. M. McINTOSH, HENRY SCHOELLER, } Principals.

THIS institute offers superior advantages to all who may desire to perfect themselves in the study of Music in its various branches. Special attention given to Church and Sunday School Music. For circulars giving the particulars, Address,

HENRY SCHOELLAR,
Dalton, Ga.

May 20, 1876—1m.

VALUABLE LAND & MILLS For Sale.

WISHING to engage in other business, I now offer for sale at a reduced price and upon favorable terms, my Brick Flouring Mills and Saw Mill, situated two miles south of Jacksonville; together with **One Hundred Acres of Land.**

The Mills are in good condition and make as good Flour as any in the country.

On the Land there are about thirty acres cleared, and the balance well timbered, six good tenement houses with brick chimneys, and a good apple orchard.

A. C. STEWART.

Oct. 23, 1875—tf.

Jacksonville Hotel,

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal,	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses always on hand. Call and see me.

Respectfully,
J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

HACK LINE.

We are now running, in connection with Kyle & Whisenant of Gadsden, Ala. a daily line of Hack, (except Sundays) from Jacksonville to Gadsden, Ala. We are prepared at either end of the line to accommodate from one to eight passengers per day.

Starting at each place half after one, p. m. Can arrive at Jacksonville when desired in time for one o'clock train going south.

Good horses and comfortable backs, and when ladies desire, can send top backs.

Fare, For Through Trip, ... $3
For Round Trip, ... 5

HAMMOND & FULLENWIDER.

July 8, 1876—1y.

A Lecture to Young Men,

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
F. BRUGMAN & SON,
P. O. Box 4586.] 41 Ann St., New York.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square
(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years.... It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTEL'S to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

Board	per day	$2 00
"	" week	9 00
"	" meal	50

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people.

JOHN M. WYLY.

Carriage & Wagon Making

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

HAVE now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most neat, durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

May 22, 1875—1y.

RICHARD WALKER,
Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

Attention—Important!

I have a new and Improved

Smoke Stack for

EVAPORATORS,

By which double the quantity of Sorghum can be made in the same length of time, which can be attached to any Evaporator at comparatively small cost.

Reference will be given to several who have tried them.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of **REPAIRING** in SHEET IRON & COPPER, on Evaporators; also, constantly on hand SKIMMERS of superior quality, which will be sold low for cash exclusively, and all Repairing done upon like terms.

W. W. NESBIT.

Jacksonville, July 29, 1876—5t.

Cheapest and Best
RAIL FENCE
Yet Introduced.
Hudson's Patent Rail Fence.

SUPERIOR to them all. Economy in construction—Economy in Rails—more durable. This fence can be put up at a saving of over $100. per mile—pronounced more durable and lasting than any fence yet introduced in this country, by good judges. This fence only takes about 40 per cent. of worm fence, making it a superior fence in every respect. For particulars and territory rights Address

J. B. HUDSON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 29, 1876—3t.

TUSKALOOSA Female College.

ALONZO HILL, A. M., President.

THE FACULTY is not surpassed for talent and efficiency in the South.

MISS JULIA S. TUTWILER will teach Languages and English Literature.

Entire expenses of a boarding pupil, in regular course, from $195 to $225, according to grade of advancement.

For Announcement, giving full information, apply to the President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

July 29, 1876—3t.

J. D. HAMMOND.—R. D. WILLIAMS.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a general **MERCANTILE BUSINESS.**

We now have in store and to arrive,

A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Ready Made Clothing,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Soda,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to merit, a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.

Call and examine our Goods and prices.

CLOTHING AT COST for CASH, for 30 Days.

ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED COTTON GIN AND IRON PRESS, SCARTLETT'S SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS, and SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Business solicited.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1876.—6m.

PRINTING INKS,

(Book and News, Black a Specialty.)

17 North Fifth Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR Inks are of superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE every pound of ink sold to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Drying, and entirely free from Setting-Off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent. lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his inks, in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers.

Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
17 North 5th Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FORD, GLOVER & HIGHT,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

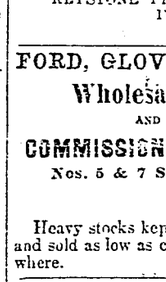
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nos. 5 & 7 Shorter Block,

Rome, Ga.

Heavy stocks kept constantly on hand and sold as low as can be obtained elsewhere. Feb., 27, 1875.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

T. W. FRANCIS & CO.

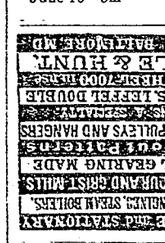
MONTGOMERY, ALA.,

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods.

Samples of Goods sent by mail, with price, when requested. Terms cash or C O D.

June 10—3m



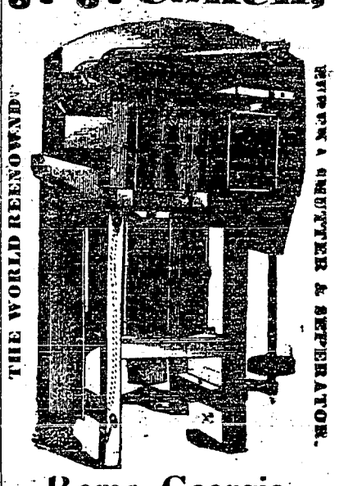
DR. W. C. BELLAMY

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity in the several branches of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

OFFICE—N. E. corner public square.

RESIDENCE—Northern part of town, Main Street.

J. S. Cohen,



Rome, Georgia,

Keeps Constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, Importer of the Double Anchor Dutch Belting Cloth, French Burr and Esopus MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c. Dec. 30, '71.—1y.

THE

Triumph Truss Co.

334 Bowery, N. Y., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the late session of the Great American Institute Fair, cures Rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. Terms moderate and cures guaranteed. Examinations Free. The usual discount to Grangers. Send 10 cents for Descriptive Book. Orders filled by mail.

Merchants Look to your Interest.

TIN WARE at wholesale and retail at ***ANTI-WAR PRICES,*** Made of best I X Tin.

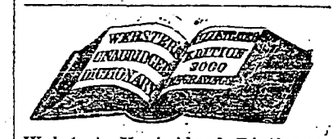
Cooking Stoves.

Best Philadelphia make Good, Heavy and Durable.

Also a good lot of Stove Ware. Roofing and Tin Guttering solicited

W. W. NESBIT.

Dec. 18, 1875—tf.



Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto. Price $12.

A NEW FEATURE.

To the 3000 Illustrations heretofore in Webster's Unabridged we have added four pages of

COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS,

engraved expressly for this work at large expense.

Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY in the strongest terms. Among them are those of Eastern, Northern, Middle, Southern and Western States,—TWENTY-EIGHT in all

"STATE PURCHASES."

The State of NEW YORK has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged in as many of her Public Schools.

The State of WISCONSIN, about 500 o —nearly every School.

The State of NEW JERSEY, 1,500,—nearly every school.

The State of MICHIGAN, made provision for all her Schools.

The State of MASSACHUSETTS has supplied her schools—nearly all.

The State of IOWA has supplied her Schools,

The State of CONNECTICUT has made provision for her Schools

Over 3000 Schools in INDIANA were supplied during the year 1872, and many more in 1873 and 1874.

In other States many copies have been purchased for supplying schools of cities, counties and towns.

What better investment can be made for Schools?

More than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries, as of any other Series in the country.

At least four-fifths of all the School-books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder, few acknowledge any standard.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM,
Springfield Mass.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that defies on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 189 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 278 pages, a private counselor and to the married or those contemplating marriage on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLLIN, 152 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

A. W. JONES. E. E. CARLISLE. H. H. STEWART.

H. H. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS;

Corner Water and Washington Streets,

SELMA, ALA.

Our Stock is LARGE, embracing all the Staple Articles to be found in the Wholesale Business. Our facilities for Buying and Selling are such, that we challenge competition.

Selma, Nov. 6, 1875—1y.

W. F. LYMAN. T. S. BOWEN.

BOWEN & LYMAN,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

PRODUCE,

No. 5, Central Block,

WATER STREET,

SELMA, ALA.

Our prices are low and stock large, which will be kept constantly full of choice articles.

Nov. 1875—1y.

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address, J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A MIDSUMMER SONG.

Oh, father's gone to market town; he was up before the d y,
And Jamie's after robins, and the man is making hay,
And whistling down the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill,
While mother from the kitchen door is calling with a will—
"Polly '—Polly !—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly ?"

From all the misty morning air there comes a summer sound,—
A murmur as of waters from skies, and trees, and ground.
The birds they sing upon the wing, the pigeons bill and coo,
And over hill and hollow rings again the loud halloo—
"Polly !—Polly !—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly ?"

Above the trees the honey-bees swarm by with buzz and boom,
And in the field and garden a hundred flowers bloom.
Within the farmer's meadow a brown-eyed daisy blows,
And down at the edge of the hollow a red and thorny rose.
But Polly !—Polly !—The cows are in the corn?
Oh, Where's Polly ?

How strange at such a time of day the mill should stop its clatter!
The farmer's wife is listening now, and wonders what's the matter.
While whistling up the hollow goes the boy that minds the mill.
But Polly !—Polly !—The cows are in the corn!
Oh, where's Polly ?

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Ticks on Cows and Sheep.

Ticks are prevalent this year on cows and sheep. These parasites belong to the order of spiders; the mouth is armed with a kind of bill, or sucker, consisting of three blades, the central one possessing several rows of teeth. These insects lay an enormous number of eggs, not upon the body of the animal where they have lived, but upon the soil; the young subsequently climb upon plants, where they patiently await the passing by of the animal, and then seize and penetrate its skin at the root of the hair. Several of the insects, of course, die of hunger while thus waiting, but then, like the spider, they can exist for a long time without food. There is nothing to be apprehended when the parasites are but few in number; when otherwise, the beast can die of exhaustion. In addition to mercurial ointment, an application of oil and turpentine rubbed in with a paint brush will soon destroy the nuisance.

Helping the Soil.

The good farmer does this. Nature does not always make a perfect soil—indeed but seldom. Then the farmer's aid comes in excellently. He is supposed to be a man of understanding: if he is not, he had better be employed in something he has had a capacity for. The means to help soil are not scant. What ground generally lacks is manure; manure is the best one ingredient that can be applied, as it contains the principles of many others. It moistens, it mellows, it guards against frost and sun, it drains; this is the reason so much manure is used, and, comparatively, little else. People will do without a subsoil plow, without ditching, without a mowing machine, without even a horse-rake, but they will use manure more or less. It is well for the land that this is so. Nature has made some soils too wet for farming purposes, though to meet her end they were properly made. The farmer need not be told that to help this soil he must drain it. He then gets the undeveloped richness. Pulverizing and stirring the soil deeply, so that heat and air can get down, is another great thing. These are the main things—simple, yet how little done.

Nature gives you the soil: you help her and she helps you in return—helps your ground moist when you mellow it, and she lets the air pass into it with its fertility, which she took from negligent barn-yards; and this fertility she leaves with the soil—and that the farmer and nature are helping each other. This our farms are improved. How are they deteriorated? By just the opposite course—by neglect. The more we do for our farms, the more nature will aid us, and thus the better will be our land. The truth is, we are only hleping nature at the best—and she pays us for what we do for her. The land is still hers: she forever holds the title deed.—*Rural World.*

Threshing and Cleaning Wheat.

Good, clean wheat, without cracked or cut kernels in it, will always sell more readily and at a better price than wheat foul with weeds, seeds and chaff, and full of cut or bruised grain.

Threshers are apt to manage in a way to secure their own interests rather than that of the owner of the grain, by rushing the work so as to put through a large amount of grain and increase the average profits for their labor. The farmer who has raised a good crop of plump wheat has only to blame himself if he allows the threshing machine to do the work in an unworkmanlike manner. The most of the threshing is done by men who own the machines, and go about from farm to farm threshing by the bushel, so that the more grain that is put through the machine in a day the greater will be the profits, and are apt to act on this principle by crowding their machines to their greatest capacity.

With careful management on the part of the machine men, a great saving may be made to the farmer, and satisfactory results to themselves; for, with the improved machinery, which has been brought almost to perfection during the last few years, the work may be done well and rapidly enough to satisfy the ambition of the thresher, or the economizing spirit of the farmer. As the machine brings with it a large gang of men and horses to pay and feed, the farmer naturally feels some as the owner of the machine does, that he would like to get through with the job as soon as possible. So while the hurry may be on both sides, the loss from the slighted work all comes off of the farmer. Grain may be and often is wasted in the cutting and handling, but the greater waste is in the single operation of threshing, often without anybody's knowing it, or stopping to think about it. Insist on saving all the grain possible, and have the work well done. Barring the danger of fire, steam is the most econimical power for threshing purposes, giving a more steady speed to the machine, so if the grain is fed through at an even rate, there is no danger of the grain being blown through with the chaff at the moments of high speed. Besides, it is decided cruelty to animals to press hoses into a succession of full day's work running the threshing machine during mid-summer, while the days a long, the heat oppressive, and the flies inflict their severest punishment. Give the horses all the protection they can have from the flies, and the machinery will be less liable to be broken and the grain wasted by an irregular motion.

As the straw has now become a matter of great importance, it should be put upon the stack over a carrier. In this way the chaff and whatever grain which would otherwise be wasted, by being left scattered upon the ground on account of its fineness, the pitchers not being able to put it upon the stack with the use of their forks, would be saved.

Ordinarily we think it economy to put the grain in the stack during a sufficient time for it to go through a "sweat" before threshing, sor no doubt it improves the quality and condition of the grain to some extent, will require less help on threshing days, and the delay will be in favor of the straw while it is not exposed to the summer rains. Of course, when the farmer is compelled to sell soon after harvest he had better threth out of the shoch. and for no other reason would we advise threshing grain before or during the "dog days.—*Western Rural.*

Smut in Wheat.

When doctors disagree the patients generally suffer. We publish below two directly contradictory theories about smut in wheat, both founded on fact, and each having its scientific advocates. It is well known what these scientists say, but the practical farmer will be sure to profit by experience, and soak his wheat well in a strong solution of bluestone before sowing.

The New York Tribune says: A great deal of nonsense is written in reference to the cause of smut in wheat; and it is well to bear in mind that there is in reality no question at all about it. The fact that it is a parasitic fungus (*Ustilago segetum*) is as well established in botany as that mistletoe is a parasite on apple, oak, etc., and not an outgrowth of the trees. That it propagates by dust—like pores, when the conditions are favorable, is also well established. Every particle of the brown-black dust is a spore or germ, each so minute that eight millions could be placed side by side on a square inch of surface. These float through the air, attach themselves to the ripening grain, and are sown with the seed, when they germinate; and after going through various stages of development in the tissues of the growing grain plant—imbuing them with its poisonous qualities—reproduce a fungus like the parent, i. e, cause the ear to "smut." Hence the philosophy of the various washes with which the seed is treated to prevent smut, the object being to destroy the vitality of the spores. The fact of finding insects in such smut is no more evidence of its being caused by them than the finding of them in black knot is; or, to put it more strongly, than the finding of mistletoe on a tree is proof that the tree was produced from mistletoe. A little light-brown beetle, not quite one tenth of an inch long, with four squadrangularly arranged balckish spots on its back (*Brachypterous variegatus*, Say), is fond of breeding in different smuts, and can almost always be found in them, either in the larva or beetle state.

But the Nashville American, equally as good authority, says:

The corn eel (*Anguillunina tritici* is said to live not at the expense of any animal, large or small, but on the nutritive elements in the seeds of wheat, when forming starch, gluten, albumen, and other substances, producing the disease known by the name of smut. We confess some distrust of the truth of the conclusions reached by Davaine, Beneden, and others, while we regard these authors as high scientific authority. Speaking of this class of worms, the last named author remarks: "One of the most remarkable is that which attacks "corn and wheat" and produces the disease called smut, the corn eel. It is a very small and thin, cylindrical worm, which dries up completely with the grain which nourished it, and which can [illegible] dying, in a state resembling dust. Every time it is moistened it resumes its activity. This return to life has been compared to a kind of resurrection."

We should as soon believe that the black dust or spores in a ripe puff ball are the eggs of an animal as the dry dust in the seeds of smut wheat; but if wetting the latter makes them lively, it ends the question.

Smut is an animal instead of a vegetable parasite. Needham in his "new discoveries made with the microscope," gives a whole chapter to these microscopic eels. The larva of another species, *Anguillula scandens*, are dried in the galls inhabited by the mother. As soon as these galls fall to the ground and grow moist, the larva revive and abandon their cradle to live in freedom. Soon after this they go in search of their plant, take it by storm, and penetrate into the tissues before the period of fecundation. Having become sexual and fertilized, these microscopic mematodes lay their eggs in a nest formed at the expense of the plant.

Fall Plowing.

A correspondent gives his reasons for fall plowing as follows: "By experience and observation I am satisfied that all soils ought to be plowed in the fall, especially green sward, for several seasons.

1. The sod roots during the winter, and thus supplies the soil with nutriment ready prepared for the young crop.

2. The lumps become pulverized sooner, premitting the land to be stocked down in better shape.

3. A team can work much easier in the fall, and the farmer is less hurried. The action of the atmosphere upon the soil for a longer time is also beneficial."

A correspondent of an exchange, discussing the same topic, says: "I have tried fall plowing on light and heavy soils. On light soils, which never produce cakes and clods, it does well. On heavy soil it is commonly detrimental. If followed by a dry winter, it sometimes succeeds; but commonly it produces a hard, cloddy soil, which is long in becoming mellow. I have known this hardness to last a full year afterward. Even when the land was thoroughly and evenly drained, this unfavorable result followed It is therefore necessary to use caution in plowing heavy or adhesive clayey land in autumn, and as a general rule it should be avoided."

Fashionable Styles of Jewelry.

New York Graphic.

The rage of massive gold jewelry which existed some time ago, and which revived the heavy chains and broad band bracelets, has, we are glad to say, entirely disappeared. Bracelets particularly, excepting in the light *porte bonheur* forms, seem to have become olselete, and we heartily wish such abominable evidences of former barbarism and servitude could never again be re-instated. Artistically, they are an incongruity, simply disfiguring and spoiling the shape of a round, well-formed arm, and only sharpening the defects of an ill-formed one. Nothing in gold just now is fashionable, however; all jewelry is "artistic." The value depends upon the rarity, not the richness of the material and the work that is put upon it. Foreign woods and choice engraved stones are much sought after, and the latest ornaments are of enamelled porcelain put on velvet and worn in the form of dog-collars, with pendants, like the Genoese silver, for which there is also a great demand.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Sweden—Japenese Silk Work—The Medical Department—Japenese Straw Work—Chinese Matting—Sake and Soy—Miscellany

From our Special Correspondent.

SWEDEN.

Swedish table of weights, measures and coins, 1 fot 0.97412 foot 1 mil; 6.64,171 statue miles 1 kubik fot equals 0.62,435 cubic foot 1 skalpund equals 0.93,713 pound avoirdupois equals 1 krona equals 100 or, 208 dollars gold. There are three hundred Swedish exhibitors. Anchovies is a specialty from Sweden. One half barrels are woth in Sweden $4.17 in gold; one quarter barrel, $2.22 gold; kegs, forty-two cts. gold, duty thirty-five per cent. People fond of an anchovie, and who esteem sardines, yet dread the high price of these small fish, can import their anchovies much more economically. A chair is exhibited from Sweden made of oak from the Swedish line of battle ship "Applet," sunk the 5th of June, 1676, and party risen 1870. Stockholm sends basket-work from a factory that consumed last year 30,000 pounds of willows. The workmen in this establishment receive as wages thirty-three and a half per cent of the wholesale price of the fabric. In the copper works of Sweden sick and burial funds are given for employes, schools are furnished for children of workmen, and the workmen assemble two evenings during the week and attend lectures in natural philosophy, history, geography, writing, arithmetic and drawing. This is another foreign idea that might be advantageously imitated in the United States.

The pay of employes in a Swedish manufactory is, foreman $700 gold per annum; book-keeper, $275; engineer, $195; workmen, seventy, forty-two, twenty-one, and fourteen cents per diem. And yet they seem, from a life of thrift to live easier than the workmen of other countries whose pay is greater. Judging from the Swedish commission employes at the exhibition, the greater portion of the Swedish exhibits come under the head of metallurgical. Swedish iron is justly celebrated, so is their copper. Their gray pig iron contains about two per cent. of manganese, and has been used with advantage for the Bessemer process, and their white pig iron as material for malleable pig iron, iron for blister steel and wire, as well as for steel made by the Siemens-Martins process. The steel and wire-iron is manufactured by the Lancashire process, and the welding is done in a hearth, (not a welding furnance) a new invention, blooms, billets, blast furnance slags, roasted iron ores, bar iron, nails, are marked interests of the Swedish exhibit, and shone to the advantage of a country, that can sustain itself from taxes, so liberal, that they are simply wonderful. A factory producing $310,000 gold, pays government tax, $85; community taxes, $550 gold.

Tool steel. They also show a series of broken one half inch square steel, showing the different fractures on account of different degrees of carbonization, steel bars of various temper, welded together and broken to show the fractures. A series of products from the Bessemer converter, taken out at different periods of the blow, with samples of slag taken at the same time. A complete series of experiments made for investigating the strength of the material by tension, elasticity, compression and torsion. To produce pig iron in one factory represented, two blasting furnaces are used, and for converting the pig iron into steel, two Bessemer converters of a capacity of three and a half tons each. The steel is made by the direct process. Iron is taken in a ladle from the blast furnace to the converter, and the steel is always blown without the addition of spiegeleisen. An exhibit of Swedish industry is that of matches. One firm who have specimens, employ thirty-five men at forty-six cents gold per diem; seventy women at twenty-eight cents per day; fourteen boys and seventeen girls under fifteen years, at nineteen cents. This factory turns out 50,000 boxes of matches a day; 24,000,000 per annum valued at $90,000 gold. The matches are worth in Sweden $3,6 gold per thousand boxes, and for the impregnated safety matches $4.02 gold per 1,000 boxes. Here is a speculation for some American to import.

JAPANESE SILK WORK.

Weaving in Japan was commenced 750 A. D. In the town of Kiriu, Province of Joshinanhar, with the town of Kiryuo, there are manufactured 225,535 pieces containing about nine yards. In Japan, the spinning and weaving, with the apparatus for reeling [illegible] consists of a small portable clay oven with a cast-iron basin, and of a wooden reel, placed to the left of the reeling girl, who turns it with her left-hand, while the right hand is used for tending the cocoons in the basin, generally making two threads at the same time. The latter are guided by eyes made of hair, and the uniform spreading of the thread upon the reel is effected by a combination of swinging rods and a spiral groove in the revolving cylinder which regulates their motions; the filaments pass to the reel without crossing. The loom used is the old draw loom. The dressing of the warp is done with a glutish decoction of the "Tu," a kind of fucus. Crape is produced by using for wooding alternate threads twisted in opposite directions, and is of a much closer twist than ordinary threads. When the piece is finished it is dipped in cold, then in hot, and again in cold water, in rapid succession, and afterwards rolled and dried. The different effect of these operations on the two kinds of woof thread produces the craping.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

This important branch of the working element of the exhibition, was conceived in judgment and far-seeing thought, and has been practically utilized with energy and ability. Without its perfect arrangement much suffering would have ensued from the dangers and diseases incidental to a sight-seeing, imprudent, in a majority of cases, population of from 35,000 regular to a floating population of seventy-five to 100,000 men, women and children, who stuff with pies and cakes, who drink ice-water or who swill lager, who lose calmness and control in the jostle, the attractions and attendant excitement, who eat irregularly, who think they never tire until fagged out, who carry a steaming condition of one hundred and eighty, when their normal may be one hundred. So if is, and hence the medical department has been a blessing and its competent staff public benefactors.

JAPANESE STRAW WORK.

The Japanese exhibit basket-work, dyed straw from wheat, the last of the "Wisteria Chinensis." They also use split cane and bamboo. The latter material is easily split, into thin, round, or flat strips, presenting a brilliant surface and of great durability. The "Japs" show the model of a country house all made of fine strips of bamboo, roof, sliding doors, windows, etc. Each room domesticates a chirping insect which are supposed to jump, as the grasshopper or to sing as the cricket, for the entertainment of his master. They also make basket cages for their insect friends. I have no doubt the vocal abilities of the American mosquito would commend this cheery insect to Chinese society.

CHINESE MATTING.

Chinese matting, an article so generally used, some handsome specimens of which article of Chinese industry are on exhibit, is made from rice straw. The superior qualities are made of the "juncus effusus," the pith of which is also used for candles and lampwicks; rushes are made into common mats, they rank as typha. "Scripus lacustris." A coat for an American to compete with our celestial friends, is made of certain kinds of grasses. Some are made of palm leaves. The Centennial American, when he finds his hay-day is over, let him emulate the Chinaman and go to grass, for his coat.

SAKE AND SOY

The Chinese drink is "Sake;" that is a rice wine. "Soy." This condiment so much in demand upon the table of those titled and wealthy is made of a small bean, the "Dolichos Soya," or "Soya hispida," to which are mixed wheat, salt and water. The beans are first boiled and the wheat bruised and strained; both are then mixed with a small addition of fermenting wheat placed in flat wooden boxes and kept for several days at a fixed temperature. At the end of three days the mass is all covered with fungi and partly with roots of germination After mixing with salt lye, which has been prepared hot, and then allowed to cool, and depose certain impurities, the mashings are removed to coops, and kept for several years. The best "Soy" is made by a union of mashings of three and five years' standing. This mixture is transferred to bags of cotton cloth, placed in boxes, then submitted to presure, at first sight, like grapes, yielding the best "Soy," as with grapes the best wine. The last portions are assisted with the addition of salt water.

MISCELLANY.

Retrenchment with his clipping sword still moves on, lopping off centennial heads, with the expertness of reform. Stile keepers, and guards are reduced in numbers and in pay. The ultimatum from the "powers that be" is, if your step down and out, 2,700 applicants await to step up and in. So thus the subject of the reduction caves. The Columbus, Ohio, cadets, accompanied with their cornet band, numbering in all one hundred and five young, with a commanding officer, Maj. Wade Convers, nineteen years of age. Are here a fine body of men and a splendid staff, and chief. Total admissions to the 14th inst., 2,200,915. Total cash receipts $726,363. Dr. Matthews, U. S. centennial commissioner left for Illinois. His place will be occupied by Hon. Lawrence Weldon of that state. Norway exhibits a portrait of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. Salem, Ohio, sends an automatic shingle machine. Daretown, New Jersey, automatic paper feeder for printing presses. A single article from Brazil is tea made from coffee leaves. Even the criminals of Brazil pay tribute to American genius, sending as they have show cases made of handsome Brazilian woods from their work benches in the penitentiary. Brazil also sends a liquor made from coffee The liquor that seems to be acceptable to those fond of the most stimulating beverage is the aquadents made in Brazil from the sugar cane. Billiards—A six-pocket 6x12 table is from St. Petersburg. This table, as the one from Germany is quite elaborate in workmanship. One from New York is of ebony. Canada sends a neat table. Another firm from New York make a display of a table composed of imported Marquetiere and Porcelain. There has been a palpable falling off in the daily attendance at the grounds owing to the extreme hot weather, which will not be the case when the thermometer falls below 90° degrees. It is wonderful how well the exhibition has been attended; and this in itself is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of its powers of attraction, as no ordinary spectacle could draw thousands of people daily from their homes through a torrid heat, crowded in cars, and subjected to a sight-seeing fatigue, incidental to all such spectacular exhibitions, did they not anticipate a corresponding compensation, which each and all admit is remuneration amply sufficient to reimburse them for their outlay of vitality, a principle of nature, that this heated term has drawn so heavily upon.

J. B.

The President's Message on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The following is the message which was sent to the house by the president, giving his objections to the sundry civil appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

The act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877, is so defective in what it omits to provide for, that I cannot announce its approval without at the same time pointing out what seems to me to be its defects. It makes but inadequate provision for the service at best, and in some instances fails to make any provision whatever. Notably, among the first class is the reduction in the ordinary annual appropriations for the revenue cutter service, to the prejudice of the customs revenue, and the same may be said of the signal service; as also the failure to provide for the increased expenses devolved upon the mints and assay officers by the next legislation, and thus tending for the protection, preservation and completion of which there is no adequate appropriation, while the sum of one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the repairs of the navy-yards and stations, and the preservation of the same, the ordinary and customary appropriations for which are not less than one million dollars; a similar reduction is also made in the expenses for armories and arsenals. The provisions for the ordinary judicial expenses are much less than the estimated amount for that important service—the actual expenditures of the last fiscal year and certain demands of the current year. The provision for the expenses of surveys of public lands is less than one-half of the usual appropriation for that service, and what are understood to be its actual demand; the reductions in expenditures for light-houses, beacons, fog-horns stations is also made in a similar proportion. Of the class for which no appropriation is made, among the most notable, perhaps, is that portion of the general expenses of the District of Columbia, in behalf of the United States, as appropriated in former years, and the judgments of the court of claims. The failure to make a reasonable contribution to the expenses of the nation's capitol, is an apparent dereliction on the part of the United States and rard injustice to the people here who bear the burden, while to refuse or neglect to provide for the payment of judgments of its own courts, it is apparently to repudiate of a different character. But as prejudicial to the treasury its omission to make a provision to enable the secretary of the treasury to have the rebel archives and the records of captured and abandoned property examined and the information furnished therefrom for the use of the government. Finally, without further specification of detail, it may be said that the act, which in its title purports to make provision for diverse and greatly extended civil service, unhappily appropriates an amount not more than sixty-five per cent. of its ordinary demands. The legislative department establishes and defines the service, and devolves upon the executive department the obligation of submitting annually the needful estimates of the expenses of such service. Congress properly exacts implicit obedience to the requirements of the law in the administration of public service, and rigid accountability in the expenditure thereof. It is submitted that a corresponding responsibility and obligation rests upon it to make adequate appropriations to render possible such exaction; anything short of an ample provision for a specified service is necessarily fraught with disaster to the public interests, and is an injustice to those charged with its execution. To appropriate and to execute are corresponding obligations and duties, and the adequacy of the fermer is a necessary measure of efficiency of its execution. In this eighth month of the present session of congress, nearly one month of the fiscal year to which this appropriation applies having passed, I do no feel warranted in vetoing an absolutely necessary appropriation bill, but in signing it, I deem it a duty to show where the responsibility belongs for whatever embarrassments may arise in the execution of the trust confided to me.

U. S. GRANT.

The Drought in the East.

N. Y. Tribune.

Very rarely has the country suffered such a killing drought as the one which now prevails in many localities within a hundred miles of this city. In addition to the failure of rain, parching winds seem to have absorbed all the moisture from the ground, which is dust dry to an unusual depth. In some parts of northern New Jersey the standing crops are injured nearly beyond the chance of recovery; the "truck" in the gardens has withered away, and the pastures look as bare and brown as the stretches of a California summer landscape.

Custer's Fight.—Story of the Only Survivor.

N. Y. Herald.

We have received the following brief but highly interesting and important communication from an officer high in command, attached to the forces operating against the Indians, and who enjoyed the amplest facilities for obtaining reliable information:

Bismarck, D. T., July 12.—The Crow Indian Curly is believed to be the only survivor of the two hundred and fifty men who went into action with Custer. He is very clear in his knowledge of the fight, and has made a statement. He says he went down with two other Crows and went into action with Custer. The general, he says, kept down the river on the north bank four miles, after Reno had crossed to the south side above. Custer's object was to cut off the Indians. He thought Reno would drive down the valley and at the same time attack the village on two sides, he believing Reno would take it at the upper end, while he (Custer) would go in at the lower end. Custer had to go further down the river and further away from Reno than he wished on account of the steep bank along the north side; but at last he found a ford and dashed for it. The Indians met him and poured in a heavy fire from across the narrow river. Custer dismounted to fight on foot, but could not get his skirmishers over the stream. Meantime hundreds of Indians, on foot and on ponies, poured over the river, which was only about three feet deep, and filled the ravines on each side of Custer's men. Custer then fell back to some high ground behind him and seized the ravines in his immediate vicinity. The Indians completely surrounded Custer and poured in a terrible fire on all sides. They charged on foot in vast numbers, but were again and again driven back. The fight began about two o'clock, and lasted. Curly says, almost until the sun went down over the hills. The men fought desperately, and after the ammunition in their belts was exhausted, went to their saddlebags, got more, and continued the fight. Curly says more Indians were killed than Custer had men. He also says the big chief (Custer) lived until nearly all his men had been killed or wounded, and went about encouraging his soldiers to fight on. He got shot in the left side, and sat down with his pistol in his hand. Another shot struck Custe in the breast and he fell over. The last officer killed was a man who rode a white horse (believed to be lieutenant Cook, adjutant of the Seventh, as lieutenants Cook and Calhoun were the only officers who rode white horses, and lieutenant Calhoun was found dead on the skirmish line, near the ford, and probably fell early.) Curly says that when he saw general Custer was hopelessly surrounded, he watched his opportunity, got a Sioux blanket, put it on and worked up a ravine, and when the Sioux charged he got among them, and they did not know him from one of their own men. There were some mounted Sioux, and seeing one fall Curly ran to him, mounted his pony, and galloped down, as if going toward the white men, but went up a ravine, and got away. He says as he rode of he saw, when nearly a mile from the battle-field, a dozen or more soldiers in a ravine fighting [illegible] He thinks all were killed, as they were outnumbered five to one, and apparently dismounted. These men were no doubt part of the thirty-five missing reported in the official dispatches of general Terry. Curly says he saw one cavalry soldier who had got away. He was well mounted, but shot through both hips, and Curly thinks he died of his wounds, starved to death in the "bad lands," or more likely his trail was followed and he killed by the Sioux. Curly did not leave Custer until the battle was nearly over, and he describes it as desperate in the extreme. He is quite sure the Indians had more killed than Custer had white men with him, and says the soldiers fought on until the last man fell. The other Crow Indians in the battle were killed.

The Depth of Mining Shafts.

Baltimore American.

Twenty years ago the deepest mining shafts in the world reached only about 2,000 feet below the surface. The very deepest, we believe, was a metalliferous mint in Hanover, which had been carried down to the depth of 2,200 feet. The deepest perpendicular shaft to day is the Adalbert shaft in a silver-lead mine in Przibram, in Bohemia, which has reached a depth of 3,280 feet. The attainment of that depth was made the occasion of a three days' festival, and still further noticed by the striking off of a large number of commemorative silver medals of a florin each. There is no record of the beginning of work on this mine, although its written history goes back to 1527. Quite recently an elegant commemorative volume has been written and printed, which is most interesting to those who have a taste for either the actualities or antiquities of mining industry. There are two other localities, however, where a greater depth has been reached than at the Adalbert shaft, but not in a perpendicular line. These are: 1. The Rock-salt bore hole, near Sperenburg, not far from Berlin, which a few years ago had been bored to a depth of 4,175 feet. 2. The coal mines of Viviers Remus, in Belgium, where the miners by shaft-sinking, together with boring, have reached a total depth of 3,542 feet. Turning from these two mines, no shaft in unbroken perpendicular line has as yet exceeded the depth of 3,280 feet. Although the depth to which the shafts enumerated have penetrated into the interior of the earth in the art and practice of mining may appear mighty, and may be an expressive witness of the great progress made in mining pursuits, yet on the other hand, the above results may be considered insignificantly small when we compare them with the extent of the earth's crust and the diameter of the earth. The deepest borehole in the world is the artisan spring at Pottsdam, in Missouri, which reaches a depth of 5,500 feet.

THE RESURRECTION PLANT.—It is an annual, indigenous to the Egyptian deserts. When full grown it contracts rigid branches into a round ball, and is then tossed about by the winds. When it alights in water or on damp ground the branches relax and open out, as if its life was renewed—hence its name of Resurrection Plant. One of the superstitious tales told about it is, that it first bloomed on Christmas eve, to salute the birth of the Redeemer, and paid homage to His resurrection by remaining expanded till Easter. These plants may be bought in a dry state, and will thus remain any length of time, but will always expand when placed in a saucer of water.

GUILT, though it may attain temporal splendor can never confer real happiness. The evidence consequences of our crimes long survive their commission, and like the ghosts of the murdered, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor.— *Walter Scott.*

A DETROIT husband whipped his wife because the baby didn't take the first prize at a baby show.

ALL the year round, Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that graze in summer they should only be given in winter and spring.

PENTECOST & MAYDEN, Panora, Iowa, wrote March 27, 1876: "We have sold Shallenberger's Ague Pills for eight years, and have no failure to cure reported." In view of such facts why suffer? ONE DOLLAR will cure you. ONE DOSE stops the chills.

OFFICERS and soldiers who served in the army, physicians, surgeons and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to be the best internal and external family medicine ever invented. That's our experience.

PIMPLES on the face, rough skin chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

SAFE, PERMANENT AND COMPLETE! —Wilhoft's Tonic cures Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Bilious Fevers—those Titans that kill their thousands where this remedy is unknown. It cures enlargement of the Spleen. It cures Hypertrophy of the Liver. It hurts no one. It cures all types of Malarial Fevers and is perfectly protective in all its effects. Try Wilhoft's Tonic, the great infallible Chill Cure. G. R. FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The "Housekeeper" of Our Health.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small daily doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted system may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of their great resolvents. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

"Claude, a child about three years old, was greatly afflicted with sores on his legs and feet, so that he could not wear his shoes and stockings. Had a great deal of trouble with him. Had tried many remedies ineffectually. At last we tried the Golden Medical Discovery, and in about three weeks he was entirely cured, his sores were all healed, and health much improved.

Respectfully yours, J. W. BOYER, Vermillion, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan 29th, 1875."

MANY who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst fir intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nouri-hing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of Sea Weed Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion [illegible] Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

E. J. HARTA CO., Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

PROOF! PROOF!! PROOF!!!

DR. TUTT: Dear Sir,—We wish to inform you that your Hair Dye excels all others. For its natural coloring it cannot be equalled. Our customers will use no other. It is a great triumph.

ANTHONY HAAS, } Barbers,
CHAS. HOHN, } New Orleans.

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$ 4 50	@	7 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	47	@	48
Oats	42	@	44
Lard	14½	@	14½
Bacon—Clear Sides	12¼	@	12¾
Hay—Best	22 00	@	24 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	7¼	@	7¼
Good Ordinary	9¼	@	
Low Middling	10¼	@	
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ₱ bush	1 75	@	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 3 75	@	7 75
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	48	@	50
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	15 00	@	
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21 50
Lard	14½	@	14¾
Bacon—Clear sides	12½	@	12¾
Wool	33	@	45
Potatoes—Irish, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Cotton—Middling	11	@	11
Ordinary	7½	@	

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 4 50	@	6 00
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	38	@	42
Hay		@	
Pork	17 00	@	
Lard	22 25	@	
Sugar	7½	@	
Molasses	35	@	55
Whisky	1 11	@	1 12
Cotton	11	@	11¼

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	$ 5 50	@	6 00
Wheat	1 35	@	1 41
Corn	41¾	@	42
Oats	27	@	28
Mess Pork	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	12	@	12
Whisky	1 00	@	1 11

"THE VIBRATOR"
1000 SOLD LAST SEASON
WITHOUT ONE FAILURE OR REJECTION

This is the famous Threshing machine that has "swept" the field" and created such a revolution in the trade, by its MATCHLESS GRAIN-SAVING AND TIME-SAVING principles.

THE ENORMOUS WASTAGE of grain, so heretofore, with other styles of Threshers, can be SAVED by the Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to more than pay all expenses of threshing.

FLAX, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN and like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned and sacked as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley.

AN EXTRA PRICE is usually paid for grain or seeds cleaned by this machine, for extra cleanliness.

IN THE WET GRAIN of 1875, these were especially the ONLY MACHINES that could run with profit or economy, doing fast, thorough and perfect work when others utterly failed.

ALL GRAIN, TIME and MONEY wasting complications, such as "Endless Aprons," "Bloulies," "Besters," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with; less than one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, and Journals; easier managed; more durable; light running; merely repairs; no dust; no "litterings" to clean up; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

FARMERS and GRAIN RAISERS who are going for the large saving made by it will not employ Pickers and wasteful machines, but will have one of Improved Thresher doing their work.

FOUR SIZES made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 Horse Powers. Also a specialty of SEPARATORS, designed and made EXPRESSLY FOR STEAM POWER.

TWO STYLES OF HORSE POWERS, viz: our improved "Triple Gear," and our "Spur Speed" (Woodbury Style), both "Mounted" on *four* wheels.

IF INTERESTED in Threshing or Grain Raising, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for Illustrated Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of each Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

AND PHŒNIX GIN.
Guaranteed to be superior to any in the market. Manufactured by
KINGSLAND, FERGUSON & CO.
Send for descriptive circular. ST. LOUIS.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicine for it cleanses Nature's Augean stables, and restores the recuperative powers of the system to their original restoration to health. No medicine cures Nervousness alone cures. This aperient opens the proper tubes, the functions are permitted to resume their work, and SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876. WHOLE NO. 2053.

The Republican.

ISSUED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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For one year in advance.....$2 00
If not paid in advance..... 3 00

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One half column six months..... 35 00
One half column twelve months..... 60 00
One column three months..... 40 00
One column six months..... 60 00
One column twelve months..... 100 00
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A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,
Attorney at Law,
-AND-
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Jacksonville, . Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.
With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.
He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.
Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

C. I. TURNLEY,
Atorney at Law,
NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,
Jacksonville, . Alabama.

Will attend to all business confided to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES. J. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,
Attorneysat Law,
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Prompt Attention given to Collections.
May 15, 1875-1y.

G. O. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.
May 15, 1875.—tf.

H. L. STEVENSON,
Attorney at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate. Jay25-1875-tf

On the evening of July 16th the presentation of the flitch of bacon took place at Dunmow, England. The flitch is at the disposal of any couple who swear that they have lived together in unbroken fidelity and affection. Two couples sent in claims, the Rev. Samuel Marriott Smith, Vicar of Harwell, Berks, and his wife, Caroline, and Mrs. James Boosey, clerk at Trinity church, Ventnor, and his wife. The former couple were unable to appear. Mr. and Mrs. Boosey were escorted from the station to the scene of trial by a band of music. The trial took place in the presence of about 3,000 people. The jury, composed of an equal number of bachelors and maidens, considered the answers satisfactory, and awarded the flitch of bacon to the worthy couple, who were chaired on a high platform, where, kneeling upon sharp stones, they took the ancient oath, and the flitch was handed to them amid loud cheering and the firing of cannon.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Senator Sharon, in applying for the reduction in the valuation of his palace hotel, San Francisco, which was put at $2,000,000, said that it was not paying, and was not likely to. It cost, he said, $5,000,000, but labor and material were then high, and it could not be sold for half that sum.

Southern railroads are reviewed by the Chicago Railway Age, August 3d. The railroad mileage is given in 1860, 1865, 1870 and 1875:

Miles in	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Virginia	1,379	1,407	1,186	1,638
North Carolina	937	984	1,178	1,628
South Carolina	973	1,097	1,159	1,335
Georgia	1,420	1,420	1,845	2,261
Florida	402	466	446	481
Alabama	743	880	1,157	1,732
Mississippi	862	893	990	1,018
Louisiana	335	335	479	539
Texas	397	465	711	1,085
Kentucky	554	587	1,017	1,326
Tennessee	1,253	1,296	1,492	1,630
Arkansas	38	55	256	710
Total mileage	9,182	9,632	12,196	15,919

During the war the south built only four hundred and fifty miles. The sixteen thousand miles in the south now represent probably $600,000,000, and the system of railroads is in its infancy. The Railway Age concludes the people of the south are fully awake to the importance of increased facilities for transportation. The end of the next ten years will see a vast addition to the present railway mileage and a corresponding increase in wealth and prosperity throughout the garden region of the south.

News has been received by way of the Red-Cloud agency of the arrival of an Indian from the hostile camp, who says that Sitting Bull is fully prepared and eager to meet Generals Crook and Terry, or both combined, and feels confident of his ability to whip them. He further states that reinforcements are joining the hostiles daily from North and British America, and a few from Minnesota.

Reports received at the war department from Gen. Sheridan states that many of the Indians now coming into the reservations carry arms captured from the Seventh cavalry in the late Custer massacre.

The July report to the national cotton exchange from eighteen counties in Middle Tennessee and ten of North Alabama shows more favorable stands comparatively to last year. The plant is forming and blooming well. Nearly all reply that cotton is fruiting better than last year, while a few complain of too much rain and a few complaints of grasshoppers.

A despatch from the Big Horn expedition, on Goose creek, via Fort Fetterman, says Gen. Merritt, with his forces, has joined Gen. Crook and they are now ready for aggressive action. This united column has over twenty-one hundred fighting men. Under the new organization, Merritt is the ranking officer of cavalry, and Col. Chambers commander of infantry. The entire column, with the pack-train, will move at once toward Tongue river with its three hundred pack-mules, one hundred and fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and twenty-five thousand rations, and forage. This is the lightest marching condition. Men and horses are in the finest possible trim. Scouting parties have discovered large fresh trails of Sioux leading toward the lower Tongue and Powder river. It is believed that the savages are in need of victuals, as the picked carcasses of dogs are found around their camps. They have fired the prairies to ruin pasturage and render the cavalry useless. Gen. Terry has not been heard from for a month. He is believed to have nearly two thousand men.

EAST.

The debt of the city of New York, according to controller Green's monthly statement, published 4th instant, has risen to the gigantic figures of $162,000,000. Increase in six months $17,500,000.

Of the 15,000 unemployed New York working men to parade Thursday, and wait upon the mayor and board of aldermen to demand relief for their present necessities, only about seventy-five formed in line, and marched to the city hall, where about two thousand others soon gathered. In reply to an address of the workingmen, the mayor said they had his hearty sympathy, but he had no power to give employment to any man.

FOREIGN.

The ex-queen Isabella, who left Paris last week for Santander, means to make herself dear once more to Spain. Her son is putting the splendid palace of the Alcazar in Seville in order for her residence, and the changes and repairs she has insisted upon have already cost nearly $100,000.

The Times considering the capture of Gurguzovatz a severe, if not a fatal blow to the Servians, says the Turkish ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make wanton use of their victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may commit one hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, they are the victims of an infatuation. Nor will Turkey be allowed to make much use of her victory as to cancel Servian freedom, Servia is under the protection of the great powers, and with them will be the duty of imposing any needful restraint on the impetuous spirit of her people.

Stanley, under date of Lake Victoria, Uiaanzi, July 29th, 1875, furnishes another chapter of his experiences in Africa, and relates the story of his fight with a band of savages, in which fourteen of them were killed and eight wounded.

The woman who attempted to kill prince Gortschakoff refuses to give any explanations of her motives for the act, but it is understood that she had certain grievances against Russia, and was unable to get justice.

It is reported that Disraeli is about to be raised to the house of lords, with the title of the earl of Beaconsfield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Speaker Kerr is better, but not yet able to sit up.

Hallet Kilbourne has entered suit against the speaker of the house, sergeant-at-arms and members of the real estate pool committee, claiming $150,000 damages for injuries sustained by reason of imprisonment without cause.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 5th, Mr. Morton moved to take up the resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the president's message and accompanying documents in reference to the recent trouble at Hamburg. The motion to take up the resolution was agreed to; yeas, 30,; nays, 15. A strict party vote. The discussion became entirely political, and was continued through the morning hour, being participated in by Messrs. Patterson, Thurman, Cameron, Gordon and McMillan. The chair then presented unfinished business, the bill to establish post routes. On motion of Mr. Edwards the regular order, the post route bill, was laid on the table; yeas 32, nays 17, and the consideration of Mr. Morton's resolution was received by a vote of 32 to 18. The report of the conference committee on the bill to provide for the sale of Osage ceded lands, etc., was here agreed to—yeas 27, nays 18, and discussion of Mr. Morton's resolution and for the punishment of the perpetrators of the Hamburg crimes. Adjourned.

In the senate, on the 7th, a joint resolution in reference to the wreck of the monitor Tecumseh in Mobile bay, and to provide for the burial of persons carried down when she sank, passed. On motion of Mr. Sherman the amendments of the house to the senate bill extending the time for redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes were agreed to and the bill passed. The house bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims, reported allowed by the southern claims commissioner, passed with the amendments proposed by the committee. The senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, the resolution of Morton to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the president and the accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, South Carolina. Pending the discussion Allison, from the conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill submitted the report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and it was ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow. The chair appointed Ingalls, Oglesby and McCreery a conference committee on the bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to deposit certain funds in the United States treasury in lieu of investing them. The senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Morton, and was addressed by senator Eaton. Before Eaton concluded, the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

In the senate, on the 8th, the chair laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, enclosing a letter from the chief of the engineer corps remonstrating against the proposed amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill limiting the availability of the appropriation for the improvement of the southwest pass of the Mississippi river. He expresses the opinion that if the amendment should be finally adopted, it will stop the work of dredging and interfere with the commerce of New Orleans. Ordered to be printed and be laid on the table. Mr. Hitchcock called up the senate bill to establish the territory of Pembina, and to provide a temporary government therefor. The proposed new territory consists of the northern portion of the territory of Dakota. After a brief discussion, the bill was passed; yeas 31, nays 19. The senate then went into executive session and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 9th, During the morning hour a number of bills on the calendar, not objected to, were passed; among them a house bill to allow homestead settlers to make proof of settlement before the courts as well as before the receiver. The amendments of the house to the senate bill to provide for the sale of the reservation of confederate Otoloes and Missouri Indians in Kansas and Nebraska were agreed to, and the bill passed. The senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print ten thousand extra copies of the message of president and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, and Mr. Patterson resumed his remarks. Mr. Hamlin moved that the senate at 5 p. m. take a recess until 7:30. Agreed to, and Mr. Wallace took the floor upon Mr. Morton's resolution to print extra copies of the president's message, etc., but before concluding his argument the senate took recess. Evening session—Upon reassembling, Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on the judiciary, reported with amendment the house joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of schools of any religious sect. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration to-morrow morning. Mr. Wallace continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. Morton, and was replied to by Mr. Sherman, but before the latter concluded the senate adjourned.

The senate on the 10th resumed consideration of unfinished businesss, the resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the message of the presiedent and accompanying documents in regard to the recent difficulty at Hamburg, S. C. Mr. Sherman resumed his argument at the point where he suspended last night. Mr. McDonald then replied to the argument of Mr. Sherman. The senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

In the senate, on the 11th, the bill to establish post routes taken up. Mr. Beggs submitted an amendment to continue the fast mail service from Chicago to St. Louis. Agreed to. Mr. Withers submitted an amendment as an additional section, authorizing the postmaster general to contract for a fast mail service from Washington to New Orleans via Richmond, and appropriating $100,000 for that purpose. Agreed to. Mr. Paddock submitted an amendment as additional section to the bill to restore the franking privilege reported by him from the committee on postoffices and post roads, on the 25th of May last. It provides that it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail free of postage, letters, packages, or other matter relating exclusively to business of the government of the United States; also, the senators, representatives and delegates in congress, the secretary of the senate and clerk in the house of representatives may send and receive through the mail, free of postage, letters and documents. Mr. Howe favored the restoration of the franking privilege, and moved an amendment so as to allow senators, representatives and delegates in congress, the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, to send and receive letters and documents only, and not packages and other matter relating exclusively to public business. Agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Paddock, restoring that privilege, was agreed to. Yeas, 30; nays, 15, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Burnside, Christiancy, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gordon, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Kelly, Key, Maxey, Merrimon, Mitchell, Norwood, Paddock, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Spencer, Stevenson, Wallace, West and Withers—30. Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bogy, Booth, Cameron (Wis.) Clayton, Cockrell, Ferry, Hamlin, Kernan, Logan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Morrill and Oglesby—15. The bill was reported to the senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 25, nays 18. Evening session.—Mr. Edmunds called for the regular order and the senate resumed the consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment in regard to a division of the school fund. The question being on the amendment of the judiciary committee it was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 15, as follows; Yeas—Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Burnsides, Cameron, (Wis.), Christiancy, Conkling, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Wadleigh and West—27. Nays—Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Gordon, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, Maxey, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom and Stevenson—15. Clayton, Wright, Morton, Robertson, Cameron, (Pa.), Sherman and Windom, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Merrimon, Dennis, McDonald, Wallace, Saulsbury, Thurman and Bayard, who would have voted in the negative. The question being on ordering the joint resolution as amended to the third reading, it was agreed to. Yeas, 27; nays, 15. The senate, by a vote of yeas 27 to nays 12, ordered that the joint resolution be read the third time at 1 o'clock to-morrow. The senate receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the house bill to punish counterfeiting of trademark goods and to prohibit dealing in such goods. The amendments of the house were agreed to and the bill passed. Then senate went into executive session and soon adjourned

HOUSE.

In the house, on the 5th, Mr. Bland's silver bill was taken up on the regular order. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without action. Mr. Cox chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to repeal section 3 of the resumption act of January 14, 1875, which directs the secretary of the treasury to redeem in coin the legal tender note then outstanding, and proposed to allow an hour and a half for its discussion and a like time for the discussion of a further bill which he was directed to report, providing for a commission on the subject. He would decline, however, to allow amendments to be offered. He opened the argument by declaring his belief that the fixing of a day for resumption was a hopeless menace to prosperity; that it effected no good, and that it was utterly useless for all practical purposes. The best business men of the country had said so, and said so to his committee. The bill which it was proposed to repeal in part had passed congress as a party necessity; under the whip and spur of the previous question. Mr. Goode, of the banking committee, advocated to repeal. Mr. Hewitt asked Mr. Cox to let him offer as substitute a bill providing for a committee on the subject. After some time wasted in call of house, Cox allowed Hewitt's proposition to be offered as substitute, and the previous question was seconded without objection. The vote was then taken on Hewitt's substitute, which provides for a commission of three senators, three members of the house, and three experts to be selected by and associated with senators and members to consider what measures are necessary and practicable in order to bring about resumption of specie payment, at the earliest possible time consistent with due regard to the interests of the country, and to report bill embodying results of its investigation on or before the 15th of December, 1876. Finally the vote was announced, as yeas, 92; nays, 104; so the substitute was rejected. The vote was then taken on the bill reported by Mr. Cox, from the committee on banking and currency, it was passed; yeas, 106; nays, 83; as follows: Yeas—Ainsworth, Anderson, Atkins, Banning, Bland, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Brown, New York; Brown of Kansas; Cobell, Caldwell, of Alabama; Caldwell, of Tennessee; Campbell, Cannon, Coson, Cate, Calfield, Clarke, of Kentucky; Clarke, of Missouri; Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cox, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Evans, Faulkner, Felton, Finley, Forney, Fort, Franklin; Gause, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Harrison, Hartwell, Haymond, Henkle, Hereford, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurd, Jones, of Kentucky; Landers, of Indiana; Lone, Lawrence, Lewis, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, McFarland, McMahon, Milliken, Mills, Morgan, Mutchler, Neal, New, Payne, Phelps, Poppleton, Randall, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robinson, Savage, Sheakley, Singleton, Siemons, Smith, (Ga.), Southard, Springer, Stringer, Stevenson, Stone, Thomas, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turner, Van Voorhes, Vance, (Ohio) Waddell, Walker, (Va.), Walsh, (Ill.), Whitthorne, Williams, (Ind.), Williams (Ala.) Wilshire, Wilson, (West Va.), Yeates and Young—106. Nays—Abbott, Adams, Bagby, Bagley, J. H. Bagley, Baker, Ballou, Banks, Bell, Blair, Burchard (Ill.), Caswell, Chittenden, Danford, Davy, Durand, Eames, Ely, Freeman, Frye, Gibson, Hale, Hancock, Hardenburgh, Harris (Mass.), Henderson, Hewitt, (N. Y.) Hoar, Hoge, Hymen, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kimball, Lamar, Lapham, Levy, Lynch, MacDougall, McCrary, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Monroe, Morrison, Nash, Norton, O'Brien, Odell, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Pratt, Rainey, Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Schleicher, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith, (Pa.), Stowell, Thompson, Thornburg, Townsend (Pa.), Tufts, Wait, Waller (New Hampshire), White, Whiting, A. S. Williams, of Michigan, Willis, Wilson, of Iowa, and Woodburn—83. Mr. Cox then reported a bill for the commission of three senators, three representatives and three experts to inquire, first into the change that has taken place in relation to the value of gold and silver, the cause thereof, whether permanent or otherwise, the effect thereof in trade, commerce, finance and the productive interests of the country, and on the standard of value in this and foreign countries. Second, into the policy of the restoration of a double standard in this country, and if restored, what the legal relation between the two coins, silver and gold shall be. Third, into the question of the policy of continuing legal tender notes concurrently with the metallic standard, and the effect thereof in the labor, industry and wealth of the country. Fourth, into the best manner of providing for facilitating resumption of specie payment, the commission to report on or before the 15th day of January, 1877.

An hour and a half debate took place, turning chiefly on the question whether the bill demonetizing silver was or was not passed through the house surreptitiously and without reading, the affirmative being held by Bland, Holman and Fort, and the negative by Kasson, of Iowa. Finally the question was taken and the bill passed. The report of the conference committee on the bill for the sale of Osage lands in Kansas to actual settlers was made by Mr. Goodin and agreed to, and the house adjourned.

In the house, on the 9th, the house discussed political subjects, and was addressed by Mr. Hoar, who commented on Mr. Lamar's speech. Counsel was authorized to defend the speaker and officers of the house in the Hallett Kilbourne suit. adjourned.

In the house, on the 10th, Mr. Lord offered a resolution reciting that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several states is subject to the fifteenth amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said rights is, in some states, notwithstanding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that the object of the fifteenth amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color are entitled to the rights conferred by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts, by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage, should meet with condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred, or may hereafter occur, in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one class or race on another, prompt punishment of the criminals is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by a fine and imprisonment or one demanding the punishment of death. Mr. Lord asked unanimous consent to make a statement but objection was made by Mr. Hereford. Finally the resolution passed, yeas 174, nays 2, those voting nay being Messrs. Bland, of Missouri, and Reagan, of Texas. A vote was then taken on the preamble, which was agreed to, yeas 124, nays 31. Mr. Beebe, chairman of the committee on expenditures in the navy department, submitted the majority report of said committee, together with their resolution. Mr. Conger called for the reading of the reports, pending which Mr. Hereford made a conference report on the river and harbor bill. After some dilatory proceedings the conference report was agreed to—yeas 104, nays 55. The house then resumed consideration of Mr. Beebe's report. The reading of the report was dispensed with and without discussion or division the resolutions were agreed to. Mr. Townsend addressed the house on the subject of currency. The majority and minority reports of the committee on Louisiana affairs were ordered printed. Adjourned.

In the house, on the 11th, on motion of Mr. Banning the senate bill repealing so much of the army appropriation bill as limits the number of Indian scouts to three hundred and; continuing in force the statute which authorizes the employment of one housand scouts, was taken from the speakers table, and after an explanation by him, passed. The speaker pro tem. laid before the house a message from the president with communications from the secretary of war, Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, recommending an increase of the cavalry force of the army by five thousand men, or authority to call out five regiments of volunteer cavalry of one thousand men each. Referred. J. H. Bagley, New York, made the conference report on the billto punish counterfeiting trademark on goods. After argument the conference report was rejected. Yeas 68, nays 83. This is equivalent to defeat of the bill. Mr. Morrison offered a resolution for finaladjournment Monday next at 4 o'clock. Agreed tow ithout discussion or division. Mr. Singleton, from the committee on printing, reported back the senate bill for printing 100,000 copies of agricultural reports for each year of 1874 and 1875, and appropriating $1,130,000 for that purpose. Passed. Adjourned.

War as it Was and as it is.

The following is an extract from an address before the Yale law school:

Some two thousand years before Christ we read that a certain king, one of the kings of those times—the head of a tribe or city—boasted, "Three score and ten kings, having their thumbs and great toes cut off, gather their meat under my table." When the men of Judah made his royal mutilator a captive according to the received lex talionis of the age, they cut off his thumbs and great toes, cast him into a dungeon at Jerusalem and left him to die of hunger. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem he slew the sons of king Zedekiah before his face, carried him to Babylon, put out both his eyes and left him to end his days in prison. At the close of the long Jugurthine war, Marius brought Jugurtha to Rome, and, in accordance with the established usage of the Roman triumph, chained to his chariot wheels this deposed king, this gallant soldier, dragged him in triumph through the streets, amid the insults of the populace, and when he turned his chariot from the forum to ascend the capitol, he unchained the royal prisoner from his chariot wheel, cast him nearly naked into a dungeon, where he was not strangled until he had contended six days against famine. When Carthage was taken it was blotted from the map of nations, its past destroyed, its ships burned and its inhabitants sold as slaves. The campaign against Corinth ended in the extinction of that luxurious, magnificent city and the enslavement of all its inhabitants. The curse which Joshua pronounced against the man who should presume to rebuild Jericho, "Cursed be the man who shall rise up and rebuild this city Jericho! He shall lay the foundation thereof in his first born, and in his youngest son he shall set up the gates of it," was but the expression of the common sentiment—the common law of ancient times; at the height of Greek and Roman civilization, after a lost battle, every man, woman and child—every human being, not slain—became an exile or a slave. A campaign usually ended in the destruction of a city; a war in an extinct nationality.

Let us skip over two thousand years to our present civilization. The nineteenth century saw all Europe under arms, from Siberia to Archangel, from the Atlantic to the Vistula; ships battered one another to pieces in every sea. When these wars closed, by a treaty of peace, some boundaries were altered, some dynasties were changed, but is not necessary to say that all prisoners were released and no property destroyed, for such is the settled law of Christendom. And when the allies took Paris by siege each Cossack paid for a cup of coffee handed him by the French waiter, and the publicists and moralists of Europe got angry in discussing the refined question as to whether the allies had a right, under the law of nations, to restore to museums and galleries of Italy and Holland the pictures and statues that Napoleon had taken from them as trophies of war. When our late war closed, we held ourselves responsible to the world, to history, that our only prisoner, and he the instigator and head of the rebellion, should be lodged and fed in accordance with the most refined rules. When at last proceedings against him ceased, a northern abolitionist became his bondsman, he took a trip to Europe as an American citizen, protected by an American passport.

Louisiana Sugar Prospects.

New Orleans Price Current.

The prospects of the Louisiana sugar planters are much brighter than at this period last year. On the subject the editor of the New Orleans Bulletin says: "The present crop is in a finer condition than that of last year for the same date. Though, from all accounts, the acreage in plant-cane is somewhat less, and the stand thinner, still the superiority of the stubble over that of last year apparently equalizes this difference. Even if the present crop should fall a little short of the amount produced during the past season, there are other circumstances which indicate that the returns will be far larger." Such being the case, it can not be denied that the outlook is very favorable, as it is generally conceded that the Cuban crop is 30 per cent. short, and, at about the time the Louisiana crop is ready for market, it is very probable there will be a short supply of Cuban, which to a certain extent must be made up by the Louisiana product. This will naturally create a better demand, and more favorable prices than last year, if the trade is not affected the other way by some causes at present unforeseen. The Bulletin further remarks that, "if the present prices remain firm or advance, which there is a strong prospect of their doing, until the present Cuban crop comes in; if the Louisiana crop averages 9½c, which, from present appearances, seems very probable, our planters will realize such amounts as will enable them to cultivate again all the abandoned sugar lands, bring in lands that never have been in cultivation, and the success and permanent prosperity of one of our greatest industries will be regained and reassured."

Speculations Regarding the Sun.

Newark Advertiser.

Our knowledge of the orb of day is yet but superficial. Spots have been discovered upon its surface, but no one knows whether they are rifts in its gaseous atmosphere, showing the main body beneath, or the products of awful storms and whirlwinds. The spectroscope has detected traces of some known minerals in the rays of the sun, but that is only of indirect value. Powerful instruments and acute observation have given to the world nothing but what lies upon the surface, and everything that science has really demonstrated can be put in a paragraph.

The sun is 856,000 miles in diameter, and it would take about 1,400,000 worlds like our own to make up its bulk. It has, so far as we can learn, a surrounding envelope of fiery gases 50,000 miles in thickness, but there is no definite information of what lies beneath. Certainly if there is a fiery envelope of that size nothing solid, of a material character, can maintain itself within, and no life could be predicated as existing. And, according to some astromers, there are appearances which in other spheres would indicate volcanic action, tongues of flame darting upward 50,000 miles, and luminous matter often ejected 160,000 miles. A sublime and magnificent globe, truly, but whence came it and what supports it? If the sun is a ball of fire requiring a constant supply of fuel, where does that supply come from? Sir John Herschell states that it would require the combustion of 130,000 pounds of coal per hour on each square foot of the sun's surface to produce the amount of heat constantly radiated, a total for the whole which no figures could definitely present to the mind. Professor Mitchell acknowledges that science has given no satisfactory account of the origin of solar light and heat. Some astronomers think that the sun is constantly attracting to itself millions of wandering stars and floating nebulæ, stray masses of solid substance which fall into its fiery embrace and die that stable worlds like ours may live. Such theories are, however, little better than wild conjectures. This luminous orb, the parent, as science has almost proven, of all the other orbs that come within its influence and belong to its system, has existed an unknown and certainly a very long peroid, and to make it depend upon a daily supply of material would not only render its light and heat variable, but would expose it to the possible catastrophe of a sudden extinction. The mind that created the sun, we may be sure, left nothing to chance, and we know well that the sun that shone last week was quite up to the mark of the luminary that first rose upon a created world.

A philosopher who lived more than a century ago attempted to solve the mystery of the sun, but he did it after a fashion so metaphysical that he obtained but few adherents, and even his name is but rarely mentioned among the scientists. He asserted that the sun is pure fire, by which he meant that it is in itself self-sustaining, and needs no extraneous help for combustion. It is, according to him, the nearset visible representative of what lies beyond in the spiritual world, and corresponds to that "divine love which warms the heart and that divine wisdom which illuminates the understanding." From this he extracted many ingenious and fanciful theories, which we have not room to dwell upon, and which are not pertinent to our subject. The question is still an open one, the sun is still an unrevealed mystery. Perhaps it is well that we should grope in the dark. The world is getting materialistic quite fast enough, and faith is of value as well as knowledge.

Law for the People.

Money paid under a misapprehension of facts, may be recovered back.

Money voluntarily paid with a full knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the case, though in ignorance of legal rights, cannot be recovered back.

The assignment of a note, the payment of which is secured by mortgage, carries the mortgage with it.

Payment to one partner is a payment to both, unless strictly forbidden.

A debtor has the right, at the time of making a payment, to direct as to what debt it shall be applied.

If a debtor fails to make such application, the creditor may apply the money paid upon any demand against the debtor which he may choose.

Where there is no place of payment agreed upon. the debtor must seek the creditor at his domicil or place of business.

Upon the sale of an article, payment is to be made on delivery, unless some other time be specified.

Allowing time for payment will not, however, vitiate the contract.

In case of two sales of personal property, both equally valid, his is the better right who first gets possession of the property.

No man can, by his sale, transfer to another the right of ownership in a thing wherein he himself has not the right of property.

THERE is little doubt that Rastoul and the sixteen communists who escaped with him last year from New Caledonia on a rude raft were drowned. The fragments of the raft have been found, and Mme. Rastoul, who for many months has been waiting for her husband at Sidney, has at last abandoned hope of his safety.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BAYARD TAYLOR is the author of the following dangerous parody:

Where the Moosetocknaguntic
Pours its waters in the Skuntic,
Met along the forest side
Hiram Hoover, Huldah Hyde.

She a maiden fair and dapper,
He, a red-haired, stalwart trapper,
Hunting beaver, mink and skunk,
In the woodlands of Squedunk.

She, Pawtucket's pensive daughter,
Walked beside the Skuntic water,
Gathering, in her apron wet,
Snakeroot, mint and bouncing bet.

"Why," he murmured, loth to leave her,
"Gather yarbs for chills and fever,
When a lovyer bold and true
Only waits to gather you?"

I fear God, and next to God I chiefly fear him who fears Him not.—*Saadi.*

How far that little candle throws its beams! so shines a good deed in a naughty world.—*Shakespeare.*

THE grave is, I suspect, the sole commonwealth which attains that dead flat of social equality that every principle so heartily abhors.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

A YOUNG lady on being asked what business her lover was in, and not liking to say the bottled soda, answered, "He's a practicing fizzician."

BRET HARTE'S play, "Two Men of Sandy Bar," was withdrawn in Chicago at the end of a week, and is to be extensively altered before it is again acted.

THE bugs that are eating carpets in the northern states are thought to come from the nests of sparrows, which are said to swarm with them.

CLERGYMAN to Tommy—"What shall I give you for a present?" Tommy, who respects the cloth, also truth, hesitatingly—"I—I think I should like a testament, and I know I should like a popgun!"

CYNICAL citizen to waiter, after surveying the glass of milk he had ordered: "I say waitaw! Would you be so kind now, me boy, as to put a litte mor milk in this wattah? Jus a trifle please." The waiter retires to consider whether the man is drunk or crazy.

"ALPHONSO, dear, what is the difference between our Thanksgiving and those revolting Turkish provinces?" "Really Clementina, I cannot say. What is it?" "Why, you see, here we have turkey in christians; there they have christians in Turkey."

A HUNDRED years ago when you called on a girl she kissed you good by. Now if you suggest anything of the sort her father calls you into the library and asks you what you are worth. Are we a nation? And is this progress?—*Norwich Bulletin.*

HIS teeth began to chatter over the ice cream. He buttoned up his jacket and swallowed another mouthful. That settled it. He jumped up from the table and started to where the sun could shine on him, exclaiming, "Whoope! Plenty coid grub! No cooke nuff! Fleeze Chinaman all same like ice wagon."

ONE hardly ever sees a Yankee without a whip. Not one-tenth of them can read writing, and still fewer can write. This art belongs, aside from literary men, exclusively to the female sex. The women are well educated, and therefore know better than any other matrons in the world how to govern the men. The men all want to be politicians, and love, therefore, the taverns and the grog-bowl, behind the latter of which they transact business, drinking from morning till night.—*Baron Riedesal, in* 1776.

A PENNSYLVANIA philosopher is of the opinion that petroleum is the result of codfish. Yes, codfish. These fish were once plenty in the ocean which covered the place where Pennsylvania now is. They were caught by a certain avalanche of land, and the millions of decaying codfish caused the petroleum oil. This accounts for the saltwater found in oil wells, being the result of salt codfish. It also accounts for the resemblance of petroleum to cod liver oil, and the number of fish stories told of immense fortunes which were never realized.

A GATEWAY TO THE SEA.

Cheap Water Transportation for the States of the Mississippi Valley.

Memphis Avalanche.

The Barataria canal—projected by Capt. John Cowden—is attracting the attention of business men not only in Mississippi valley, but in England. Capt. Cowden recently declared it will "be more useful to the people of this valley than mere politicians and their rotten meaningless, two-faced platforms." The commercial results of the building of the Barataria canal will be the reclamation of the lowlands; the Florida and Tehuantepec ship canals; and the trade of China, East Indies and South America. It will save twenty millions annually to the earnings of the south, and to the west one hundred millions. On every ton of grain shipped to foreign ports there will be six dollars saved over transportion via rail. It will make the Mississippi valley the manufacturing center of the continent. It will open the gates of free trade, and constrain the mills and shops of New England to locate near the cotton gin houses. Build this canal, and New Orleans will be made the first commercial and maritime port of America, and Memphis will be one of the great distributing cities of the valley, and a manufacturing mart of the interior. When all the vast productions from the foot of the Alleghenies on the east, or the Rocky mountains on the west, are transported down the Mississippi river to the markets of the world for less than half the expense it now costs via rail, the commercial and political map of this continent will be changed.

PRINT CLOTHS.—The death of Mr. Garner is likely to have a very important effect on the dry goods trade, especially in the line of print cloths. He was one of the largest manufacturers of these goods in the country and also an extensive buyer and speculator. As is well known the market is burdened with cotton prints, and if it should be necessary to settle up Mr. Garner's estate at once, it is probable that a very large stock would have to be sold at a sacrifice, producing a material effect on the general trade.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19TH 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAM'L J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS

OF INDIANA.

For Congress—Seventh District.

Wm. H. FORNEY, of Calhoun.

OUR COUNTY FAIR

This is no new idea that the Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun have struck. It has the sanction of antiquity, and the experience of mankind attests that it is a good one.

Fairs tend to stimulate competition and a laudable ambition to excel in the peaceable arts by which countries are made great; and through them a higher development of the genius of a people in applied mechanics and agriculture is attained. Therefore the Grangers of Calhoun are entitled to the highest credit for putting our County Fair on foot, and deserve therefor the countenance, encouragement and moral and material support of all the people of the county.

Fairs for commercial purposes have been known in all countries in all ages. Such gatherings were known in most of the States of antiquity, especially in the provinces of Rome. They were instituted in Flanders eight hundred years ago; and St. Bartholomew's fair, in Smithfield, London, was founded as far back as six hundred years ago. This fair was one of world-wide fame and annually attracted to it immense crowds. For several hundred years it increased in popularity. The close of the reign of good Queen Bess witnessed its decline, until it lost its attraction except as a resort for pleasure seekers. Afterwards it became the scene of political demonstrations. It displayed its sympathy with the French Revolution in 1792, but with the manifestation made on the trial of Queen Caroline in 1820, its popularity came to a close. It was revived on the accession of Queen Victoria, but in 1838 its shows were prohibited and soon nothing remained of the once famous fair but a few stalls for the sale of gingerbread. Let us hope that no such fate will overtake our baby fair that we christen here in October, but rather that it may flourish a thousand years and grow more popular every day. Agricultural fairs still flourish in England. At the Ipswich fair more than one hundred thousand lambs are annually sold. Horncastle is the great horse fair, and the great cheese fair is that of Gloucester. The most important cattle and sheep fair in Scotland is that of Falkirk; that in Ireland is the one held at Ballinasloe. About 12,000 head of cattle and 90,000 sheep are annually brought to this fair. Ireland has many other fairs, not to mention Donnybrook, where beligerent Pat, spoiling for a fight, ran squatting around the grounds and begging that some gintleman would be kind enough to tread on his coat tail a bit. In France the fair at Guibray was founded in the 11th century by Robert, Duke of Normandy, and the annual transactions at it in French commodities amount to from three to four million dollars; but the most important fair in France is at Beaucaire. It is annually visited by more than one hundred thousand merchants from all parts of Europe, Barbary and the Levant. The annual fairs at Amsterdam, Rotterdam and other cities of Holland are occasions of great rejoicing on the part of the people, who for days and nights parade the streets amid great hilarity and then wind up with a big drunk by all hands. The chief fair of Italy is that of Sinigaglia, which is attended by traders from all parts of Europe, North Africa and the Levant.—Spain, Portugal and Hungary have important fairs also, the great fair of the latter country being held at Pesth, where four times a year the agricultural products of Hungary are brought for sale.—The greatest fairs in Europe, however, are those of Germany, and the most important of these is Leipsic fairs, which date from the 11th century and are held three times a year. The Easter fair is celebrated for the book trade which centres in Leipsic, and the value of books which change hands there sometimes exceeds $6,000,000. The total value of goods exchanged is estimated at $50,000,000. People from all parts of the world visit it. The great fair of Russia is that of Nijni-Novgorod, which lasts eight weeks each year, The total value of goods brought to the fair amounts on an average to $50,000,000. Europe, China, Persia and other parts of Asia contribute to it. The principal fairs of Turkey are those of Yenidgo, Varder and Serres, which are visited by Greek and Armenian traders. The great fair of India is that of Hurdwar, in Saharunpoor, which is a famous resort of pilgrims from North Hindostan. Two to three hundred thousand people congregate there every year and every twelfth year the number of visitors swells to a million and a half. According to Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico, fairs were held in ancient Mexico every fifth day for the barter and sale of goods, there being no stores or shops in the country. The World's Fair of England, as well as the Paris Exposition, (where all the sewing machine companies took first premiums) and the Vienna Exposition are still fresh in the minds of our readers, Now we have our own Centenniel Exposition. Important fairs are held at many points throughout the United States, nearly every State having its own fair. Since the organization of the powerful order of Patrons of Husbandry these fairs have been stimulated and districts and counties have caught the contagion. Our readers all remember the Winnebago county (Illinois) fair at which Hon. Jefferson Davis was invited to speak, but did not, because a lot of the loyal asses of Winnebago county got together and indignantly remonstrated against it. The Grangers of Alabama had a successful fair at Selma last year. Many counties in the State have had them, and why not Calhoun? We can, and must do it to be in fashion. All the world's a fair, and the men and women in it are only exhibitors. We will not be behind the times. In October we will bring together the firstlings of our flocks, our fatted calves, big hogs, fine horses, fat mules and pretty babies; the embroideries of our graceful maidens and the handiwork of our thrifty housewives; the labor products of our diligent farmer boys, the magnificent yields of the chosen acres of our planters and the cunning workmanship of our noble mechanics. We will bring all these to the fair, and compare the results of our labors and see who have excelled. If we cannot have such a show and as many people as Hurdwar and the Centenn'a', we can meet and shake hands and congratulate each other over the prospect of plenty once again, and have a good time generally, without winding up the thing like our friends in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and those other dam fellows do over there in Holland. We will all learn something and go away wiser if not richer men, and next year, profiting by our experience, we will have the neatest, most compact and completest agricultural show in the United States. So, if you have a fat pig, save it for the fair; a large calf, stall him 'till October; a pretty colt, ribbon him and prance him in; a big boy baby—well, if you hav'nt a baby, you ought to get one.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourned *sine die* Tuesday, the 15th inst. The House of Representatives has commended itself to the confidence of the people for its unsparing war upon the corruptions existing in the Government and its determination to stop the profligate waste which has characterized the administration of our affairs for many years past. With a Radical Senate throwing every obstacle in the way of retrenchment, the Democratic House has succeeded in reducing expenditures thirty millions of dollars. This is but an earnest of what the Democratic party will do when it comes into full power in the Government. Our own Representatives have stood to their posts manfully throughout the long and weary session, and by their course in Congress have commended themselves to the continued confidence and respect of their constituents.

We hear that some parties, either from design or misapprehension, have circulated the silly story that the election tickets having the names of Woodruff and Sheid on them were printed at this office as an electioneering trick. Such is not the case. We resort to no tricks in elections, but oppose or support men openly and above board. We do not know where the tickets in question were printed, but have heard since the election that a Radical of this place says they were printed at the office of Jos. H. Sloss, a supporter of Woodruff.—There were thousands of such tickets in the county, and the negroes voted them. Of course they would have voted no tickets we would furnish them, and if they would have done so, we would not have printed them. The whole story that we printed them or had them printed is a lie on its face, and we hope our friends will so denounce it whenever they hear it.

The Independents are not very strong in the Legislature. They number 1 in the Senate and 2 in the House. In the classification of members they are counted as neither Democrats nor Radicals. As they will be admitted to the caucusses or councils of neither party, they will have a lonesome old time of it.

MR. L. D. MILLER, County Deputy, informs us by letter that HON. WM. H. CHAMBERS, Master of the State Grange, will address the Patrons of Husbandry and public generally at Jacksonville, Wednesday, August 30th.

Among the silly campaign stories circulated was one that Dr. Allen would procure the passage of a law to prevent renters from owning stock. If any were credulous enough to believe such a story they will be glad to know that Dr. Allen never had any intention of procuring the passage of any such law, and could not do it if he wanted to. He will make a good, honest and faithful Representative and will look as carefully after the interests of the poor as the rich and of one part of the county as the other.

We have a few of those blank certificates that you don't belong to the town clique, which we will sell cheap, as there is no great demand for them since the election. The clique is said to extend from Oxford to Cross Plains; then sweeping Choccolocco valley, jumps and embraces Sulphur Springs and Polkville.—

We will not have to change our election figures much. The latest well authenticated returns place our majority at above forty-three thousand with a prospect of a rise.

[From the New York Herald.]

The True way with the South.

There are reasons to hope that we are at last coming to the true way with the South. There has been going on there since 1865 an experiment the like of which no civilized nation ever made in the world. What was meant by conferring the suffrage upon four millions of persons just emancipated, without education, without property, without training in the exercise of citizenship, without a correct moral sense and with no sense of public responsibility at all—what this meant Mr. Lamar, in his singularly able and philosophical speech on Wednesday, brought vividly before the senses of his hearers and readers. To help him he had the foremost friend of the negroes in all the land, Senator Morton himself; for we must confess that the language of Mr. Morton, cited by Mr. Lamar, describes in even more vivid detail than that of the Mississippian the perils, the evil results and the inconveniences of this gift of citizenship to the freedmen. The two speeches—Mr. Lamar's and Mr. Morton's—deserve the careful attention of all thoughtful citizens, not as arguments for withdrawing this gift from the Southern blacks—that is out of the question—but in order that the Northern voters may realize the true nature of the Southern troubles; in order that they may see that the questions there involving the whole of society in turmoil are not to be settled by a military order, a few companies of cavalry or a Force bill. Mr. Lamar spoke truly; time was needed, and in some of those States time is still needed. And besides time they need vigorous, courageous local governments, ready to assert the laws, to punish the evildoers and to hold society together in peace until time shall solve the still remaining difficulties.

One of the phrases oftenest used about the Southern States is that they "must become like the North." "We want to make Louisana like the North," said a very prominent republican of that State the other day. "We want to make Mississippi like de Norf," said a colored Sheriff of that State not long ago to a Northern traveler, who replied to him, gravely, "You are Sheriff of this county, my friend; you cannot write a sentence correctly; you can hardly read; you own less than five hundred dollars' worth of property in the world; yet you are Sheriff of a great county, and you want to have your State like the North. Believe me when I tell you that there is not a State nor county in all the North where ten men could be found to nominate you for Sheriff, or, in fact, for any office whatever. I do not speak it to offend you, but to inform you. If you lived anywhere in the North, even in Massachusetts or the Western Reserve of Ohio, no soul would ever for a moment think of nominating you even for constable, much less Sheriff. You would be a patient and contented day laborer or farmer, and your wildest dreams would not lead you to think of office." Is not this true? And if so, when we echo the Southern republican's or the Southern negro's cry that the South shall be "like the North," ought we not to think what that means? Louisana has a negro Lieutenant Governor; Mississippi had one until he was impeached for bribery. Almost every Southern State has colored State officers, colored sheriffs, colored tax collectors, colored judges, colored school officers. In this are they not unlike, very unlike "the North?" Fredrick Douglass is a cultivated man, an eloquent speaker, a forcible writer, a man of property, a good citizen. What party in New York has ever thought of nominating him for Lieutenant Governor?

We, too, would like to see the South "like the North," and like the best part of the North. We should like to see, for instance, the rude, unlettered colored men of the South warned and guided by the republican leaders to give up their greed for public office, and taught to select their governors, their sheriffs, legislators, their judges and county supervisors from among the educated and property-owning white residents. We should like to see them calling upon these, and not upon the far off and to a great extent powerless federal government, for justice and protection against the lawless part of the community. We should like to see society in the South reorganized with the brains at the top, and that is what the republican rule down there with its constant cry for federal interference and its fatal habit of teaching the ignorant negro that office is one of his rights, no matter how he abuses it, and that the federal power is his only protector, has continually obstructed. Among the documents sent in by the President with his recent Southern Message are some letters from the United States District Attorney of Northern Mississippi. He relates that the Grand Jury which had just been discharged consisted of eleven republicans and seven democrats; that before this body was brought evidence of intimidation at an election; that he—a native Mississippian—in vain pressed upon them the necessity of indicting the guilty parties; that they absolutely refused to do so, and he encloses their report to the Judge. Now, having just refused to find indictments on which the guilty might have been brought to justice, what do these republican Grand Jurymen do? They unite in a wild general indictment of the whole State as revolutionary and full of violence, and demand the immediate interference of the federal force! What is the use of that?

Senator Boutwell cannot be accused of lukewarmness toward the Southern blacks nor of an amiable weakness toward the Southern whites, as his partisan report on the Mississippi Governorship abundantly proves. When recently in Mississippi what he there saw led him, as he was leaving the State, to call around him a number of the leading colored men and to advise them to select this fall for all the offices, State and local, not negroes, not even Northen men, but prominent, influential, intelligent men of the old white residents, the natives of the State, and to vote for these. That advice was sound & statesmanlike; but it will not be taken. Even if the mass of colored men were willing the vagabond carpet-bag element would not let them. That class lives upon office. it "divides with the niggers;" it has taught the black that his voting strength entitles him to a share public plunder, and it lives upon his fears and his greed for spoils.

It is often asked, "Why should not a Northern man run for office in the South?" and the question is thought to demonstrate "Southern intolerance." But suppose Massachusetts had a majority of citizens, but lately slaves, ignorant, without property, with little moral sense and less value for that which we call character and reputation. Suppose a Louisianian should thereupon remove to Massachusetts and at once control this ignorant and debased majority for his own political ambition; supose he should do this by appealing now to their fears of re enslavement, now their cupidity; should unscrupulously arouse their unworthiest ambitions; teach them that lack of character and capacity need not keep them from taking the most important offices; should divide the plunder of the State with them; and when he had attracted to himself and to them also the suspicion, fear and hatred of the old citizens, should then appeal to the omnipotent and dreaded federal power for support and get it, what would be the condition of public opinion in Massachusetts? Would not society be shaken to the core? Would not respectable and otherwise virtuous citizens be embittered to the point where they would shut their eyes to violence?

We do not excuse violence. Nothing excuses murder or lawlessness. But these crimes which happen in the South, and of which, just now, the President and the republican organs and politicians give such horrifying accounts, are not without cause. They are the results of a long course of abuse begun and continued by unscrupulous and selfish Northern adventurers, who have, with the help of the federal government, preyed upon Southern society, and who have not even had the courage and energy to punish these crimes of which their conduct has been the main cause. Let noninterference have a trial. Let us see what will happen if these adventurers can no longer call upon the federal power to maintain them. That is the only cure.

The Press on the Letters.

We find in the Baltimore *Gazette* the following conveniently arranged short expressions from leading journals on the letters of the Democratic nominations, and we reproduce them for the benefit of our readers:

New York *World* (Dem.): Every candid reader of Governor Tilden's letter in particular will come to its closing sentence with the conviction, so vigorously expressed by his associate, that this is the very man we want as Chief Magistrate of the country in the present crisis. There is not a glittering generality in the letter. Nothing is said for effect. There are no false professions. Everything is clear, straightforward and and practical. We see at once that the writer has been accustomed to do the work of reform, and got over making phrases about it long ago. He is full of definite plans to meet the wants of the country, and he gives his opinion simply and frankly, avoiding all appearance of excitement or exaggeration.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.): Reform is the keynote, watchword and basis, the Alpha and the Omega of Mr. Tilden's letter. His treatment of the subject is characteristic. He is nothing, if not practical; he is nothing, if not interpid, cogent and candid. The reader will find no gushing, and no schoolboy twaddle in his letter. It is crammed with statements of facts and propositions. He does not try to tickle the ear. He goes staight to the understanding. He reposes on truth, and borrows nothing from rhetoric. He makes out a case for the people, not as an attorney for one side, but he delivers a judicial summary that is just in its views, complete in its narrative, profound, simple and practical in all its recommendations

Albany *Argus* (Dem.): In it the wisdom of the statesman and the candid simplicity of private citizenship are blended. No man can read it without feeling the conviction that Governor Tilden realizes the fact that he has been nominated for the office of President, not to secure the success of a party, but to promote the prosperity of a people, to enforce in their Government the adoption of principles, to insure the prosecution of a sagacious policy, to extend proper and equal protection to every individual and every interest and to inaugurate necessary reforms in all departments of the public service, and his record affords abundant guarantee that these great ends will be attained under his Administration as President.

Boston *Globe* (Ind. Rep.): It cannot be denied that Mr. Tilden's letter is a very strong bid for public confidence. It does not appear like a mere matter of profession, shrewdly devised to meet the demands of public sentiment, but a declaration of earnest conviction and a determination to carry them out, so far as it may lay in his power, if he should be elected to the chief executive office of the nation. It only confirms us in the opinion repeatedly expressed, that the Democrats selected their best and strongest man as the party standard-bearer, and therein showed more sagacity than they had displayed for many years before.

New York *Express* (Dem.): The letter of Mr. Tilden is marked with all the peculiarities of the man. It is instructive, terse, timely and complete in the discussion of the topics which now interest the public. Without fee, it is full of faith and hope as to the capabilities of the country and to be brought out of their present slough of despond, and the way is pointed out by making such changes of administration and of principles as will insure the desired end.

New York *Post* (Ind.): Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptence is an able and careful document, showing, as all writings show that familiarity with his subject which comes of patient study and large experience. Not only will the letter, from the circumstances in which it is published, secure wide attention, but much which it contains will command the ready assent of all classes of citizens, whatever their political associations.

A Harvest of Health.

Those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of invigoration and protection against disease, invariably reap an ample harvest of health. Digestion, excretion and secretion are rendered regular and vigorous by this ruling tonic and alterative, and the essentials of health being secured, that blessing naturally follows. Nervous diseases, intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, billiousness, and kidney or bladder troubles are speedily relieved by the Bitters, which are as potent in preventing these maladies as in remedying them. And it may almost be said that their power of preventing disease is as strong a recommendation in their favor as their power of curing them, especially in localities where febrile complaints of an intermittent type prevail, and where the ordinary resources of the pharmacopoeia, such as quinine, arsenic, bismuth, etc., afford no adequate safeguard.

The bitters are also highly desirable as a substitute for the ordinary nervines and sedatives. The hydrate of chloral and the bromide of potassium are both highly pernicious drugs, the first clouding the brain, and it is said, weakening the tonicity of the venous system; and the latter retaining the digestion and infecting the blood. Hostetter's Bitters achieves the remedial purpose of both these medicines, which is to soothe the brain and nerves, without causing any hurtful after effects, but on the contrary, toning as well as soothing the irritated sensorium. The nervous invalid who uses this superlative vegetable nervine, finds in it a source of unspeakable relief, and of unwonted vitality as well.

PALATABLE MEDICINES. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a honeyed drop of relief; his Cathartic Pills guide sugar-shod over the pellate; and his Sarsaparilla is a nectar that imparts vigor to life, restores the health and expels disease.—*Waterford (Pa.) Advertiser.*

Calhoun County Fair:

To be held at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 13th & 14th days of October, 1876.

OFFICERS CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

J. C. McAULEY, President.
J. W. WHITESIDE, Vice Pres.
F. W. SMITH, "
H. McBEE, "
THOMAS ALSUP, "
JOHN GLENN, "
THOMAS A. WALKER, "
THOMAS W. FRANCIS, "
J. F. GRANT, Treasurer.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMEITTEE.

James Crook, Chairman.
H. L. Stevenson, J. W. Ford,
D. Z. Goodlett, J. F. M. Davis,
W. F. Hanna, A. O. Stewart,
W. C. Whiteside, N. B. Spradley.
A. M. Stewart,

PREMIUM LIST.

Department A.

HORSES, MULES and JACKS.

M Davenport & J F Dailey, Superintendents.

1. Best Stallion, 4 years old or more, (Ala. raised) Silver Cup.
2. 2nd best, under 4 years old, do.
3. Best Mare with colt by her side, do.
4. " " mule colt by her side, do.
5. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.
6. Best Jack 3 years old or more, do.
7. Best Jennet 3 years old or more, do.
8. Best Mule of any age, do.
9. Best 3 year old mule, do.
10. Best 1 year old Mule or under, do.
11. Best Male (open to the world,) do.
12. Best single plow Mule to be exhibited in plow or harness, do
13. Best pair of Mules to be exhibited in plow or harness, do
14. Best 4 Mule team, owned and used in his crop, the present year by any one farmer in Calhoun county or adjoining counties, do.
15. Best Saddle Horse or Mare any age do.
16. Fastest trotting horse or mare one mile best, do.
17. Best single harness horse or mare, do.
18. Best pair of horses or mules in double harness, do.
19. Best draft team of mules in harn. do.

Department B.

CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE.

D D Draper & N. P Johnson, Superintend's.

20. Best blooded Bull any age, Silver medal.
21. Best common Bull any age, do
22. Best blooded milch Cow, do
23. Best milch Cow of any blood, to be tested on the grounds in presence of one of the committee do
24. Best Bull calf under one year old, do
25. 2d best " under one year old, do
26. Best Heifer calf under 1 year old, do
27. Best pair work Oxen of any age, do
28. Best herd of calves of same breed (not less than 3) do
29. Best pair of sheep any kind, do
30. Best pair of Merino sheep, do
31. Best flock of Sheep of any breed (not less than 5) do
32. Best pair of Cashmere goats, do
33. " " common goats, do
34. Best Shepherd dog with evidence of training, $5 00
35. Best Berkshire boar in proper form to age, Silver Medal.
36. Best common stock boar, do
37. Best Essex boar, do
38. Best brood sow, (any stock) do
39. Best sow pigs, " do
40. Best pair of pigs under 12 mo old do
41. Best single pig under 12 mo old do

Department C.

POULTRY.

D F Wilson & M L Wagnon, Superintendents.

42. Best trio Partridge Cochins, Bronze Medal
43. Best trio Buff Cochins do
44. Best trio Black Cochins do
45. Best trio Black Spanish do
46. Best trio Light Bramahs do
47. Best trio brown Leghorns do
48. Best trio Games, any breed do

TURKEYS.

49. Best Pair bronze Turkeys do
50. Best pair common white Turkeys do
51. Best pair common black Turkeys do

GEESE and DUCKS.

52. Best pair of Toulouse Geese do
53. Best pair Bremen Geese do
54. Best pair Pekin Ducks do
55. Best pair Rowen Ducks do
56. Best pair Muscovy Ducks do
57. Best pair of any other ducks do

DISPLAYS.

58. Best display of Domestic Fowls, not less than 6 trios do
59. Best display of Peafowls, one trio do

Department D.

FIELD CROPS,

W R Hanna & J Y Henderson, Sup'ts.

1st. The Land shall be measured by one or more disinterested persons, who shall report the manner of measurement, and see crops grown thereon, gathered and weighed.

2nd. Should any contests be undecided at the time of holding exhibition the same may be reported as soon as the result is known to the Secretary, who shall refer said report to special committee on field crops.

3rd. Exhibitors must make a condensed report of kind of soil, manner of preparation, kinds, quality and cost of manures used, time of planting, manner of cultivation, implements used in cultivation, and any other facts of interest.

MONEY CROPS.

Best 5 acres of Cotton,	$10 00
Best 1 acre of Cotton,	5 00
Best one half acre of Tobacco,	2 50

Department D—Cereals.

FIELD CROPS, GARDEN and ORCHARD.

52. Best and largest display of field crops by one Grange of Calhoun or adjoining counties, 1 doz. vol. agr works for Grange Library.
53. Best acre of corn, (money prem. $5 00
54. 2d best acre of corn 2 50
55. Best acre of wheat 5 00
56. 2d best acre of wheat 2 50
57. Best acre of Oats, any variety, 5 00
58. Best acre of Barley 2 00
59. Best acre of Rye 2 00
60. Best acre of sorgho cane 2 00

HAY CROPS.

71. Best one acre of Clover Hay	2 00
72. Best one acre of native Grass Hay	2 00
73. Best one acre of Peavine Hay	2 00
74. Best one acre of Corn Forage	2 00
75. Best one acre of German Millet	2 00

ROOT CROPS.

76. Best ½ acre of sweet Potatoes, Silver Med.
77. Best ½ acre of Irish potatoes do
78. Best ½ acre of Ground Peas do
79. Best ½ acre of Turnips do
80. Best ½ acre of Beets do
81. Best ½ acre of Chufas do

FARM CROPS—SAMPLES.

85. Best display of samples of field crops the production of one farm Silver Cup.
86. Best display Garden products do
87. Best display Orchard products do
88. Best display of Dairy products do

SAMPLE CROPS.

89. Best ½ doz. stalks Cotton Bronze Medal.
90. Best 100 ears Corn do
91. Best bushel sweet potatoes do
92. Best bushel Irish potatoes do
93. Best bushel of Wheat do
94. Best bushel of Rye do
95. Best bushel of Oats do
96. Best bushel of Barley do
97. Best bushel Field Peas do
98. Best bushel of Turnips do
99. Best bushel of Onions do
100. Largest Pumpkin do
101. Best 10 pounds Leaf Tobacco do
102. Best peck Chufas do
103. Best 10 gallons home made syrup do
104. Best bale Cotton do
105. Best bale Clover Hay do
106. Best bale Native Hay do
107. Best bale Peavine Hay do
108. Best bale Lucerne Hay do

SAMPLES, GARDEN & ORCHARD.

109. Best half doz heads Cabbage, Silver Napkin Ring.
110. Best Lima Beans, one peck do
111. Best Squashes, one dozen, Silver Fork
112. Best bushel of Dried Peaches do
113. Best bushel Dried Apples, Silver Knife.
114. Best half bush. Dried Pears, Diploma.
115. Best bushel late Fall Apples do
116. Best half bushel Shockley Apples do
117. Best qr. bushel Late Peaches do
118. Best collection late or Fall Pears do

Department E.

HOME INDUSTRY.

N B DeArman & George Humphreys Supt's.

All articles must be strictly of Home production or manufacture, and the work of the Exhibitor.

119 best 5 pounds fresh Butter	Diploma.
120 best 5 pounds May Butter	do
121 best home made Cheese	Silver Medal
122 best ten pounds pickled Pork	Diploma.
123 best 10 pounds pickled Beef	do
124 best two Bacon Hams	do
125 best jar of Lard, ten pounds	do

126 best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups and Cordials, all made by one Lady Silver Medal.

127 best collection of canned Fruits	do
128 best collection canned Vegetables	do

129 best display ornamental Preserves cut by hand the work of exhibitor do

130 best collection of domestic wines	do
131 best 2 bottles Blackberry wine,	Diploma
132 best 2 bottles Scuppernong wine	do
133 best two bottles Catawba wine	do
134 best collection of mixed Pickles	do
135 best Light Bread	do
136 best Light Rolls	do
137 best Beat Biscuit	do
138 best soda Biscuit	do
139 best cracker Biscuit	do
140 best sack Flour (Calhoun made)	do
140 best sponge cake	do
141 best pound cake	do
142 best fruit cake	do
143 best pyramid cake	do

144 best display of breads and cakes by one Lady, Silver Butter Knife.

145 best display of Ornamental Candy, Diploma.

PLAIN SEWING, WEAVING, etc.

146 best made gentleman's suit, (coat vest and pants) by a Lady silver Cup.

147 best home spun dress, wove, cut & made by exhibitor, silver Medal.

148 best and most tastily made, Calico dress, cut & made by exhibitor Diploma.

149 best patchwork, calico Quilt, silver Knife.

150 best worsted patchwork quilt, Fruit Knife.

151 best Log-cabin quilt, silver sugar spoon

152 best home made woolen counterpane, silver Medal.

153 best home made white counterpane, do

154 best rag-carpet (10 yds) Napkin Ring.

155 best Rag-Rug, Diploma.

156 best ten yards home made Jeans, wool and cotton silver Medal.

157 best ten yards cotton Checks, Diploma.

158 best pair woolen Blankets, Alabama made, silver Cup.

Department F.

Fancy Sewing, Ornamental Needle Work and Knitting.

P Rowan & E F Crook, Superintendents.

159 best pair woollen Hose,	Diploma.
160 best pair cotton Hose	do
161 best pair half Hose, woollen	do
162 best pair half Hose, cotton	do

163 best assortment of Hosiery the production of one girl under 15 years of age, silver Goblet.

164 best specimen of silk Embroidery, Napkin Ring.

166 best specimen of chair cover raised work, Diploma.

167 best specimen wall protector	do
168 best pillow cover	do
169 best fire screen	do
170 best and most tasty vase mats	1 doz do
171 best Undersleeves	do
172 best Ladies Handkerchief	do

173 best set of colars, sleeves, chemisette & handk'f, needle work, silver Cup.

174 best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing needle work, embroidery, crochetting, knitting, &c., by one lady, silver Goblet.

175 best set of Table Mats,	Diploma.
176 best fourth doz. Ladies Collars	do
177 handsomest suit Doll Clothing, silv. Cup	
178 best infant's dress, embroidered.	Diploma
179 best infants opera cloak embroid'd	do
180 best Fine Skirt	do
181 best specimen of Braiding	do
182 best Lace	do
183 best Fringe	do
184 best Tatting	do
185 best Scarf	do
186 best pair embroidered Slips	do
187 most tasty embroid'd pillow cases	do
188 best cotton Tidy	do
189 best woolen Tidy	Diploma.
190 best display of Toilet Mats	do
191 best knitting, caps, gloves, etc.	do
192 best specimens Pin Cushions	do
193 best fancy Card Basket	do

194 best fine skirt, needle work by lad do

195 best embroidered Book-marks	do
196 best embroidered Lace Curtains	do
197 best Embroidery in Bead work	do
198 best do letters and fancy work	do

Department G—Class 1st.

LADIES MISCELLANEOUS.

L D Miller & R H McCain, Superintendents.

199 best and largest display in merit and variety of dried fruits,	silver Cup.
200 best and largest display in merit and variety of Preserves	do
200 best & largest display of canned fruits,	Napkin Ring
201 best & greatest variety Pickles	do
202 clearest & most beautiful stand of honey	Diploma.
203 best and most handsome suit of boys clothing,	Butter knife
204 Most beautiful suit for girls,	Fruit knife.
205 The prettiest Robe,	silver sugar spoon.
206 The most beautifully arranged Ladies Hat,	Napkin Ring.

Class 2—Flowers.

207 Finest and most healthy display of hot house plants,	silver Cup.
208 best and finest display of Roses,	Napkin Ring.
209 Finest Carnation Pinks	do
210 Most beautifully arranged Pyramid Bouquet,	Diploma.

CLASS 3—Fancy Work and Fine Arts.

213 For the most beautiful linen Embroidery—hand work,	Napkin Ring.
214 For the prettiest Zephyr work by girl under fourteen years,	Card-stand.
215 Finest display in merit and variety of Crocheting,	silver Cup.
217 Finest display Wax-work,	Butter knife.
218 best display Hair-work,	Diploma.
219 best display of Rustic work	do
220 best display of Bead work	do
221 best display of straw work	do
222 best Fly-brush, Peafowl	do
222 best display of paper Flowers	do
223 best display of Hair Jewelry	do
224 best display of Leather work	do

CLASS 4.

225 best Oil Painting	Napkin Ring.
226 best painting in water colors	Diploma.
227 best collection crayon drawing,	Fruit Knife.

228 best display of Drawing and Painting by an exhibitor under sixteen years old, silver Cup.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

229 best display of Organs	piano
230 best display of Pianos	do

231 best display of musical instrumen other than Pianos and Organs do

CHEMICALS—Class 5.

232 best display of Perfumeries	Diploma.
233 best display of Essences	do
234 best display of Extracts	do

Department H.

Tools and Implements—PLOWS.

R Bowling & Wm. Edmonson, Sup'ts.

235 best one-horse Turning Plow for general use,	Diploma.
236 best two horse Turning plow for weeds and sods	do
237 best two horse sub-soil	do
238 best one-horse subsoil	do
239 best two-horse Combination plow and subsoil	do
240 best Gang plow	do
241 best sulky Cultivator	do
242 best Geroen plow	do
243 best single combination plow	do
244 best Double Footed plow	do
245 best Universal one-horse plow	do

246 best one-horse plow for general use invented within the last two years, limited to Calhoun county do

247 best Sweep	do
248 best Shovel plow	do
249 best straight shovel plow	do
250 best Cotton Planter	do
251 best Guano Distributor	do
252 best Broadcast seed sower	do

253 best machine to prepare and distribute stable manure do

254 best and largest display of Farming Utensils, used on a farm & owned by Exhibitor

255 best Mower or Reaper	
256 best two-horse Harrow	
257 best one-horse Harrow	
258 best Corn Planter	
259 best Hoe	
260 best Walking Cultivator	
261 best Churning Apparatus	
262 best Washing Machine	

WAGONS.

263 best one-horse Wagon	
264 best two-horse Wagon	
265 best four-horse Wagon	
266 best one-horse Cart	
267 best Dump Cart	
268 best cheap Wheelbarrow	

IMPLEMENTS MADE

269 best Plow-stock	
270 best Ox Yoke and Bows	
271 best pair Hames	
272 best Wahoo Collar	
273 best Cotton Basket	
274 best Axe Handle	
275 best Hoe Handle	
276 best Plow Bridle	
277 best full set Plow Gear	

MANUFACTURES—

278 best two-horse Family Carriage made in Calhoun county	
279 best one-horse Buggy,	

Department I—Miscellaneous.

James McKibbin & M H Rogers, Sup'ts.

LEATHER WORK—COARSE.

280 best Sole Leather,	
281 best Calf skin	
282 best Goat skin	
283 best Sheep skins	
284 best Harness Leather	
285 best prepared Deer skin	
286 best single Harness	
287 best double Harness	
288 best Lady's saddle	
289 best Boy's saddle	
290 best Man's saddle	
291 best assortment of Saddles and Harness made by	
292 best pair of hand made	
293 best pair hand made	

FURNITURE

294 best Office Desk	
295 best Cedtre Table	
296 best Extension Table	
297 best Book Case	
298 best Wardrobe	
299 best half dozen Chairs	

TIN, COPPER WARE &c.

299 best display of Tinware	
300 best Cooking Stove	
301 best Parlor or Church	

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of the Chancery Court of the District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the March Term, 1876, in the cause of James H. Savage as administrator &c. vs. the said James H. Savage et al, I will, as Register of said Court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court-house door of said county, in the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, within the legal hours of sale,

On Monday the 4th day of September

The following described lands, to-wit: One Lot of Land, containing 40 acres, situated in Ladiga, Calhoun county, Alabama, and lying on the south side of the public road leading from Rome, Ga. to Jacksonville, Ala., on the south-west side of the town known as the Young lot, and being the same lot of Ladiga. Said lot of land is sold to satisfy said decree in favor of said James H. Savage, &c. vs. the said James H. Savage et al.

Augest 3d, 1876.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.

August 5, 1876 -5t.

Ayer's Ague

For Fever and Ague, Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections arise from malarious, marsmatic poisons.

This is a compound, by scientific skill from vegetable remedies, surely fails to cure the above and **Fever** and the concomitant a remedy the necessities of the suffering millions demands. In fact, any other medicine yet discovered of Intermittents is, that it contains mineral, and those who take danger of quinism or any are as healthy after using it as been extensively employed for years in the treatment of the orders, and so unvarying has that it has gained the reputation ble. It can, be safely relied remedy and specific for the Fever the West, and the Chills and South, which, once broken up return until the disease is again

The great variety of diseases from the irritation of the pulmonaralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Headtarrh, Asthma, Palpitation Affections, Hysterics, Pain in els, Colic, Paralysis, and the Stomach, all of which have or periodical, have no speedy AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cleand protects the system from a preventive, it is of immense communities where Fever and as it stays the development of on the first approach of the toms. Travellers and temporthus enabled to defy these will ever suffer if they avail protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaint torpidity, it is an excellent this organ into healthy many remarkable cures have fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Practical and Analytical LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville

NEW HOT

CROS

The Republican.

THE GEM—Best fruit jar, in use. Heavy stock of these jars just received at Maddox & Parr's, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

COFFEE—and still another supply of that excellent 4lb Coffee just received by Maddox & Parr.

Lamps, Chimneys Burners, Shades, Wicks, and non explosive oil at Maddox and Parr's.

Try some of those beautiful grades of light brown Cigars at Maddox & Parr's

Mackerel Fresh at Maddox & Parr's.

Hard to beat. This excellent Habana Cigar is sold at Maddox & Parr's at 5 cents.

TEA—The purest and best always on hand at Maddox & Parr's both green and black.

COFFEE—Maddox & Parr make a speciality of fine Rio Coffee.

Maddox & Parr's motto is, the best Goods at the lowest prices.

Nuts, Candies, Sauces, Pickles, Jellies, &c. &c. in abundance at MADDOX & PARR'S.

NOW'S YOUR TIME—30 pieces of Crockeryware for $4 50 at Maddox & Parr's consisting of:

1 large Bowl, 1 small Bowl, 1 large Dish, 1 med. Dish, 1 small Dish, 1 Fancy Steak Dish, (ironstone,) 1 large Picher do. 3 Nappies, 1 Fancy Butter Dish, (ironstone,) 1 Cream Pitche, 6 Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, all securely packed in one package—Call at once.

You can always dispose of your Country Produce at Maddox & Parr's—try them.

☞An iron Safe, which originally cost $100, can now be bought in this place for $15. Enquire at this office.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Friday night, the 11th inst., of inflamation of the stomach, JENNIE, infant daughter of J. M. Caldwell, Esq.

On the same night, of diptheria, JOSEPH, child of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Nunnelly.

On Wednesday morning, of diptheria, CORA, child of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hammond.

Wednesday Miss Frye, who died near Cross Plains, was brought here and buried.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a good Farm, on very favorable terms, is invited to the advertisement of Mr. A. T. Green in this paper.

There are several cases of diptheria in Jacksonville, and some of them are critical.

UNION.

MESSRS. EDITORS;

As the Union man has surrendered the field to the fair "Agatha," I feel it my duty to tell what I know about *rats*. The crops in this section have been badly injured by the dry weather. Cotton will hardly pay for the fertilizers used on it; but the grapes are splendid, never more numerous.

As Agatha seems to sympathise with the afflicted, both on the subject of matrimony and tick, I'll put in a line on the tick question. That XXX man doesn't know what a pleasure it is to scratch until he has a few of the above named travellars on him; but I am confident that his energies will not permit him to leave his sacred roof this warm weather to ever realize that pleasure, unless Agatha will accompany him to hold the umbrella over him; but according to my opinion she will have her hands full if she does justice to *page No6*. But as she has resigned the field to the "noble R. C." we think she could have done credit to herself to have done that at the beginning or used *Bud's Dictionary* more closely.

JACKSNOVILLE, Aug 9th.

Messrs Editors—I notice you have several correspondents from various sections of the county, and thinking you might not be averse to publishing a short communication, I have concluded to write a few lines for your highly valued columns. It is about the marriage of Mr. Jas. E. Aderholt and Miss Annie E. Read.

After the ceremony the bride, bridegroom and friends repaired to the home of the bridegroom's father where a most elegant dinner awaited them. Everything the most devoted epicure could desire was provided, and the merry guests, eating, laughing and jesting all the while, fully honored the occasion both with their appetites and bright scintillations of wit and humor.

The magnificent repast having been fully discussed, the young couple; accompanied by a few friends, started on an "old fashioned bridal tour." The first place at which our little party stopped was the residence of Mr. Frank Aderholt, a brother of the bridegroom. After congratulations, the party yielded to the most hospitable invitation of Mrs A. and stopped over night. Next morning the merry little party again started on their journey, and at one o'clock in the afternoon reached the home of Mr Monroe Aderholt, near Centre, where they were again lost by profuse congratulations and hearty hospitality. Here a most elegant infair awaited us, and here we remained three days, passing the time delightfully riding, driving, fishing, eating melons etc. At last the sad hour for departure arrived, and bidding each other a fond farewell and expressing many wishes for a bright future for the happy pair, we took one last longing look at their cheerful home and turned our faces homeward, where we arrived in due time, never to forget this most delightful trip. JEFF.

Commissioners' Court adjourned last Thursday, after a hormonious and laborious session. There was a full court and much important business was transacted.

A Lightning Bolt Writing God's Name on a Blasphemer.

From the Lunchburg News.

Some of our contemporaries seem disposed to question the truth of our statement that a negro man who was killed by lightning a few days ago in Campbell county had the letters "GOD" on his body. Dr. Thomas E. Moorman, whose Post Office address is Mt. Zion, Campbell county, has furnished the Richmond *Christian Advocate* an account of the circumstances, from which we extract the following:

"On the evening of the 5th inst, Perry Jones and George Brown, colored men, notoriously the most profane, wicked persons in the whole community, with three other colored persons, took refuge, during the rain accompanied by a good deal of lightning and thunder, in a tobacco barn on the land of Mr. George Creasey.

"From their several positions one would have thought that two of the others were in more and the third in as much danger as Jones and Brown were. They, as their custom was, were engaged in cursing and swearing. Suddenly the lightning descended upon them, and while the other three were comparatively uninjured, Jones was killed and Brown was stricken down speseless and almost lifeless for a time. He revived after a few minutes, and soon seemed to have regained all of his strength, but was dumb and bereft of his mind for several hours. The lightning had set fire to his clothing, and he was burned on his chest and left side and arm before the fire was extinguished. In his manic efforts to free himself from those who were restraining him the skin was rubbed from the burned flesh and presented the following characters. GOD. Very close representation, to say the least of them, of the capital letters used in printing the name of Deity, while around and between them the skin was unremoved, apparently not burned. The above characters occupied the angles of an equilateral triangle, which, as you are doubtless aware, was in ancient days the symbol of Deity. This man then appeared to have been branded with the name of his Creator in the symbolic language, it may be of his forefathers three thousand years ago, and in the printed language of the nation to which he belongs."

"Where's the bar?" asked a dirty-looking stranger of the bell-boy of the hotel the other day. "What kind of a bar?" asked the latter. "Why, a saloon bar, of course: what do yuo suppose I mean?" "Well drawled the boy, "I didn't know but you might mean a bar of soap."

The Costliness of Medical Education.

A medical education costs perhaps more in proportion than any other, theological preparation excepted.

A large number of young men anxious to obtain a medical education are deterred from doing so by the great outlay necessary. We understand that with a view of giving aid to those needing it, the Trustees and Faculty of the Louisville Medical College (Kentucky) have created a number of Beneficiary Scholarships. Any one interested can obtain the facts by a letter addressed to the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞A scholarship, worth eighty dollars, is placed at the disposal of the Editors of this paper. Any person in this or neighboring counties, wishing to avail themselves of the advantage offered, can do so by addressing us or applying in person.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Special Term, August 11th, 1876.

Present, L. W, Cannon, Judge.

THIS day came B. E. Lewis, and presented to this Court his petition in writing, praying for an order probating a certain paper writing purporting to be the last will and testatment of Thomas Hall, deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that said petition be placed on file, and that the 18th day of September, 1876, be set for the hearing and consideration of the same; and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set apart for the hearing of the same, be given to the non-resident heirs at law and next of kin of said deceased, by publication for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, notifying the heirs of Jane Machen, who reside in the State of Mississippi, whose names and Post offices are unknown; and Sam. Hall, who resides in the State of South Carolina, post office unknown, to be and appear before this Court on the 18th day of September, 1876, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and said paper writing admitted to probate, as and for the last will and testament of said Thomas Hall, deceased.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Aug. 19, 1876—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A preparation so widely and favorably known as HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, needs few words of praise from us. This compound has won its way to the highest favor in the public mind; and multitudes, who have vainly used other remedies for the restoration of their gray hair to its natural color, and the thin locks thickened up, as in the days of early youth. It also prevents the hair from falling out, makes it soft and glossy, and is altogether the best preparation for its intended purposes before the public.—*Pittsburg Chronicle*.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 334 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Tirumph Rupture Cure.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousand mills throughout the United States have been equipped by this firm, and their Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Presses, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of Dr. WM. M. NISBET, and get a 75 cent ebott, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

The Only Cure for Rupture.

The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world; the only lady surgeon on earth skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company. No, 334 Bowery, New York Send 10 cents for their new book.

DYSPEPSIA.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, palpitation of the Heart and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggist, Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents.

School Notice.

THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his School on the 28th of this month. Charges the same as last session. By close, constant and undivided attention to the interest of his pupils, he hopes to, at least, merit a liberal patronage.

W. P. McKELLAR.

Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. 12, 1876—4t.

The Best and Cheapest Evaporator.

THE undersigned is Agent for the sale of CHAPMAN & Co's. celebrated improved EVAPORATORS, the best and cheapest now in the market. Orders will be promptly filled for Evaporators for either brick or cast iron furnaces. Also for CANE MILLS of superior quality. Address

S. E. DOWDEL,
Aug 12—4t. Alexandria, Ala.

Farm for Sale.

DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on the public road leading from Jacksonville, Calhoun co. via Goshen, to Centre, eight miles from the former place, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is under fence and in a good state of cultivation—fifteen or twenty acres well adapted to meadow—Perpetual stream of water running through the place—well timbered and convenient to good range—never failing well of good water in the yard—good frame dwelling and out houses. Will sell on good terms for cash, or half on credit of twelve months. Call and see me at once.

A. T. GREEN.

Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

Books, Stationery & Music.

H. A. SMITH,

ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer;

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, etc.

ALWAYS in stock, one of largest assortments of **School and Miscellaneous Books** in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition.

Orders through the mail will have prompt attention. April 22, 1876.

Glorious News!

A Centennial Secret.

How to get 25 Cts. for Cotton

SEND your old Gin to US, and have it put in No. 1 running order by men raised in a Gin Factory; and if you fail to get 20 CENTS it wont be our FAULT. No Gins received after August 20.

Yours truly,
McKIBBIN & ORR.

Oxford, Ala. July 1st, 1876—5t.

P. S. We don't propose to make a good Gin of one that has been butchered up by a cobbler, but will do the best we can for such.

We will xpect the CASH, or NOTE due the 1st of November, 1876, for work before it leaves the shop. McK. & O.

Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Sunday April 22nd, passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.			STATIONS		GOING SOUTH.	
No. 3: Passenger Daily Sunday excepted.	No. 1. Passenger, Daily.				No. 2. Passenger, Daily.	No. 4. Passenger, daily Sunday excepted
4.30 p m	7.55 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.35 a m	11.58 p m
10.35 p m	11.28 a m	"	Calera,	"	4.33 a m	6.45 p m
3.59 a m	5.15 p m	"	Jacksonville,	"	11.53 p m	1.10 p m
7 00 "	5 50 "	"	Rome,	"	3.55 p m	9.45 a m
10.00 "	8.37 "	"	Dalton,	"	5.51 p m	7.04 a m
10.30 p m	9.35 a m	"	Bristol,	"	4.40 a m	7.37 p m
8.00 a m	8.30 p m	"	Lynchburg,	"	5.30 p m	9.25 a m
4 15 p m	6.32 a m	Arrive	Washing'n,	Leave	7.07 p m	11.57 p m
6.05 "	8.40 "	"	Baltimore	"	4.40 a m	10 10 p m
10 00 "	1.20 p m	"	Philadelphia,	"	12.45 p m	6.50 p m
6.15 a m	4.00 "	"	New York,	"	8.55 p m	3.00 p m

Both trains make close connections at Calera with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Eufaula, Columbus, Ga Jacksonville & Tallahasse, Fla.

Passengers going to Atlanta and points beyond must take No. 3, which makes close connections through.

Connecting at Selma with A. & C. R. R. for Meridian, Vicksburg; Mobile, New Orleans and points in Mississippi and Lottisiana.

Sleeping cars through on both trains.

Nos. 1 & 2 has sleeper from Mobile to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore.

M. STANTON, Superintendent.
RAY KNIGHT, General Passenger Agent.

Cheapest & Best.

HOWARD

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA.

EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

Refers by permission to Mr. A. J. West, President of Cherokee Iron Company, Polk county, Georgia, who has built a splendid dam across Cedar Creek, using this cement and pronouncing it the best he ever used. Also refer to Messrs. Smith Son & Bro., J. E. Veal, F. I. Stone, J. J. Cohen and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia, Major H. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendant of Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, GEORGE H. WARING, *Kingston, Ga.*

HOLMES & GORDON,

Wholesale Druggists,

NO. 19 BROAD ST., (SHORTER BLOCK) ROME, GA.,

We carry a large and well assorted STOCK of

DRUGS, MEDICINES CHEMICALS

Paints, Oils, Glass,

Lamps and fixtures, toilet articles, cigars &

WE would invite the attention of merchants to our STOCK and PRICES, Correspondence solicited.

HOLMES&GORDON.

October 30th 1875—tf.

1776. 1876.

The Great Centennial.

Parties desiring information as to best routes to the CENTENNIAL, or to any of the Summer Resorts or to any other point in the country, should address

H. W. WRENN,
Gen. Passenger Agt. Kennesaw Route,
ATLANTA, GA.

Hunnicut & Bellingraths,

No. 12, Marietta st. ATLANTA, Ga.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Slate and Iron Mantels, Grates, Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam, Gas and Water, Gas Fixtures, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Steam Fittings, and Plumbers' Goods, Agents for Knowls Steam Pump. Plumbers, Steam & Gas Fitters, Coppersmiths, Galvanized Iron Workers, Cornice, Window Caps, Door Heads, Tin-Roofing; Contractors for Steam Heating, Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipes. ap'l 22.—6m.

Normal Musical Institute.

Located Permanently at

DALTON, : : GA.

Professors:

R. M. McINTOSH, HENRY SCHOELLER, } Principals.

THIS institute offers superior advantages to all who may desire to perfect themselves in the study of Music in its various branches. Special attention given to Church and Sunday School Music. For circulars giving the particulars, Address,

HENRY SCHOELLAR,
Dalton, Ga.

May 20, 1876—1m.

VALUABLE

LAND & MILLS For Sale.

WISHING to engage in other business, I now offer for sale at a reduced price and upon favorable terms my Brick Flouring Mills and Saw Mill, situated two miles south of Jacksonville; together with **One Hundred Acres of Land.**

The Mills are in good condition and make as good Flour as any in the country.

On the Land there are about thirty acres cleared, and the balance well timbered, six good tenement houses with brick chimneys, and a good apple orchard.

A. U. STEWART.

Oct. 23, 1875—tf.

Jacksonville Hotel,

West Side Square,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal.	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies, and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

HACK LINE.

We are now running, in connection with Kyle & Whisenant of Gadsden, Ala. a daily line of Hack, (except Sundays) from Jacksonville to Gadsden, Ala. We are prepared at either end of the line to accommodate from one to eight passengers per day.

Leaving each place at 8 o'clock A. M. and arriving at each place half after one, P. M. Can arrive at Jacksonville when desired in time for one o'clock train going south.

Good horses and comfortable backs, and when ladies desire, can send top backs.

Fare, For Through Trip, ... $3
For Round Trip, ... 5

HAMMOND & FULLENWIDER.

July 8, 1876—1y.

A Lecture to Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 25c cents.

A Lecture On the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞*This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,
F. BRUGMAN & SON,
P O. Box 4586.] 41 Ann St., New York.

WYLY HOUSE.

South East Corner Public Square
(OLD FORNEY CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional Improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our pride and intention to make it one of the best HOTEL'S to be found in any Village, and to make every one comfortable and their stay pleasant while with us. Every convenience given to commercial men for showing samples.

Board	per	day	$2 00
"	"	week	9 00
"	"	meal	50

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people. JOHN M. WYLY.

Carriage & Wagon Making

JAMES H. & JOS. H PRIVETT

HAVE now and will keep constantly on hand, Barouches, Buggies, Wagons, &c. manufactured of the best of timber and material, and in the most neat, durable and fashionable style. Orders for any particular style of work filled promptly, and every description of Repairing done with dispatch.

Finished work now on hand will be sold at remarkably low prices for cash. Long experience in the business, enables them to fulfil every promise made to patrons of neat and durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville.

May 22, 1875—1y.

RICHARD WALKER,
Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST door east of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work.

Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

Attention--Important!

I have a new and improved

Smoke Stack for

EVAPORATORS,

By which double the quantity of Sorghum can be made in the same length of time, which can be attached to any Evaporator at comparatively small cost.

Reference will be given to several who have tried them.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of **REPAIRING** in SHEET IRON & COPPER, on Evaporators; also constantly on hand SKIMMERS of superior quality, which will be sold low for cash exclusively, and all Repairing done upon like terms:

W. W. NESBIT.

Jacksonville, July 29, 1876—5t.

Cheapest and Best *RAIL FENCE* Yet Introduced.

Hudson's Patent Rail Fence.

SUPERIOR to them all. Economy in construction—Economy in Rails—more durable. This fence can be put up at a saving of over $100 per mile—pronounced more durable and lasting than any fence yet introduced in this country, By good judges. This fence only takes about 50 per cent. of worm fence, making it a superior fence in every respect. For particulars and territory rights Address

J. B. HUDSON,
Jacksonville, Ala.

July 29, 1876—3t.

TUSKALOOSA Female College.

ALONZO HILL, A. M., President.

THE FACULTY is not surpassed for talent and efficiency in the South.

MISS JULIA S. TUTWILER will teach Languages and English Literature.

Entire expenses of a boarding pupil, in regular course, from $195 to $225, according to grade of advancement.

For Announcement, giving full information, apply to the President, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

July 29, 1876—5t.

J. D. HAMMOND.—R. D. WILLIAMS.

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,

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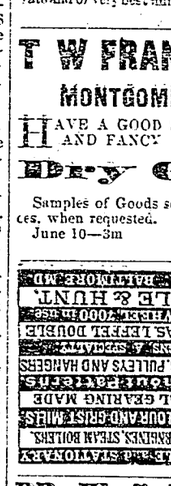

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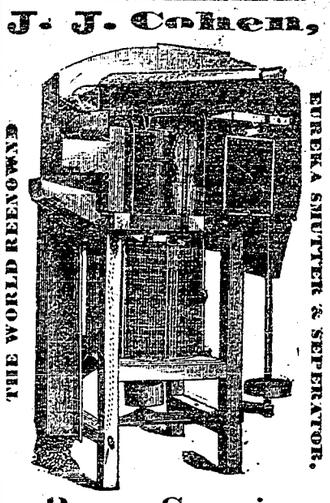

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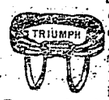

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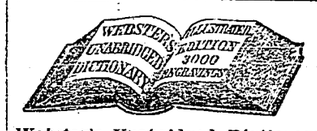

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THE CAMPAIGN.

Still Waiting for Their Money.

Pinchback's two birds are still in the bush, after all. The senate voted him $20,000 for contesting a seat in that body, but there is a hitch about the payment of it. The senate, according to the Tribune's advices, passes a resolution aurborizing this money to be paid out of its contingent fund, and an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was proposed increasing that fund sufficiently to pay this amount. This the democrats on the conference committee have refused to agree to, one of them remarking that the house would remain in Washington until the snow flies before it would appropriate money for such a purpose. The senators have therefore been obliged to recede from their amendment, and Mr. Pinchback will have to wait another year for his money. Mr. Sykes, of Alabama, who by the same resolution was granted $6,000 to cover his expenses in contesting the seat of Mr. Spencer, will also find that appropriation has been made out of which his claim can be paid.

Spencer's Influence with Grant.

New York Sun.

The civil service goes on improving every day at Washington in the most exemplary style. C. C. Sheats, formerly a scalawag member of congress from Alabama, was made sixth auditor of the treasury by Spencer, the bogus senator from that state, after he had been left at home by his constituent in the last congress. He had the auditing of all the postoffice accounts, and Spencer intended to use him to levy blackmail in the settlements of contractors, as he used others, like Hinds and Kettle, to procure contracts by fraudulent means.

Sheats was willing to obey orders, but he was so densely ignorant and worthless, that they were forced to turn him out for utter incompetency. He has been adrift ever since, until a few days ago, when Grant nominated him for appraiser of the port of Mobile. That office has been vacant for nearly two years, because the collector had reported it was unnecessary. Now, however, it suits Spencer to fill the vacancy with a salary of $3,000 a year, upon which he probably levies his own toll, and Grant makes the nomination and Morrill acquiesces. So they go.

Spencer is undoubtedly the most powerful of his tribe at the white house. To him personally, more than to any other influence, may be charged the removal of Jewell from the postoffice. The fact is now positively known, Boss Shepherd played an inferior part compared with this bogus senator, who carries to Grant all the gossip of the senate, who serves him as a slave, and who is capable of any infamy for which pay can be obtained willingly or extorted by force or fraud. He is the head of the kitchen cabinet, and is far more indulged and confined in than Fish and all his associates.

Why Mr. Park Godwin (Liberal) Will Vote for Tilden.

From His Letter to the New York Tribune.

And now, appealing to every impartial member of the conference to dismiss his ancient party animosities and prejudices, I ask him to consider the words of our address describing the political situation, as I have just quoted them; I ask him to consider the demands it made of the conventions and the character of candidate it presented, as a sine qua non, and then say which of the parties has most nearly met the requirements. The republican party, which is responsible for the greater part of the whispered demoralization, is substantially unchanged. It will be for the next four years what it has been for the past eleven years. A candidate chosen expressly for his neutral qualities will not direct its tendencies or infuse vigor or consistency into its council. Its leadership will continue to be, as heretofore, in the hands of its Blaines, its Conklings, its Mortons, its Camerons, its Logans, and its Kelleys. On the contrary, the democratic party, abjuring its former errors, and rising to the full demands of the situation, puts itself into essentially new hands. Its standard-bearer, a sagacious, prudent, most accomplished statesman, inured to management and fresh from desperate conflicts with the enemies of pure government, has lifted it to a higher plane of practice. But he must be sustained by good men everywhere who sympathize in his objects. He has brought us the reinforcements of a mighty organization ready to adopt our cause, and to fight our battle; can we turn it away? Can we, sinking back into blindness of mere partisan feeling, neglect this glorious opportunity, which puts an overwhelming vote at our disposal, for the rescue of the government; I do not see how there can be two answers? but be that as it may, I, who have for many years stood by this noble man, and been the eye-witness of his gallant fights with "the beasts of Ephesus," would be recreant to the labor and aspirations of my whole life not to lend him my heartiest support.

CURRENT OPINION.

It is not Hayes whom the democrats fight. He is merely a figure-head. They fight the worst elements of Grantism, the most prominent corruptionists of the country, by whom he is supported. *St. Louis Democrat.*

If Tilden were president at this moment, in less than three months we should see our finances on their best feet, taxation reduced a half, and the currency in a sure way to recovery, by gentle and almost imperceptible means.—*Parke Godwin.*

Gov. Tilden will satisfy the chronic growlers that he believes as firmly in equal rights as he does in reform. The colored voters will receive more protection from governor Tilden than they received from the republican party.—*Troy (N. Y.) Press.*

The New York Tribune shouts to the republicans, "You must unload Grant!" And Grant tips back in his chair, throws himself outside of five fingers of soursmash, elevates the fire end of his cigar to an angle of forty-five degrees, lovingly caresses his pull-pup, and says, "Jist go on with yer unloading, if yer dare."—*St. Joseph Gazette.*

A Massachusetts republican says: "My mind is about made up to vote for Tilden, although I hate to; but I feel that if ever any one needed a threshing it is the republican party, and I go, in this campaign, for disciplining the republican party, fully assured that the democrats will be on their good behavior, and will try to make a record during the first four years."

Babcock still retains his position as superintendent of public buildings in the District of Columbia, and general Grant will doubtless keep him there until the end of his term. The fact is a scathing commentary upon the corruption of the president, who is said by his organs to have "such strong, native honesty."

If there is a sorrier spectacle than the humiliating return of Carl Schurz to the party he has so unsparingly denounced, it is that of secretary Bristow repairing to Vermont to speak for Hayes and Wheeler, of which the telegraph informs us to-day. It is indeed a critical emergency for the country when honest men lack courage to break company with thieves.—*St. Louis Republican.*

It is unfortunate for the minority of the house naval committee that party fealty requires them, in the exercise of the functions of an oppossition, to swallow Jonah Robeson whole. When they say in their minority report that there is no evidence that the secretary "has been guilty of no official misconduct," do they mean it for "the marines?"—*Philadelphia Times.*

The fact which is taking root in the public mind is, that the total reductions made by the democratic house figure up $64,362,116.90 below the estimates of the departments, and the total reductions below the last fiscal year reach $38,516,312.02. This is what is getting through the people's hair, and it promises to effect a good lodgment in the public mind before November next.—*New Haven Register.*

From the Cincinnati Platform.	From Hayes' Letter.	Grant's Dispatch to Hayes.
17. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and president Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.	The resolutions are in accordance with my views.	Executive Mansion, Washington, June 17.—Governor R. B. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio: I congratulate you and feel the greatest assurance that you will occupy my present position from the 4th of March next.—(Signed). U. S. Grant.

It is a fact that Mr. Tilden was professionally consulted by the credit mobilier people, as were other eminent railroad lawyers. We presume he was handsomely paid for his legal advice. But is it quite judicious for republican organs to revive the memory of that episode, for the sake of making this point upon Mr. Tilden? There is a wide difference between the case of a private citizen taking a fee for professional service and the case of a congressman taking a bribe for his vote and influence.—*Springfield Republican.*

If the ex-confederate soldiers should band together under the name of the "Boys in Gray" to support the democratic ticket, and appeal to the memories of the late war to advance their purpose, we think such a trick would cause disgust among the better men of all parties. It would certainly damage the prospects of that ticket in the north. We do not believe that the veteran national committee, of which ex-governor Dix is president, will make many votes for the republican candidates among reflecting, judicious citizens by calling on those who fought for the union to organize for the presidential campaign as the "Boys in Blue."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

The fact is, the republican party will have no motive to reform matters if Mr. Hayes is elected, because, despite its overwhelming corruption, the people will have kept the party in office. If elected and trying reform, Mr. Hayes would be peremptorily shown that there would be no necessity of it. He would be shown that all that would be necessary would be to jog along for four years, and in 1880 nominate some other Hayes and get the Schurz of that day to help him out with a plausible letter of acceptance, and that the people would respond as before. There is no way to reform a government when it is bad except to punish the party that has made it bad, and the only way to punish a party is to turn it out of power.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

That it is the intention of the republican leaders to get Grant to send troops into the close southern states, to intimidate the white voters, there seems to remains a doubt in Washington. The Hamburg outrage, and it was an infamous outrage, which occurred in the only certain republican southern states, is to be cited as the excuse for sending troops to Louisiana and Mississippi, to effect the frauds which defeated the will of the people in those states for a number of years. Advice from Chandler and Morton has changed the tone of the republican papers toward Grant to enable the party to use him to consummate the contemplated outrage on the southern states, for without the co-operation of the president the troops can not be obtained.—*Toledo Democrat.*

Gen. Grant finds time, in the ardor and heat of his campaign against the fragments of Bristow's forces, to turn upon congress and lecture them upon their parsimony and general ungraciousness. He wouldn't sign the bill under ordinary circumstances, but, realizing that such abstinence on his part would only prolong the session, he heroically affixed his signature, but not as a sign of approval! The cottage at Long Branch holds out its allurements, or he would never surrender, even conditionally. He is specially solicitous about the non-appropriation of money to pay the judgments of the court of claims. Can it be that some of Jim Casey's cotton speculations have been nipped by this outrageous neglect of congress to provide funds?—*Chicago Times.*

Who doubts that Gov. Tilden would not hesitate a moment to rise above his party—above the men filling the places of leadership in that party and in the canvass for his election—and fearlessly exercise all the powers of his office to root out corruption and bring in reform? Has he not, as a private citizen and chairman of the democratic state central committee, in his war with and destruction of the Tweed ring in New York city—has he not, as governor, in his war with and destruction of the canal ring in the state of New York, given most abundent proof that he has the ability, the disposition, the courage and the pertinacity of purpose requisite to a successful warfare of reform within as well as without his own party? A plainer or simpler situation never was before any people.—*Rochester Union.*

"The confederate house has done nothing," say the republicans. It has done nothing in the way of swindling the tax-payers out of their money, that is true enough. It has done nothing as the radicals would have done it. The people, however, are not of the opinion that the house has done such good honest and economical work that they are $38,000,000 better off. More than this, the "confederate house," as the radicals are pleased to term it, has probed into the nasty mess of radical corruption, although the process has made the president wince, and the careers of such "sound and earnest republicans" as Belknap, Babcock, Robeson, Blaine, Schenck, Boss Shepherd and others have been brought into the light of day. It matters not if the republican party is in a towering rage. It is desperate—wild. It is cornered. The people will give the *coup de grace* in November.—*Courier-Journal.*

The claims of the republican party to be continued in office are: It has filled the land with paupers; created a shoddy aristocracy; reduced the workingman's pay to ninety cents a day; given over the entire south to the rule and plunder of ignorant, barbarous negroes; sunk the country in millions on millions in debt; robbed the nation, through its thieving officials, of more than one hundred millions of dollars; given away the public domain by the tens of millions of acres to thieving land monopolies and railroad corporations; protected and whitewashed its thieves in the plunder of the government; kept the finances of the country in such an unsettled condition that it has prevented capitalists and business men from engaging in business, thereby depriving the laboring man, the clerk and mechanic of employment. It is a beautiful party to aks for a new lease of power. We speak it mildly when we say that such party should be roasted in Tophet.—*Jersey City Herald.*

Hayes and Wheeler are upright men. If the administration of their party were acceptable to the country, they might be expected to keep it at least as good as they found it. Neither of them is a man of strong, aggressive, positive character. Both are amiable, honest men. We do not believe that a man, however able and aggressive for the right, could bring about the reforms needed in the federal government at this time through the machinery of the republican party. We are satisfied that neither Hayes nor Wheeler can. We are not sure that Tilden could. He certainly could not if he were a republican, without destroying the party that elected him, for corruption has become ingrained in it. The people desire, and will secure, a total change in the administration of the government this year. It can be effected only by a change in the party administering it. This is the popular wish and the popular judgment, and neither will be effected a particle by the ordinary villification of party candidates, which is resorted to try to divert the people from the purpose they seem to be determined this year to keep steadily in view. The Times will find its attack on Hendricks as futile as its assaults on Tilden have proved to be, and for the same reason—it is not based on truth and is not made to sustain honest ends. In like manner the democrats will waste their breath in trying to prove that Hayes and Wheeler are other than well meaning men who find the times "out of joint," and were not "born to set them right."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

That the canvass has entered on its more exciting stage is evident from an offer, on the part of the New York Times to show, in reply to the charge that Gen. Grant gets drunk, that Mr. Tilden was drunk on the night he received the news of his nomination. Of Mr. Hayes' habits nothing has as yet been said, but it will doubtless be revealed that he is a sly, cautious drinker, who keeps a private still for his own use, and bribes the revenue officers. We begin to receive letters inquiring why we do not support him more cordially. To which we reply, that we shall support him soberly, judiciously, and with our eyes open. We are more concerned about reform than about any candidate, and will not engage in any game of wholesale eulogy or blind advocacy on any account. It ought to be understood that the conflict within the republican party between corruption and honesty is not yet over, and it behooves everybody, while throwing up his cap for Hayes, to keep a close eye on Chandler and Cornell. Moreover, we supported Gen. Grant in 1868 and in 1872; the first time heartily and enthusiastically, the second, hopefully and resignedly. What a bargain he has turned out is known to all the world. Having been grossly deceived in a case in which we seemed to have so many guarantees of fitness as in his, we think we owe it to our readers to proceed this time with more caution. Besides which they will find the indiscriminate eulogies, the prophecies of the reign of heavenly purity after election, and the daily discoveries of new virtues in the candidate, in other papers.—*The Nation.*

Under the present administration we have seen all the abuses and corruptions which need to be reformed reach their rankest growth and development. Is the nomination of Gov. Hayes, conceding him to be in all respects personally unobjectionable as a man and a candidate, a sufficient offset to the emphatic indorsement of the present administration by the convention which nominated him and in the platform which he has accepted and upon which he stands? This is a serious, practical question for the American people, in the light of solicitor Wilson's testimony and of all similar development to ponder. Personally Gov. Tilden has this advantage over his opponent, that his services and position as a practical reformer are thoroughly known to the country. Gov. Hayes, conceding him to be actuated by the same purpose, has the record yet to make—his position to define by something more than words. The important question is, how far, if elected, would he be able to emancipate himself from those influences which have proved so fatal to the administration of general Grant, and to dispense with the support—if need be, risk the hosility—of those whose enmity proved too strong for Bristow and for Jewell, and which was triumphed in the resignation of Wilson and the dismissal of Yaryan and Dyer? It is upon the answer to this question, more than upon any other issue, that the result of the presidential contest will necessarily turn. How is Gov. Hayes—president-elect if such should be the result—to break with secretary Chandler, the manager of the republican canvass; with Morton, with Logan and the like politicians, his friends and supporters? How, unless he does break with them, can he accomplish the work of reform which the people will expect from the successor of Gen. Grant?—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Grasshopper West and South.

From the New York Bulletin.

Very discouraging reports come from the northwestern, western and southern borders of Minnesota, and from the north and northeast portion of Georgia, relative to the devastation of the crops by grasshoppers. In Minnesota the region west of and including Jackson county to eastern Dakotah, and south through north western Iowa, has been literally covered by the pests, that have left scarcely enough of the crops to show there was any planted. The devastation is so great that many settlers have become so discouraged and impoverished as to make preparations for emigrating elsewhere. In the Georgia district named the pests have not as yet appeared in as great numbers as in the western states, but appear to be increasing, and there are serious apprehensions of their presence becoming general. The extent of damage by the insects has not been ascertained as yet, but we judge from the tenor of the reports that the Georgians have thus far been more frightened than hurt. The farmers, however, are devising means to extinguish the unwelcome visitors before any vast damage is done to their crops.

THE PLANTATION.

Neighbors Breeding a Nuisance.

The Colorado potato beetle is likely to cause some special legislation, inasmuch as there are scores of farmers who will plant potatoes and then not kill the beetles which feed and breed thereon. We have seen a number of instances of this kind the present season, and as soon as the beetles have devoured the leaves of one field they immediately take to another, if it is in condition to supply them with food. Now, it is a question which must, sooner or later, be decided in our courts, whether a man has the right to feed millions of this pest for a time, and then let them loose upon his neighbor's fields, who, up to that time, may have kept his potatoes clear of both beetles and larvæ. A man has no more moral right to breed insects to prey upon his neighbors' possessions than he has wolves, bears, or other larger animals. If our laws do not afford the necessary protection, then some should be made to meet the case in point, and that, too, very speedily.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Buckwheat in Orchards.

The practice of enriching or restoring the fertility of the soil in orchards by turning under clover has been found to have one serious drawback if the trees are yet young. The clover must grow at least one year in order to become streng enough to give a good coat of manure, and this year of clover seriously checks the young trees. The practice has recently been adopted by some good orchardists of plowing in buckwheat. The seed is cheap, and the seeding is very easily done; the soil is made loose and mellow, and there need be no check to the trees—especially if the buckwheat is sown about midsummer, after the trees have nearly ceased growing, the crop to be turned under before much grain has begun to form. A correspondent of the New York Times, in recommending this crop, says that if the buckwheat is sown earlier, a second crop may be had from the scattered seed of the first, and that it helps to destroy the codling moth, as many will hide in the buckwheat, the second crop of which is burned late in autumn.

A Test for Drainage.

We neglect drainage. The only safe way with farming is in a dry and porous soil; and this can be known in our cultivated clay land only by test. The post-hole will serve for this. The past summer a row of post-holes were dug early, and left open during the season. The land was the usual tillable soil—drift, with considerable clay—and bore tolerable crops of grass and grain, including sometimes corn and winter grain. The winter grain would sometimes be severely hurt. Corn, the past summer, did remarkably well, and the land being put in good condition for it, and the season favorable—that is, there was less rain than usual. Yet during the entire season, water remained in most of the post-holes, to the surprise of those who towards the close of summer found it there. It however lessened gradually, though very slowly. At the end of the season there was water still in a few of the holes, and these on the higher part of the ground. In a wet season, or a severe winter, this soil is sure to suffer, and the crop with it; and yet it is considered a dry soil. The grass and grain on such land will suffer more or less, the land being kept cold and sour. There is much soil just like this. To drain it properly is usually to double the yield for a number of years, paying in two or three years the expense of draining.—*F. G. in Country Gentleman.*

Repelling Grain Weevil.

In answer to inquiry, I would say that the only way to be rid of the weevil is to keep grain in a clean place, and to spread out until thoroughly cured, so as to avoid heating. It is very difficult to clean a place where weevil has been prevalent, as they and other grain pests hide in the cracks and seams of the bin, and no cold of winter will certainly kill them. The germ of the weevil is often in grain that to all appearance is perfectly sound, and only awaits a suitable amount of moisture and heat to develop. In grain houses our only remedy, when we have a lot of infested grain, is to screen frequently, and try to keep it cool till winter. I know of nothing to kill weevil in grain that will not recommend storing in a new place, far enough from where the infested grain was kept, to prevent them crawling to it. I have often put weevils on the floor at some distance from a pile of grain, and they would make a bee line for the nearest lot—never go away from it. They will sometimes fly, when in the hot sun, but not often. I once made a test by taking about a pint of sound wheat from a boat load, in which I could find no indication of weevil, and after sifting it very thoroughly in a coarse hand-sieve I put it in a glass jar and sealed it tight. In a few weeks it was alive with large and small weevils (two kinds), and they lived for more than a year in this tight jar. This was a season when there was a great deal of wheat troubled with weevil. Ordinarily when grain is dry and cool the weevils do not injure it. The surest way to keep grain, after it is dry and very thoroughly cleaned, is to keep it in a dark place.—*H. H. L., in Country Gentleman.*

How Black Bass Spawn.

For several days past we have had the rare good fortune to watch the operations of a dozen bass on their spawning bed, and an interesting sight it is. About the last of May, F. S. Pease, the artist, caught some fine bass and placed them in a large spring, which is a hexagonal inclosure of six feet diameter, walled up to three feet above the water line. Here they seemed to thrive, and a few days ago we put in some shovelfuls of gravel and coarse pebbles, and were not surprised to find they had soon made their bed on it, and were ready to spawn. Creeping cautiously to the edge and peering over, we soon had the satisfaction of seeing just how they did it. Most of the fish were keeping shady under a plank float left for the purpose; but presently one of them sculled leisurely out and settled over the bed with a "short, uneasy motion," which soon changed to a brisk jerking of her side against the bottom, her bright belly gleaming like silver as she coursed round and round *stirring* (Seth Green's word) her spawn over the same spot at every turn. We could not see that any of them worked in pairs, and concluded that the milt and spawn both sunk at once to the bottom and fastened themselves to the gravel, and as there was no current to wash them away (as in brook-trout spawn beds), pairing was not necessary to the impregnation of the ova. For about a week this spawning has been going on, retarded, perhaps, by the cold spring water; but the interesting young mothers seem to be "doing as well as could be expected." When the bass were put into the spring it was infested with a vegetable growth, usually called "frog spittle," which has now quite disappeared; and the question comes up as so how far fish (of this genus) are vegetarians. That they will bite at minnows, even on their spawn beds, we daily prove by dropping a few small fry in among them, which disappears in an incredibly short space of time.—*Forest and Stream.*

Sheep in the South.

What a strange compound is human nature! The eye of our souls sweep the horizon for what we, in most cases, can find within our reach. How often do we accidently stumble over that which we have been hunting far off! It is human nature, and our famous are not an exception. How they study and look around into far-off countries to find something that will pay. How many have been disappointed and ruined by following their imagination into another country in hopes of finding prosperity. And how many have drawn their capital out of the farm, invested it in speculations, expecting to become rich, and—have lost all! What they sought far off, and for what they often risked and sacrificed their last dollar, lay right before them, within easy reach and without risk. I allude to sheep husbandry in the south. It is truly most surprising that an enterprise like this is so totally in its infancy, and has been so little investigated.

From latitude 30° north, to Cape Florida, the country abounds in the very best pastures for sheep. From 30° to 35° very little feed is required through the winter, and from 35° to Cape Florida no feed is needed, and usually little shelter. It is not my intention to say that some feed, even in this latitude, would not pay well; I only wish to state that sheep husbandry can be carried on there with profit without any feeding at all. Lands, all over this country, such as are required for sheep husbandry, are cheap. A man who owns only twenty acres, or even less, can keep a flock of thousands of sheep, because everywhere thousands of acres are *lying idle in their natural state, waiting* to be made useful in some manner. It is a business in which the poor man with $100 can engage as well as the rich who can invest thousands. It is a business in which, with proper management and care, the invested capital doubles itself in one year. Dogs are only a bug-bear where proper precautions are taken, and the necessary attention given; there is no serious drawback whatever to this industry in this country. True, it has been tried occasionally, but in most cases it has failed for the very simple reason that he who undertook it did not understand his business, and did not take the trouble to learn it, believing that all he had to do was to buy the sheep and turn them loose. Now, it is with sheep farming as with any other business, it can not thrive without proper attention and care, and whoever undertakes it on a large scale must perfectly understand the business, if he wants to see his investment and labor crowned with success.—*L. A. Hansa, Bay St. Louis, Miss., in Country Gentleman.*

A Detroit husband whipped his wife because the baby didn't take the first prize at a baby show.

Great harm and discomfort is caused by the use of purgatives which gripe and rack the system. Parson's Purgative Pills are free from all impure matter, and are mild and health-giving in their operation.

A Good Investment; one dollar for Shallenberger's Ague Antidote. The worst case of chills cured immediately. Never more than one chill after commencing. It strengthens the system and improves the appetite. Nothing in it to injure an infant. (Sold by all druggists.)

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ring, worm, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic!—This invaluable and standard family medicine is now a household word and maintains its reputation unimpaired. It is indorsed by the medical profession, and prescribed daily in the Charity Hospital and other Hospitals in New Orleans. Wilhoft's Tonic is thus highly recommended by the leading medical men of the country, and is worthy of such indorsement. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above. HENRY H. M. PATTON.
Lawrence, Marion County, Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4, 1875.

An Elegant Article.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is a great triumph of chemistry. Being free from all injurious qualities, its effect is so natural that the closest observer would not observe it. It imitates Nature to perfection and is sold all over the world.

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.			
Flour	$ 4 50	@	7 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	47	@	48
Oats	32	@	34
Lard	11½	@	11½
Bacon—Clear Sides	12½	@	12¾
Hay—Best	22 00	@	24 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	2 00
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	2 00
Highwines	1 15	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	7½	@	7¾
Good Ordinary	9¾	@	
Low Middling	10½	@	
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	1 75	@	2 00
LOUISVILLE.			
Flour	$ 3 75	@	7 75
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	38	@	40
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	15 00	@	
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21 50
Lard	11½	@	11¾
Bacon—Clear sides	12¾	@	12¾
Wool	33	@	45
Potatoes—Irish, ℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Cotton—Middling	11	@	11
Ordinary	7½	@	
NEW ORLEANS.			
Flour	$ 4 50	@	6 00
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	38	@	42
Hay	17 00	@	
Pork	22 25	@	
Sugar	7½	@	
Molasses	35	@	55
Whisky	1 11	@	1 12
Cotton	11	@	11½
ST. LOUIS.			
Flour	$ 5 50	@	6 00
Wheat	1 35	@	1 41
Corn	41½	@	42
Oats	27	@	28
Mess Pork	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	12	@	12
Whisky	1 00	@	1 11

At this season of the year cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c., are quite common and should be checked at once. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is the best article that can be used in all such cases, and should be kept in every family. Used internally.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.
E. J. Hart & Co., Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

Popham's Asthma Specific, Best in the World. Trial package free. T. Popham & Co., 193 S. 9th St., Phila., Pa.

Asthma.—Get the genuine remedy. $1.00 per box by mail, sold by druggists. Ad'ss D. Langell, Appleton, Wis.

Asthma The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. Smith, Right, Cleveland, O.

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Albemarle Female Institute, Charlottesville, Va., near Virginia University, 20th session begins 25th Sept. 15 Teachers. Send for catalogue.

Well Auger! The best in the world. Send for our Auger Book. U. S. Auger Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 Watches. A Great Sensation. *Sample Watch and Outfit free to Agents.* Better than Gold. Address A. Coulter & Co., Chicago.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. Lovell, Erie, Pa.

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20 a week salary guaranteed to male & female. Send stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indiana's, Ind

$350 A Month.—Agents wanted. 36 best selling articles in the world. One sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

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The Markoe House, 919 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 100 comfortable Rooms and Excellent Table. $2 per Day. Terms, from $1.00 to $2.50 per Day.

$10 to $25 Address, Blodgett & Co., Erie, Pa., for their Illustrated catalogue free, of over 100 styles Gun Goods, and beautiful Picture Cards (chromos), and Presents of Fine Metal Address, Visiting, Reward, Motto, Comic, and Transparent Cards, 125 varieties, 25 cts. and 50 cts. per set. Samples, 3 cts. Agents wanted for Novelties. J. H. Bufford's Sons, Boston, Mass. Established 1830.

A Book for the Million. Medical Advice A 64 page Pamphlet on Sperm, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Organic Debility, and all Chronic Diseases. Consultation, Advice, &c., SENT FREE on receipt of stamp. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 8th st., St. Louis, Mo.

A Novelty. Your name printed on 50 Transparent Cards, containing a scene when held to the light, 50 designs sent post paid for 25 cts.; 5 packs & names, $1. No other card printer has the same. Agents wanted; outfit 10 cts. Card Printer, Lock Box D, Ashland, Mass.

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Agents Wanted for that beautiful new and fascinating book, The Home of God's People. 600 pages, 175 superb engravings; 52,000 copies already sold, and demand increasing. One agent sold 138 first week. Send for complete descriptive circular, and most liberal terms to Agents. Samuel & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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Paint And Wall Colors ready mixed for use. Any one can put it on them. Cheap, Beautiful and Durable. Also Painters', Artists', and Wax-flower Materials of every kind.

Your House Window-glass, oils, Varnish, Brushes, sash, Hardware, &c., you will get cheaper of us than at Wholesale. Send for price-list. Nashville, Tenn. CHAS. H. GAUTHEY'S.

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—AND—

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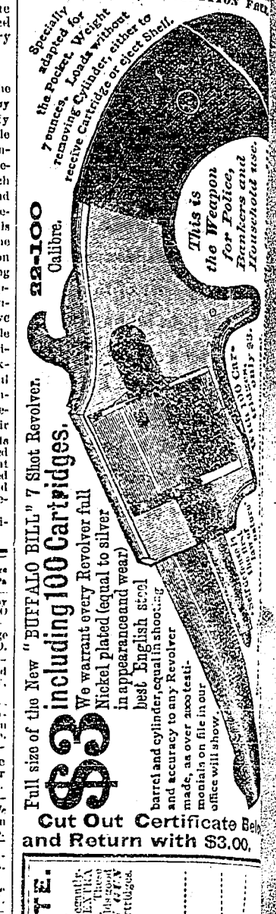
Unequaled Offer! A Month's Ammunition Free! Specially adapted for the Pocket. Weight 7 ounces. Loads without removing Cylinder, either to receive Cartridge or eject Shell.



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$3 including 100 Cartridges. We warrant every Revolver full Nickel plated (equal to silver in appearance and wear) best English steel barrel and cylinder, equal in shooting and accuracy to any Revolver made, as over 200 testimonials on file in our office will show.

Full size of the New "Buffalo Bill" 7 Shot Revolver.

Cut Out Certificate Below and Return with $3.00.

Western Gun Works Premium Certificate. A Box of Extra Fine Target Cartridges Free! This is to certify that the Western Gun Works hereby agrees, on receipt of this Certificate and THREE DOLLARS, to send one Elegant Nickel Plated Revolver, Model "Buffalo Bill," 7 shots, 32-100 Calibre, with a box of 100 Cartridges and Implements complete, as per advertisement. The Revolver and Cartridges are fully warranted by the Manufacturers, and the Western Gun Works will refund the money to any purchaser who is not entirely satisfied with the Revolver and Cartridges. Remit by Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft, or Express, at our risk. Yours, Western Gun Works, Name, Town, County, State. Aug. 25th 1875 N. U. Chicago, Ill.

"The Vibrator" 1000 Sold Last Season Without One Failure or Return! This is the famous Threshing machine that swept the field and created such a revolution in trade, by its matchless Grain-Saving and Cleaning principles.

The enormous wastage of grain with other styles of Threshers, can be saved by the Improved Machine, sufficient, on every job, to pay all expenses of threshing.

Flax, Timothy, Millet, Hungarian like seeds are threshed, separated, cleaned as easily and perfectly as Wheat, Oats, Rye, &c.

An extra price is usually paid for seeds cleaned by this machine, which is done daily the ONLY MACHINES that can do it perfectly or economy, doing fast thorough and perfect work when others utterly failed.

All grain, Time and Money saving features, such as "Endless Apron," "Self-Feeder," "Pickers," etc., are entirely dispensed with, and one-half the usual Gears, Belts, Boxes, &c., used, easier managed; more durable; light running; nearly repairs; no dust; no "litterings"; not troubled by adverse winds, rain or storms.

Farmers and Grain Raisers will find in the large saving made by it will pay for the prior and wasteful machines, but will secure the improved Threshing done by their work.

Four sizes made for 6, 8, 10 and 12 horse Powers. Also a specialty of Separators for hand and made Expressly for Steam Power.

Two styles of 4-Horse Powers, the improved "Triple Gear," and our "Short Geared Sweep," both "Mounted" on Wheels.

If Interested in Threshing Grain, apply to our nearest Dealer, or write to us for full Circular (sent free), giving full particulars of Styles, Prices, Terms, etc.

Nichols, Shepard & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. A rough, coated tongue is a sure sign of a deranged stomach. It is Nature's monitor, telling you how the system is working. In all cases of this sort should be had at once to

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Jacksonville Republican.

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VOLUME 40. JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876. WHOLE NO. 2054.

The Republican.

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He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

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Will attend to all business confided to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 7th Judicial Circuit.

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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
Prompt Attention given to Collections.
May 15, 1875-1y.

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ELLIS & MARTIN,
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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

HAVE associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business confided to them, in the counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.
May 15, 1875.—tf.

H. L. STEVENSON,
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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,
SURGEON DENTIST,
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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.
Charges very moderate. jay25-1873-tf

A BLIND Swiss girl, who is an adept at fine needlework, recently sent to the emperor of Germany a table-cover exquisitely worked with her own hands, and to avoid the appearance of having sent the present in expectation of getting something in return, she omitted her address, and simply signed herself, "A Blind Girl in Switzerland." The old monarch was so pleased with the gift and the manner of sending it, that he caused the German minister in Switzerland to ascertain the girl's name and address, whereupon he sent her a valuable brooch and an autograph letter of thanks.

ELDORADO, Kansa, has belied its name. Depositors of the bank there have had to ask for their money at the mouth of six-shooters, and one of them, being met in the same style by the president, had to shoot him.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Austin, Texas, manufactures twenty tons of ice per day.

There are thirteen North Carolinians in the house of representatives of Texas.

Speaking of the Texas penitentiary, the Galveston News says of a once noted character: Old Santanta, on hearing of the slaughter of Custer and his command, could scarcely contain himself with joy, and said he, too, like Sitting Bull, wanted to go on the war-path.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise has no hope of his own recovery. In reply to an invitation to attend a reunion of confederate soldiers, he sends word that sickness will prevent him from being present, and add: "I never expect to leave my room again until I am carried to my grave. The weather is so excessively hot here that I would gladly leave this griddle of a town, if for no other object, to get on the great Shenandoah mountains, where I could get pure air and meet my old friends."

The recent reports of the ravages of grasshoppers in the northwest were *gross* exaggerations. The wheat, which is nearly all harvested, is a good crop, and the corn crop is excellent.

The annual report of the Chicago and Northwestern railway shows the gross earnings to be $12,773,771; operating expenses, $7,408,857; interest and other expenses, $3,567 302; net income, $1,797,550.

In reviewing southern manufactures, the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times says: The south has to-day more furnaces in blast in proportion to her number than the north has, and very few of ours are losing money, while constant loss at the north is the rule. We believe the only mill in the United States, running exclusively on railroad iron, which declared a legitimate dividend for 1875 was the Roane iron company's mill in this city.

At the South Pass there has been excavated a new and deep channel through the old bar to the sea, and over 3,000,000 cubic yards of sand and mud removed in addition to the sediment ordinarily contained in the river water and that of the ocean currents which sweeps athwart the outer bar crest and bear away to the westward the earthly materials so carried out.

Nine of the jurymen at the Hamburg inquest could not sign their names to the verdict.

Texas legislators only get two dollars per day, but then they are allowed to sit with their coats off.

EAST.

A mortgage of $32,000,000 on the New York central and Hudson river railroads, in favor of Cornelius Vanderbilt jun., and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, was recently recorded in the county clerk's office at Albany, New York.

New York is suffering from an attack of bad water. A greenish-white scum has settled upon the surface of Croton lake, imparting to the water a horrible smell and taste: and New York is driven to whisky for consolation.

The New York Tribune, in an article on the general reduction of wages in that city, states that any builder can employ as many first-class carpenters as he wants at $15 per week, and find them grateful for the chance. The same may be said of most of the other trades connected with building. It adds that there has been no time in the past fifteen years when building could be done in New York at so cheap a rate, and scarcely a time in that interval when there has been so little of it doing.

When a New York railroad company does not place drinking water in its cars, it is liable to a fine of $75, half of which sum goes to the informer and the other half to the overseers of the poor.

Frank Walworth is thought to be recovering from his insanity. His friends, it is said, hope that he will be pardoned. Should he be set at liberty he is to leave the country.

FOREIGN.

That the republic is daily being firmer established in France is proved by the resolution of the chamber of deputies on the 22d of July, that "the chamber, expressing its confidence in the minister of interior, requests the cabinet in appointing public functionaries, not to forget the duties imposed upon it by the decree overthrowing the empire." Gambetta eloquently stigmatized the system pursued by the Bonapartists in seeking to make the country believe that marshal MacMahon was hostile to the constitution, and said he had perfect confidence in the Marshal's good faith. Turning to the Bonapartists, Gambetta concluded by exclaiming: "You will never smother the cry of the 2d of December!" Amid tremendous applause, three hundred and seventy-one ayes were recorded in favor of the resolution: the Bonapartist deputies did not vote.

Lunacy is still increasing in Ireland. At the close of last year the number of patients under the supervision of the inspector general was 11,777—an increase of one hundred and ninety-four on the preceeding year.

Prince Milan has received from several, if not from all, the powers congratulations upon the birth of an heir, all of which contain expressions leaving, no doubt, in the mind of the prince that the powers are desirous of seeing an end of the war, which is dangerous to the general peace of Europe. The result is the Servians are ready to treat for peace, but will not consent to the deposition of prince Milan or the sacrifice of any territory, nor will she submit to the Turkish administration.

In reply to speeches made in the English house of commons lately, to the effect that Russia was stronger in 1855 than now, the Galas shows that Russia in 1855 had an army of 900,000, and now, 1,540,000 as a peace armament and 2,500,000 in time of war.

A dispatch from Belgrade says it is reported that the Turks have advanced beyond Banja, and that the Servians evacuated that important pass without firing a shot. It is quite possible that the constant rumors of Turkish advances and Servian retreats are exaggerated, but it can not be denied that the prospects of the Servians is becoming gloomy. The rumor of their evacuating the defiles leading from Gurgugovatz to Delegrade, and from Saitschar to Parakin, though unconfirmed, is highly probable. If the Turks push forward, it is more than likely the expected great battle at Alexintz or Delegrade, will never be fought. The officials continue to assure the public of their ability to beat the Turks, nevertheless consternation prevails, and must increase as the number of runaways increases in the streets.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that while war preparations continue actively, and while even the peace party consider any fate preferable to the deposition of prince Milan and the annexation of any part of Servia to Turkey, or even for a period of Turkish rule, there are at the same time a depression of spirits and a desire for peace among the moderate party and the Servian people, and the intervention of the powers is anxiously looked for, in the hope that it would bring peace without any of the above conditions, which, it is feared, the Turks desire to impose. Rather than accept any one of these, the moderate party will support the government in continuing the struggle until Servia conquers or can not fight longer. They say the deposition of prince Milan would occasion a dynastic civil war, which would retard the progress of the country twenty years. As for Turkish rule here, the foremost men of Servia, and even the opponents of the war, say it is better that all the Servians perish in the struggle than submit to it; that it is evident that if the intervention of the powers does not bring peace, that no arrangement between the belligerents themselves is likely to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The postal-card manufactory is running ten hours a day, turning out about 500,000 cards per day, and is 3,500,000 behind its orders. The number of cards printed during the quarter ending July 1st, was 38,000,000, an increase of nearly 10,000,000 over the corresponding quarter for 1875.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: H. F. Finlay, United States attorney for Kentucky, vice G. C. Wharton removed; Wilford L. Wilson, appraiser of merchandise, St. Paul, Minnesota; W. W. Standifer, United States marshal of Arizona.

The new four-and-a-half per cent. loan for three hundred millions will be brought out in a short time. There is competition for the control of it among foreign and domestic bankers, and it is thought all the parties in London and New York will be brought together by the administration. Neither the president nor the secretary of the treasury will favor an extensive negotiation.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Recent Resolution of the House—The Army to be Held in Readiness to Protect Voters.

Secretary Cameron has written the following to Gen. Sherman:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1876. }

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army:

Sir—The house of representatives of the United States, on the 10th inst., passed the following preamble and resolution, viz:

Whereas, The right of suffrage prescribed by the constitution of the several states is subject to the fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"Article 15, section 1.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Sec. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation; and

Whereas, the right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several states and citizens thereof; and whereas, it is asserted that this exercise of the right of suffrage is in some of the states, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence, so that in such cases the object of the amendment is defeated; and whereas, all citizens, without distinction of race, or class, or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the house of representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise, to prevent free exercise of the right of suffrage in any state should meet with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or that may hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon another, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal, or criminals, in any court having jurisdiction, is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine and imprisonment, or one demanding the penalty of death."

The president directs that in accordance with the spirit of the above you are to hold all available force under your command not now engaged in subduing the savages of the western frontier, in readiness to be used upon call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for protecting all citizens, without distinction of race, color or political opinion, in the exercise of the right to vote, as guaranteed by the Fifteenth amendment, and to assist in the enforcement of certain, condign and effectual punishment upon all persons who shall attempt by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage as provided by the laws of the United States, and have such force so distributed and stationed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of the law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of these instructions will be given from time to time after consultation with the law officers of the government. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

In the senate, on the 12th, at the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Hawaiian treaty. Senator Sargent spoke in favor of the bill, and senator West in opposition. The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting appropriations for sectarian schools, was read a third time, in accordance with an order of the senate last evening. Mr. Anthony called up senate bill to print the report of the proceedings of the Belknap impeachment trial. Passed, and the senate then took a recess. Evening session—upon the reassembling of the senate, the consideration of the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect was proceeded with, and Mr. Saulsbury continued his argument.

In the senate, on the 14th, Mr. Harvey called up the house bill for the sale of Sabine islands. Several amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation of money for the support of sectarian schools. Agreed to; yeas 23, nays 13. A discussion then took place, which lasted until the expiration of the morning hour, when the matter was laid over and the senate proceeded to consider unfinished business, which was the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into effect, Mr. Norwood continuing his remarks in opposition to the bill. After a long debate the senate by a vote of yeas 29 to nays 12, passed the bill to carry into effect the Hawaiian treaty. It passed without amendment. After a long debate the senate at one o'clock voted on the proposed constitutional amendment and it was rejected; yeas 26 nays 19; not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. It was defeated by a strict party vote. Mr. Logan calls up the house bill to authorize the president to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing Indian hostilities. He submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute, authorizing the president to increase such companies of cavalry regiments as he may think proper to one hundred men each, providing the total number of men enlisted shall not exceed 2500, and appropriating $1,634,700 to pay the expense of such increase. The amendment of Mr. Logan was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 11—and the bill as amended was read the third time and passed. Adjourned.

In the senate, on the 15th, proceeded to the consideration of house bills granting pensions to various persons, and a large number were passed, but before acting on all on the calendar a motion for an executive session made by Mr. Anthony was agreed to and at 12:30 the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. Senate resumed session at two o'clock, and Mr. Windom moved to take up the house resolution, providing for a final adjournment of congress, and to amend the same so as to adjourn finally at three o'clock this evening. Several senators objected, and the motion was then withdrawn. A bill to provide for the payment of a full month's wages to certain of the employes recently permanently discharged from the bureau of engraving and printing of the treasury department, was passed without amendment. The chair laid before the senate a message from the president of the United States, returning, without his approval, senate bill to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri bands of Indians, and Saes and Fox Indians in Kansas and Nebraska. Also another message from the president, stating that he was convinced, after further examination, that his message, returning the bill without his signature was premature, and requesting that the bill might be returned to him for his signature. A motion to refer the message was rejected. The question being on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the president, it was passed by a unanimous vote. The amendments of the house to the bill fixing the limit of expenditure for the erection of public buildings at Little Rock was concurred in and the bill passed. House bill for the relief of Mrs. J. K. Polk, widow of ex-president Polk, was discussed at some length and passed. Mr. Wingom called up house joint resolution providing for final adjournment, and moved to amend so that the houses of congress should adjourn at 7½ o'clock this evening. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted. At 7:30 p. m. he hammer of the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, fell, and he spoke as follows: Before declaring the order of adjournment, permit me, senators, to express my obligations for the trust confided and for the courtesy extended to me throughout an arduous session of eight months and over, now drawing to a close. For your generous support through an impeachment trial and during my first regular session's experience as your presiding officer, accept my hearty thanks. This session has drawn to a close, and while associated with other historical events it will especially be notable as embracing the union of two centuries in the life of the republic. National permanence, however, is no guarantee against personal change. We are about to part, but not without the suggestive reflection that in the first month of the new century and next to this in which we separate our number was broken by the death of one whose short senatorial career had won the attachment of many and the respect of all, and by the departure of another whose longer career had qualified him for the merited place of executive adviser, which he now honors with credit to himself and the senate. In returning to your several states to greet their approval of your distinguished services, may heaven kindly care, attend and return you all with added strength to renew your labors next December. To the officers of the senate whose valued aid, has enabled me to hold your confidence, I tender sincere acknowledgment. Finally wishing you a safe return to your respective homes, I now pronounce the first regular session of the senate of the Forth-fourth congress adjourned without day.

HOUSE.

The house, on the 12th, resumed the political discussion, and was addressed by Mr. Lynch. The report was then agreed to. By it the following missions are practically abolished, as no appropriations are made for ministers to any of them: Portugal, Switzerland, Bolivia, Ecuador, Columbia, Paraguay and Uruguay, Greece and Denmark. The bill provides, however, for a charge de affairs to represent the United States in Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Denmark and Paraguay and cities of 5,000 each. The following consulates are not provided for, and hence are practically abolished by the bill, viz; Swatow, Southampton, Malta, Vladivostock, Oporto, Santa Cruz, Port Said, Nantes, Maroachelle, Port Mahon, Valencia, Stettin, Marinham, Cyprus, Bucharest, Venice, Milan, Gaboon, Turks Island, Hadodadi, Goderich and Windsor, Canada West. The bill as it now stands saved $20,000 from the appropriations of last year. On motion of Mr. Banning, the senate bill posponing publication of the army register was taken from the speaker's table and passed. Adjourned.

The house met at one o'clock, on the 14th, in continuation of Saturday's session. Mr. Singleton then proceeded to address the house on the condition of public affairs in Mississippi. He gave an emphatic denial to the statements made in the house and senate that there had been frauds committed in the recent election in that state, and said that no such thing had been charged on the part of the government of Mississippi or of the election judges. Mr. Henry Watterson, member elect from Kentucky to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Parsons, presented himself and took the oath of office. Mr. Schleicher made a speech in advocacy of the silver bill. His speech closed the legislative session of Saturday last, and that of to-day was begun under the evil of states. A few private bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Randall submitted the report of the committee of conference on the Indian appropriation bill. The report was agreed to without discussion. Mr. Randall then proceeded to make some general remarks on the several appropriations. Mr. Foster, a member of the appropriation committee, replied to what he called the ingenious misstatements of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall). The speaker laid before the house a message from the president in regard to the river and harbor bill, stating that if it had been compulsory to expend money therein appropriated he would have violated it, but as it was not he would take care that no public money should be expended on useless works or upon any that were not clearly national. The message was referred to the committee on commerce, and the house took a recess till eight o'clock. Evening session—There was great confusion on the reassembling of the house and many members were noisily endeavoring to attract the attention and receive the recognition of the speaker. The house at two o'clock was still in session, without having been able to accomplish anything, except voting to adjourn and answering a call of the house.

Monday night session of the house continued till six o'clock, a. m. of the 15th, most of the time after midnight being taken up in dilatory motions and maneuvres to prevent Cox resuming his speech in reply to Kasson. At last about five o'clock this morning a truce was effected between the opposing forces and an opportunity was afforded to both Cox and Kasson to make due apology to the house, and to each other for exhibiting any angry passion or the violation of any parliamentary decorum that either might be guilty of. After Mr. Hewitt took the floor and in a speech which was frequently applauded by his own side of the house, defended Gov. Tilden from the assaults made on him by Mr. Kasson and eulogized him as the standard bearer of national democracy. A message was read from the president, announcing that he had signed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, but calling attention to the fact that constitutionally the house, had no right to order the withdrawal of consuls or ministers, though it might reduce or withhold entirely the salaries to be paid to said officers. Mr. Lawrence thought congress was as morally bound as a political duty, to appropriate for salaries of ministers as for any other officer. Mr. Page moved to take up and pass the senate bill to increase and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. After some discussion, and the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Holman to guard against telegraph monopoly, the bill was passed. Mr. Randall reported the bill appropriating $3000 to defray the expenses of the commission to prepare a suitable form of government for the district of Columbia. Passed. On motion of Mr. Wilshire, the senate bill limiting the expenditure for a public building at Little rock, Ark., to $150,000, passed with the amendment of Mr. Holman, reducing the amount to $100,000. On motion of Mr. Crouse, the bill providing for the sale of a portion of the reservation of confederated Otoe and Missouri Indians and Saes and Fox Indians in the states of Kansas and Nebraska was taken up and passed by a two-thirds vote over the president's vote. The speaker pro tem, then announced that the hour for final adjournment had arrived, and thanking the house for its courtesy, he declared that the first session of the house of the Forth-fourth congress stood adjourned without day.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Egypt—Edward Elias—Vitality of the Exposition—Miscellany.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EGYPT—EDWARD ELIAS.

The secretary of the Egyptian commission, Edward Elias, is a native-born Egyptian, who at first glance you would take for an American from some of the extreme southern states, fine bearing, open frank manner; who is one of those men who grasp your hand earnestly and heartily, and to whom you feel attached at once. I am indebted to this prominent Egyptian gentleman, who is also interpreter to the commission, for much valuable information regarding his country and her aims. I asked him if he comprehended the co-operative feature in journalism as represented in the "American Newspaper Union." He replied, "It is the same principle as the Associated Press dispatches." He could not have given a more intelligent answer, because it is exactly so. The Egyptian commission is composed of his highness, prince Mohammed Tawfic Pacha, president. His excellency, Cherif Pacha, minister of commerce, vice president; H. Brugsch Bey, commissioner-general. General Stone. M. Mahmoud Bey, astronomer. M. Mariette Bey, director of the museums of antiquities. M. Gastinel Bey, professor of the medical school. M. Rogers, director in the ministry of public instruction. M. Acton, chief of division, ministry of commerce. M. Baudry, architect. M. Delchevalerie, attache. E. Brugsch, chief of transportation and installation. A. Behmers, attache, secretary. Edward Elias, secretary and interpreter. M. Daninos, attache.

Egypt is an important power in the world's economy, and is making rapid headway in the arts, sciences, and industry.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the upper Nile and central Africa, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 4,777,830 square kilometres, and to be inhabited by a population of 16,952,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. The following statement gives the area and population of the various divisions of the kingdom, and its recent annexation, according to government estimate, of the year 1875:

Egypt proper, 550,630 square kilometres, population, 5,252,000. Nubia, 861,500 square kilometres, population, 1,000,000. Former kingdom of Ethiopia, 2,918,000 square kilometres, population 5,000,000. Darfur, and other annexed territories, 444,700 square kilometres, population, 5,760,000. Total square kilometres, 4,777,830. Total population, 16,952,000.

The great physical peculiarity of Egypt is the absence of rain, the land being only irrigated by the annual overflow of the Nile. The climate is remarkably mild and sound, especially south of the delta: and in the desert, from Cairo to Alexandria, the air contains more moisture than to the south. From the middle of August to December, west winds prevail; east winds from that time till March; after that, unhealthy south winds or khamsin till June; and from June till August the north or Etesian winds. Earthquakes are occasionally felt, and the temperature varies from 84° F. to 32°. The most remarkable phenomenon is, however, the regular increase of the Nile, fed by the fall of the tropical rains, which commence in 11° north latitude, in the spring; and falling first into the White, and then Blue Nile, reach Egypt in the middle, and the delta in the end of June. In the middle of July, the red water appears, and the rise may be dated from that time. It attains its maximum at the end of September, and begins to decline visibly in the middle of October, and subsides to its minimum in April. At the end of November, the irrigated land has dried, and is sown, and is covered with green crops, which last till the end of February. In March is the harvest. The state of the Nile, in fact, marks the season more accurately than the variation of temperature.

Many of the European trees and plants are found in Egypt; the date-palm, the doom-palm, the sycamore, acacias, tamarisks, etc., are among its more peculiar botanical productions; also the papyrus, which anciently supplied material for paper, and the lotus or water-lily of the Nile. The extensive culture of papyrus has been, in modern times, replaced by that of the sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, and tobacco, and the plant has almost disappeared. Gourds and melons have always abounded. To the wheat and barley of antiquity have been added maize and durra. Egypt is very deficient in timber trees. The rocks of Egypt afforded the stones used in its edifices and sculptures; granite, syenite, basalt (at Assouan), breccia (in the Cossier Rood), porphyry (from the quarries of Gebel Doshan.)

The National museum of Egypt sends rare coins, in gold, silver and copper, beautiful collections of Arabic ornaments. Ancient glass lamps from the mosques. The museum also sends Legumes Tuberculous Alimentaries tobacco seeds, some rare pearls, Arabian literature. Also from the musem comes a list of the names of the caliphs and sultans who have reigned in Egypt from Omar to Ismail Pacha, khedive of Egypt. List also of the Pharaohs. Let disputants over Rhamses, and Sesostris being or not being one and the same study this list. Col. Long, now a bey in Egypt, will soon return on a visit to his old home. He is a gallant soldier and a gentleman, and will be welcomed back to his native land by a host of friends. He is now in Paris en route. A handsome display of woods also adds to the Egyptian attractions.

THE VITALITY OF THE EXHIBITION.

No one can say, that there is any loss of vitality in the exhibition. The protracted heated term from days to weeks, while it impeded the current, that bore hundreds of thousands to the grounds, was but a temporary obstruction. An abatement of the torrid influence and again the flood gates were opened, and now the volume of visitations is pouring in, on their pilgrimage to Cosmopolis, the Mecca of the intelligent world, strong men and delicate women, courage and beauty—science and industry—honest labor—pomp and pageantry—synonym too often those two p's p's of pig-headism and poppy cockism. Yet, in the case of the nation's centennial all mix in one harmonious whole, high, low, rich and poor, wise and igorant, the good, bad, and the sorter tolerable, the latter those milk and wishy-washy fellows who do no good for fear or harm. Yes, all of them find their level in the imposing contemplation of the wonders of the centennial. Lost to self in admiration of works, whose grandeur teach individuality of his littleness and abjectness when facing international society, and which individual if not inclined to forego his strut, and return to a proper poise from his swagger had better go into his hole and pull it in after him.

A PERFECT JAIL.

Among the valuable articles on exhibition in the Govt. building the most attractive is Cook & Heath's perfected system of prison construction. It is the best jail in the country, and is worthy the attention of state, county and municipol authorities.

MISCELLANY.

The magnificent lamp that ornaments the entrance to the Russian section is valued at $7,000, so the polite attache informed me. I declined purchasing, using for economy, the "light of other days" better to read by, for future reference at least, than the one of my Russian friend and safer than coal oil. The lace exhibit in the Belgium section is valued at $200,000. It is a treat for the ladies to examine these beautiful specimens of Belgium industry in valenciennes, guipure, applique, Brussels net and point, in parasol covers, ball dress, flounces, edgings and handkerchiefs. A small farm if well sold will buy a handkerchief, and a handsome city residence, if sold on a flush market would buy three flounces for a ball dress.

No goods are permitted to leave the exhibition until it closes. The construction placed by the commission upon the law of congress is, that duplicates may be sold, but, not the originals. The Kansas and Colorado state commissioners have presented a rifle to Mrs M. A. Maxwell, whose reputation as a huntress is natural. Admissions to date 12,524,360. 4,0000 varieties of English and American gladiolus are on exhibition at horticultural hall. The exhibit is a competition between Europe and America and will continue two weeks. Cherries have been received from Oregon fourteen days out, and yet fresh. The benzoin is an aromatic resin, used for medicinal purposes. It is from the province of Rio Grande do Nasa, Brazil. It is a powerful stimulant and tonic and also valuable in perfumery. Seeds of cacao are also from this district: they are largely used as a basis in the preparation of chocolate, and of liquors. One thousand plants of theobroma cacao will produce approximately one thousand kilogrammes of fruits and berries during the space of eighty years, the period of its life. The *Bombix Mori* from which Brazil obtains her silk is of wonderful production; each cocoon contains nearly 3600 inches of silk thread, of which six hundred metres can be utilized. A metre is about thirty-nine inches in length. The mulberry leaf must be fat and luscious in the Brazilian empire. Caoutchouc is a product of the later siphonia elastica. The province of Amazonas exports also the breo macaranduba, considered to be the true

GUTTA PERCHA.

Jamaica displays artificial flowers made from the cuticle of the leaf of the *Cocco Alcifolia*, resembling wax work. Jamaica also exhibits necklaces of the seeds of the greegree palm.

A very singular, yet, quite pretty exhibit is one from Rio de Janeiro. Coiffures made of flowers, and from the province of Saneta Catiarina, Brazil, we have a boquet made of fish scales, eggs skins, sheils, wood and feathers. It is certainly a work of great ingenuity, exhibiting skill and taste, and speaks well for the artistic merit of the misses Silveira de Souza, the industrious young ladies who are entitled to credit for their efforts to make a display of Brazilian industry. From Barana, Brazil, is a boquet made entirely of fish scales, also a handsome boquet made entirely of feathers.—Her imperial highness, the princess D. Isabel, Rio de Janeiro, sends a splendid piece of work manship, a crown of flowers made of cereals. All honor to the gifted lady for her interest in the centennial.

The orphan girls of the Immaculate Conception school, of Brazil, in Rio de Janeiro, send an exquisite piece of work, a towel cut in sieve and labyrinth lace with small squares, each square with a design, and executed by a different girl. Idelvira Fluminense, a little girl of ten years of age, from Rio de Janeiro, furnishes a beautiful piece of tapestry. The little girl has taste and skill, and deserves enriching in the international temple of taste and progress. J.B

SULKY labor and the labor of force are little worth. Whatever a man does with a grumpy feeling he is apt to do wrong; and whatever he does with a melancholy feeling he is likely to do by halves. If you could only shed tranquility over the conscience, and infuse joy into the soul, you would do more to make a man a thorough worker than if you could lend him the force of Hercules, or the hundred arms of Briareus. —*Wilberforce.*

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A MACON man says he calls on the girls in this weather just to see them paddling in the air with their fans.—*Savannah News.*

THE world will never be in any manner of order or tranquility until men are firmly convinced that conscience, honor and credit are all in one interest.—*Steele*

ONE fellow, when he saw a female woman step into the Buffalo's car, said they'd better change its name to Shecargo. The wretch!—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

IT is just as hard work to get any kindling wood split as it ever was; but over sixty young men of Rome are ready to go west and avenge the death of Custer.—*Rome Sentinel.*

WON'T there be fun after the Indian war is over and Sitting Bull takes a turn around among the newspaper offices to find out who wrote those articles!—*Chicago Tribune.*

"WHEREVER I go," said an elderly traveler the other day, "I find men wearing out their old clothes and hats; but the ladies, almost without exception, have brand new and expensive dresses."

THE Bible is the most betrashed book in the world. Coming to it through commentaries is much like looking at a landscape through garret windows, over which generations of unmolested spiders have spun their webs.—*Beecher.*

WHITHER are we drifting? The first apple spoken of in history was accompanied by a large serpent, while nothing but a contemptible little worm can be found in our favorite fruit to-day.—*Whitehall Times.*

A FASHION exchange says that "the jabon is now generally used by married ladies." This would indicate that a harmless but incorrect method of spelling jawbone is now prevalent in polite society.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

AN agreeable figure and winning manner, which inspire affection without love, are always new. Beauty loses relish, the graces never; after the longest acquaintance, they are no less agreeable than at first.—*Henry Heine.*

THE brain is the palest of all internal organs, and the heart is the reddest. Whatever comes from the brain, carries the hue of the place it came from and whatever comes from the heart carries the heat and color of its birthplace.—*Holmes.*

Oh for some spot where a sweltering mortal
Form this hot world of ours might pantingly flee
Oh that I were some kind of a "turtle"
Nine fathoms deep in the Caspian sea.
Oh for a fan like an armorer's bellows,
Blowing cold blasts on my blistering soul,
Oh to be sandwitched in ice, as they tell us,
Franklin is, somewhere not far from the pole.

IN an article on the habits of the fly the New York Tribune ably says: "Great care has to be taken in eating huckleberries, because nothing pleases a fly so much as to be mistaken for one; and, if he can be baked in a cake and pass himself off in the unwary as a current, he dies without a regret."

IT is an error common to many to take the character of mankind from the worst and basest amongst them; whereas, as an excellent writer has observed, nothing should be esteemed as characteristical of a species but what is to be found amongst the best and the most perfect individuals of that species.—*Ficiding.*

WE do not know either unalloyed happiness or unmitigated misfortune. Everything in this world is a tangled yarn; we taste nothing of its purity; we do not remain two moments in the same state. Our affections, as well as our bodies, are in a perpetual flux.—*Rousseau.*

MANKIND are fond of inventing certain solemn and sound expressions which appear to convey much and in reality mean little; words that are the proxies of absent thoughts, and, like other proxies, add nothing to arguments, while they turn the scales of decision.—*Shelly.*

No man can rightly form even an approximate idea of the number and infinite variety of living creatures which inhabit the woodland solitudes, until he lies down on the velvety green sward under the spreading branches of some monarch of the forest, and counts, or tries to count, the different kinds of bites he receives in five minutes.

QUITE an excitement was created in Nashville a few days ago by the appearance of an uncommonly seedy couple in a dry goods store. The woman ordered a large stock of "fixings," for which the man paid. She then asked a clerk to go after a parson, and upon his arrival the rustics were married amid a pile of muslins, calicoes and linen goods, with a grinning group of passers-by for witnesses.

ACCORDING to a Cologne newspaper, there is in that city a booth in which is exhibited a "bearded lady." At the entrance is statioued a girl to take money. Recently a visitor, having feasted his eyes on the strange phenomenon, thinking on his departure to have a joke with the little money taker, said to her, fondling her under the chin the while: "Well, little one, I suppose the bearded woman is your mamma, eh?" "No, sir," replied the child, "she is my papa."

BEFORE THE LEAVES FALL.

I wonder if oak and maple,
Willow and elm and all,
Are stirred at heart by the coming
Of the day their leaves must fall.
Do they think of the yellow
Or of the crimson spray,
That shall be when chill November
Bears all the leaves away?

"If die we must," the leaflets
Seem one by one to say,
"We will wear the colors of all the earth,
Until we pass away.
No eyes shall see us falter;
And before we lay it down
We'll wear in the sight of all the earth
The year's most kingly crown."

So, trees of the stately forest,
And trees by the trodden way,
You are kindling into glory
This soft, autumnal day.
And we, who gave, remember
That more than all they lost,
So hearts and trees together
May come through ripening frost.

BRING together all the children in the universe; you will see nothing in them but innocence, gentleness and fear. Were they born wicked, spiteful and cruel, some signs of it would come from them—as little snakes strive to bite and little tigers to tear. But nature, having been as sparing of offensive weapons to man as to pigeons and rabbits, it can not have given them an instinct to mischief and destruction.—*Voltaire.*

The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26TH 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,

SAM'L J. TILDEN,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS

OF INDIANA.

For Congress—Seventh District.

Wm. H. FORNEY, of Calhoun.

FAIR ITEMS.

In making out the copy for the printer, the names of W. P. Cooper, Genl. Supt. and Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell, Asst. Supt. of Calhoun County Fair were not inserted. The correction is made this week.

Look at premium list and find premium for horse colt as well as mule colt.—It was inadvertantly left out by those who furnished copy for the printers.

During the fair, some of the most distinguished orators of Alabama will visit Jacksonville, and doubtless avail themselves of the vast crowd present to address the people upon the political issues of the day.

The fair will be held at the depot. As much ground as necessary will be fenced in on every side and the depot building will be given up entirely to it.

We intend to contend for the premium on Muscovy ducks What we do not know about raising decks is not worth knowing. Have raised 22 ducks out of 23, and the one lost was killed by accident. The great thing for young ducks is worms. Children and ducks must have worms.

There is great curiosity to know who composes the committee on the prettiest baby. It is understood that that interesting piece of humanity will get a premium of five dollars in gold.

Mr. Tilden writes us that he cannot be at the fair, but that Mr. Hayes ought to be here by all means. The exhibition of Mr. Hays will be deferred until the following autumn, when he will be well cured beyond a reasonable doubt.

Everybody and his wife are coming to the fair.

Every mother thinks she can show the prettiest baby and take the prize.

It is a feather in the cap of Calhoun County Fair that it has for its assistant superintendent the chairmain of the Committee on Agriculture of the American Congress.

Everybody ought to get acquainted with everybody. "When we know each other better, we will love each other more."

The brass band is reorganizing for the fair, and capital music during its continuance may be expected.

The fair will be a great place to barter and trade.

Capt. Wm. M. Hames, Chairman of the county Executive Committee, will form a Tilden & Hendricks club in Beat the school house, Aug. 31st. Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell will probably accompany him and speak.

Special Correspodence Jacksonville Republican.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14th

POLITICAL.

The Alabama election has produced a marked effect on public sentiment. As the first election since the nominations of the respective Presidential candidates, the result is of vast importance, both on account of the indication which it furnishes of the direction of public opinion in the South, and the moral influence it will exert upon the opposing forces in other portions of the land. The South is the great vantage-ground of the Administration party. The whole great section which is comprised under that term, has been used by it as a machine to manufacture political capital. It has flooded the South with a hord of illiterate and debased wretches, who, under the name of "carpet-baggers," have infested every nook and corner, with no other objects than those of enriching themselves by the plunder which they were encouraged and enabled to extort from an already impoverished community, and, by inflaming the passions and encouraging vices of the worst elements they could find or import, of setting man against man, black against white, and urging them on to robbery and murder. In the vilest of their vile transactions, these unprincipled malefactors were suported and stimulated by the national executive, and a subsidized press. Whenever an actual collision could be accomplished, and the shedding of blood effected, fictitious and lying reports were fabricated and circulated through the land, and a cowardly and unscrupulous Governor—one of the hired actors in the play—would rush to Washington, and whiningly entreat the assitence of the Federal troops to quell the "insurrection."

These "outrages," "massacres," "rebellions," "insurrections," or whatever the vile creatures who incited them, chose to call them, always took place just prior to an election. In the hall of the Senate or from the benches of the House of Representatives, they were bitterly denounced by perjured and truculent members, and under, the guise of necessity troops were hurried fourth, to be employed solely in crushins any expression of the will of those who were opposed to the party in power. In this manner have unrighteous men who now hold the reigns of government perpetuated their power, and this glorions vindication of the right in Alabama is a death blow to them. It has taken away all pretense for the use of millitary in future contests of the kind, and it shows that with a fair chance to give expression to their views, the people of the South will rise boldly from the degraded positon in which they have so long been held. It indicates that with the spread of education among the colored population, this race is discarding the lessons they have been taught by the unscrupulous adventurers, that their only hope of safety lies in the maintenance of the Republicans in power.

Thise event, and the local victories in Kentucky, have produced a most decided effect upon the political situation throughout the land. By them the Republican forces have become quite demoralized, and the leaders filled with alarm. The people seem to have had their eyes suddenly opened to the real condition of the Southern question, and on all hands you hear it remarked, that if any of the Northern States had been similarly coerced and trampled on they would not have so quietly submitted. It is beginnig to be universally accepted as a fact, proved and incontrovertable, that the Grant administration has in every way abused its power & defrauded the nation; that a change is imparatively demanded in the Government, or the absolute ruin of the country is only a question of time; and that this change must be something more than a difference of Presidents, while the present ungodly horde shall retain their control of affairs. Hayes will be of no use, he would be swept away and lost in the flood of corruption in which he would find himself suddenly immersed. If once he ventured in the current, away he would go, and we should see him no more, and the stream would continue in its present course. On all sides you hear such opinions as this expressed, and there can be no doubt that we see in the near future the dawn of a brighter day for this land.

OTHERWISE.

The second race for the Challenge Cup of America was sailed on Saturday. The great interest felt in this event arose from the fact that the celebrated Canadian yacht, the Countess of Pufferin, had entered the lists to try and wrest this trophy from the hands of the Americans. In this she was not successful, though she showed herself to be the possesser of better qalities than were generally attributed to her, and made a very close run. The Madeleine, which came off victory, beat her more easily than in the first race. The event next in importsnce

The Evansville *Courier* thoroughly understands the situation in its own locality and utters truths applicable to this quarter, when it says: There are prominent Democrats in this city and State who never contribute anything, however small, to the party. There are Democrats doing a business of thousands of dollars annually who will not take a Democratic paper. There are a number of well-to-do- merchants here who "swap" the two papers with each other. We venture to say there is not a community of people anywhere else on the continent who contribute as little to the support of the newspapers as our people. They will refuse to give their advertisements to a home paper; but let an adventurer come along and start a new paper, or a deadhead with some hotel register, writing desk, mirror or other catch-penny device for advertising, and our merchants squander their money without limit, almost. With job work it is the same Two-thirds of the letter and bill heads, bank checks, etc., of our largest business establishments are bought in Detroit, New York, Cincinnati and Louisville. Yet, if it were not for the newspapers, their city would never be heard of. If a public enterprise is proposed, and the merchants and property holders consider it important that it should be carried out they rush to the newspaper offices and demand that the power of the press be enlisted in the cause. If the newspapers decline to support the measure, they are cursed on all sides; if the proprietors say "it costs us money to write up your enterprise, and you must remunerate us for the expense," they are called "mercenary and corrupt." There are no people in any community that contribute so much to the general welfare, and receive so little in return, as newspaper men. The same amount of money and labor required to make a good newspaper, if devoted to almost any other business, would "pay" a hundred per cent. more profit. But the newspaper man has his recompense in the conciousness that he has a dead sure thing on a reserved seat in the next world's drama, where piety and true goodness is the only honest currency.

to the lovers of out-door sports and exercises, is the walk of O'Leary, who under took to walk 5000 miles within six days. He completed his distance at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, and thus aids materially in solving the scientific question of how much a man is capable of enduring without giving way or impairing his strength. Another class of the population is greatly exercised about the continued collapses which are taking place among our savings banks. We are having so many instances exposed of bad management and fraudulent missappropiation of money entrusted to them, that people are beggining to lose faith in such institutions. This is not surprising, and will continue until we adopt the principle of the members of these corporations, as well as their employees, to a stict responsibility for the conduct of the business which they undertake.

GEN. W. H. FORNEY.

The nomination to Congress of Gen. William Henry Forney, of Jacksonville, by acclamation, is a most honorable and deserved compliment to one of the noblest men in Alabama—a man worthy of the highest honors his people could bestow and possessed of the love and confidence of that people. Gen. Forney is now one of the Congressmen at large. Under the recent apportionment the district in which he lives consists of the counties of Blount, Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Marshall, St. Clair, Shelby and Taladega. There is not a single Republican county in that district, and the Democratic majority in 1874 was nearley nine thousand. There reside in that district Hon Taul Bradford who now represents the Third, and Hon. John H. Caldwell, who for two Congresses has represented the old Fifth. Both of these gentlemen have made able, industrious and attentive members, and are deserving of the highest consideration of Alabama.

When a district which contains such sons as Bradford, Caldwell, the two Coopers, Sheffield, and a host of others of distinguished ability, nominates Gen. Forney by acclamation, it is the eulogy upon his worth. Gen Forney is as modest ashe is worthy. He is cast in a massive mould. Of large frame, face and features of the Napoleonic cast, and with a mind naturally strong and highly trained, in the schools and at the bar, Gen. Forney attracts and holds the admiration and confidence of all with whom he comes into contract. He is courteous in debate, conciliatory, tolerant, and conservative. At the same time he is a strict constructionist, who hangs tenaciously to the lines of demarcation between State and Federal authority, and is as firm as a rock in defence of the right. Heretofore we have spoken of General Forney's career as a soldier. He was what the old Confederates used to call "a good soldier"—a man who did his whole duty, and did it consientiously and bravely. He is nominated, however, not because of his record as a soldier, but because of his popularity and worth as a citizen and his ability as a lawyer and statesman.

It is to be hoped that the other Districts of Alabama will do as well as the gallant seventh has done. —*Mobile Reg.*

Calhoun County Fair:

To be held at Jacksonville, Ala., on the 13th & 14th days of October, 1876.

OFFICERS CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

J. C. McAULEY, President.
J. W. WHITESIDE, Vice Pres.
F. W. SMITH, "
H. McBEE, "
THOMAS ALSUP, "
JOHN GLENN, "
THOMAS A. WALKER, "
THOMAS W. FRANCIS, "
J. F. GRANT, Treasurer.
G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary.
W. P. COOPER, Gen'l Supt.
J. H. CALDWELL, Assis. Sup.

EXECUTIVE COMEITTEE.

James Crook, Chairman.
H. L. Stevenson, J. W. Ford,
D. Z. Goodlett, J. F. M. Davis,
W. F. Hanna, A. O. Stewart,
W. C. Whiteside, N. B. Spradley.
A. M. Stewart,

PREMIUM LIST.

Department A.

HORSES, MULES and JACKS.

M Davenport & J F Dailey, Superintendents

1. Best Stallion, 4 years old or more, (Ala. raised) Silver Cup.
2. 2nd best, under 4 years old, do.
3. Best Mare with colt by her side, do.
4. " " mule colt by her side, do.
5. Best Mare of any age or blood, do.
6. Best Jack 3 years old or more, do.
7. Best Jennet 3 years old or more, do.
8. Best Mule of any age, do.
9. Best 3 year old mule, do.
10. Best 1 year old Mule or under, do.
11. Best Mule (open to the world,) do.
12. Best single plow Mule to be exhibited in plow or harness, do
13. Best pair of Mules to be exhibited in plow or harness, do
14. Best 4 Mule team, owned and used in his crop, the present year by any one farmer in Calhoun county or adjoining counties, do.
15. Best Saddle Horse or Mare any age do.
16. Fastest trotting horse or mare one mile heat, do.
17. Best single harness horse or mare, do.
18. Best pair of horses or mules in double harness, do.
19. Best double team of mules in harn. do.

Department B.

CATTLE, SHEEP and SWINE

D D Draper & N P Johnson, Superintend's.

20. Best blooded Bull any age, Silver medal.
21. Best common Bull any age, do
22. Best blooded milch Cow, do
23. Best milch Cow of any blood, to be tested on the grounds in presence of one of the committee do
24. Best Bull calf under one year old, do
25. 2d best " under one year old, do
26. Best Heifer calf under 1 year old. do
27. Best pair work Oxen of any age, do
28. Best herd of calves of same breed (not less than 3) do
29. Best pair of sheep any kind, do
30. Best pair of Merino sheep, do
31. Best flock of Sheep of any breed (not less than 6) do
32. Best pair of Cashmere goats. do
33. " " common goats, do
34. Best Shepherd dog with evidence of training, $5 00
35. Best Berkshire boar in proportion to age, Silver Medal.
36. Best common stock boar, do
37. Best Essex boar, do
38. Best brood sow, (any stock) do
39. Best sow pigs, " do
40. Best pair of pigs under 12 mo old do
41. Best single pig under 12 mo old do

Department C.

POULTRY.

D B Wilson & H L Wagnon, Superintend's

43. Best trio Partridge Cochins, Bronze Medal
44. Best trio Buff Cochins do
45. Best trio Black Cochins do
46. Best trio Black Spanish do
47. Best trio Light Brahmas do
48. Best trio brown Leghorns do
49. Best trio Games, any breed do

TURKEYS.

51. Best Pair bronze Turkeys do
52. Best pair common white Turkeys do
53. Best pair common black Turkeys do

GEESE and DUCKS.

54. Best pair of Toulouse Geese do
55. Best pair Bremen Geese do
56. Best pair Pekin Ducks do
57. Best pair Rowen Ducks do
58. Best pair [illegible] Ducks do
59. Best half doz n pair Ducks do

DISPLAYS.

60. Best display of Domestic Fowls, not less than 6 trios do
61. Best display of Peafowls, one trio do

Department D.

FIELD CROPS,

W R Hamm & J Y Henderson, Supt's.

1st. The Land shall be measured by one or more disinterested persons, who shall report the manner of measurement, and see crops grown thereon, gathered and weighed.

2nd. Should any contests be undecided at the time of holding exhibition the same may be reported as soon as the result is known to the Secretary, who shall refer said report to special committee on field crops.

3rd. Exhibitors must make a condensed report of kind of soil, manner of preparation, kinds, quality and cost of manures used, time of planting, manner of cultivation, implements used in cultivation, and any other facts of interest.

MONEY CROPS.

Best 5 acres of Cotton, $10 00
Best 1 acre of Cotton, 5 00
Best one half acre of Tobacco, 2 50

Department D—Cereals.

FIELD CROPS, GARDEN and ORCHARD.

62. Best and largest display of field crops by one Grange of Calhoun or adjoining counties, 1 doz. vol, agri works for Grange Library.
63. Best acre of corn, (money prem. $5 00
64. 2d best acre of corn 2 50
65. Best acre of wheat 5 00
66. 2d best acre of wheat 2 00
67. Best acre of Oats, any variety, 5 00
68. Best acre of Barley 2 00
69. Best acre of Rye 2 00
70. Best acre of sorgho cane 2 00

HAY CROPS.

71. Best one acre of Clover Hay 2 00
72. Best one acre of native Grass Hay 2 00
73. Best one acre of Peavine Hay 2 00
74. Best one acre of Corn Forage 2 00
75. Best one acre of German Millet 2 00

ROOT CROPS.

76. Best ½ acre of sweet Potatoes, Silver Med.
77. Best ½ acre of Irish potatoes do
78. Best ½ acre of Ground Peas do
79. Best ½ acre of Turnips do
80. Best ½ acre of Beets do
81. Best ½ acre of Chufas do

FARM CROPS—SAMPLES.

85. Best display of samples of field crops the production of one farm Silver Cup.
86. Best display Garden products do
87. Best display Orchard products do
88. Best display of Dairy products do

SAMPLE CROPS.

89. Best ½ doz. stalks Cotton Bronze Medal.
90. Best 100 ears Corn do
91. Best bushel sweet potatoes do
92. Best bushel Irish potatoes do
93. Best bushel of Wheat do
94. Best bushel of Rye do
95. Best bushel of Oats do
96. Best bushel of Barley do
97. Best bushel Field Peas do
98. Best bushel of Turnips do
99. Best bushel of Onions do
100. Largest Pumpkin do
101. Best 10 pounds Leaf Tobacco do
102. Best peck Chufas do
103. Best 10 gallons home made syrup do
104. Best bale Cotton do
105. best bale Clover Hay do
106. Best bale Native Hay do
107. Best bale Peavine Hay do
108. Best bale Lucerne Hay do

SAMPLES, GARDEN & ORCHARD.

109. Best half doz heads Cabbage, Silver Napkin Ring.
110. Best Lima Beans, one peck do
111. Best Squashes, one dozen, Silver Fork
112. Best bushel of Dried Peaches do
113. Best bushel Dried Apples, Silver Knife.
114. Best half bush. Dried Pears, Diploma.
115. Best bushel late Fall Apples do
116. Best half bushel Checkley Apples do
117. Best qr. bushel late Peaches do
118. Best collection late or Fall Pears do

Department E.

HOME INDUSTRY.

N B DeArman & George Humphreys Supt's.

All articles must be strictly of Home production or manufacture, and the work of the Exhibitor.

119. best 5 pounds fresh Butter Diploma.
120. best 5 pounds May Butter do
121. best home made Cheese Silver Medal
122. best ten pounds pickled Pork Diploma.
123. best 10 pounds pickled Beef do
124. best two Bacon Hams do
125. best jar of lard, ten pounds do
126. best collection of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, Syrups and Cordials all made by one Lady Silver Medal.
127. best collection of canned Fruits do
128. best collection canned Vegetables do
129. best display ornamental Preserves cut by hand the work of exhibitor do
130. best collection of domestic wines do
131. best 2 bottles Blackberry wine, Diploma
132. best 2 bottles Scuppernong wine do
133. best two bottles Catawba wine do
134. best collection of mixed Pickles do
135. best Light Bread do
136. best Light Rolls do
137. best beat Biscuit do
138. best soda Biscuit do
139. best cracker Biscuit do
140. best sack Flour (Calhoun made) do
140. best sponge cake do
141. best pound cake do
142. best fruit cake do
143. best pyramid cake do
144. best display of breads and cakes by one Lady, Silver Butter Knife.
145. best display of Ornamental Candy, Diploma.

PLAIN SEWING, WEAVING, etc.

146. best made gentleman's suit, (coat vest and pants) by a Lady silver Cup.
147. best home spun dress, wove, cut & made by exhibitor, silver Medal.
418. best and most tastily made, Calico dress, cut & made by exhibitor Diploma.
149. best patchwork, calico Quilt, silver Knife.
150. best worsted patchwork quilt, Fruit Knife.
151. best Log-cabin quilt, silver sugar spoon
152. best home made woolen counterpane, silver Medal.
153. best home made white counterpane, do
154. best rag-carpet (10 yds) Napkin Ring.
155. best Rag-Rug, Diploma.
156. best ten yards home made Jeans, wool and cotton silver Medal.
157. best ten yards cotton Checks, Diploma.
158. best pair woolen Blankets, Alabama made, silver Cup.

Department F.

Fancy Sewing, Ornamental Needle Work and Knitting.

P Rowan & E F Crook, Superintendents.

159. best pair woollen Hose, Diploma.
160. best pair cotton Hose do
161. best pair half Hose, woollen do
162. best pair half Hose, cotton do
163. best assortment of Hosiery the production of one girl under 15 years of age. silver Goblet.
164. best specimen of silk Embroidery, Napkin Ring.
166. best specimen of chair cover raised work, Diploma.
167. best specimen wall protector do
168. best pillow cover do
169. best fire screen do
170. best and most tasty lace mats 1 doz do
171. best Undersleeves do
172. best Ladies Handkerchief do
173. best set of colars, sleeves, chemisette & handk'f, needle work, silver Cup.
174. best display in merit and variety of Female handicraft, embracing needle work, embroidery, crochetting, knitting, &c. by one Lady, silver Goblet.
175. best set of Table Mats, Diploma.
176. best fourth doz. Ladies Collars do
177. handsomest suit Bed Clothing, silv. Cup
178. best infant's dress, embroidered, Diploma
179. best infants opera cloak embroid'd do
180. best Fine Shirt do
181. best specimen of Braiding do
182. best Lace do
183. best Fringe do
184. best Tatting do
185. best Scarf do
186. best pair embroidered slips do
187. most tasty crotchet'd pillow cases do
188. best rotton Tidy do
189. best woolen Tidy Diploma.
190. best display of Toilet Mats do
191. best knitting, caps, gloves, etc. do
192. best specimens Pin Cushions do
193. best fancy Card Basket do
194. best [illegible] work by lad do
195. best embroidered Book-marks do
196. best embroidered Lace Curtains do
197. best Embroidery in Bead work do
19. best do letters and fancy work do

Department G—Class 1st.

LADIES MISCELLANEOUS.

L & Miller & R H McCain, Superintendents.

198. best and largest display in merit and variety of dried fruits, silver Cup.
199. best and largest display in merit and variety of Preserves do
200. best & largest display of canned fruits, Napkin Ring
201. best & greatest variety Pickles do
202. clearest & most beautiful stand of honey Diploma.
203. best and most handsome suit of boys clothing, Butter knife
204. Most beautiful suit for girls, Fruit knife.
205. The prettiest Robe, silver sugar spoon.
206. The most beautifully arranged Ladies Hat, Napkin Ring.

Class 2—Flowers.

207. Finest and most healthy display of hot house plants, silver Cup.
208. best and finest display of Roses, Napkin Ring.
209. Finest Carnation Pinks do
210. Most beautifully arranged Pyramid Bouquet, Diploma.

CLASS 3—Fancy Work and Fine Arts.

213. For the most beautiful linen Embroidery—hand work. Napkin Ring.
214. For the prettiest Zephyr work by girl under fourteen years, Card-stand.
216. Finest display in merit and variety of Crocheting, silver Cup.
217. Finest display Wax-work, Butter Knife.
218. best display Hair-work, Diploma.
219. best display of Rustic work do
220. best display of Bead work do
221. best display of straw work do
222. best Fly-brush, Peafowl do
222. best display of paper Flowers do
223. best display of Hair Jewelry do
224. best display of leather work do
225. best Oil Painting Napkin Ring.
226. best painting in water colors Diploma.
227. best collection crayon drawing, Fruit Knife.
228. best display of Drawing and Painting by an exhibitor under sixteen years old, silver Cup.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

229. best display of Organs Diploma.
230. best display of Pianos do
231. best display of musical Instrumen other than Pianos and Organs do

CHEMICALS—Class 5.

232. best display of Perfumeries Diploma.
233. best display of Essences do
234. best display of Extracts do

Department H.

Tools and Implements—PLOWS.

R Bowling & Wm. Edmonson, Sup'ts.

235. best one-horse Turning Plow for general use, Diploma.
236. best two horse Turning plow for weeds and sods do
237. best two horse subsoil do
238. best one-horse subsoil do
239. best two-horse Combination plow and subsoil do
240. best Gang plow do
241. best sulky Cultivator do
242. best Garden plow do
243. best single combination plow do
244. best Double Footed plow do
245. best Universal one-horse plow do
246. best one horse plow for general use invented within the last two years, limited to Calhoun county do
247. best Sweep do
248. best Shovel plow do
249. best straight shovel do
250. best Cotton Planter do
251. best Guano Distributor do
252. best Broadcast seed sower do
253. best machine to prepare and distribute stable manure do
254. best and largest display of Farming Utensils, used on any one farm & owned by Exhibitor, $5 Cup
255. best Mower or Reaper Diploma.
256. best two-horse Harrow do
257. best one-horse Harrow do
258. best Corn Planter do
259. best Hoe do
260. best Walking Cultivator do
261. best Churning Apparatus do
262. best Washing Machine do

WAGONS.

263. best one-horse Wagon for farm use, Bronze Medal
264. best two-horse Wagon do
265. best four-horse Wagon do
266. best one-horse Cart do
267. best Dump Cart do
268. best cheap Wheelbarrow do

IMPLEMENTS MADE ON FARM.

269. best Plow-stock silver Cup.
270. best Ox Yoke and Bows do
271. best pair Hames money $1 00
272. best Wahoo Collar 50
273. best Cotton Basket 50
274. best Axe Handle 50
275. best Hoe Handle 50
276. best Plow Bridle 50
277. best full set Plow Gear Silver Cup.

MANUFACTURES—VEHICLES.

278. best two-horse Family Ge[illegible] made in Calhoun county [illegible]er Cup.
279. best one-horse Buggy, city made do

Department I—Miscellaneous.

James McKibbin & M H Fowler, Sup'ts.

LEATHER WORK—COUNTY MADE

280. best Sole Leather, Diploma.
281. best Calf skin do
282. best Goat skin do
283. best Sheep skins do
284. best Harness Leather do
285. best prepared Deer skins do
286. best single Harness do
287. best double Harness do
288. best Lady's saddle do
289. best Boy's saddle do
290. best Man's saddle do
291. best assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Harness made by Exhibitor do
292. best pair of hand made Boots do
293. best pair hand made Shoes do

FURNITURE.

294. best Office Desk Diploma.
295. best Centre Table do
296. best Extension Table do
297. best Book Case do
298. best Wardrobe do
299. best Set of Chairs do

TIN, COPPERWARE & STOVES,

299. best display of Tin-ware Diploma.
300. best Cooking Stove do
301. best Parlor or Church Stove do

Register's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court for the 1st District of the Eastern Chancery Division of Alabama, composed of the county of Calhoun, rendered at the June term, 1876, in the cause of James H. Savage as administrator &c. vs. James Graham. I will, as Register of said Court, sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door of Calhoun county, Alabama, within the usual hours of sale,

On Monday the 4th day of September next,

The following described Real Estate, to wit: One Lot of Land, containing two acres, situated in Ladiga, Calhoun county, Alabama, and lying on the south-east side of the public road leading from Rome, Ga. to Jacksonville, Ala., and on the south-west side of the branch, known as the Young Lot, in said Town of Ladiga. Said lot of Land will be sold to satisfy said decree in favor of the said James H. Savage, as administrator &c. vs. the said James Graham. This Aug. 28d, 1876.

WM. M. HAMES, Register.
August 5, 1876—5t.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS, DR. BONANSAN'S Marriage Guide, which all the unmarried should know & Conservation, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, Physiological errors, Incompatibility, &c., &c., explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 200 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 25 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BONANSAN & CO. North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

A Harvest of Health.

Those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of invigoration own protection against disease, invariably reap an ample harvest of health. Digestion, excretion and secretion are rendered regular and vigorous by this ruling tonic and alterative, and the essentials of health being secured, that blessing naturally follows. Nervous diseases, intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatism, billiousness, and kidney or bladder troubles are speedily relieved by the Bitters, which are as potent in preventing these maladies as in remedying them. And it may almost be said that their power of preventing disease is as strong a recommendation in their favor as their power of curing them, especially in localities where febrile complaints of an intermittent type prevail, and where the ordinary resources of the pharmacopoeia, such as quinine, arsenic, bismuth, etc., afford no adequate safeguard.

The bitters are also highly desirable as a substisute for the ordinary nervines and sedatives. The hydrate of chloral and the bromide of potassium are both highly pernicious drugs, the first clouding the brain, and it is said, weakening the tonicity of the venous system; and the latter retaining the digestion and infecting the blood. Hostetter's Bitters achieves the remedial purpose of both these medicines, which is to soothe the brain and nerves, without causing any hurtful after effects, but on the contrary, toning as well as soothing the irritated sensorium. The nervous invalid who uses this superlative vegetable nervine, finds in it a source of unspeakable relief, and of unwonted vitality as well.

TRAVELLERS

—GOING TO—

New York and the East

Should remember to take the route via
DALTON and EAST TENNESSEE
Thereby connecting with the
VIRGINIA MIDLAND
AT LYNCHBURG.
By this line passengers
GO THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE

of cars

Between **DALTON & BALTIMORE**
Provided their tickets read
Via Baltimore and Ohio

BETWEEN

WASHINGTON CITY & BALTIMORE.
W. D. CHIPLEY, Gen Southern Agt
Dec 16— Atlanta Ga.

Blank Land Deeds

AND

Deeds of Trust,

Neatly and correctly printed, for sale at this office Also BLANKS of every description for Judges of Probate, Clerks, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace.

Chills and Fever Cured for 50 Cents.

AGUEINE

Is the most remarkable discovery of the Age. It will absolutely cure **Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Billious Fevers**, and all malarial diseases. In **Liver Complaints** it often affects wonderful cures. Contains no QUININE, ARSENIC, CALOMEL or other hurtful drug, and *will not injure* the most delicate person. It is not only the best but the cheapest remedy in the world.

PRICE, 50 CENTS A BOX.

AGUEINE is for sale in Jacksonville by Dr. W. M. NISBET, and dealers generally.

Don't fail to give it a trial.

Prepared by RICHARDSON & CO.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor.

STATE OF ALABAMA, }
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, authentic information has reached this Department, that in July 1874, an indictment was found against George Teague (colored,) for the murder of Mac Williams, (colored,) near White Plains in Calhoun county, Alabama. Now therefore with the view of having the murderer brought to condign punishment, I Geo. S. Houston, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, as Governor of Alabama, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said George Teague to the Sheriff of Calhoun county; the reward to be paid to the person or persons whom the said Sheriff may certify to be entitled thereto.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State on this the 19th day of August, A. D. 1876, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Hundredth year.

BY THE GOVERNOR,
GEO. S. HOUSTON.
RUFUS K. BOYD,
Secretary of State.
Aug. 26, 1876—3t.

ATLANTA Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.

THE Nineteenth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence October 16th, 1876, and close March 1st, 1877.

Send for announcement, giving full information.

JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Aug. 26, 1876—5t.

OXFORD MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

Professors { JL. DOSSON, / A.B. GODHUE, } Principals

Oxford, Ala., Aug. 22, 1876.

THE 18th Session of this Institution will begin Aug. 31st, and close Dec. 22nd.

Patrons and Teachers unchanged.

Remember that Tuition for the Session is payable in advance.

No School in the South has a better reputation, as is shown by many private letters, commendations of the Press in this and other States, and reports of our former pupils in some of our Universities.

For particulars apply to the
PRINCIPALS.
Aug. 26, 1876—2t.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

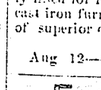
W. M. NISBET, Agent,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Hudson's Patent

This Fence requires [illegible] of broken rails that [illegible] renewal of a Fence, if [illegible] to be of good heart timber for twelve or fifteen years. [illegible] pieces cross each other about [illegible] teen inches from top, giving [illegible] the rider rail. On this cross [illegible] the posts stand about four [illegible] a good footing, & strong [illegible] strongest wind. The rails [illegible] between two pieces of the [illegible] alled with each other. The [illegible] washed away. These advantages [illegible] it a *first class fence*, saving [illegible] saving of timber and labor [illegible] tion. The pieces are sawed [illegible] through, and only require [illegible] hold the pieces to their places [illegible] ders support the weight of [illegible] two pieces running parallel [illegible] 4 to 6 inches apart, depending [illegible] emge size of rails used in [illegible] ordinary hand can construct [illegible] per day. A farmer [illegible] could get his posts at home [illegible] of about ten or fifteen [illegible] or he could pin them together [illegible] ving expense of nails. The [illegible] posts to a mile. Each [illegible] feet, allowing half foot [illegible] rails. It takes of ordinary [illegible] to each panel, making [illegible] ches to six feet high; [illegible] 3550 to 4000 rails per mile [illegible] it takes from 6000 to 9000 [illegible] size rails used; making a [illegible] superior to ordinary fence [illegible] of at least one half of the [illegible] This fence can be renewed [illegible] simply raising, taking [illegible] putting in new, without [illegible]

Mr. Hudson proposes to [illegible] county for the present [illegible] Rights $25; Farm Rights [illegible] will take it in wheat, oats [illegible] ket value. Any one desiring [illegible] can address him at this place.

School Notice.



THE subscriber [illegible] the exercises [illegible] on the 2nd [illegible]

Charges the same as [illegible] close, constant and [illegible] to the interest of his pupils [illegible] at least, merit a liberal [illegible]

W. F. [illegible]
Jacksonville, Ala., Aug. [illegible]

The Best and [illegible] Evaporator.

THE undersigned is Agent [illegible] CHAPMAN & Co's [illegible] of EVAPORATORS, the [illegible] now in the market. Orders [illegible] ly filled for Evaporators [illegible] cast iron furnaces. Also [illegible] of superior quality.

Aug 12—tf.

Farm for [illegible]

DESIRING to go West [illegible] sale my Farm, [illegible] road leading from Jacksonville [illegible] via Goshen, to Centre, [illegible] former place, containing [illegible] one hundred of which is [illegible] in a good state of cultivation [illegible] twenty acres well timbered [illegible] Perpetual stream of water [illegible] the place—well timbered [illegible] good range—never failing [illegible] ter in the yard—good [illegible] out houses. Will sell [illegible] cash, or half on credit [illegible] Call and see me at once.

Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

Books, Stationery [illegible]

E. A. SM[illegible]

ROM[illegible]

WHOLESALE [illegible]

Bookseller and [illegible]

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Pap[illegible]

ALWAYS in stock, one [illegible] assortment of **School and [illegible] ous Books** in Northern [illegible] prices that will defy competition. Orders through the mail [illegible] attention.

Glorious Ne[illegible]

A Centennial S[illegible]

How to get 20 Cts.

SEND your old Gin to U[illegible] put in No. 1 machinery [illegible] of in a Gin Factory and [illegible] 20 CENTS it won't be [illegible] Gins received after August [illegible]

Yours truly,
McKE[illegible]

Oxford, Ala. July 1st, 18[illegible]

P. S. We don't propose [illegible] Gin of one the Chamberlain [illegible] cobbler, but will do the [illegible] such.

We will accept the CASH [illegible] the 1st of November, 1876, [illegible] it leaves the shop.

NEW HO[illegible]

CROSS PLAINS

JUST OPENED and [illegible] ception of travelers [illegible] generally. FARE the best [illegible] affords. Charges moderate. [illegible]

Remember I am in the [illegible] on the corner of the public [illegible]

L. FERGUSON, P[illegible]

W. C. LAND[illegible]

WATCH MAKE[illegible]

& Jewe[illegible]

Jacksonville [illegible]

KEEPS constantly on hand [illegible] Silver WATCHES, and [illegible] mon JEWELRY, Silver and [illegible] every thing kept in first class [illegible]

REPAIRING done in a [illegible] manlike manner, with every [illegible] hand for dispatch. Jan. 15, [illegible]

FIRE INSURAN[illegible]

Central City Insurance [illegible]
OF
SELMA, ALABA[illegible]

CAPITOL 100,00[illegible]

Policies issued on Dwe[illegible] Houses, Merchandise, Fur[illegible] Houses, Mills, Gin-Houses [illegible]

LOSSES PROMPTLY [illegible]
W. T. ALEXANDER, A[illegible]
mch. 27—tf. Jacks[illegible]

The Republican:

THE GEM—Best fruit jar, in use. Heavy stock of these jars just received at Maddox & Parr's, guaranteed to give satisfaction.

COFFEE—and still another supply of that excellent 4lb Coffee just received by Maddox & Parr.

Lamps, Chimneys Burners, Shades, Wicks, and non explosive oil at Maddox and Parr's.

Try some of those beautiful grades of light brown Cigars at Maddox & Parr's

Mackerel Fresh at Maddox & Parr's.

Hard to beat. This excellent Habana Cigar is sold at Maddox & Parr's at 5 cents.

TEA—The purest and best always on hand at Maddox & Parr's both green and black.

COFFEE—Maddox & Parr make a speciality of fine Rio Coffee.

Maddox & Parr's motto is, the best Goods at the lowest prices.

Nuts, Candies, Sauces, Pickles, Jellies, &c. &c. in abundance at MADDOX & PARR'S.

NOW'S YOUR TIME—30 pieces of Crockeryware for $4 50 at Maddox & Parr's consisting of:

1 large Bowl, 1 small Bowl, 1 large Dish, 1 med. Dish, 1 small Dish, 1 Fancy Steak Dish, (ironstone,) 1 large Picher do. 8 Nappies, 1 Fancy Butter Dish, (ironstone,) 1 Cream Pitche, 6 Plates, 6 Cups, 6 Saucers, all securely packed in one package—Call at once.

You can always dispose of your Country Produce at Maddox & Parr's—try them.

☞An iron Safe, which originally cost $100, can now be bought in this place for $15. Enquire at this office.

CORN! CORN!!—In any quantity at Maddox & Parr's, which they are selling very low.

Always on hand at Maddox & Parr's, an excellent article of Tennessee FLOUR. Get the best.

FRESH MEAL received weekly at Maddox & Parr's which they are selling at 75 cents per bushel.

GREAT REDUCTION—2 lb. Cans Peaches, Strawberries, Rasberries, Pine Apples, &c. at 10 cts per can at Maddox & Parr's.

ROLL OF HONOR next week.

We again return thanks to those just and thoughtful patrons who have paid up subscriptions these hard times.

Dr. C. C. Porter left at our office a cotboll opened on the 16th inst.

Thanks to Dr. W. C. Bellamy for those bunches of delicious grapes.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDDLE OHATCHEE.

Messrs. Editors: Trusting I have waited a sufficient period to present you with another bit of information, I endeavor so to do. Crops are still looking as well as they know how I suppose; have suffered but little from want of rain. Mr. Tom Alexander has shown us some of the finest sweet potatoes of this season. We all, like you, I believe, are enjoying fruit & melons. Have but little sickness, in consequence of which our one Dr. gets small practice, and we are disposed to pronounce this quite a healthy locality. The weather is extremely hot, as Mr. L. says, and a fan is considered sine qua non. Have had no pic nics or parties recently, but matrimony begins to thrive. Prof. Logan opened a singing school at Mt. Gilead last Saturday with a pretty fair attendance. Our community abounds with literary schools: seems that the citizens have awakened to the knowledge that they are "the one thing needful" at present. A good deal of visiting and visitors, are the stirring events of Middle Ohatchee. Prof. Corley's lady has availed herself of a trip to Talladega, where we predict she will spend happy days with relatives & old acquaintances. Mr. Latty & family have just returned from a visit to Talladega, from whence they bring a glowing crop report. Miss Amanda Richey, a charming young lady of Talladega, her brother and also his family, relatives of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dickinson, returned home this morning, after having spent a week in our midst. Miss Tennie, (daughter of Prof. W. F. Corley) a talented and accomplished young lady, who has been absent several months, teaching, has returned home, and now resumes her usual position in society which is admirably performed, where she is pleasantly greeted by many friends. Our highly esteemed young frend, Miss L. C. in company with her handsome and witty cousin, J. A., paid a compendious visit to Tallassahatchee last week, and on returning declared that it had been fraught with the greatest possible pleasure. Well, Messrs. Editors, I observed in a copy of the Gadsden Times, recently, that they had the melons, but wanted you to send over the peaches. Do not deem myself capable of advising you, but would merely remark, just say to your compeer, you want "em" yourself. We thought the Union localist too smart and sensible to let that other fellow "get away" with him by the use of "some candy and peppermint draps." But the fellow is evidently in love now, and with another fellow too. Query: why don't the fellow love one of the fair sex. I tender my sincere thanks to him for the high compliment passed on my "communication," by comparing it to as good and sacred a thing as "The epistle of St. Paul to the Hebrews." I notice in the paper to-day, that he "goes" for my friend "Agatha" who assumes a feminine name, suppose he does not know who he is tampering with. Of course we are not at all surprised to learn how much "Jeff" enjoyed the bridal tour. Who would not under the same circumstances, have done the same. Thinking more would be a "copious redundancy," at present I close. "Very truly,

RIX EVERETT."

This doubtful story comes from Alamance county N. C: Dr. Hooper a dentist, living in the northern portion of the county, went to the breakfast table prepared to poison his wife, for what reason we have not learned. They were seated alone at the table. After pouring out the coffee Mrs. Hooper was dispatched from the room on some pretext, and in her absence her husband poured into her cup a deadly mixture. She returned, and it happened that the doctor himself was called from the room for a moment. In his absence a fly fell into his cup, and Mrs. Hooper, wifelike, exchanged cups. The Dr. returned drank his coffee almost at one swallow. He at once detected the singular taste of the beverage, and asked his wife if she had exchanged cups. She replied that she had, giving the reason for it, when he exclaimed, "Then I am a dead man!" and in a few minutes was a corpse.

$1 Worth for Fifty Cents.

Our readers can secure "Our Home Journal and Rural Southland," the largest and best weekly agricultural paper in the South, for a term of four months—September, October, November and December—for the small sum of fifty cents. This is only a trial trip and the valuable information it contains is worth five times that amount. It contains everything valuable in Agriculture the News of the week, the New Orleans Market Reports, and choice Reading for the family. Send 50 cts. to "Our Home Journal & Rural Southland," New Orleans, and try it.

The Costliness of Medical Education.

A medical education costs perhaps more in proportion than any other, theological preparation excepted.

A large number of young men anxious to obtain a medical education are deterred from doing so by the great outlay necessary. We understand that with a view of giving aid to those needing it, the Trustees and Faculty of the Louisville Medical College (Kentucky) have created a number of Beneficiary Scholarships. Any one interested can obtain the facts by a letter addressed to the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞A scholarship, worth eighty dollars, is placed at the disposal of the Editors of this paper. Any person in this or neighboring counties, wishing to avail themselves of the advantage offered, can do so by addressing us or applying in person.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Special Term, August 11th, 1876.

Present, L. W. Cannon, Judge.

THIS day came R. E. Lewis, and presented to this Court his petition in writing, praying for an order probating a certain paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Hall, deceased.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that said petition be placed on file, and that the 18th day of September, 1876, be set for the hearing and consideration of the same; and that notice of the filing of said petition, and the day set apart for the hearing of the same, be given to the non-resident heirs at law and next of kin of said deceased, by publication for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, notifying the heirs of Jane Machen, who reside in the State of Mississippi, whose names and Post offices are unknown; and Sam. Hall, who resides in the State of South Carolina, post office unknown, to be and appear before this Court on the 18th day of September, 1876, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and said paper writing admitted to probate, as and for the last will and testament of said Thomas Hall, deceased.

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Aug. 19, 1876—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rupture cured in from 30 to 90 days by the Triumph Truss Co., of 334 Bowery, N. Y., who offer $1,000 for a rupture they cannot cure. See advertisement and cut of Truss in another column. Send 10 cents for descriptive book of Tirumph Rupture Cure.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousand mills throughout the United States have been equipped by this firm, and their Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Presses, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of DR. WM. M. NISBET, and get a 75 cent bbott, or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

The Only Cure for Rupture.

The oldest and best hernia surgeons in the world, the only lady surgeon on earth skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company. No, 334 Bowery, New York Send 10 cents for their new book.

DYSPEPSIA.

Americans are particularly subject to this disease and its effects: such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Heart-burn, Water brash, coming up of the food, coated tongue, disagreeable taste in the mouth, palpitation of the Heart and all diseases of the Stomach and Liver. Two doses of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will relieve you at once, and there positively is not a case in the United States it will not cure. If you doubt this go to your Druggist, Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet, and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "ARRHINE" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other hurtful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "CHILLS," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

MR. M. G. GREENE, Photographer, will be in this place in a short time, to remain only a few days. From a very fine Photograph enclosed in a letter from him we presume he is a superior artist, and would advise all who desire such work, to have it done while he is here.

☞Attention is invited to the advertisement of the commencement of the 18th session of the Oxford Male and Female College. This Institution, which has heretofore been so justly celebrated and highly successful, is still under the superintendence of Profs. J. L. Dodson and A. B. Goodhue, Principals. Situated in a healthy locality, in the midst of an intelligent and refined community, with competent, faithful and successful teachers, it combines every advantage that could be desired by those having children or wards to educate; and we doubt not will continue to enjoy that liberal patronage hitherto received.

Atlanta Medical College.—The 19th Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, will commence Oct. 16th, 1876. In the series of years since its establishment, this Institution has justly enjoyed a very high reputation, both of account of its uniformly able Faculty and thorough course of Lectures. We may also mention its advantages to this section, in economy and accessibility. We heartily commend it to all who desire a complete medical education, and preparation for successful practice.

HOME AND SCHOOL for August contains a curious inquiry into the identity of the Behemoth and Leviathan of Scripture. The writer, Mr. Will Wallace Harney, collating the vgorous descriptive passages of Job, and placing them side by side with the descriptions of modern scientists, proves that Behemoth is *not* the Hippopotamus, and that Leviathan is *not* the crocodile, as Biblical commentators have generally assumed; but that the former is the extinct Megatherium, and the latter is the Ichthyosaurus, or seaserpent of seamen! The remarkable conclusion of the paper is that the animals which comparative anatomists describe from an examination of the fossil remains must have been seen in life by the writer of Job, and hence were cotemporaneous with man. The other illustrated articles are "Rhinoceroses"—a hunt in Africa being the subject of a spirited engraving; and the "Botanical Studies" of John Williamson, in which the writer, taking the Jeffersonian diphylla, or twin-leaf, a common though peculiar wild flower, adapts its leaf and flower to art purposes. The professional papers are "Is Rising Built," by Professor Joynes, of Vanderbuilt University, with a running commentary by the editor; "Practical Elocution;" "Oxford University, England;" "Spelling, etc. There are the usual sprightly and scholarly notes in the editorial department concerning recent movements in the fields of education, science, and literature.

Selma, Rome & Dalton R ilroad.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Sunday April 22nd, passenger Trains will run as follows.

GOING NORTH.			STATIONS		GOING SOUTH.	
No. 3. Passenger, Daily Sunday excepted.	No. 1. Passenger, Daily.				No. 2. Passenger, Daily.	No. 4. Passenger, daily Sunday excepted
4.30 p m	7.55 a m	Leave	Selma,	Arrive	9.35 a m	11.58 p m
10.35 p m	11.28 a m	"	Calera,	"	4.33 a m	6.45 p m
3.59 a m	5.15 p m	"	Jacksonville,	"	11.53 p m	4.10 p m
7 00 "	5.50 "	"	Rome,	"	8.55 p m	9.45 a m
10.00 "	8.37 "	"	Dalton,	"	5.51 p m	7.04 a m
10.30 p m	9.35 a m	"	Bristol,	"	4 40 a m	7.37 p m
8.00 a m	8.30 p m	"	Lynchburg,	"	5.30 p m	9.25 a m
4 15 p m	6.32 a m	Arrive.	Washington,	Leave	7.07 p m	11.57 p m
6.05 "	8.40 "	"	Baltimore,	"	4.40 a m	10 10 p m
10 00 "	1.20 p m	"	Philadelphia,	"	12.45 p m	6.00 p m
6.15 a m	4.00 "	"	New York,	"	8.55 p m	3.00 p m

Both trains make close connections at Calera with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Eufaula, Columbus, Ga. Jacksonville & Tallahasse, Fla.

Passengers going to Atlanta and points beyond must take No. 3, which makes close connections through.

Connecting at Selma with A. & C. R. R. for Meridian, Vicksburg, Mobile, New Orleans and points in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Sleeping cars through on both trains.

Nos. 1 & 2 has sleeper from Mobile to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore.

M. STANTON, Superintendent.
RAY KNIGHT, General Passenger Agent.

Cheapest & Best.

HOWARD

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

MANUFACTURED NEAR KINGSTON, BARTOW COUNTY, GA.

EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Try this before buying elsewhere.

Refers by permission to Mr. A. J. West, President of Cherokee Iron Company, Polk county, Georgia, who has built a splendid dam across Cedar Creek, using this cement and pronouncing it the best he ever used. Also refer to Messrs. Smith Son & Bro., J. E. Veal, F. T. Stone, J. J. Coken and Major Tom Berry, Rome, Georgia, Major H. Bryan, of Savannah, T. C. Douglas, Superintendent of Masonry, East River Bridge, New York.

Address, GEORGE H. WARING, Kingston, Ga.

HOLMES & GORDON,

Wholesale Druggists,

NO. 19 BROAD ST., (SHORTER BLOCK) ROME, GA.,

We carry a large and well assorted STOCK of

DRUGS, MEDICINES CHEMICALS

Paints, Oils, Glass,

Lamps and fixtures, toilet articles, cigars &

WE would invite the attention of merchants to our STOCK and PRICES. Correspondence solicited.

October 30th 1875—tf. HOLMES&GORDON.

1776. 1876.

The Great Centennial.

Parties desiring information as to best routes to the CENTENNIAL, or to any of the Summer Resorts or to any other point in the country, should address

E. W. WRENN,
Gen. Passenger Agt. Kennesaw Route,
ATLANTA, GA.

Hunnicut & Bellingraths,

No. 12, Marietta st. ATLANTA, Ga.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

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May 20, 1876—1m.

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The Mills are in good condition and make as good Flour as any in the country.

On the Land there are about thirty acres cleared, and the balance well timbered, six good tenement houses with brick chimneys, and a good apple orchard.

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Oct. 23, 1875—tf.

Jacksonville Hotel.

West Side Square,

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Is now prepared, to take care of Commercial Travelers, and other Gentlemen and Ladies. Comfortable rooms, polite and attentive servants and as good fare as our county affords.

A large room specially for Exhibiting samples of merchandise.

Board per day,	$2 00
" " week,	7 00
" " Meal,	50

We have also a LIVERY and FEED STABLE—Hacks, Wagons, Buggies and Horses, always on hand. Call and see me. Respectfully,

J. D. HAMMOND, Pro.

April 29, 1876.

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Can arrive at Jacksonville when desired in time for one o'clock train going south.

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Fare, For Through Trip, ... $5
For Round Trip, ... 5

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July 8, 1876—1y.

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The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself, cheaply, privately and radically.

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"	"	week	9 00
"	"	meal	50

Reasonable reduction on board by the day for regular customers, and county people.

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May 23, 1875—1y.

RICHARD WALKER,
Barber and Hair-Dresser.

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Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

A Lecture to Young Men.

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Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—tf.

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Jacksonville, July 29, 1876—5t.

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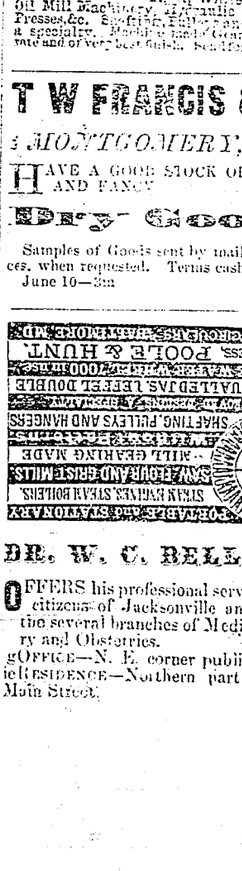

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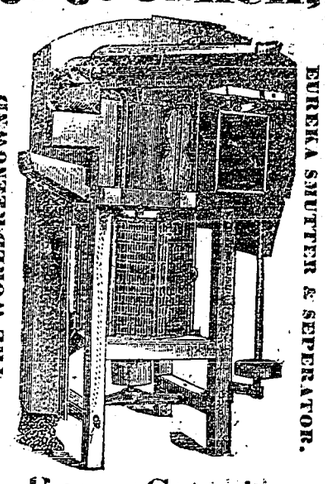

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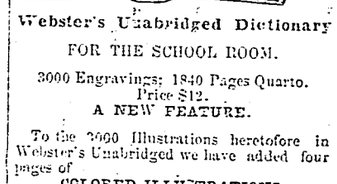

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An illustrated work 320 pages, a perfect counselor in the married relation. Indispensable on the importance of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged, should read it and preserve it. It contains 125 engravings, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and alive to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the diseases mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 27 Washington st., Chicago, Ill

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$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

PLANTATION TOPICS.

Sugar from Melons.

It is stated that a company has been organized in California to manufacture sugar from melons, which are to be raised on a tract of reclaimed land in the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. A correspondent says the melons make much better sugar than beets, and can be raised much cheaper. The manufacture of melon sugar has been successfully carried on fifteen years at Zombar, in Hungary.

How to Feed Corn Stalks Properly.

The rearing and feeding of animals, are receiving as they should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen whose only hope of gain rests in their success in obtaining paying yields from their cows. Corn stalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important question. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding a bundle without any preparation, I am fully satisfied, is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently nearly the whole stalk. I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day, just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improves, and they show greater contentment; especially is the last remark true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better, as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding it alone. In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without. Cows should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more, and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brothers try this and they will hereafter place a greater value upon corn stalks.—*Catholic Mirror.*

Diarrhœa in Young Pigs.

In treating diarrhœa in suckling pigs, great benefit is derived from change in the diet of the mother; giving each little pig a teaspoonful of common rennet, the same as is used for making cheese, or the white of an egg beaten up in a little milk or water. Alum whey is also a good remedy. It is prepared by boiling together, for ten minutes, half an ounce of alum and two quarts of milk; when strained, a very useful agent is obtained, of which a portion may be given morning and evening. Starch emulsion, such as is used in the laundry, is a good material for injections in diarrhœa.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Largest Farm in England.

The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man named Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops; seven hundred and fifty acres to wheat, seven hundred and fifty to barley and oats, seven hundred and fifty to seeds, beans, peas, etc., and seven hundred and fifty to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, $35,000; horses, $15,000; bullocks, $12,000; pigs, $2,500. The oil cake and corn purchased annually amounted to $20,000, and artificial fertilizers about $8,000.

Short Horns for Milk.

The breeders of fancy stock sometimes get some good hard blows dealt them by the good old practical farmer, who fails to see why they should pay a large price for a cow's grandfather's reputation; but we have not seen a more sensible thrust at the "fancy" for a long time than the following, by J. S. Latimer, in a late number of the National Live Stock Journal:

"The very sensible inquiry of John Cook, with your remarks thereon, in the last number of the Journal, and his and your suggestions in regard to what the farmers want in the way of cattle, brings to my mind the many letters and inquiries I have received—e. g.: "Have you any short-horn cows that are good for milk?" "Have you any cow for sale that a farmer could buy at a fair price that will give milk enough to raise her calf, and furnish some for family use?" "Have you any cows that will raise their calves?" Dozens of such inquiries as the above are made, especially at the fairs (as any one knows who has attended them and shown cattle). I was not a little amused at a veteran pair of well-to do persons that had raised a large family, and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods, at a fair in Henry county, Ill., where a grand display of several leading herds of this part of the state were on exhibition. After looking with much interest over the many very fine animals, and asking many questions as to their merits, they seated themselves near, in the shade, the old lady remarking (to her better half), with a significant look and gesture, "Them cattle are purty to look at, but they're no 'count for milk—won't raise their own calves—have to have some old scrubs to suckle their calves. They'd be purty cows for a young pair, like we was forty years ago, to start with. How would we have raised all the boys and girls that we have, without milk? You've got to have milk to raise calves and pigs, and children too, old man!" That's so. There is no use of dodging the question, and the true answer.

What do we want cattle for? Rich men and lords can afford to have them for pedigrees and playthings, but the toiling masses of farmers will not and dare not overlook the useful, practical and essential qualities of the short-horn cow. And if the breeders of America would comprehend the real wants and wishes of the American farmer, and quit breeding for pedigree alone, and breed for the true merits of cattle—beef and milk—instead, as is now the disposition, of breeding for pedigree, without any of the above qualifications, then, and not until then, shall we see the farmers enlisting *en masse* in the enterprise. I will say, for the benefit of Mr. Cook and others, that I have always found the short-horn cow equal, if not superior, to any other for milk and butter; and I believe that among the old and reliable families of cattle, (where they have been bred for the useful qualities as they should be), you may yet find cows that have no superiors at the pail. I have at least three families in my herd, and all the fault I find with them is they give too much milk. I have had no other than thoroughbred cows on the farm for three years past, and have only milked what I had to—that is, what the calves would not take—and, at this time, from eight cows (four of them heifers), raising nine calves, we are getting four pailfuls per day; and I have never set down to my table without having an abundance of nice butter and plenty of milk and rich cream, which I think a good thing for children as well as calves and pigs, all three of which are strictly essential on a well-regulated farm.

CURRENT OPINION.

If the intelligent tax-payer had to go to the polls with his tax bill in one hand and his ballot in the other, is there much doubt how he would vote? Just now the federal, state, and local governments own so called private property quite as much as the man who holds the title to it.—*New York Express.*

The election of Hayes would be a continuation of Grantism, as is well understood, but there are a large number of republicans who would console themselves as did the old woman who, after wearing her chemise for six weeks, on turning it inside out and putting it on again, remarked that "a change of linen does smell sweet!"—*Milwaukee News.*

A republican in this city received a letter from his father, residing in New York, and who, also, is a republican, in which letter the father says to the son: "Vote for Tilden this fall. On our farm, last year, we had to pay one hundred dollars taxes. This year we have to pay but fifty dollars." The son, as well as the father, will vote for Tilden. All this is fact, as can be proven, and is but an indication of how is going the tide of victory.—*Peoria Democrat.*

In answer to a call made upon him to become a candidate for governor of South Carolina, Gen. Wade Hampton says: "While I have neither sought nor desired official station, I am now, as I have ever been, ready to serve the state in any position to which she might call me. I only ask that this call shall be made with unanimity, and that those making it will be fully prepared, like myself, to make any sacrifice and to devote every energy and every effort to the redemption of our "prostrate state."

If such an unpromising constituency as Alabama turns squarely around on dispoilers, what will the better educated northern communities do? Taking this election as a measure, it looks as though the third term would meet with a disastrous rejection in every state in the union save where local causes, as in Illinois, would render the opposition ticket unworthy of even the negative merit of being a disagreeable alternative. The Hayes campaigners didn't hope to carry Alabama, but they did hope to cut the last majority down very considerably.—*Chicago Times.*

The New York Mercury gets this pyramid from Uncle Sam's letter:

Reform.
Home Rule
Retrenchment.
Stop plunder.
Schools unpartisan.
Resumption after preparation.
Constitutional safe guards to all.
No more official malversation.
Let every man live within his own means.

If the negro governments of Louisiana and South Carolina cannot stand without the constant support of United States bayonets, it is a question whether they are fit to stand at all. We are told that no white man can be punished in South Carolina for a wrong done a colored man. Was there ever so complete a confession of cowardice and imbecility made as this? Is it worth while for the people of the United States to uphold a state government that is so worthless, by its own admission?—*St. Louis Republican.*

What little enthusiasm there has been, has been only among the republican who would have just as earnestly supported Grant if he had been nominated instead of Hayes. They can get none of the honest laboring masses to join them. In another month the supporters of Hayes will confess there is no chance for him. Already a prominent republican of this city, who held an office under president Lincoln, has declared his belief that "there will be a flop over this fall." Grantism has killed Hayes deader than a door nail. The sooner Hayesism and Grantism begin to die, the sooner the prosperity of the country will begin to live again.—*Troy Press.*

We do not excuse violence. Nothing excuses murder or lawlessness. But these crimes which happen in the south, and of which, just now, the president and the republican organs and politicians give such horrifying accounts, are not without cause. They are the results of a long course of abuse begun and continued by unscrupulous and selfish northern adventurers, who have, with the help of the federal government, preyed upon southern society, and who have not even had the courage and energy to punish these crimes of which their conduct has been the main cause. Let non-interference have a trial. Let us see what will happen if these adventurers can no longer call upon the federal power to maintain them. That is the only cure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The republicans are crying out against the democratic house of representatives because it has reduced the expenses of the diplomatic service alleging that that service is thereby crippled. Yet as they cry three ministers—Davis, from Germany, Foster from Mexico, and Maynard from Turkey—are announced as leaving their missions and coming, or about to come, home to labor for the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The fact is, the diplomatic service is a costly humbug—a relic of the days before steam and telegraphic communication, and is of little more practical use now than the old stage coach and post boy. It could be reduced to one-tenth of its present proportions with profit to the interests it nominally serves, to the credit of the country and to the pockets of tax-payers.—*Rochester Union.*

Franz Sigel for Tilden means very emphatically that Carl Schurz will not have it his own way in taking over the Germans to the camp of Hayes and Wheeler. We are likely to witness some curious changing of sides in this canvass. While men like Carl Schurz, ex-governor Fenton and John Cochrane are going back to the republican camp, men like Sigel are coming out. Schurz was disappointed because the democrats failed to re-elect him, and goes back to the party he had left in disgust. Fenton, who left the party because the patronage was given to Conkling, goes back because he got no patronage from the democrats. General John Cochran, alas! having grown ashamed to look his little band of starving patriots in the face, goes back for rations. Sigel says he has been well treated by the republicans, but the country demands a change, and the men must change before the country.—*New York Herald.*

In 1873 the speculation-devourer was brought to a sudden stop. The governmental-devourer kept right on, consuming at the same rate as before. Mr. Tilden thinks it is time that the governmental-devourer should stop too, or, at least, that the scale of governmental consumption should be reduced. He foresaw that the proposition would alarm the governmental devourers and excite their opposition. The effort to reduce the scale of governmental consumption, he says, "will be resisted at every step." The verity of this already appears in the resistance of the governmental-consumers in Washington and in Chicago to measures looking to a reduction of the scale of governmental consumption. It appears, too, in the ill-natured comments of the organs of the governmental-devourers upon Mr. Tilden's letter. It is plain that Mr. Tilden understands the nature of the public tax-eater thoroughly.—*Chicago Times.*

Against the Hayes, Oliver, Schurz, the Tilden people present the Roland, Adams, an "accession" which throws the balance largely on the side of the reform candidate—for it must be conceded that the coming over of Adams to Tilden means more than the going back of Schurz from the middle ground of independence to close affiliation with his old party, under the very same leadership and in worse condition than when he cursed and left it. Schurz has been, beyond everything else, a partisan in his time, and always an officeholder; Adams has been a partisan, but rarely an officeholder. He was minister to England during the war, and left a flavor of capacity, decent methods, and good breeding behind him which have not been conspicuous in the occupants of the post since, save during Motley's brief tenure of office. More than that, Adams in '72 was the choice of a great following of both parties for the presidency, and, could he have been selected at Cincinnati, it is claimed, we should have been spared Grant's humiliating second term, with the possibility of a third under Hayes.—*Chicago Times.*

The Nation says of Boutwell's villainous Mississippi report: "We confess that we find it difficult to speak with moderation of recommendations at once as wicked and imbecile as these. On the 1st of January, 1874, the entire government of Mississippi was republican, with Ames at its head, and it is now nearly two years since the Vicksburg riot took place. In that case Ames applied for and Grant gave him troops, and a congressional committee investigated the subject, and reported they were both justified in what they did. After this there was an interval of profound quiet, but before the November elections of last year an attempt was made to get more troops, to which the president refused to yield. The result was that the state, as everybody expected, went democratic; and now the president, who last year, after all the previous riots, thought troops were not needed, sits down and writes a letter (on July 26, before the appearance of this report) to governor Chamberlain, confiding to him that 'Mississippi is governed to day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and christian people.' If he knows this now, he must have apprehended it then, and his refusal to interfere must be characterized as an act which 'would scarcely be accredited to savages,' much less to the president of 'civilized and christian people.' And now comes this second congressional report, and declares that the state is in a condition of anarchy (it has been, judged by all external signs, in a condition of profound peace ever since), and that we may have to make it a territory and begin reconstruction at the point it had reached in 1865. In other words, we have Mr. Boutwell assuring us now, on the eve of an exciting presidential election, that a state which Gen. Grant last year treated as being in the same condition as Massachusetts or New York, is, and has for a long time been in a condition of anarchy; and we have the extraordinary impudent proposal that after the experiment of reconstruction has, according to Mr. Boutwell, completely failed, after a ten years' trial, and the state is in the condition of Mexico through the incompetency of himself and his party in pacifying it, we shall now intrust him and his party with the task of doing it all over again."

How Senator Jones Won Money at Faro.

"Some twenty-eight years ago," said senator Silver Jones to a reporter of the Philadelphia Times, "I went to California, and on the way out was an old gambler, with a setout of faro boxes, roulette tables, etc. He took a liking to me, and he said: 'Johnny, I'll tell you a secret that may save you many a dollar. Do you see this roulette wheel? It's circle is black and red, and they bet on the colors—a nearly even chance. Now, watch me, Johnny, as I sit here and spin the ball. Do you see me gently raise my knees and press under the frame of the table? Well, those red and black compartments are connected by two sets of wires. I raise my knee when I see that the bulk of money is on the red, and that wire running through the red trills and trembles, so that the ball won't rest on any red cell, but is repelled and settles in some black spot. "Johnny, remember this when you have bagged your gold dust." I went into a gambling house about a year afterward to make a stake. There was a fine, fighting gambler sitting there spinning roulette. Said I to myself, 'Young man, I'll just take a peep at your knees.' He raised them very gently, and I planted my money against the pile, knowing that when he swept the great amount off for the red he must pay the black. So I picked up a hundred dollars or so. Every time I bit it. That gambler got his eye on me. It was an eye full of small-pox audacity. He addressed me finally in a loud tone of voice. Said he: 'Didn't I tell you never to come here again? Didn't I tell you that this was a place for gentlemen? This a gentleman's game. That man, gentlemen, it is my duty to warn you against; that loafer is a thief.' "Well," continued Jones, "I had never in my life been there before, but I saw the scheme. If I resented what the boss said there were forty fellows there, cappers so forth, to kick me down stairs and rob me, so I meekly said: 'Well, sir, I do not wish to make any disturbance here. If you don't want me here I'll take my money, and go.'"

Telescope Fish.—A number of curious gold and silver fish from China, called "telescope fish," have just been acquired by the Brighton company. The peculiarity of these fish is the prominent position of the eyes, which project a considerable distance from the head. This feature is not natural, but an artificial deformity, produced, no doubt, by breeding from deformed fish accidentally injured in the first instance. The body is rounded in form, and the tail is connected with it by a prolongation of the caudal fins on each side giving it the appearance of having two tails, or rather of a trailing appendage, like a mantel. The fish are cultivated by the Chinese and kept for ornamental purposes in aquaria. These particular specimens are from about an inch to three inches in length. When full grown the fish are said to attain a weight of six or eight pounds. These fish are really only a variety of common "gold fish," or golden carp, so common in aquaria, which also originated in China.

Improving the Mississippi.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Captain Eads has matured a plan for the further improvement of the entrance to the south pass of the Mississippi river, and surveys have been made to perfect it. By this plan the current is to be confined to a narrower space than it now occupies, by means of wing-dams and dykes, which will greatly increase its velocity as it enters the jetties, scouring away the bar which extends from 2,000 feet above to 60 feet within the pass, and on which at present there is a variable depth of between 17 and 20 feet.

Captian Eads feels confident that a permanent channel can be secured and maintained through this bar, if its entire removal cannot be accomplished, by placing these wing-dams, two on each side of the river, and jutting from its banks above the jetties. The upper pair of these dams will be 3,000 feet above the upper end of the city work, the one from the right bank jutting 1,200 feet into the river, and the one from the left 1,400 feet leaving an open way for the passage of the water of 5,000 feet. The lower pass will be only 600 feet above the jetties. The right dam will be 600 feet long, but does not rest upon any base in the way of bank or dyke: while the left one will extend at an angle of ninety degrees from a dyke already built and known as the east dyke. The latter extends from a point 800 feet below the head of the south pass to 1,400 feet above it. The passage between the last pair of dams will be 800 feet, which is the average width of south pass, and thus the body of water which naturally seeks the latter is narrowed and forced with greater velocity between the jetty walls. The construction of these dams will be begun as soon as the surveys necessary to the work are completed.

The latest news from the jetties shows a degree of progress which, it is thought, proves, from the constant deepening of the water in the south pass, that they will eventually be perfectly successful. Grand bayou has been closed, and since that was done the speed of the current has increased to such a degree that it has removed by its force a vast body of earth. Captain Eads's principle—that of making the river do its own dredging—is thus fully carried out and will in time become, it is said by the prominent engineers, a new feature in the science of improving navigation. Constant soundings, taken from day to day by those on the work, prove that the channel is becoming a straighter, wider, and deeper one, having an average depth of 20 feet almost through its entire length. The only places were this depth is not found are at the other end of the pass—within 300 feet of its upper end and within 1,000 feet of the sea terminus of jetties; and the least depth discovered at these points has been 19 feet, and that only for a distance of 75 feet up and down the steram. One of the arguments put forward by the opponents of his work has been that a new bar would form at the mouth of the jetties, the latter would have to be prolonged, another bar would form, and so on indefinitely. On the contrary, it has been proved, it is asserted, that a sand or mud "lumps," which formerly existed at the mouth of the pass, has been cut in two by the current, and is gradually washing away into the deep waters of the gulf, a channel now passing directly through it which is more than 100 feet wide and 20½ feet deep, daily widening and deepening.

Women of Servia.

The correspondent of the London News says: "The women to-day wore on their heads red kerchiefs with ends hanging down their backs, embroidered with coins, in which were often stuck flowers, chiefly of red and white. They were generally dressed in white, but invariably with the brilliant apron sewed down to the skirt, and often with a gaudily embroidered stomacher, or perhaps breast-plate would be the most descriptive term, studded with coins on black velvet. The working dress of the women in the fields is a short jacket, braided and slashed in the fashion and of the cut of that worn by the men, a red and yellow kerchief passed over the bosom, a petticoat striped mostly in the parallel stripes of Moorish pattern, but occasionally in checkers, which make the pattern a tartan, a tapestry-like apron of brighter colors than the petticoat, and bare legs and feet.

The men are a fine race, tall, with a certain stateliness and self-respect in every gesture: their faces are almost always good, and often quite intellectual and chivalric, but in muscular development the peasant women of Servia can give their husbands a stone and a beating. I took the trouble to-day to measure the waist of a lass who was lounging against the pillar of a tavern where we were having some refreshment. Her waist was a good inch more in circumference than mine, and I am by no means a small-boned man. I noticed, as we came further south, how the ruddy complexion and fair hair, bleached almost to the hue of a shabby brick, were being left behind and giving place to faces of an oriental type—a blending of the Greek and Arab, with clean-cut profile, straight nose, black hair and eyes and a noble carriage. Occasionally among the women a face of pure Egyptian type was to be noticed—a trace probably of the infusion of Gypsy blood, which is far from uncommon in eastern Europe. One woman I noticed leaning dreamily over a garden fence with a face cast in the very mold of the Sphinx."

Mr. Garner's Heroic Devotion to His Wife.

In an article on the recent disaster in New York bay to the yacht Mohawk, a writer in the Chicago Tribune says:

But after all, my sadness in the contemplation of that miserable disaster is almost outweighed by my admiration of the heroic devotion which it evinced.

Think of that poor wife, Mrs. Garner, imprisoned, bound down by those heavy pigs of lead upon her dress, and her bruised form completely locked by the sofa and burea, while her agonized husband and his friend were tugging, tugging at the struggling form, yet all in vain! Think of the devoted husband, after all his fruitless efforts, finding the whelming waters rapidly rising around them, taking her hand, and saying: "My darling, if I cannot take you with me, I'll go with you!" And there, beneath the salt waves of New York bay, within a hundred yards of shore and help, he "went with her."

Leander swam the Hellespont to greet his "ladie love," and his name has survived the lapse of time; but what was that devotion compared with this, before our very eyes almost? Every ill and every disaster has its compensations, and this devoted love of a young millionaire stands out a sort of heavenly halo, to gild one of the most heart-rending disasters of the age.

And she, who carried with her to her watery grave this more than "plumed knight"—this magnificent, heroic specimen of manhood—this faithful husband, "even unto death"—what may we think or say for her? She needs no epitaph better than this:

Her husband, failing to save her, died with her!"

No "woman of the period" was she, I ween, this kid-gloved and daintily-clad woman, with a princely fortune at her command, who, dying thus suddenly, saw the lover of her maiden years so true to his faith and his early love that death to him seemed preferable to separation; and so he clung to her hand, saying, as his last words:

"My darling! if I cannot take you with me, I'll go with you!"

A Silent Benefactor.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Cooley suffered a good deal last winter from rheumatism in his breast, and his wife was badly frightened about it for fear it should end in consumption. Cooley could not be induced to try any remedy for the trouble, and Mrs. Cooley was nearly worried to death about it. At last she determined to try strategy. She made up a dry mustard plaster, and one night while he was asleep she sewed it upon the inside of his undershirt, so that it would just about cover the rheumatic place. Cooley dressed himself in the morning, wholly unsuspicious of the presence of the plaster, and went down stairs. At the breakfast table, while he was talking to his wife, he suddenly stopped, looked cross-eyed, and a spasm of pain passed over his face. Then he took up the thread of the conversation again and went on. He was in the midst of an explanation of the political situation, when all at once he ceased again, grew red in the face, and exclaimed:

"I wonder what in the—no, it can't be anything wrong."

Mrs. Cooley asked what was the matter, and Cooley said:

"Oh, it's that infernal old rheumatism again—come back awful. But I never felt it exactly the same way before. Kinder stings me." Mrs. Cooley said she was sorry.

Then Mr. Cooley began again, and was just showing her how the ravages of the grasshoppers in the west last summer and the potato bug in the east would affect the political result next fall, by making the people discontented, and so likely to strike at the party in power, when he suddenly dropped the subject, and, jumping up, said:

"Thunder and lightning! what's that? Ouch! O Moses! I feel's if I had a shovelful of hot coals inside my shirt."

"Must be that rheumatism, getting worse," said Mrs. Cooley, sympathetically.

"Oh, gracious, no! Its something worse than rheumatism. Feels like fire burning into my skin. Ouch! Ow-wow-wow. Its awful. I can't stand it a minute. I believe it's cholera, or something, and I'm going to die."

"Do try to be calm, Mr. Cooley."

"Calm! How can a man be calm with volcano boiling under his shirt. Get out of the way, quick, while I go up stairs and undress. Murder-r-r-r-r, but it hurts. Let me out, quick."

Then he rushed up to the bedroom and stripped off his clothes. His chest was the color of a boiled lobster; but he couldn't for the life of him tell what was the matter. Then his eyes rested upon something white on his shirt. He picked up the garment and examined it. Ten minutes later he came slowly down stairs with a dry mustard plaster in his hand, while thunder clothed his brow.

Going to Mrs. Cooley he shook the plaster under her nose, and said in a suppressed voice:

"Did you put that thing in my clothes?"

"I did it for the best, John," she said, "I thought ——"

"Oh, never mind what you thought, you idiot! Never mind what you thought! You've taken the skin off my bosom, so that I'm as raw as a sirloin steak, and I'll probably never be well again as long as I live. That lets you out. You play any more tricks like that on me, and I'll put you in the coal-bin and keep you there till you starve to death. Now mind me."

Then he slammed the door and went out. Mrs. Cooley doesn't know to this day exactly what effect the grasshoppers are going to have on the fall election.

A Model Letter.

Danbury News.

This is what may be called a sample of practical affection. True love is not content to bask in the sunshine without an umbrella handy in case of rain. The following letter is a sample in question:

My Dear Husband: I got here last night all safe, and was met at the station by uncle and aunt. They were so glad I had come, but were sorry that you were not along. I miss you so much. We had hot rolls for breakfast this morning and they were so delicious. I want you to be so happy while I am here. Don't keep the meat up stairs. It will surely spoil. Do you miss me now? Oh! if you were only here, if but for one hour. Has Mrs. O'R—— brought back your shirts? I hope the bosoms will suit you. You will find the milk tickets in the clock. I forgot to tell you about them when I came away. What did you do last evening? Were you lonesome without me? Don't forget to scald the milk every morning. And I wish you would see if I left the potatoes in the pantry. If I did they must be sour by this time. How are you getting along? Write me all about it. But I must close now. Oceans of love to you. Affectionately your wife, ——

P. S. Don't set the teapot on the stove.

Where Nickel Comes From.

It may not be generally known that the nickel deposit near the Gap, Lancaster county, Pa., is considered the largest yet discovered in the world, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The mine is on the high dividing line between Chester and Pequsa valleys. Besides nickel, copper, iron, and limestone are found in the same locality. Nickel was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting. After the ore has been broken into small fragments it is put into kilns holding eighty to ninety tons, and subjected to a heat produced by the burning of a small quantity of wood and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is then put into a smelting furnace and undergoes a treatment similar to that of iron ore.—*Hartford Post.*

French Cynicism.—The fear of woman is the beginning of wisdom.

Children say what they will ie., old men, what they have been; only fools say what they are.

A woman may avow all to a vain man and deny all to a jealous man. Neither will believe her.

Blind passion outruns all evidence.

Women give their all in bulk, men squander it in current coin. Ask neither a sou from the first nor a treasure from the last.

Little Girl: "Oh, please, sir, I've brought your shirt 'ome, but mother says she can't wash it no more, 'cos she was obliged to paste it up agen the wall and chuck soap suds at it, it was so ten der."

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them it's the easiest thing in the world; give Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders two or three times a week.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making *post mortem* examinations of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at some time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep and swine, are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two pounds and a half of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or if, from any cause, it is disabled in the performance of its duties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, there irritating, poisoning, and perverting, every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected, and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhœa, is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness in the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, loathing of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, and a bloated, or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night), and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

Treatment.—Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply palliate the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health.

The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A CLEAR HEAD:

Elastic limbs; good digestion; sound sleep; buoyant spirits; a fine appetite; and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Dr. Tutt's Pills. They require no change of diet nor interfere with regular business.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky, two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a great strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are imjuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

E. J. Harpa & Co., Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$ 1 50	@	7 50	
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½	
Corn	47	@	48	
Oats	42	@	44	
Lard	14½@		14½	
Bacon—Clear Sides	12¼@		12½	
Hay—Best	22 00	@	24 00	
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15	
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00	
Bourbon	5 00	@	5 50	
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00	
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15	
Cotton—Ordinary	7½@		7¾	
Good Ordinary	9¼@		9¾	
Low Middling	10¼@		10¾	
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50	
German Millet	60	@	65	
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00	
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00	
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	1 75	@	2 00	

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 3 75	@	7 75	
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05	
Corn—Sacked	48	@	50	
Oats	37	@	40	
Hay—Timothy	15 00	@		
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21 50	
Lard	14½@		14¾	
Bacon—Clear sides	12¾@		12¾	
Wool	33	@	45	
Potatoes—Irish, ℔ bbl	1 60	@	1 75	
Cotton—Middling	11	@	11	
Ordinary	7½@			

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 1 50	@	6 00	
Corn	62	@	65	
Oats	38	@	42	
Hay	17 00	@		
Pork	22 25	@		
Sugar	7½@			
Molasses	35	@	55	
Whisky	1 11	@	1 12	
Cotton	11	@	11½	

ST. LOUIS

Flour	$ 5 50	@	6 00	
Wheat	1 35	@	1 41	
Corn	41¾@		41½	
Oats	27	@	28	
Mess Pork	20 00	@	21 00	
Lard	12	@	12	
Whisky	1 00	@	1 11	

Ask your druggist for the best Ague cure, and he will give you Shallenberger's Pills.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable additive to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

For sale by all Druggists.

CAMPAIGN Pictures of TILDEN and HAYES, 28 inches. Sample copy, by mail, 50c. Large Discounts to Agents. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston.

Spectacles—Grady's R.P. Specks preserve the sight. Write for particulars. L. G. Grady, Halifax, N.

SAWS FILED easily, $2. New machine, 25c. for illust. circulars. E. ROTH, New Haven, Ct.

Wanted—Travelling Salesmen to sell for every town. Liberal salary or commission. Gem M'f'g Co., St. L.

PHOTO Copying Agents. Send for our new Catalogue. The Auburn Copying Co., Auburn, N.Y.

Picture of next President sent Free. Arnold & Co., Boston, Mass.

$2 OUTFIT FREE. Best Chance Yet. Address at Once. COLLINS & CO., 2 Clinton Place, N.Y.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds employed; hundreds more wanted. M. S. Lovell, Buffalo, N.Y.

20 a week salary guaranteed to male & female. 20 stamp for circulars. E. M. Bodine, Indianapolis, Ind.

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100,000 ACRES Selected Wheat Lands for sale low on long time. GEO. E. WRIGHT, Minneapolis, Minn.

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. No suppression from business. Treatment sent on trial. Office, 1265 Broadway, New York. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Ill.

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THE MARKOE HOUSE 919 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Comfortable Rooms and Excellent Table. Terms, per day $1.50 to $2.00 to $2.50 to $3.00.

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PEN

PLANTATION TOPICS.

Sugar from Melons.

It is stated that a company has been organized in California to manufacture sugar from melons, which are to be raised on a tract of reclaimed land in the delta of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. A correspondent says the melons make much better sugar than beets, and can be raised much cheaper. The manufacture of melon sugar has been successfully carried on fifteen years at Zombar, in Hungary.

How to Feed Corn Stalks Properly.

The rearing and feeding of animals, are receiving as they should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen whose only hope of gain rests in their success in obtaining paying yields from their cows. Corn stalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important question. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding a bundle without any preparation, I am fully satisfied, is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently nearly the whole stalk. I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon stalks once every day, just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improves, and they show greater contentment; especially is the last remark true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better, as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding it alone. In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without. Cows should have access to plenty of water; this brine food will cause them to drink more, and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brothers try this and they will hereafter place a greater value upon corn stalks.—*Catholic Mirror.*

Diarrhœa in Young Pigs.

In treating diarrhœa in suckling pigs, great benefit is derived from change in the diet of the mother; giving each little pig a teaspoonful of common rennet, the same as is used for making cheese, or the white of an egg beaten up in a little milk or water. Alum whey is also a good remedy. It is prepared by boiling together, for ten minutes, half an ounce of alum and two quarts of milk; when strained, a very useful agent is obtained, of which a portion may be given morning and evening. Starch emulsion, such as is used in the laundry, is a good material for injections in diarrhœa.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Largest Farm in England.

The largest farm in England consists of three thousand acres, and belongs to a man named Samuel Jones. In its cultivation he follows the "four course" system, the whole extent of the farm being divided into four great crops: seven hundred and fifty acres to wheat, seven hundred and fifty to barley and oats, seven hundred and fifty to seeds, beans, peas, etc., and seven hundred and fifty to roots. His live stock is valued as follows: Sheep, $35,000; horses, $15,000; bullocks, $12,000; pigs, $2,500. The oil cake and corn purchased annually amounted to $20,000, and artificial fertilizers about $8,000.

Short horns for Milk.

The breeders of fancy stock sometimes get some good hard blows dealt them by the good old practical farmer, who fails to see why they should pay a large price for a cow's grandfather's reputation; but we have not seen a more sensible thrust at the "fancy" for a long time than the following, by J. S. Latimer, in a late number of the National Live Stock Journal:

The very sensible inquiry of John Cook, with your remarks thereon, in the last number of the Journal, and his and your suggestions in regard to what the farmers want in the way of cattle, brings to my mind the many letters and inquiries I have received—e. g.: "Have you any short-horn cows that are good for milk?" "Have you any cow for sale that a farmer could buy at a fair price that will give milk enough to raise her calf, and furnish some for family use?" "Have you any cows that will raise their calves?" Dozens of such inquiries as the above are made, especially at the fairs (as any one knows who has attended them and shown cattle). I was not a little amused at a veteran pair of well-to do persons that had raised a large family, and accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods, at a fair in Henry county, Ill., where a grand display of several leading herds of this part of the state were on exhibition. After looking with much interest over the many very fine animals, and asking many questions as to their merits, they seated themselves near, in the shade, the old lady remarking (to her better half), with a significant look and gesture, "Them cattle are purty to look at, but they're no 'count for milk—won't raise their own calves—have to have some old scrubs to suckle their calves. They'd be purty cows for a young pair, like we was forty years ago, to start with. How would we have raised all the boys and girls that we have, without milk? You've got to have milk to raise calves and pigs, and children too, old man!" That's so. There is no use of dodging the question and the true answer.

What do we want cattle for? Rich men and lords can afford to have them for pedigrees and playthings, but the toiling masses of farmers will not and dare not overlook the useful, practical and essential qualities of the short-horn cow. And if she breeders of America would comprehend the real wants and wishes of the American farmer, and quit breeding for pedigree alone, and breed for the true merits of cattle—beef and milk—instead, as is now the disposition, of breeding for pedigree, without any of the above qualifications, then, and not until then, shall we see the farmers enlisting *en masse* in the enterprise. I will say, for the benefit of Mr. Cook and others, that I have always found the short-horn cow equal, if not superior, to any other for milk and butter; and I believe that among the old and reliable families of cattle, (where they have been bred for the useful qualities as they should be), you may yet find cows that have no superiors at the pail. I have at least three families in my herd, and all the fault I find with them is they give too much milk. I have had no other than thoroughbred cows on the farm for three years past, and have only milked what I had to—that is, what the calves would not take—and, at this time, from eight cows (four of them heifers), raising nine calves, we are getting four pailfuls per day; and I have never set down to my table without having an abundance of nice butter and plenty of milk and rich cream, which I think a good thing for children as well as calves and pigs, all three of which are strictly essential on a well-regulated farm.

CURRENT OPINION.

If the intelligent tax-payer had to go to the polls with his tax bill in one hand and his ballot in the other, is there much doubt how he would vote? Just now the federal, state, and local governments own so called private property quite as much as the man who holds the title to it.—*New York Express.*

The election of Hayes would be a continuation of Grantism, as is well understood, but there are a large number of republicans who would console themselves as did the old woman who, after wearing her chemise for six weeks, on turning it inside out and putting it on again, remarked that "a change of linen does smell sweet!"—*Milwaukee News.*

A republican in this city received a letter from his father, residing in New York, and who, also, is a republican, in which letter the father says to the son: "Vote for Tilden this fall. On our farm, last year, we had to pay one hundred dollars taxes. This year we have to pay but fifty dollars." The son, as well as the father, will vote for Tilden. All this is fact, as can be proven, and is but an indication of how is going the tide of victory.—*Peoria Democrat.*

In answer to a call made upon him to become a candidate for governor of South Carolina, Gen. Wade Hampton says: "While I have neither sought nor desired official station, I am now, as I have ever been, ready to serve the state in any position to which she might call me. I only ask that this call shall be made with unanimity, and that those making it will be fully prepared, like myself, to make any sacrifice and to devote every energy and every effort to the redemption of our "prostrate state."

If such an unpromising constituency as Alabama turns squarely around on dispoilers, what will the better educated northern communities do? Taking this election as a measure, it looks as though the third term would meet with a disastrous rejection in every state in the union save where local causes, as in Illinois, would render the opposition ticket unworthy of even the negative merit of being a disagreeable alternative. The Hayes campaigners didn't hope to carry Alabama, but they did hope to cut the last majority down very considerably.—*Chicago Times.*

The New York Mercury gets this pyramid from Uncle Sam's letter:

Reform.
Home Rule
Retrenchment.
Stop plunder.
Schools unpartisan.
Resumption after preparation.
Constitutional safe guards to all.
No more official malversation.
Let every man live within his own means.

If the negro governments of Louisiana and South Carolina cannot stand without the constant support of United States bayonets, it is a question whether they are fit to stand at all. We are told that no white man can be punished in South Carolina for a wrong done a colored man. Was there ever so complete a confession of cowardice and imbecility made as this? Is it worth while for the people of the United States to uphold a state government that is so worthless, by its own admission?—*St. Louis Republican.*

What little enthusiasm there has been, has been only among the republican who would have just as earnestly supported Grant if he had been nominated instead of Hayes. They can get none of the honest laboring masses to join them. In another month the supporters of Hayes will confess there is no chance for him. Already a prominent republican of this city, who held an office under president Lincoln, has declared his belief that "there will be a flop over this fall." Grantism has killed Hayes deader than a door nail. The sooner Hayesism and Grantism begin to die, the sooner the prosperity of the country will begin to live again.—*Troy Press.*

We do not excuse violence. Nothing excuses murder or lawlessness. But these crimes which happen in the south, and of which, just now, the president and the republican organs and politicians give such horrifying accounts, are not without cause. They are the results of a long course of abuse begun and continued by unscrupulous and selfish northern adventurers, who have, with the help of the federal government, preyed upon southern society, and who have not even had the courage and energy to punish these crimes of which their conduct has been the main cause. Let non-interference have a trial. Let us see what will happen if these adventurers can no longer call upon the federal power to maintain them. That is the only cure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The republicans are crying out against the democratic house of representatives because it has reduced the expenses of the diplomatic service alleging that that service is thereby crippled. Yet as they cry three ministers—Davis, from Germany, Foster from Mexico, and Maynard from Turkey—are announced as leaving their missions and coming, or about to come, home to labor for the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The fact is, the diplomatic service is a costly humbug—a relic of the days before steam and telegraphic communication, and is of little more practical use now than the old stage coach and post boy. It could be reduced to one-tenth of its present proportions with profit to the interests it nominally serves, to the credit of the country and to the pockets of tax-payers.—*Rochester Union.*

Franz Sigel for Tilden means very emphatically that Carl Schurz will not have it his own way in taking over the Germans to the camp of Hayes and Wheeler. We are likely to witness some curious changing of sides in this canvass. While men like Carl Schurz, ex-governor Fenton and John Cochrane are going back to the republican camp, men like Sigel are coming out. Schurz was disappointed because the democrats failed to re-elect him, and goes back to the party he had left in disgust. Fenton, who left the party because the patronage was given to Conkling, goes back because he got no patronage from the democrats. General John Cochran, alas! having grown ashamed to look his little band of starving patriots in the face, goes back for rations. Sigel says he has been well treated by the republicans, but the country demands a change, and the men must change before the country.—*New York Herald.*

In 1873 the speculation-devourer was brought to a sudden stop. The governmental-devourer kept right on, consuming at the same rate as before. Mr. Tilden thinks it is time that the governmental-devourer should stop too, or, at least, that the scale of governmental consumption should be reduced. He foresaw that the proposition would alarm the governmental devourers and excite their opposition. The effort to reduce the scale of governmental-consumption, he says, "will be resisted at every step." The verity of this already appears in the resistance of the governmental-consumers in Washington and in Chicago to measures looking to a reduction of the scale of governmental consumption. It appears, too, in the ill-natured comments of the organs of the governmental-devourers upon Mr. Tilden's letter. It is plain that Mr. Tilden understands the nature of the public tax-eater thoroughly.—*Chicago Times.*

Against the Hayes, Oliver, Schurz, the Tilden people present the Reland, Adams, an "accession" which throws the balance largely on the side of the reform candidate—for it must be conceded that the coming over of Adams to Tilden means more than the going back of Schurz from the middle ground of independence to close affiliation with his old party, under the very same leadership and in worse condition than when he cursed and left it. Schurz has been, beyond everything else, a partisan in his time, and always an officeholder; Adams has been a partisan, but rarely an officeholder. He was minister to England during the war, and left a flavor of capacity, decent methods, and good breeding behind him which have not been conspicuous in the occupants of the post since, save during Motley's brief tenure of office. More than that, Adams in '72 was the choice of a great following of both parties for the presidency, and, could he have been selected at Cincinnati, it is claimed, we should have been spared Grant's humiliating second term, with the possibility of a third under Hayes.—*Chicago Times.*

The Nation says of Boutwell's villainous Mississippi report: "We confess that we find it difficult to speak with moderation of recommendations at once as wicked and imbecile as these. On the 1st of January, 1874, the entire government of Mississippi was republican, with Ames at its head, and it is now nearly two years since the Vicksburg riot took place. In that case Ames applied for and Grant gave him troops, and a congressional committee investigated the subject, and reported they were both justified in what they did. After this there was an interval of profound quiet, but before the November elections of last year an attempt was made to get more troops, to which the president refused to yield. The result was that the state, as everybody expected, went democratic: and now the president, who last year, after all the previous riots, thought troops were not needed, sits down and writes a letter (on July 26, before the appearance of this report) to governor Chamberlain, confiding to him that 'Mississippi is governed to day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and christian people.' If he knows this now, he must have apprehended it then, and his refusal to interfere must be characterized as an act which 'would scarcely be accredited to savages,' much less to the president of 'civilized and christian people.' And now comes this second congressional report, and declares that the state is in a condition of anarchy (it has been, judged by all external signs, in a condition of profound peace ever since), and that we may have to make it a territory and begin reconstruction at the point it had reached in 1865. In other words, we have Mr. Boutwell assuring us now, on the eve of an exciting presidential election, that a state which Gen. Grant last year treated as being in the same condition as Massachusetts or New York, is, and has for a long time been in a condition of anarchy: and we have the extraordinary impudent proposal that after the experiment of reconstruction has, according to Mr. Boutwell, completely failed, after a ten years' trial, and the state is in the condition of Mexico through the incompetency of himself and his party in pacifying it, we shall now intrust him and his party with the task of doing it all over again."

How Senator Jones Won Money at Faro.

"Some twenty-eight years ago," said senator Silver Jones to a reporter of the Philadelphia Times, "I went to California, and on the way out was an old gambler, with a setout of faro boxes, roulette tables, etc. He took a liking to me, and he said: "Johnny, I'll tell you a secret that may save you many a dollar. Do you see this roulette wheel? It's circle is black and red, and they bet on the colors—a nearly even chance. Now, watch me, Johnny, as I sit here and spin the ball. Do you see me gently raise my knees and press under the frame of the table? Well, those red and black compartments are connected by two sets of wires. I raise my knee when I see that the bulk of money is on the red, and that wire running through the red trills and trembles, so that the ball won't rest on any red cell, but is repelled and settles in some black spot. "Johnny, remember this when you have bagged your gold dust." I went into a gambling house about a year afterward to make a stake. There was a fine, fighting gambler sitting there spinning roulette. Said I to myself, 'Young man, I'll just take a peep at your knees.' He raised them very gently, and I planted my money against the pile, knowing that when he swept the great amount off for the red he must pay the black. So I picked up a hundred dollars or so. Every time I bit it. That gambler got his eye on me. It was an eye full of small-pox audacity. He addressed me finally in a loud tone of voice. Said he: 'Didn't I tell you never to come here again? Didn't I tell you that this was a place for gentlemen? This a gentleman's game. That man, gentlemen, it is my duty to warn you against: that loafer is a thief.' "Well," continued Jones, "I had never in my life been there before, but I saw the scheme. If I resented what the boss said there were forty fellows there, cappers so forth, to kick me down stairs and rob me, so I meekly said: 'Well, sir, I do not wish to make any disturbance here. If you don't want me here I'll take my money, and go.'"

Telescope Fish.—A number of curious gold and silver fish from China, called "telescope fish," have just been acquired by the Brighton company. The peculiarity of these fish is the prominent position of the eyes, which project a considerable distance from the head. This feature is not natural, but an artificial deformity, produced, no doubt, by breeding from deformed fish accidentally injured in the first instance. The body is rounded in form, and the tail is connected with it by a prolongation of the caudal fins on each side, giving it the appearance of having two tails, or rather of a trailing appendage, like a mantel. The fish are cultivated by the Chinese and kept for ornamental purposes in aquaria. These particular specimens are from about an inch to three inches in length. When full grown the fish are said to attain a weight of six or eight pounds. These fish are really only a variety of common "gold fish," or golden carp, so common in aquaria, which also originated in China.

Improving the Mississippi.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

Captain Eads has matured a plan for the further improvement of the entrance to the south pass of the Mississippi river, and surveys have been made to perfect it. By this plan the current is to be confined to a narrower space than it now occupies, by means of wing-dams and dykes, which will greatly increase its velocity as it enters the jetties, scouring away the bar which extends from 2,000 feet above to 60 feet within the pass, and on which at present there is a variable depth of between 17 and 20 feet.

Captian Eads feels confident that a permanent channel can be secured and maintained through this bar, if its entire removal cannot be accomplished, by placing these wing-dams, two on each side of the river, and jutting from its banks above the jetties. The upper pair of these dams will be 3,000 feet above the upper end of the city work, the one from the right bank jutting 1,200 feet into the river, and the one from the left 1,400 feet leaving an open way for the passage of the water of 5,000 feet. The lower pass will be only 600 feet above the jetties. The right dam will be 600 feet long, but does not rest upon any base in the way of bank or dyke: while the left one will extend at an angle of ninety degrees from a dyke already built and known as the east dyke. The latter extends from a point 800 feet below the head of the south pass to 1,400 feet above it. The passage between the last pair of dams will be 800 feet, which is the average width of south pass, and thus the body of water which naturally seeks the latter is narrowed and forced with greater velocity between the jetty walls. The construction of these dams will be begun as soon as the surveys necessary to the work are completed.

The latest news from the jetties shows a degree of progress which, it is thought, proves, from the constant deepening of the water in the south pass, that they will eventually be perfectly successful. Grand bayou has been closed, and since that was done the speed of the current has increased to such a degree that it has removed by its force a vast body of earth. Captain Eads's principle—that of making the river do its own dredging—is thus fully carried out and will in time become, it is said by the prominent engineers, a new feature in the science of improving navigation. Constant soundings, taken from day to day ay those on the work, prove that the channel is becoming a straighter, wider, and deeper one, having an average depth of 20 feet almost through its entire length. The only places were this depth is not found are at the other end of the pass—within 300 feet of its upper end and within 1,000 feet of the sea terminus of jetties; and the least depth discovered at these points has been 19 feet, and that only for a distance of 75 feet up and down the steram. One of the arguments put forward by the opponents of his work has been that a new bar would form at the mouth of the jetties, the latter would have to be prolonged, another bar would form, and so on indefinitely. On the contrary, it has been proved, it is asserted, that a sand or mud "lumps," which formerly existed at the mouth of the pass, has been cut in two by the current, and is gradually washing away into the deep waters of the gulf, a channel now passing directly through it which is more than 100 feet wide and 20½ feet deep, daily widening and deepening.

Women of Servia.

The correspondent of the London News says: "The women to-day wore on their heads red kerchiefs with ends hanging down their backs, embroidered with coins, in which were often stuck flowers, chiefly of red and white. They were generally dressed in white, but invariably with the brilliant apron sewed down to the skirt, and often with a gaudily embroidered stomacher, or perhaps breast-plate would be the most descriptive term, studded with coins on black velvet. The working dress of the women in the fields is a short jacket, braided and slashed in the fashion and of the cut of that worn by the men, a red and yellow kerchief passed over the bosom, a petticoat striped mostly in the parallel stripes of Moorish pattern, but occasionally in checkers, which make the pattern a tartan, a tapestry-like apron of brighter colors than the petticoat, and bare legs and feet.

The men are a fine race, tall, with a certain stateliness and self-respect in every gesture: their faces are almost always good, and often quite intellectual and chivalric, but in muscular development the peasant women of Servia can give their husbands a stone and a beating. I took the trouble to-day to measure the waist of a lass who was lounging against the pillar of a tavern where we were having some refreshment. Her waist was a good inch more in circumference than mine, and I am by no means a small-boned man. I noticed, as we came further south, how the ruddy complexion and fair hair, bleached almost to the hue of a shabby brick, were being left behind and giving place to faces of an oriental type—a blending of the Greek and Arab, with clean-cut profile, straight nose, black hair and eyes and a noble carriage. Occasionally among the women a face of pure Egyptian type was to be noticed—a trace probably of the infusion of Gypsy blood, which is far from uncommon in eastern Europe. One woman I noticed leaning dreamily over a garden fence with a face cast in the very mold of the Sphinx."

Mr. Garner's Heroic Devotion to His Wife.

In an article on the recent disaster in New York bay to the yacht Mohawk, a writer in the Chicago Tribune says:

But after all, my sadness in the contemplation of that miserable disaster is almost outweighed by my admiration of the heroic devotion which it evinced.

Think of that poor wife, Mrs. Garner, imprisoned, bound down by those heavy pigs of lead upon her dress, and her bruised form completely locked by the sofa and bureau, while her agonized husband and his friend were tugging, tugging at the struggling form, yet all in vain! Think of the devoted husband, after all his fruitless efforts, finding the whelming waters rapidly rising around them, taking her hand, and saying: "My darling, if I cannot take you with me, I'll go with you!" And there, beneath the salt waves of New York bay, within a hundred yards of shore and help, he "went with her."

Leander swam the Hellespont to greet his "ladie love," and his name has survived the lapse of time; but what was that devotion compared with this, before our very eyes almost? Every ill and every disaster has its compensations, and this devoted love of a young millionaire stands out a sort of heavenly halo, to gild one of the most heart-rending disasters of the age.

And she, who carried with her to her watery grave this more than "plumed knight"—this magnificent, heroic specimen of manhood—this faithful husband, "even unto death"—what may we think or say for her? She needs no epitaph better than this:

Her husband, failing to save her, died with her!"

No "woman of the period" was she, I ween, this kid-gloved and daintily-clad woman, with a princely fortune at her command, who, dying thus suddenly, saw the lover of her maiden years so true to his faith and his early love that death to him seemed preferable to separation; and so he clung to her hand, saying, as his last words:

"My darling! if I cannot take you with me, I'll go with you!"

A Silent Benefactor.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Cooley suffered a good deal last winter from rheumatism in his breast, and his wife was badly frightened about it for fear it should end in consumption. Cooley could not be induced to try any remedy for the trouble, and Mrs. Cooley was nearly worried to death about it. At last she determined to try strategy. She made up a dry mustard plaster, and one night while he was asleep she sewed it upon the inside of his undershirt, so that it would just about cover the rheumatic place. Cooley dressed himself in the morning, wholly unsuspicious of the presence of the plaster, and went down stairs. At the breakfast table, while he was talking to his wife, he suddenly stopped, looked cross-eyed, and a spasm of pain passed over his face. Then he took up the thread of the conversation again and went on. He was in the midst of an explanation of the political situation, when all at once he ceased again, grew red in the face, and exclaimed:

"I wonder what in the—no, it can't be anything wrong."

Mrs. Cooley asked what was the matter, and Cooley said:

"Oh, it's that infernal old rheumatism again—come back awful. But I never felt it exactly the same way before. Kinder stings me." Mrs. Cooley said she was sorry.

Then Mr. Cooley began again, and was just showing her how the ravages of the grasshoppers in the west last summer and the potato bug in the east would affect the political result next fall, by making the people discontented, and so likely to strike at the party in power, when he suddenly dropped the subject, and, jumping up, said:

"Thunder and lightning! what's that? Ouch! O Moses! I feel's if I had a shovelful of hot coals inside my shirt."

"Must be that rheumatism, getting worse," said Mrs. Cooley, sympathetically.

"Oh, gracious, no! Its something worse than rheumatism. Feels like fire burning into my skin. Ouch! Ow-wow-wow. Its awful. I can't stand it a minute. I believe it's cholera, or something, and I'm going to die."

"Do try to be calm, Mr. Cooley."

"Calm! How can a man be calm with volcano boiling under his shirt. Get out of the way, quick, while I go up stairs and undress. Murder-r-r-r-r, but it hurts. Let me out, quick."

Then he rushed up to the bedroom and stripped off his clothes. His chest was the color of a boiled lobster; but he couldn't for the life of him tell what was the matter. Then his eyes rested upon something white on his shirt. He picked up the garment and examined it. Ten minutes later he came slowly down stairs with a dry mustard plaster in his hand, while thunder clothed his brow.

Going to Mrs. Cooley he shook the plaster under her nose, and said in a suppressed voice:

"Did you put that thing in my clothes?"

"I did it for the best, John," she said.

"I thought ——"

"Oh, never mind what you thought, you idiot! Never mind what you thought! You've taken the skin off my bosom, so that I'm as raw as a sirloin steak, and I'll probably never be well again as long as I live. That lets you out. You play any more tricks like that on me, and I'll put you in the coal-bin and keep you there till you starve to death. Now mind me."

Then he slammed the door and went out. Mrs. Cooley doesn't know to this day exactly what effect the grasshoppers are going to have on the fall election.

A Model Letter.

Danbury News.

This is what may be called a sample of practical affection. True love is not content to bask in the sunshine without an umbrella handy in case of rain. The following letter is a sample in question:

My Dear Husband: I got here last night all safe, and was met at the station by uncle and aunt. They were so glad I had come, but were sorry that you were not along. I miss you so much. We had hot rolls for breakfast this morning and they were so delicious. I want you to be so happy while I am here. Don't keep the meat up stairs. It will surely spoil. Do you miss me now? Oh! if you were only here, if but for one hour. Has Mrs. O'R—— brought back your shirts? I hope the bosoms will suit you. You will find the milk tickets in the clock. I forgot to tell you about them when I came away. What did you do last evening? Were you lonesome without me? Don't forget to scald the milk every morning. And I wish you would see if I left the potatoes in the pantry. If I did they must be sour by this time. How are you getting along? Write me all about it. But I must close now. Oceans of love to you. Affectionately your wife, ——

P. S. Don't set the teapot on the stove.

Where Nickel Comes From.

It may not be generally known that the nickel deposit near the Gap, Lancaster county, Pa., is considered the largest yet discovered in the world, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The mine is on the high dividing line between Chester and Pequea valleys. Besides nickel, copper, iron, and limestone are found in the same locality. Nickel was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting. After the ore has been broken into small fragments it is put into kilns holding eighty to ninety tons, and subjected to a heat produced by the burning of a small quantity of wood and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is then put into a smelting furnace and undergoes a treatment similar to that of iron ore.—*Hartford Post.*

French Cynicism.—The fear of woman is the beginning of wisdom.

Children say what they will be; old men, what they have been; only fools say what they are.

A woman may avow all to a vain man and deny all to a jealous man. Neither will believe her.

Blind passion outrans all evidence.

Women give their all in bullion, men squander it in current coin. Ask neither a sou from the first not a treasure from the last.

Little Girl: "Oh, please, sir, I've brought your shirt 'ome, but mother says she can't wash it no more, 'cos she was obliged to paste it up agen the wall and chuck soap suds at it, it was so tender."

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?" We tell them it's the easiest thing in the world; give Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders two or three times a week.

A gentleman in the eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of John son's Anodyne Liniment. After using it a short time his leg became straight, and is now as serviceable as the other.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of Juniper Tar Soap. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," etc., etc.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying) organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "housekeeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making *post mortem examinations* of the bodies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at some time been diseased. Liver affections are equally prevalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep and swine, are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two pounds and a half of bile. When it becomes torpid, congested, or if, from any cause, it be disabled in the performance of its duties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating, poisoning, and perverting, every vital process. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unable to withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper.

When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels, sooner or later, become affected, and constipation, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhœa, is the inevitable result.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness in the throat, and internal heat; palpitation of the heart; a dry, teasing cough, sore throat, unsteady appetite, sour stomach, loathing of the food, and a choking sensation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, and a bloated, or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constipation, alternating with diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy; numbness of the limbs (especially at night), and chills, alternating with hot flashes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dullness, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symptoms will be likely to be present in any case at one time.

Treatment.—Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small doses of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply palliate the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health.

The Discovery is sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

A CLEAR HEAD:

Elastic limbs; good digestion; sound sleep; buoyant spirits; a fine appetite; and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Dr. Tutt's Pills. They require no change of diet nor interfere with regular business.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky, two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

E. J. Harfa & Co., Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents.

MARKET REPORTS.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	$ 4 50	@	7 50
Wheat	1 10	@	1 12½
Corn	47	@	48
Oats	42	@	44
Lard	14½	@	14½
Bacon—Clear Sides	12¼	@	12¾
Hay—Best	22 00	@	24 00
Whisky—Common	1 00	@	1 15
Robertson County	1 75	@	3 00
Fourbon	5 00	@	5 50
Lincoln County	1 75	@	3 00
Highwines	1 13	@	1 15
Cotton—Ordinary	7¼	@	7¼
Good Ordinary	9¼	@	—
Low Middling	10¼	@	—
Seeds—Clover	8 50	@	9 50
German Millet	60	@	65
Missouri Millet	1 75	@	2 00
Hungarian	1 75	@	2 00
Buckwheat, ℔ bush	1 75	@	2 00

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	$ 3 75	@	7 75
Wheat—Red and Amber	1 00	@	1 05
Corn—Sacked	48	@	50
Oats	37	@	40
Hay—Timothy	15 00	@	—
Pork—Mess	21 00	@	21 50
Lard	14½	@	14¾
Bacon—Clear sides	12¾	@	12¾
Wool	33	@	45
Potatoes—Irish, ℔ bbl	1 60	@	1 75
Cotton—Middling	11	@	11
Ordinary	7½	@	—

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	$ 4 50	@	6 00
Corn	63	@	65
Oats	38	@	42
Hay	17 00	@	—
Pork	22 25	@	—
Sugar	7½	@	—
Molasses	35	@	55
Whisky	1 11	@	1 12
Cotton	11	@	11½

ST. LOUIS

Flour	$ 5 50	@	6 00
Wheat	1 35	@	1 41
Corn	41½	@	41½
Oats	27	@	28
Mess Pork	20 00	@	21 00
Lard	12	@	12
Whisky	1 00	@	1 11

Ask your druggist for the best Ague cure, and he will give you Shallenberger's Pills.

Wilhoft's Fever and Ague Tonic.—This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, who are engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of the labor and money. We recommend it to all. G. R. Finlay & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

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