







**KINAGOTANI.**  
FROM RUDDIGRASSIA'S "FABLES."  
Kinagotani, clapping to her breast  
Her boy just dead, and with a look of  
Than through the streets, besieging every door  
For some rare balm his lost life to restore;  
Until her neighbors, at this frantic grief,  
For which the world itself has no relief,  
Began to say: "That girl has lost her head—  
What medicine is it which cures the dead?"  
But none more wise, and taking pity's part,  
Offered this salve to her aching heart:  
"Dear girl, I cannot offer you much joy,  
But there's a doctor who will help you boy,  
Asking his name, the girl was straightway sent  
To good Götama, and to him she went.  
"Good master, aid me, for I hear it said  
You have the power to raise my child that's dead."  
The Buddha answered: "I do this deed,  
The needful you procure some mustard seed."  
"Found in a house where neither grown nor bride,  
For rent nor child, nor seed, nor bride."  
Then with her child still clasped about her waist,  
From house to house, a weary round she paced  
Oh, her ear heard—but could cross no door  
Where Death's dark shadow had not passed before.  
One voice forever on her pathway flew:  
"The dead are many, but the living few."  
So, when Götama asked if she had brought  
The mustard-seed, so long and vainly sought,  
She said: "I have it not—each way I sped  
I found but few were living, many dead."  
And Buddha answered: "True enough, most true,  
Death comes to all, as it has come to you."  
So fell her grief, and, in the night,  
At every house, a bright and fading light.  
She said: "The human form is just the same,  
First an uprising, then a dying flame."  
"Never on earth will such mutations cease,  
But after death come rest and endless peace."

**WINE'S WORK.**  
"I promise me, Charlie!"  
She was leaning playfully over the  
back of his chair, looking down into his  
face. By "she" I mean Mrs. Gale, and  
"Charlie" was her husband. He had  
just settled himself for a quiet after-  
dinner cigar. But Mrs. Gale had mis-  
chievously snatched it from his hand,  
threatening to withhold it until he gave  
her the desired promise. And now she  
had one hand caressing his forehead,  
and the other under his chin she looked  
archly yet half earnestly down into the  
dark depths of his eyes, with her  
tender blue eyes, as she re-  
peated: "I promise me, Charlie. Now  
do that's a dear!"  
"Consent, Virginia?"—And he tried  
to put away her eyes from the other two  
which had nearly reached the opposite  
bank. Then her hand stepped on a  
stone, and slipping, nearly precipitated  
her into the water. When her attention  
was again free he had reached the op-  
posite bank.  
"There he is!" said Charlie, trium-  
phantly, as he placed the bundle in her  
arms. "What a simpleton you are to  
think I couldn't bring him over safely."  
How very light it was! Good heaven!  
She moved it about in her arms, pressed  
it closer, and then uttered an awful  
shriek.  
"A child! My little child! My  
Charlie! O, my child!"  
Both turned simultaneously back to  
the water. The quick eye of the mother  
was just in time to catch one last brief  
glimpse of a little, rosy, pitiful, upturned  
face—and then it disappeared down  
the current, and the rapid water flowed  
on.  
In his drunken unconsciousness  
Charles had let the sleeping infant drop  
out of the shawl, and nothing could be  
heard above the noise of the waters. He  
did not know it till the mother screamed.  
There was no help! Oh! it was pitiful,  
heartbreaking! Poor, young mother!  
The home of the Gales is very still  
now. Virginia's pale face seems paler yet,  
from contrast with her black dress. The  
cradle looks so desolate, standing always  
back in one corner of the nursery. She  
never goes in without having her heart  
wringing anew; and she will sit for hours,  
folding and unfolding the little clothes,  
and her hands linger lovingly among  
them. There is a pair of tiny, worn  
shoes in the drawer of her work table,  
and a lock of fair, soft baby hair in the  
great bowl.  
Let us hope that Charles Gale is a  
better man.  
A Glimpse of Gen. Washington.  
One other scene may properly be added  
to this brief record of the struggle and  
triumph of old New York. There came  
a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when  
George Washington, president-elect of  
the United States, by the unanimous  
voice of the people, stood on a balcony  
in front of the senate chamber in the old  
Federal hall on Wall street, to take the  
oath of office. An immense multitude  
filled the streets and the windows and  
roofs of the adjoining houses. Clad in  
the brown cloth of American  
manufacture, with hair powdered, and  
with white silk stockings, silver shoe-  
buckles and steel-hilted dress sword, the  
hero who had led the colonies to their  
independence came modestly forward to  
take up the burdens that peace had  
brought. Profound silence fell upon  
the multitude as Washington responded  
solemnly, "I swear—so help me God."  
Then, amidst the display of flags,  
and the ringing of all the bells in the  
city, our first president turned to face  
the duties his countrymen had imposed  
upon him. In sight of those who would  
be made glad by his Washington's first  
act was to seek the aid of other aid  
than his own. In the calm sunshine of  
that April afternoon, fragrant with the  
presence of seed-time and the promise of  
harvest, we leave him on his knees in  
old St. Paul's, bowed with the simpli-  
city of a child at the feet of the supreme  
ruler of the universe.—*Scribner.*  
WELL-MANNERED.—Japanese women  
are charming in manner, and would be  
in appearance, were it not for their un-  
gainly forms, which are ruined by a  
clumsy mode of dress, and, among the  
poorer classes, the practice of carrying  
burdens on the back. When a Japanese  
girl reaches the age of sixteen years,  
without having undergone either of the  
processes of deformity, she is a wonder  
to the eye, and remains so until twenty-  
five, or possibly a little later. Then she  
ceases to charm for a certain period, in  
any way excepting by her manner, and  
that is generally preserved to the last.  
But as she grows old she has a chance  
of becoming quite delightful again. There  
is nothing more than a dignified and  
white-haired old Japanese lady. She is  
always happy, for she is always much  
respected and cherished by her younger  
and at a certain age the natural high-  
breeding of the race appears in her to  
attain its crystallization.

**LIFE INSURANCE.**  
How an Agent Outwitted Death and the  
Bridegroom.  
The popular and successful agent of  
the Bird of Freedom Life Insurance com-  
pany has just received from his directors  
a set of complimentary resolutions, duly  
engraved and framed, and a valuable  
silver service, in recognition of what the  
directors are pleased to call his "devotion,  
sagacity, and courage." It appears that  
about two years ago a gentleman living  
in Walpole street, near the river, who  
was well liked, and from whom he went  
to work, the doctors gave her up, and it  
looked very much as if in a couple of  
days she would be fit for burying, dig-  
ging up and barrelling. The company  
was naturally discouraged at the pros-  
pect of so much payment for so little  
premium. By chance it came to the ears  
of the popular and successful agent al-  
ready mentioned that the fatal termina-  
tion of the lady's life might be avoided,  
if he could get her to make an effort,  
to fasten her mind upon some ob-  
ject and live for it. The agent, who was  
a married man, mentally picked up his  
ears at this information, and prosecuted  
his inquiries further. He found that the  
lady was very jealous; that she had very  
good cause for being jealous, for her hus-  
band was sort of a butterfly in an ill-  
fated marriage, roaming from tied-back  
flower to flower, and that especially had  
there been warmth and coldness between  
them because of a Miss Humphreys.  
Having ascertained all these facts, the  
agent induced one of the family physi-  
cians to introduce him to an eminent prac-  
titioner from Paris. He felt her pulse,  
looked at her tongue, shook his head, and  
looking forward, inquired:  
"Do you know Laura Humphreys—  
tall girl, that thinks she's got small feet?"  
"The dying woman apparently rallied  
for a moment, and her eyes sparkled as  
she whispered, "Yes, what—of—her?"  
"Oh, nothing, nothing," responded the  
agent; "only I met her and your hus-  
band on State street to-day, and they  
went into a jeweler's, and I rather think  
he bought her a ring, and said—but it's  
of no consequence."  
"Yes, yes, go on," murmured the dy-  
ing woman with an intense earnestness  
that was painful to witness.  
"Well, he said that before the violets  
came, perhaps, he would buy her an-  
other, though it would not be quite so  
ornamental. Then they went to a restau-  
rant, but perhaps you feel no interest  
in their conversation."  
The dying woman raised herself on her  
elbow and said: "What did the old bird-  
head say?"  
"Oh, he didn't say much, except that  
when they came back from Europe she  
had the house full of flowers, and made  
the house look as if a woman with some  
taste, who had moved in good society,  
was at the head of it. There, there,"  
he added, kindly. "I fear I have excited  
you unduly. You must really take some  
rest," and he retired softly with a sym-  
pathizing wink.  
When the dying woman's husband  
came home that night he was surprised  
and delighted to find her sitting up, with  
a hectic flush on her cheek, and her eyes  
sparkling with an unnatural brilliancy.  
When he said:  
"Why, my love, I thought you were  
worse."  
She said: "Oh, yes, I suppose so."  
Next afternoon when Miss Humphreys  
called to inquire after the dying woman's  
health, the dying woman's maid brought  
her word, with the dying woman's com-  
pliments, that she was not at home, and  
as Miss Humphreys went down the front  
steps she saw the dying woman standing  
at the door, with her hand on the latch,  
a glance that almost warped the iron  
railing. The husband says it is a most  
reluctant cure, and that physician from  
Paris is unquestionable a very talented  
man, but when he had placed so complete  
reliance in the skill of the family doctor,  
it seemed to him somewhat irregular.  
The dying woman, nevertheless, how-  
ever, he is delighted—perfectly de-  
lighted!  
And that is how the popular and suc-  
cessful agent of the Bird of Freedom  
Life Insurance company came to get  
from his directors a set of complimentary  
resolutions, and a valuable silver service,  
a testimonial to his devotion, sagacity,  
and courage.  
Don't.  
Don't insult a poor man. His muscles  
may be well developed.  
Don't color meekness for a living.  
It is simply dying by inches.  
Don't throw dust in your teacher's  
eyes.  
Don't worry about the ice crop. Keep  
cool, and you will have enough.  
Don't turn up your nose at light  
things. Think of bread and taxation.  
Don't boast of your pedigree. Many  
a fool has had a worse ancestor.  
Don't buy a coach to please your wife.  
Better make her a little sulky.  
Don't desire long words for office liv-  
ing. You will have enough.  
Don't imagine that everything is  
weakening. Duties are strong in this  
market.  
Don't publish your acts of charity.  
The Lord will keep the account straight.  
Don't mourn over fancied grievances.  
Bide your time, and real sorrow will  
come.  
Don't put on airs in your new clothes.  
Remember your tailor is suffering.  
Don't be too sentimental. A dead  
heart properly cooked will make a savory  
meal.  
Don't ask your pastor to pray with-  
out you. How else can he pay his  
provision bill?  
Don't ask the Lord to keep your  
"garments unsporting." He isn't reno-  
vating old clothes.  
Don't linger where "your love lies  
dreaming." Wake her up and tell her  
to get breakfast.  
Don't ask your wife to subscribe for the  
paper. Send in your name without fur-  
ther delay.  
TEACHING COURAGE.—Courage is a  
vital element of Christian civility.  
Without it, indeed, neither truth nor  
fidelity to promise can be hoped for.  
The coward is sure to be when truth  
and duty are at issue, and he retreats  
from his engagement, when they have  
peril. We need valiant souls to be  
learned to endure and scorn pain, and  
face danger fearlessly and promptly when  
duty requires. Some parents evade the  
vital part of training by glosses and de-  
ception. A mother who has taken her  
boy to the dentist's to get a tooth out,  
will often say, if he is shrieking, "Sit  
still, my boy, it won't hurt you." Now  
she knows it will hurt him, but thinks  
if she can only get him by this device to  
sit still and let the dentist get hold of  
the tooth, his discovery of the pain  
will not hinder its extraction. This is  
a double mistake. It destroys her fi-  
delity to him; for he detects her in a  
lie. And though it gets the boy this  
time, to sit still, it is under the delu-  
sion that there is to be no pain, whereas he  
should be taught to face the pain and  
endure it. This makes the difference be-  
tween the cowards and heroes. A reg-  
iment of poltroons could march up to a  
battery as cheerfully as a regiment of  
heroes, if they thought there was no  
enemy at the guns. The difference is  
that heroes know the danger and yet  
face it valiantly.

**GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.**  
A New and Wonderful Discovery for  
Producing Heat and Light  
Without Fuel.  
From the Chicago Times.  
The other day we were shown what  
promises to be the most wonderful in-  
vention of the age, and one which prom-  
ises to revolutionize our entire domestic  
and commercial economy. It is nothing  
less than a substitute for fuel, produced  
less than a substitute for fuel, and by the  
application of the simplest scientific prin-  
ciple. The invention is denominated the  
hydro carbon burner and gas gener-  
ator. By the application of the inven-  
tion, ordinary coal and water may be man-  
aged to produce heat, a cooking stove,  
flameless machinery, or perform any  
other result usually accomplished by  
means of wood or coal. It is an entirely  
safe and practical method. By its use  
the most difficult mechanical problems of  
the age are destined to be solved in the  
future. The burden of gas motorolies  
will be abolished. The new system of  
generating heat from water and oil will  
enable the scientist as well as the un-  
school and undisciplined mind. The  
process is not complicated or mysterious.  
It is simply the result which overcomes  
the mind with its wonderful possibilities.  
Prof. Kendall, the well-known chemist,  
who has examined this invention, says  
that by the use of it he was enabled  
to produce all the fire to do the  
cooking, washing and ironing for six per-  
sons, for seven days, for 50 cents. The  
apparatus burns from one-fourth to sev-  
en-eighths as much water as it does any  
other combustible fluid, and produces a re-  
sult which cannot be filled over with  
any other fuel. It is a most wonderful  
discovery. For household purposes it is unexcelled.  
There is no dust or fumes, smoke or dis-  
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SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1876.

We are gratified that our subscription list has increased steadily since the commencement of the year 1876; but it has not increased as fast as we expected, in view of the many stirring and important events which are transpiring, and which doubtless will continue to transpire throughout this eventful year. It is the Centennial of our national existence. Congress is in session, to continue four or five months yet, actively engaged in the work of reformation and reform, and ferreting out through investigating committees of the Democratic House of Representatives, the enormous abuses, frauds and plundering of officials in various departments; while the Courts in several large cities are equally busy in the conviction of ring thieves, and consigning them to the penitentiary. Our State Legislature is in session, also busily engaged in the work of reform and reformation, compromising and greatly reducing our State debt, and conforming our laws to our new and excellent Constitution. In addition to all this and much more which might be mentioned, it is the great year of elections, from President down. Surely in view of all this, every good citizen ought to keep himself thoroughly posted as to what is going on. To those who make the scarcity of money an objection, we now say, give or send us your names, and we will furnish you the paper one year at the advance price \$2, payable any time before the close of the year 1876.

Judge Stone has been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, occasioned by the death of Hon. Thos. J. Judge.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned sine die on Wednesday the 8th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. We have not received the Caption of Acts in time for publication in this paper as promised, but will publish them in our next.

The Compromise Bill, by which the State debt is reduced from \$30,000,000 to less than \$10,000,000, the School Bill, the Revenue Bill, amendments to the election law, among the most important measures before the Legislature, were all passed in a satisfactory form.

The Junior Editor of the Republican arrived at home on Thursday evening from Montgomery, in good health.

#### HIGH RADICAL OFFICIALS COMING TO GRIEF.

The telegraph had hardly ceased to flash the congratulatory "halloo" to another on the receipt of Babcock, before they received the stunning blow of Belknap's fall—so quick and so sudden on the heels of joy. The whole country in fact was astounded with the intelligence that the Secretary of War had been convicted before an investigating committee of the House, by positive proof and his own confession, of receiving bribes for the appointment of post traders in the army. His resignation and prompt acceptance of it by the President could not save him. The House went straight forward in the discharge of its duty, however humiliating and painful, and preferred articles of impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, by a unanimous vote, and sent them to the Senate, which body is now considering the question of its right to impeach a man already out of office by resignation. The conduct of the President and his palpable object to screen his guilty Secretary by such prompt acceptance of his resignation is also severely criticised. Several of the New York daily papers, with which we exchange, contain each day ten or twelve columns of the proceedings of Congress on the subject, the opinions of the press and leading politicians, as to the probable effect of these and other anticipated developments, on approaching elections and political opinion generally. But yesterday Babcock was the central figure in the criminal court; to-day it is Belknap, for he is also to be tried by it. Tomorrow it may be the Secretary of the Navy; for it is said the investigating committee will soon unearth transactions in the Quarter Master's department of the Army, and in the Navy department, still more criminal and on a larger scale than those of Belknap. The thunderbolts seem to be falling thick and fast in the corrupt Radical camp. Truly, if things do not soon change for the better, no man who is capable and honest, or who values his reputation, can be found, willing to accept a seat in the cabinet.

To the Democratic House of Representatives the country is indebted for these disclosures. The people in 1874 "wrought better than they knew," in sending an overwhelming majority of democrats to the House of Representatives. Had the Radicals maintained their ascendancy, as these corruptions and villainies would have been kept silent as the grave. Even as it is, all the power and influence of the government, with the exception of Secretary Bristow, is exerted to cover up fraud and shield the guilty.

A feeling attempt has been made by some leading Radicals in and out of Congress to shift responsibility and break the force of the damaging effect politically of these disclosures, by characterizing them, particularly in Belknap's case, as a national shame and cause of regret to every citizen. This would be very convenient to shift the responsibility of the guilty upon the shoulders of the innocent. If Belknap's case were an isolated one, there might be some reason in it; but corruption being the settled policy of the party, let the responsibility rest with the party, where it properly belongs. Of course every citizen who loves his country and is jealous of its honor, feels humiliated and grieved by the exposure of crimes in high officials; but this by no means screens the guilty;

and if exposure will aid the country in getting rid of the foul system, let it come.

The only well developed feeling on account of the exposure of Belknap, on the part of leading radicals, is said to be that of intense malice and hatred of Marsh the witness, who has already had to flee to Canada. They are not repentant for their sins, but sorry that they have been found out. The New York World very truthfully remarks, that since the war the Radical party "has had but two well marked functions: One to plunder the country and the other to cover up its thefts and guard its thieves from exposure."

#### Belknap's Fall.

#### CONTINUED EXCITEMENT OVER THE NATIONAL DISGRACE.

#### Scenes in the House of Representatives.

[Special Correspondence Jacksonville Republican.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3d, 1876.

Yesterday about 9 o'clock A. M., the Baltimore Gazette arrived at the news stand at the Capitol. In its columns was found a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, that the most startling developments had been made by the committee on expenditures in the War Department, that the Secretary of War, Mr. Belknap, had been arraigned for the commission of a great crime and had virtually confessed his guilt. The news spread like wildfire, every paper containing the startling news was soon sold and hundreds paid the news man in advance for the additional copies ordered by telegraph. By many the news was denounced as an infamous slander, while others declared it was literally true. The members of the committee were consulted but refused to give any information on the subject, but as they did not deny the correctness of the report it was soon generally believed. Rumors flew thick and fast; it was stated that Belknap had committed suicide, that he had resigned, and that the President had said that he had not accepted his resignation. Meantime, the House met, and proceeded with the consideration of the usual routine of business. The galleries were not unusually full of visitors, but later in the day, near four o'clock, the news had spread over the city and every available place in the galleries and on the floor of the House was filled with eager spectators waiting for the explosion of the mine that was to be sprung by the chairman of the committee on expenditures in the War Department.

At last Mr. Clymer, chairman of the committee appeared upon the floor and soon afterwards arose in his place and asked unanimous consent to make a report from his committee. The stillness of death pervaded the Hall. He asked to read the report as it had been hastily prepared and was not well written; which was granted and he was requested to take the clerk's stand, which he did. Members crowded around the stand and in breathless silence the immense crowd listened to the resolutions of impeachment agreed upon unanimously by the committee, upon which were two republicans. He then read the evidence in a deep sonorous voice in an impressive manner. His voice trembling with emotion at times as he recited the most damning record of high official crime ever perpetrated in the country.

Ben Hill stood just in front of the official reporter's stand, his head bowed and leaning upon his hand eagerly catching every word uttered by Mr. Clymer. Mr. Blaine took one of the chairs at the reading clerk's desk and appeared grave and oppressed with the great shame that had overtaken one of the brightest lights of his party. The Republican members all maintained eager attention. The Democrats were equally attentive and made no demonstrations of gratification. When the evidence was concluded, when it was shown that Belknap had received an annual sum, for several years, of \$6,000 as a bribe for keeping in office a man over whose appointment he has control—a post-trader named Marsh, and when the evidence of guilt was so conclusive, Mr. Clymer resumed his place on the floor and said that if in this hour one sentiment of pity, one word of sympathy could find utterance from him it would be that the late Secretary of War was but the proper outgrowth, the true exponent of the corruption, the extravagance and the misgovernment which has cursed this land for years past. Without extending his remarks he called the previous question. An effort was made by the Radicals to have him withdraw the motion; a number of Democratic members crowded around him and endeavored to adopt this course, but he was inexorable and the previous question was ordered. This gave one hour for the discussion of the resolutions. Mr. Robinson, (Dem.) of North Carolina took the floor and argued the constitutionality of the power of Congress to impeach an officer who commits a crime while in office, though he may resign before articles of impeachment are preferred against him. He cited to the cases of Warren Hastings and Lord Francis Bacon, both of whom were impeached after they had respectively ceased to hold office. While he admitted that there was no precedent in the United States he denied that it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Bass, (Rep.) of New York, a member of the committee, took the floor next and briefly related the testimony and closed by expressing the desire that every member of the House would support the resolutions. He yielded a part of his time to Mr. Hor, (Rep.) of Mass., who endeavored to show that Mr. Story in his commentary on American law

declared no man could be impeached after he had ceased to be a civil officer.

Mr. Blackburn, (Dem.) of Kentucky, also of the committee, obtained the floor next and after alluding to the unprecedented crime in so high an official, said that it was also unprecedented in another respect. "It is the first instance in the history of the country—as to the honor of the country—he said—that any one claiming manhood and holding an exalted position, has sought to shelter himself from legitimate inquiry by consenting to—much less actually interposing the dishonor of a self-sacrificing wife." He then proceeded to read from Judge Story's commentaries and showed conclusively that he declared that impeachment under such circumstances as the present was a matter "sub judice," which was to be left to the court of impeachment when the occasion shall arise. He also quoted from another commentator on the constitution, showing plainly that the House had the power to impeach an officer for crimes committed while in office. He also referred to the argument in the case of Derrell of Louisiana in the last Congress, when Butler declared that it was competent to go on with his impeachment notwithstanding his resignation. Mr. Blackburn concluded his argument by referring to the impeachment of Sir Francis Bacon, when the King declared he could not shield him by any exercise of his power, he said, "What is it the other side of the House would tell us? Would they say to the country that he whom they had placed in power at the other end of the avenue is able to rob an American Congress of a right and a power a King of Great Britain could not take from Parliament?" This remark was greeted with applause on the floor and in the galleries. The radicals winced under the terrible blow. Mr. Hor attempted to interrupt Mr. B. but failing he declared his time had expired, but the speaker ruled that his time had not expired and he proceeded with his argument. Mr. Hor persisted but his voice was drowned by cries of "order, order, come to order."

Mr. Danford, (Rep.) of Ohio, one of the committee made a feeble speech, in support of his position favoring the report of the committee, but yielded the most of his time to Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, one of the shrewdest Radical members. He wanted to delay matters, but seeing the House was determined to act at once he argued that it had no authority to proceed in the matter by reason of Belknap's resignation. Mr. Robinson replied in a few brief remarks and the vote was taken, which resulted in the unanimous adoption of the resolutions of impeachment. The Democrats all voted aye in a loud tone of voice, while but few Republicans opened their mouths, though none voted in the negative.

To-day Mr. Clymer proceeded to the Senate in accordance with the resolution, and before the bar of that body impeached Mr. Belknap of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The Judiciary Committee will hereafter prepare articles of impeachment, upon which Belknap will be tried if the Senate goes into a trial, of which there is but little doubt. The cry that the Democratic House was doing nothing and would find out nothing through their investigations, has been turned into the cry of where will they end and when will they stop. Cabinet and other high officials are trembling and it is alleged that the President himself is in danger.

To Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, the country is indebted for the discovery of Belknap's crime. A few weeks since while in search of a house for his family, a real estate agent named Ames, whom he met, told him in a conversation that he had formerly belonged to the army, but had been removed through Belknap's enmity, and that if he could get the assistance of a member of Congress he could, in 60 days, develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Mr. L. communicated these facts to Messrs. Randall and Clymer. Belknap, on being told of the matter, said that Ames had been removed through Belknap's enmity, and that if he could get the assistance of a member of Congress he could, in 60 days, develop facts that would force Belknap to resign. Mr. L. communicated these facts to Messrs. Randall and Clymer. 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Maddox & Parr's  
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

| WHOLESALE                                      | RETAIL |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Coffee, choice, by sack, @240c                 | @240c  |
| Coffee, prime, " " " "                         | @240c  |
| Sugar, A Coffee, by bbl, @100c                 | @100c  |
| Sugar, N. O. Fair, " " "                       | @95c   |
| Syrup, prime N O " " "                         | @70c   |
| Syrup, choice L A " " "                        | @80c   |
| Syrup, Sorghum best, " " "                     | @50c   |
| Rice, fancy Car na " " "                       | @120c  |
| Flour, best XXX " " "                          | @70c   |
| Flour, XX " " "                                | @70c   |
| Tobacco, best Leaf by box, @40c                | @40c   |
| Tobacco, 24 best " " "                         | @80c   |
| Tobacco, 30 best " " "                         | @80c   |
| Tobacco, 30 best " " "                         | @80c   |
| Cheese, gilt edge " " "                        | @15c   |
| Oil, Kerosine by 20 gallons, @12c              | @12c   |
| Apple Butter by bucket, @12c                   | @12c   |
| Candy, 5 lb by box 25 lbs, @12c                | @12c   |
| Cod fish by box 25 lbs, @12c                   | @12c   |
| Vinegar white wine by 10 gal, @60c             | @60c   |
| Vinegar best by 10 gal, @60c                   | @60c   |
| Soda, best by keg, @75c                        | @75c   |
| Green Seed, Buist, best, 16 papers for \$1 00. |        |

**GUANOS.**  
Sea Fowl, following 15c for cotton to pay for same.  
Bradley's Patent Superphosphate taking cotton at 15c per lb in payment for same, per ton \$80 00.  
Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, no cotton option, per ton \$38 00.  
And Phosphate no cotton, \$38 00.  
Big discount made for cash. Freight to be paid in addition to above prices on delivery of Guano.

**Wanted**

To sell an almost new Cooking Stove, price \$15 00. Ed L. Woodward.  
To trade a cow for sheep or goats. Ed L. Woodward.  
I have a good double barrel shot gun which I wish to trade for goats. Ed L. Woodward.  
Chestnut Hill, Near Mount Polk, Ala.

The ladies of the Methodist Church will give a Supper next Friday night, in the dining room of Mr. Hammond's Hotel, the proceeds of which to go to the benefit of the church. Price 50 cents, children half price.  
Suitable contributions of Provisions and Confectionaries, from members and friends of the church in the town and vicinity will be thankfully received.

Maddox & Parr have just received a fine assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, &c, direct from New Orleans.

Try that old fashioned New Orleans Syrup at Maddox & Parr's.

**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.

**FLOUR! FLOUR! BRAND! BRAND!**  
Large lot just received at Maddox & Parr's.

**Roll of Honor.**

The following named persons have paid subscriptions since our last report:  
James Ballard, Thos. Littlejohn, Walter Owens, G. W. Wells, B. R. Griffin, Coleman Bryant, J. V. Rhodes, Irvin Martin, J. M. Webster, I. A. Lester, J. H. Read, J. J. Skelton, J. A. Glenn, Mrs. L. J. Skelton, Henry Denman, Robt. Nowgier.  
Economy and retrenchment—if you would practice these necessary virtues, buy your Groceries at Maddox & Parr's.

J. B. Hudson & Co. have Buggies and Wagons on consignment very cheap. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**To Teachers and Trustees.**

The dividend sheet of the State Superintendent will be sent out in a few days. Teachers will hold themselves in readiness to open schools at an early day, perhaps by 1st of April. Trustees will be careful in locating schools—not too many, as the amount per capita is only about half as much as last year.  
Our County Supt., J. C. McAuley, will be in Jacksonville on Saturday before 4th Sabbath in March, to attend to school business.  
March 11, 1876.—2c.

Buy your Guano from Maddox and Parr.

By a letter from a friend we have the following additional particulars of the sad casualty mentioned in our last paper:

There were some three or four of Capt. Leak's children on their way to a spelling bee, they were crossing Torpore creek, and near the west side of the creek there was a very large log that had been drifted up against a couple of saplings in time of very high water and insecurely lodged. The children were walking beside the log in single file, one of them making a slight blunder caught hold of the log causing it to fall; all made their escape except Fletcher Leak. As the log hurled her to the ground she exclaimed "Oh Jesus," and was instantly crushed to death, the log falling across her breast, it was some eighteen or twenty feet long and very large. Her neck was also broken by striking a root. The bereaved family have the sympathies of this community. Fletcher was loved by all who knew her, she was twelve years old. May God give the bereaved family grace sufficient to bear them through their trouble, the prayer of a friend.

**PEOPLE'S TICKET.**

FOR MAYOR,  
H. L. STEVENSON.  
FOR COUNCILORS,  
R. D. WILLIAMS,  
B. J. MATTHEWS,  
W. T. ALEXANDER,  
JAMES CROOK,  
J. B. HUBSON,  
A. M. JANDERS,  
H. P. VANDERBILT,  
W. M. HAMES,  
JOSEPH NUNNELLY.

**COUNCIL CHAMBER,**  
March 8th, 1876.

Be it ordained by the Intendant and Council of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., that an election for an Intendant and three Councilors for the town of Jacksonville, be and the same is hereby ordered to be held on Friday, March 24, A. D., 1876, in the Court House in said town.  
Be it further ordained that Wm. H. Fleming, John M. Caldwell and Denford J. Privett are hereby appointed Inspectors for said election and they are instructed to hold said election in accordance with the State law governing elections. Alfred H. Dean and Frank W. Maddox are appointed Secretaries. S. M. Pruitt is appointed Returning Officer for said election, and instructed to make his returns to the Intendant and Council at the first meeting of the same.

ROBERT L. STEVENSON,  
Intendant.

RICHARD D. WILLIAMS,  
Secretary.

**The Oldest and the Best.**  
SEA FOWL  
**GUANO.**

See Maddox & Parr's price current for prices.

**Cleburne Copper Mines.**

We are glad to learn, as we do from trustworthy sources, that the East Alabama Mining and Smelting Company has organized and gone vigorously to work developing the rich stores of copper imbedded in the mining section of Cleburne county.  
The company are ex-Gov. Wm. H. Smith, President; Maj. M. C. Osborne, Superintendent; Gen. R. W. Healy, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. R. Noble, Secretary.

This mine is situated about a mile north of the Randolph county line, in the county of Cleburne, and ten miles from the Georgia State line. What is known as the Wood's Copper Mine is about a mile and a half off in that same neighborhood.  
This work was begun on the Smith Mine by sinking a shaft 30 feet deep, but the water rushed in upon the work so fast from the side of the mountain that they had to be withdrawn and set to digging a tunnel to drain the body of ore, so that it may be taken out dry. It is said that water is an invariable accompaniment of the richest copper mines. We have several specimens of the black oxide, micaceous slate, quartz, etc., estimated to contain from 15 to 20 per cent, of pure copper. The Superintendent has a number of hands employed putting up blasting furnaces for sucking purposes. These furnaces, it is calculated, will turn out from two and a half to four tons of copper per day, worth about \$180 per ton, shipped to Baltimore, Md., or Chesterville, Penn., where a ready market is found. Every Alabamian who has the interest of the State at heart will of course wish this company abundant success. They are substantial men, who we are satisfied have organized for business and not for speculative purposes, and therefore we hope they will reap an abundant harvest in their new and useful enterprise.

Montgomery Bulletin.

**THE PRESIDENT FORE-  
WARNED.**

Charges of corruption against Belknap sent to the President in 1873 and 1874—he ignores them—the accusing officer placed under arrest.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1876.

Captain George T. Robinson, formerly of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and now living in this city, furnishes the following additional particulars concerning ex-Secretary Belknap's corrupt partnership in the profits of post-traderships on the frontier. Captain Robinson early in the present session of Congress preferred the charges of corruption before the Military Committee against Secretary Belknap, who had been appointed to the recent development. Dr. Marsh was subpoenaed by the committee in accordance with suggestions made by Robinson, who has probably been more familiar with General Belknap's corrupt practices than any one else. In 1868 Robinson was ordered, with his regiment, to the Indian Territory as engineer of the military district. He selected the site of Fort Sill and superintended the erection of the fort. By reason of his continued residence at this post for nearly six years he became familiar with the details of military service on the frontier. As members of the council of administration, and for a time its president, it devolved upon Captain Robinson to inquire into the prices charged for merchandise by the post traders. At this time—1868-'9—the post tradership at Fort Sill was controlled by the firm of J. S. Evans & Co. Captain Robinson having been made to the firm that exorbitant prices were charged, they replied that the difficulty could not be remedied, as for the privilege of trading at the post FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER YEAR had to be paid to W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. This was shown to be the contract price. The post council, through Captain Robinson, then demanded that the statement of Evans & Co. should be put in the form of an affidavit. This was promptly done and the affidavit was sworn to in the presence of several officers of the Tenth United States Cavalry and Sixth United States Infantry, and the facts have for several years been notorious among army officers generally. That a like amount was paid annually to Secretary Belknap by the post trader at Camp, Supply Indian Territory, is stated on no less an authority than that of General B. W. Hazen, when General Hazen evinced a disposition to criticize corrupt practices of his chief, he was ordered to a more remote point on the frontier. While the proof was lacking in some instances there is every reason to believe that General Belknap, since becoming a member of the Cabinet, has generally participated in the profits of the post tradership. About twenty of them are very profitable and it is thus seen that the thrifty Secretary has reaped a rich harvest. The method of conducting the business has been to sell the traderships to a middle man who it seems in several instances was one Mash or Dr. Mash of New York. Marsh then sold the privileges to the highest bidder.

A GUILTY KNOWLEDGE IMPUTED TO THE PRESIDENT.  
The country will be startled, however, when it is known that President Grant has for some time been aware of irregularities, now exposed for the first time,

and more, that the articles of war and rules of procedure have been disregarded and trampled upon by the doughty Belknap in the promotion of his personal interests. From Baltimore, during the latter part of 1874, he preferred

**Formal Charges of Corruption against Secretary Belknap.**

And forwarded proofs and specifications to President Grant. As a result of this act he was at once placed under military arrest on September 11, 1874.

**Petty Tyranny.**

It is provided by the act of Congress that formal charges must be preferred against an officer of the army within ten days after his arrest. Failing to do this, it is provided he shall be immediately set at liberty. Captain Robinson, however, by special order of Secretary Belknap, was placed under close arrest and no liberty was allowed him until such charges preferred against him were ready for trial. In this way he was sent to St. Louis for trial by a commission organized for the avowed purpose of a conviction. The pious Belknap was authorized to report as saying at the time, "If this commission don't convict, Captain Robinson then, by God, I will give one that will!" The charges finally preferred consisted of alleged frauds, the preferring of unfounded charges against a superior officer, &c. General Belknap's commission, however, did its appointed work, and Captain Robinson was dismissed the service.

In this way is shown how the officers of the army, while obedient of Secretary Belknap's corruptions, dared not protest against them for fear of persecutions which would at once have been instituted. It cannot be officers of this kind that President Grant, as stated, above, has long been familiar with the corrupt practices of Gen. Belknap. With him, however,

**The Interest of the Party**

was paramount, and his *Julius Aedates* was shielded. It seems certain that, but for the investigation of a democratic Congress, the thrifty habits of our national Secretary would have remained hidden for an indefinite period. Captain Robinson is about to demand an investigation of his case by the Military Committee of the House and ask reinstatement in the service. It is thought that the recent development will encourage the officers of the army to divulge whatever information they may possess concerning the corruptions of the War Department, and thus render material aid in purifying the one department of the government which has been thought to be free from blemish.

**A GREAT MORAL IDEA.**

It is becoming a settled rule in Administration circles at Washington that any person who opposes official corruption and labors to expose the corrupt practices is an enemy to the Republican party. If the person who takes a stand against the plunderers is a Republican, he is once charged with going over to the Democrats. It seems that an agent has been sent to South Carolina, ostensibly as a Commissioner of the defunct Freedman's Bank, but really to see what Gov. Chamberlain is trying to do. The statement of this agent to the effect that the point is published in Grant's organ at Washington. It will be remembered that Governor Chamberlain has been opposing the appointment of men to the positions of judges whose record and character would disgrace any community, and has been trying to defeat some of the jobs of the corrupt carpet-baggers and scoundrels of the State. The Freedman's Bank Commissioner declares the result to be: "That the entire strength of the 'Republican party is arrayed against him'; furthermore, that he believes 'that the Governor has made a somewhat over-zealous attempt to suppress the efforts of the Governor to stop some of the stealing in that State appear to have enraged the party there, to the extent of endangering his life. This Commissioner says: "So bitter is the feeling prevailing among Republicans against Chamberlain that I am actually apprehensive 'last some enthusiast takes his life for his 'zeal' to the party. All the leading 'Republicans' denounce him." This is the fate of a Republican official who tries to stop wholesale plundering by officials in his own party. This is only in keeping with the course of the prominent members of the Republican party in Washington, as is manifested by the opposition to Briarwood and the efforts made even by Cabinet officers to embarrass the prosecuting officials at St. Louis. In this State the same becomes apparent in the Legislature in the bitter opposition to all measures of moral reform, and the fact that reform began to unnerve the racibilities of the Republicans. To attempt reform and the correction abuses in the Republican party is treachery to that party. If a Democrat shows up the racibilities of Republicans, he is at once charged with being a fraud and a humbug."

New York World.

**Spencer.**

The Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Courier, writing under date of February 29, says:  
The case of Senator Spencer was further considered by the Senate committee this morning. Hon. John T. Morgan and Col. Mike L. Woods appeared as counsel for the State of Alabama, and Hon. Gustavus Franklin Smith and E. Chandler for Mr. Spencer. It was determined to begin the examination of witnesses on Friday, March 17th. General Morgan filed his additional charges, (not embraced in the private memorial,) with the witnesses he expected to prove them by. He gave you a complete list of witnesses now subpoenaed by the prosecution, to-wit: R. W. Healy, C. T. Campbell, Wade McBride, W. H. Hunt, Robert Barber, J. D. Reall, F. Titcomb, James A. Freeman, M. D. Brainard, W. T. Hatchett, Robert H. Knox, Josiah Morris, Frederick Wolfe, E. R. Mitchell and Joseph Gutter, of Montgomery; Mr. and Mrs. John J. Moulton, W. J. Lewis, Henry C. Thomas, James R. Eagin, George L. Putnam, John W. Miller, Moses P. Poole and John T. Foster, of Mobile; Philip Joseph, of New Orleans; James O. Ferriss, of Camden; John Cashin, of Hot Springs; Ex-Gov. Wm. H. Smith, of Wedowee; William Strubling, of Washington county; W. J. Squires, of Wakulla, Ohio; W. V. Turner, of Wetumka; Geo. Ellison, of Houston, Texas; J. W. Kelley, of Dallas, Texas; Isaac King, of Thomas; Armstrong, of Hayneville; Robert E. Murphy, of Huntsville; Alexander Carr and E. L. Morgan, of Selma; Elzy Wood, of Rome, Ga.; Wm. R. Houghton, Wm. M. Brightman and W. C. Griffin, of Lowndes county—the last three were named by the committee to impeach the testimony of Ben DeSnoo, if he is sworn; and the others to testify as to the charges generally. The above is a complete list of witnesses for the State of

Alabama. Spencer has not yet subpoenaed his witnesses, but it is believed that he will want about sixty subpoenaed. Each witness gets four dollars per day from the time he leaves home for Washington, and ten cents per mile mileage. The general opinion now is that Congress will adjourn before the testimony of the State is introduced. In that event Spencer's counsel can prolong the case until the meeting of the 45th Congress.

**Removal.**

My patrons and friends will find me now at the

**Cheap Cash Store,**

Next door to the Hotel, West side of the square.

Jacksonville, Ala.

I shall endeavor to keep a General Line of Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Groceries and Family Supplies.

**For Cash**

I Will Not Be Undersold;

On time the usual per cent. will be added. I return thanks to my friends who have given me their patronage, and hope to merit your confidence in the future by Low Prices, Good Goods and Fair Dealing. Call and see me.

J. D. HAMMOND.

All persons indebted to the firm of J. D. Hammond & Co. will please come up and settle, either by cash or note, cash preferred.

J. D. HAMMOND.

Feb. 19, 1876.—

**Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration do be to his son, on the Estate of William Hogan, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 22nd day of February, 1876, by Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, State of Alabama; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

W. E. MELLON, Adm.

Feb. 26, 1876—6c.

**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 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 do the work more cheaply and more durable work. Their shop is located two miles south of Jacksonville, May 22, 1875—17c.

**THE OLD WORM FENCE**

SUPERCEDED BY

WARD'S PATENT IMPROVED

RAIL FENCE.

The undersigned have purchased the patent for Calhoun County, the best and truly valuable improvement, and with dispose of rights upon favorable terms to all who may wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

The fence is straight. Three stakes in each panel is all that comes in contact with the ground. No Post Holes no Mortising no boring. Each panel is self-supporting, and will stand alone. The rails do not rot, and more than half do not touch each other; consequently, rapid decay is avoided and repairs can be made with more economy than with any fence extant. A decayed rail can be removed and a new one inserted, without lifting or deranging the fence. Straps of timber and poles may be used in its construction. For cattle and horses, only four rails are used every nine or ten feet. With the use of very timber the Worm Fence may be converted into this improved fence.

At a Saving of More Than \$100 per Mile!

and will stand much longer without repair. Easily understood and rapidly constructed. In short it affords greater protection to crops against *Cornish Steals, Deer and Wild*, at less cost of material and labor, than any fence in America.

J. F. POTTER,

E. HYATT,

U. C. WARNOCK,

Nov. 13, 1875—Gm. "White Plains, Ala."

G. I. TURNLEY,

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

No. 7, Office Row,

Jacksonville, Ala.

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

Feb. 12, 1876.—17c

**J. J. Crockett,**

THE WORLD REINFORCED

BRICKS, SHUTTERS & SEPARATORS.

Keeps constantly on hand the most celebrated and latest MILL MACHINERY, at Manufacturer's prices. Also, importer of Double & Single Dutch Rolling Cloth, French Burr and, *Esopine* MILL STONES, Double Turbine Water Wheel, and an assortment of Belting, &c.

Dec. 30, 1875—17c.

Rome, Georgia,

**Fashionable Tailoring**

**Establishment!**

OPEN AT GERMANIA, ALA.

By Thos. L. Wakeley.

All work made in the shop guaranteed to give satisfaction, and made in a neat, durable and workman like manner. All cutting warranted to fit up together. Charges for work and cutting reasonable.

JAN. 1, 76—20c.

**FERTILIZERS!**

BALE'S GUANO, - PRICE \$50 PER TON.  
BALE'S CHEMICAL, - PRICE \$60 PER TON.

COTTON OPTION AT 15 CENTS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

The undersigned, manufacturer of the above brand of Fertilizers, would state that he has been manufacturing Fertilizers here two years, and that his Fertilizers have given general satisfaction. His Fertilizers stood the practical test of the Commissioner of Agriculture with high grade Fertilizers, pound for pound, regardless of price. Orders solicited and filled promptly.

Feb. 12, 1876.

J. A. BALE, Rome, Ga.

**Christmas and New Year's Holiday Goods at**

**H. A. SMITH'S,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOK SELLER, AND STATIONER,

ROME, Ga.

I have on hand a magnificent line of FANCY GOODS, bought in the North, in person at PANIC PRICES, and am now offering y articles absolutely

Less than New York Wholesale Prices!!

Below will be found enumerated a few of the leading articles in stock:

Miscellaneous Books, Standard and Poetical Works, Gift & Juvenile Books, Family and Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Monogram Papers, Envelopes, Water Boxes, China and Glass Vases, Ladies and Misses Toilet Sets, China Figures, Jewel and Card Baskets, China Cups, Salters and Mugs with molasses, Wax, China and Rubber Dolls, Glass Balls and Christmas Tree Ornaments in great variety, Music Boxes, Harmonicas, Tin Trumpets, Paper Weights, Games, Fancy Ink-stands, Britannia and China Tea Sets, A B C and Building Blocks, Tin, China and Rubber Toys, Gift Paper, Gold and Silver Lace, Trimmings, Spangles, Glass Marbles, Backgammon and Repeating Boards, Dominoes, Checkers, Glasses and Fancy Paper Boxes, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, &c. &c.  
NEW MUSIC for the Piano and Organ; Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings; Wall Paper, Binding and Paper Shades. PIANOS & ORGANS AT REDUCED PRICES.  
Orders from a distance promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.  
No. 113 BROAD STREET. H. A. SMITH.

**CAMP, GLOVER & CO.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS,**

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND NOTIONS.

CLOTHING AND CARPETING.

NO. 38, BROAD STREET, ROME, 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 &c.

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

HOLMES & GORDON.

October 30th 1875—17c.

**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. South Son & Bro., J. E. Veal, F. L. Stone, J. J. Cohen 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.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!**

WE PAY CASH FOR

Mink Skins, Coon Skins, Beaver Skins, Deer Skins, Beef Hides.

Beeswax, Otter Skins, Fox Skins, Muskrat Skins, Wild Cat Skins.

Price list furnished on application.

Ditching Boots very cheap.

Good Boots, suitable to plow in, \$2 25.

M. F. GOVAN & CO.

Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Hides.

July 31, 1875.

**REMOVAL.**

H. FITZ,

Has removed his

**Family Grocery**

To the south room of the new Brick Building on the east side of the Public Square.

Feb. 27, 1875.

**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.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

Central City Insurance Company

OF



# Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE"

VOLUME 39.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2031.

## The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY  
MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
For one year in advance.....\$3 00  
If not paid in advance.....\$3 00

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1 00  
Each subsequent insertion.....50  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Marriage notices at advertising rates.  
Announcements of candidates.....50

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of 10 lines, three months.....\$3 00  
One square six months.....5 00  
One square twelve months.....8 00  
One fourth column three months.....20 00  
One fourth column six months.....35 00  
One fourth column twelve months.....50 00  
One half column three months.....40 00  
One half column six months.....65 00  
One half column twelve months.....90 00  
One column three months.....60 00  
One column six months.....95 00  
One column twelve months.....120 00  
Charges due and collectible quarterly.

**M. J. TURNLEY & SON,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.  
N. W. Corner of the Public Square, next door to  
Woodward's Store, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Will practice in the counties of St. Clair, Etowah,  
DeKalb, Cherokee, Calhoun, Cleburne and Dist-  
ricts—Supreme Court of the State and U. S. District  
Court.

**HAMES & CALDWELL,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Prompt Attention given to Col-  
lections.  
May 15, 1875-76.  
G. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN

**ELLIS & MARTIN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.  
HAVE associated in the practice of their pro-  
fession and will attend to all business con-  
nected with the counties of the 12th judicial  
district, and adjoining counties in the supreme court  
of the state.  
May 15, 1875-76.

**A. WOODS,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
No. 12-13-14  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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

**J. D. ARNOLD,**  
**SURGEON DENTIST,**  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
An work executed in the most durable and scien-  
tific manner.  
Charges very moderate. J425-1874-75

## TIMELY TOPICS.

CHINESE cheap labor is again working  
ruin in California as it did in the days of  
Ah Sin who fell beneath the brawny arm  
of Nye. The contractor for the road to  
the Lick Observatory has taken the con-  
tract so low that he can only afford to go  
on with it by employing Chinamen.  
The white workmen of San Jose, how-  
ever, object to such a step; and Lick  
has made proclamation that if a Chin-  
aman is employed in building the road he  
will revoke his bequest.

On the banks of the Iowa river, about  
seventy miles from the Mississippi, is a  
colony of people known as "Amanes."  
They number about 1,300, and located there  
nearly twenty years ago. Originally they  
emigrated from Germany and settled in  
the vicinity of Buffalo, being known as  
the "Ebenizers"—a quiet, moral, industrious  
people, devoting their energies chiefly to  
agriculture. But about 1856 they moved to  
Iowa. All property is held in common by  
them, but each family has its separate  
dwelling. They appear to have no vices, com-  
mit no crimes, have built school-houses and  
churches, and made many improvements in  
the villages they have built. German is  
the language used in business and so-  
cial life, but English is taught in their  
schools. Their religion is similar to that  
of the Quakers.

## LATEST NEWS.

### SOUTH AND WEST.

The Cairo and Fulton railroad com-  
pany is vigorously preparing to build a  
branch road from Little Rock to Pine Bluff.  
R. J. Schenck, cashier of the Iron  
Mountain bank, in St. Louis, committed sui-  
cide in that city by shooting himself. His  
wife committed suicide in the same manner  
a few days ago, which it is supposed led  
the husband to the act.

Thirty-three mines in Colorado have  
been opened to a depth of from 100 to 900  
feet since 1859. Five of them were idle last  
year, but the rest produced over valued at  
nearly \$2,000,000. Since their discovery they  
have yielded \$26,950,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and West-  
ern railroad company have begun prepara-  
tions for the change of their track from the  
old broad gauge to the narrow gauge. It is  
estimated that the cost of the change, which  
is to be effected before the first of June, will  
exceed \$1,000,000.

The Macon, Ga., Telegraph and Mes-  
senger says that there has been more guano  
sold in Macon this season than has been sold  
any season since 1870. The farmers are com-  
ing for it from far and near, and buying it to  
the very last limit their credit will reach.  
They promise to pay for it in cotton, deliv-  
ered next fall, at fifteen cents a pound.

A special to the Courier-Journal from  
Mount Sterling, Ky., says that a most won-  
derful phenomena transpired in that section  
on the 8th. The correspondent says during  
sunshine and clear sky there fell from the  
heavens quivering flesh, which came down  
in large quantities, and filled many acres of  
territory. Hogs and chickens eagerly de-  
voured the flesh, specimens of which have been  
sent to this city for scientific examination.

### EMANT.

In Philadelphia, on the 6th, the Jones  
burial case was decided in the supreme court.  
The authorities of Mount Moriah cemetery,  
last autumn, refused to allow the body of  
Henry Jones, a colored man, to be buried in  
the cemetery, although his widow owned a  
lot there. The matter was taken into court  
and the authorities were ordered to permit  
the burial. They appealed from the decision  
and carried the case to the supreme court.  
The decision of the supreme court to-day  
affirms the finding of the lower court, and  
orders the burial to be made in the cemetery.

### FOREIGN.

Intelligence has been received at Boni-  
day that the plague has appeared on the  
banks of the Euphrates.

Baron Radich, on the part of Austria, has  
informed the Herzegovinian insurgents  
that their conditions were inadmissible; that  
Austria would maintain a complete neutral-  
ity; strictly guard the frontier, and cease to  
relieve refugees at the end of March.

The Herzegovinians answer the Tur-  
kish bulletins by letters, and have plastered  
the proclamation of proposed reforms all  
over with donkey heads. The Austrians' cry  
of vengeance was responded to by a sanguinary  
engagement in which 800 Turks were killed.  
This is the insurgents' way of reforming the  
government at a punctuating the policy with  
which the great powers are settling the eastern  
question. Give the people a chance and they  
will give the sick man a funeral that will  
leave no possibility for a resurrection.

### MINUTELANEOUS.

The democratic state convention of  
Arkansas will meet June 14th.

The president has nominated Richard  
H. Dana, jr., of Massachusetts, to take  
Schuyler's place in London.

Mr. Lewis Jennings, the late editor of  
the New York Times, has sold out his inter-  
ests, which consisted of nine shares, for \$100,  
000, the purchaser being Mr. George Jones,  
the publisher.

A home for indigent persons in Brook-  
lyn was partially destroyed by fire last week,  
and the appalling feature of the catastrophe  
was the burning to death of some twenty or  
thirty of the aged inmates.

On Wednesday, March 1st, the house  
Pacific railroad committee adopted a resolu-  
tion postponing indefinitely the Texas Pacific  
and Southern Pacific railroad bills. This is  
virtually a defeat of both bills for this ses-  
sion.

The Turkish legation at Washington  
says they are authorized to deny the reports  
that the insurgents had been twice success-  
ful in Herzegovina; that the Turkish troops  
had nothing to eat but dry bread; that Chris-  
tians had been murdered in Bosnia; and that  
new reforms promulgated throughout the  
empire had not been enforced in Thessalia  
and in Epirus.

A statement made by the adjutant-  
general, giving the nationality of men enlisted  
in the United States army from Jan. 1, 1865,  
shows that there have been from the natives of  
the following countries:

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### SENATE.

In the senate, on the 6th, Mr. Edmunds,  
from the select committee to which was re-  
ferred the resolution and message from the  
house of representatives in regard to the im-  
peachment of W. W. Belknap, late secretary  
of war, reported a preamble and resolution  
declaring that the senate will take order in  
the premises according to its standing rules,  
and directing the secretary to notify the  
house of representatives. Agreed to. Mr.  
Jones submitted a resolution instructing the  
commissioner of agriculture to furnish the  
senate with a full and complete report of  
his department, the following information:  
What are the geographical limits and area  
within the United States, the soil and climate  
of which is adapted to the cultivation and  
growth of stalk and fiber of sea island or  
long staple cotton, on which said cotton mu-  
tures a perfect growth? Also the geographi-  
cal limits and area in each of the several  
states, the soil and climate of which is adapted  
to the cultivation and growth of said  
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Boutwell called up his motion to reconsider  
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