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NUMBER 33

Boetry.

NOVEMBER SIXTY-EIG .. T. Arrah! Michael dear, and did yo The news that's in the town? The news that's in the town?
The Democratis are rising up,
The Rads are sinking down.
When negro-lovers heard the rews
It drove them to despair,
To think the men our rough litair.
On think the men our rough litair.
On the ween the work of the wor

Oh, Mike, it does me good to see
The lying, thieving knaves,
Who, since they see the nigger free,
Have tried to make us slaves.
It does me good to hear them grow!
Like a loon in his lair, they see upon our flag the names ymour and Frank Blair they will emigrate next March Africa's black shore, with them take the wooly heads, and with them take in wors, and in the darlings they a ore, or they know their death is near athand, and on the coffin-plate vill be the worsh "died in the word," In November sixty-eight.

Then, Mike, let all our countrymen Unite with heart and hand; And crush this haled tyranny In our adopted land, Our gailant ship, "Democracy," Will sail on, never fear, Will sail on, never fear,
With two such men upon her deck
With Seymour and Frank Blair.
We will stand upon the platform,
And of minote of the platform,
And of the platform,
And of the platform,
And of the platform,
And of the platform,
God, Right and Victory!
We want no nigher dovernor,
In this or any state;
We want white near, and we'd have them
In November, sixty-eight.

Miscellaneous.

Gothe's Betrothal. eventful years that rolled by. When he left the park, after hours of struggling with his own heart, an expression rested on his noble and handsome countenance that had never been observed that had never been observed the parkers. served there before. An expression of mingled gloom and determination was mingled gloom and determination was depicted in his features. His eyes were luminous, not with their usual glow of enthusiasm, but with subdued and sullen flames. "Descended into hell, and arisen again from the dead!" murmurally with a design and he with a design again from the dead!" arisen again from the dead!" murmur-ed he, with a derisive smile, as he walked on through the streets, to the wretched little house in which Christiane Vulpius' drunken father and his family

She came forward to greet him with an exclamation of joyous surprise, for it was the first time that Gothe had visited, in the light of day, the little house in which she lived. She threw herself into his extended arms, entwined hers around his neck, and issed him. Goethe pressed her lovely head to his bosom, and then raised it gently be-tween his hands. He gazed long and "Christiane," murmured he, "Christiane, will you be my wife?"
A dark glow suffused itself over her face and neck, and then a clear, ringing peal of laughter, like the joyous out burst of a feathered geografur assented ourst of a feathered songster, escaped her coral lips, displaying two rows of pearly teeth. "I, your wife, my good friend? Why do you jest with poor little Christiane?" "I am not jesting, Christiane. I ask you in all earnestness, will you be my

'In all earnestness?" repeated she, the gaze of her large, soft eyes fastened with an expression of astonishment on Gothe, who stood regarding her intently, his countenance radiant with a teacher until the countenance of the countenance radiant with a 'Give me an answer, Christiane."

and my violet."

"Then let me remain what I am, my dear sir. I am but a poor littlegirl, and not worthy to be the wife of a gentleman of high rank; I would cut but a poor figure at your side, as the wife of the mighty privy councillor, and you might even suppose I had only accepted your love because I had seen the altar and this magnificence in the background."

"I could not think so, my darling; I know you love me."

"Then I wish you to understand, good sir, that I must remain as I am, for you are pleased with me as I am. Let me still remain your violet, and blossom in obscurity, observed by no one but you my good friend and master. I will serve you, I will be your maid-servant, and will work, and sew, and cook for you. For this I am suited; but I can not become a noble lady, worthy to bear your celebrated name. If I were your

taked. Her bridesmaids were attired in white measure of the grave!"

Gen. Washington's Last Vote.

The father of his country was conscientious in the discharge of every duty as a citizen, and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his doing so was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the old Market House, and immediately front in was by a stight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for for the for him to pass through as he approached the Court House steps. A gentleman who wastanding at Gadby's taken. The entrance into it was by a sight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—Wash ingo for the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—wash in the discharge of the coll of the company was progressing—several thousand being assembled around the polls—wash in the contract of the company was in the spring for wash and the was to correspond, or an ord and the rules and curtosites. Peru the was formerly celebrated for its mineral productions, and the assortment of the contract of

dates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their salutation, the Register of the Polls said, "Well, General, how do you vote?" (It was then by viva voce.) He looked a moment at the candidates, and replied, "Gentlemen, I yote for measures, not men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow, and retired. He was loudly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his Harris, and the tables were ornamented

their gaining admittance to the church, or obtaining even a passing glimpse of the object of their solicitude. But what result could be expected when it was announced, not that a royal son or a royal daughter, but that one of the "Queens of song" was about to enter the matrimonial state? The freedom of entree into the Church was immedi ately calculated upon, and it no sooner became known, after the proclamation of the banns in Paris, where and when the distinguished popular favorite was to play, in real life, a part she had so Gethe's Retrothal.

While Charlotte was wailing and struggling with her grief Gothe was pacing to and fro in the shady little retreat in the park to which he had so often confided his inmost thoughts in the eventful years that rolled by. When he left the park, after hours of struggling with his own heart, an expression rested on his noble and handsome often assumed on the lyric scene, than place) was interany thronged with eager spectators, the great majority of whom were ladies, who were quite content to endure an ample share of inconvenience rather than lose the opportunity of witnessing a scene the leading character in which had so often before extend the place and in the same content of cited their admiration and enthusiasm and it may well be imagined that when the time arrived (11 o'clock) for the bridal party to enter the sacred build-ing, the approaches to it were almost impassable, and it was with considera-ble difficulty the police contrived to make way for the carriages containing the favored few who had come by in vitation. Hence the auxiety of the enger gazers in the church was rapidly giving place to impatience, and the cry of "There she is!" was often repeated when the only ground for it was that the wish (as usual at public ceremonies the wish (as usual at public ceremonies, when the advent of a great personage is expected) was farther to the thought. At length, however, the centre aisle was comparatively clear, and the wedding party entered, Mile. Patti (who was accompanied by her father, Signor Calcates) Butth painer immediately reco Salvatori Patti) being immediately recognized, and her future husband, the Marquis De Caux. Mile. Patti at once placed herself before the altar and knelt upon the pric dicu, her betrothed doing

guage of admiration, as regarded the lady, was so exhaustive that every appropriate epithet which could properly be used in reference to one in her position was audibly applied to her.

Among the invited guests were Mme.
La Duchesse De Valmy, step mother of the britegroom, the French Ambas ander (the Prince Live French Ambas ander (the Prince Live French Ambas). of the bridegroom, the French Ambas sador, (the Prince De La Tour D'Auvergne) the Duke of Manchester, M. Mure, Secretary to the French Embassy; Mr. Woodford, Mr. Spalding, Mr. Strakosch, (brother in-law of the bride) Mr. F. Gye, (lessee of the Royal Italian Opera) Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario and their departure. Mr. Costa "Give me an answer, Christiane."
"First, give me an answer, my good friend. Answer this question. Do you love me? Am I still your pet, your singing bird, your little love, your fragrant violet?"
"You still are, and will ever remain my pet, my singing bird, my little love, and my violet."
"Then let me remain what I am, my dear sir. I am but a poor little girl, and not worthy to be the wife of a gentlenot worthy to be the wife of a gentleorder of the Royal Italian Opera) to gether with a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who are among the most liberal subscribers to the Royal Italian Opera.

serve you, I will be your maid-servant, and will work, and sew, and cook for you. For this I am suited; but I can not become a noble lady, worthy to bear your celebrated name. If I were your wife, you would often have cause to blush for me; if I remain your love, I can, perhaps, anuse you by my little drolleries, and you would have no cause to be ashamed of the ignorant girl who craved nothing except to be near you, and to have you smile on her sometimes."

"Christiane, you shall ever be near me; I will always smile on you!" protested Goethe, deeply moved.

"Always near you!" repeated Christiane, in joyous, exulting tones. "Oh, do let me be with you, good sir! Let me be your servant—your housekeeper. I will serve and obey you, I will honor you as my dearest friend!"

"And I," said Goethe, laying his hand on her golden hair, "I swear, by the Eternal Spirit of Love and of Nature, that I will love you, and that your happiness shall be the chief end of my life. I swear that I will honor you as my will serve and the will have you, and that your happiness shall be the chief end of my life. I swear that I will honor you as my will serve and the least of the celebrant, the Very Rev. Father Plunkett. It was bother the tride with all his worldly in endowed the bride with all his worldly endowed the bride produced to the herside with all his worldly endowed the bride with all his worldly endowed the bride with all his worldly endowed the brides of the the same time received the blessing of the s

is my dearest friend!"

"And I," said Grathe, laying his hand on her golden hair, "I swear, by the Eternal Spirit of Love and of Nature, that I will love you, and that your happiness shall be the chiefe find of my life. I swear that I will honor you as my wife, protect and cherish you as my child, and be to you a husband and father huild death."

He stooped and kissed her shining hair and fair brow, and gazed tenderly into her lustrous eyes. "And now, my pet, get ready and come with me!"

"To go where? You campt intend to walk with me through the public streets in the broad light of day."

"Through the public streets, and in the broad light of day, at your side."

"But that will not do," said she in disray. "It would not be proper for a noble, celebrated gentleman to be seen in public with a poor, humble creature like myself. What would the world say?"

"Let the world say what it will! Come, my violet, I will transplant you to my garkeu, and there you shall blossom in the fature."

She no longer resisted, but threw her shawl over her shoulders, covered her golden tresses with the hat adorned with roses of her own manufacture, stepped with Gothe from beneath the forof of her father's wretched house, and walked at his side through the streets to the stately mansion on Market Square, henceforth destined to be her home.

Gothe conducted her up the broad stairway, through the ante-chamber, and into his reception-room. Both were silent, but the countenanees of both were radiant with happiness.

With a gentle hand he relieved her of her shawl and hat, pressed her to his bosom, and then, with upturned eyes, he cried, in loud and impressive tones. "Often have I erred, and always found the path again, but never found myself happier; now in this masses of her own father with happiness.

With a gentle hand he relieved her of her shawl and hat, pressed her to his bosom, and then, with upturned eyes, he cried, in loud and impressive tones. "Often have I erred, and always found the path again, but never found myself happier;

ment at the candidates, and replied, "Gentlemen, I yote for measures, not men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow, and retired. He was loudly cheered by the outside erowd on returning to his carriage.

Adelina Pattl.

Graphic Account of the Marriage of the Prima Monna with the Marquis' do Caux.

From the Morning Post, July 30.

Many have been the marriages of royal and illustrious personages in this country of late years; Princes and Princesses, on enterlighthe nuptial state, have always attracted considerable attention at the vidal ceremony, and great has been. The disappointment to those who have fairly weighed the chances of being present, have at last discovered that there was no hope of their gaining admittance to the church, or otherhing even a passing glimpse of times.

What it as Passed for Money.

Many things have been used at different times as money; cowrie shells in Africa, wampum, or beads roade of clam shells by the American Indians, soap in Mexico. The Carthagenians used leather as money, probably bearing some mark or stamp. Frederick III., at the siege of Milan, reviving this custom, issued stamp-leather as money. In 1350, John the Good, King of France, who was taken prisoner by the celebrated Black Prince and sent to England until ransomed, also issued leather money, having a small silver nail in the middle. Salt is the common money in Abyesinia, Codishija Iceland and New foundland. 'Living money, slaves and oxen, passed current in ancient Greece and among the Anglo-Saxons in payand among the Anglo-Saxons in pay-ment of debts. Adam Smith says that

money made of the bark of the mulberry tree, bearing the stamp of the sovereign, which it was death to counterfeit, being the earliest specimen of paper money. Tobacco was generally used as money in Virginia up to 1660, 57 years after the loundation of that colony, and men bought wives for such a weight of tobacco; while in Canada the beaverskin, being the great staple, was in like manner made a unit, and all transactions were estimated in beaver. In 1864 the Legislature of Massachusetts enacted that wheat should be received in payment of wheat should be received in payment of all debts, and the Convention in France, during the Revolution, on the proposi-tion of Jean Bon Saint Andre, long dis-cussed the propriety of adopting wheat as money, as the measure of value of all things. Plating was coined in Russia. things. Platina was coined in Russia from 1828 to 1845. But the metals best adapted and most generally used as coin are copper, nickel, silver and gold, the two first being now used for coins of small value, to make change, the two latter, commonly designated "the precious costale." metals," measures of value and legal tenders. On the continent of Europe a the same; and at this moment the language of admiration, as regarded the

> century B. C. Servius Tullius, King of Rome, made the pound weight of copper current money. The Romans first coined silver 231 B. C., and gold 207 B. C. Some nations, althoug they worked the metals with skill, seem never to have coined money, and such was the case with the Irish, of whom no coins are known prior to the English invasion in the tweifth century. in the twelfth century.

Poor Carlotta-A Sad Picture. From La Memorial Diplomatique, July 23.
There is unfortunately too much reaon to fear that the recovery of the unhappy princess will be neither so speedly
stated by the medical mean at Miramar, and
and the mouth of her majesty from miramar
to Lacken. Withdrawn from the rigortor and the mouth of the majesty from miramar
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and the mouth of the majesty from miramar
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to assume her former screnity. Her
to be in a fixed to the seemed by degrees
to be in the environs of the palace. She took
the meals regularly in company with
the King and Queen of the Belgians;
in short, with the exception of
the majorach of the anniversary of the
track of Texas cattle, and its not found the
the King and Queen of the Belgians;
in short, with the exception of
the certain little restraints which were
to be in a fair way of perfect recovery,
the second of the seemed by the see and the way of the service of the second of the people
to the decisions of a fresh attention \$185.

The Packers' Association of Chicago and the mouth
to the King and Queen of the Belgians;
in short, with the exception of
the proposed of son to fear that the recovery of the unson to fear that the recovery of the unhappy princess will be neither so speedy nor so complete as was inferred from the improvement which took place on the removal of her majesty from miramar to Lacken. Withdrawn from the rigor-

women, too, the wives of the incas, smothered alive in the same way, and dying in the same belief. Some of the skeleton women clutch skeleton babies. and it is a singular fact in connection with these mummies that the long fine black hair of the women streams from the unsightly skulls in perfect preser vation.

The Worth of Rags.

The Worth of Rags.

The manufacture of paper for writing and printing purposes is one of the most interestingas well as important branches of industry in all civilized parts of the world. It is the growth of centuries and the steady accompaniment of civilization. The reader of the delicately tinted "last poem" or the morning newspaper, would doubtless be astonished could he know the history of the particles of linen and cotton which compose the page before him. Every one knows that paper is made of rags, but it is not every one who reflects, when he takes up a book or paper, that he may be making a new use of his own old clothes, or possibly of the clothes of a Hungarian soldier or Bedouin Arab.

The chief importation of rags in this a Hungarian soldier or Bedouin Arab.
The chief importation of rags in this
country is from the Mediterranean
ports. The supply from Trieste and
Leghorn was for a long time of the
greatest value, especially what was
known as Hungarian rags, because consisting very largely of linen. Of late
years, the introduction of cotton wearing

them had been acquainted with the bodies of Egyptians before the times of Mohammed Ali. The staple in the rags of mummies is dead, and the ordinary ment of debte. Adam Smith says that in his day there was a village in Scot Mohammed Ali. The staple in the rags land where it was not uncommon for workmen to carry nails instead of money to the baker's shop and the alemouse. Marco Polo found in China money made of the bark of the mul-

The business of gathering old rags and old paper for manufacturers occu-pies a large number of hands in all parts of the country. Not long since, among a quantity of this mixed stock which one of the most eminent Americans o a former generation. The paper mills are remorseless when such articles fall into their hands, and it is not to be doubted that immense numbers of val-

doubted that immense numbers of valuable manuscripts and autographs have thus gone to the white tomb of the vats.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Advantages of Crying.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contend that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays at the contend that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays at the contend that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays at the contend that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays at the contend that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays are two manufactured to the contend that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which Nature allays are two manufactured to the contend that groaning are two series of the contend to the contend

SPEECH OF GEN. P. P. BLAIR. he Democratic Caudidate for Vice President at tesyenworth. Kansas - Immense Catpourf; 9 of Clissens. General Hinir upon Segro Supremacy and the Despotism of the Sword—the Issues of the Pending Canvass. &c., &c.

At Leavenworth, Kansas, on Friday, the Sist of July, General Francis P. Biair de-livered before the State Democratic Con-vention and the citizens of the town, in ratification meeting assembled, the follow-ing speech upon national topics:

By Special motion hatchest of the Special of Gen. Blair at Leavenworth. Fellow Citizens of Kansas:—I congratulate myself on my good fortune in having to address so large and enthusiastic art audience as I now behold. I do not assume to myself that this is a personal compliment to me. I am too well aware that, on ment to me. I am too well aware that, on the contrary, your presence here to night, is rather due to your devotion to the great cause in which we are all engaged, and in that sense I accept it as a greater compliment than if it was a mere personal ovation. The cause to which we are devoted, and of which I am one of your representatives, is one worthy of your most profound devotion. It is a cause in which the enthusiasm which I see here to night, so far as I have observed, has prevailed throughout the country. It is the cause of popular rights, the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the cause the worthiest of all for which man has arrayed himself in times past, and it will arrayed himself in times past, and it will become you—it will become all of us—to evince our devotion to that cause which s in peril; the cause has received from the

party in power the most violent shock; it has been undermined, and is almost on the threshhold of being overthrown.—But the people of the country are rallying to defend this glorious cause—the holiest and best in the world—and in their might I confide; in their strength I am willing to abide. They alone can rescue this nation from the impending peril, and it is for you, and for all citizens of this country who love democratic institutions to come up as one man, and sustain the best and holiest cause in the world. [Applause.] I do not speak merely empty rhetoric on this subject. I could advert, and I will advert, to the particular transactions by which this cause has been brought into peril. I call your attention to the ag into peril. I call your attention to the ag gressions which have been made by the Radical party, calling themselves Republi-cans, upon the fundamental principles of our Government, those great, under-lying principles on which all civil liberty depends. Democracy, in their hearts believe in the doctrines of the Democratic party. They did then, and they do now. But I will tell you the secret—what has brought them to the Radical party. It is there military instinct, which tells them that the Radical party is in favor of a despotism in this country, and without having any affinity for the negro, or batred for the white people of the Sputh, they felt that the Radicals were in favor of erecting a despotism, and they know full well that that would give additional consequence to military men. That is the secret of these men arraying and old paper for manufacturers occupies a large number of hands in all parts of the country. Not long since, among a quantity of this mixed stock which was sent to a New England paper mill, were found some old, rare and valuable books, one of which was a specimen of the splendid typography of Mentelius, the contemporary and co-workman of Guttenberg. At another time, in a similar package, was found a large collection of the private correspondence of the content of the private correspondence of the splendid typography of Mentelius, and in the confidence of the white race, the contemporary and co-workman of Guttenberg. At another time, in a similar package, was found a large collection of the private correspondence of the content of the states of this Union to the black race. [Applause, and cries of "Shame! Shame!"] Now, my fellow-citizens, I take the broad ground stitutional liberty, and against the civil institutions of our country. [Continued applause.] We have honored these men as no nation ever honored its heroes before. We have given them the loftiest positions; but they are not content; they would make themselves dictators over all the country. And now is the time for you to show yourselves as ready and capable of prostrating these would-be-dictators as you were in prostrating the rebellion. [We are ready.] I know you are ready. I know that while you cherish the services they performed for the Government, you are not inclined to surrender your own birthrights—the birth right of a citizen and freeman. [Applause.] A voice. 'What about the copperheads?' ellow-citizens, I take the broad ground hat the white race is the only race in the world that has shown itself capable of maintaining free institutions and a free government; [applause] that, nowhere, in

all goes to show that these military lead

ers, who are all now arrayed against the Democracy, in their hearts believe in the

additional consequence to military men. That is the secret of these men arraying

hemselves against Democracy, against con-stitutional liberty, and against the civil in-

table, by their great treason against the Government. I think that whatever of

A voice, 'What about the copperheads?'
General Blair. I think these Radicals
have made the name "copperhead" respectenders. On the continent of Europe a composition of silver and copper, called bullion, has long been used for small coins, which are made current at a much higher value than that of the metals they contain. In China Sycee silver is the principal currency, and is merely ingot silver of a uniform fineness, paid and received by weight. Spanish dollars also circulate there, but only after they have been stamped as proof that they are of the standard fineness. As Asia Minor produced gold, its earliest coinage was of that metal. Italy and Sicily possessing copper, bronze was first coined there. Herodotus says the Lydians were the first people known to have coined gold and silver. They had gold coins at the close of the ninth century B. C., Greece Proper only at the close of the eight century B. C. Servius Tullius, King of Rome, made the pound weight of copper current money. The Romans first prejudice may have existed against those who were called "copperheads" during the war because of their sympathy for a peowar because of their sympathy for a people who, however wrong, have made them selves memorable for all time, will have been forgotten, and their sins will have been forgotten, when the Radicals who have undertaken to destroy the liberties of the whole people, to subvert our institutions, to put down the great principles upon which civil liberty alone can be sustained, who songht to perpetuate their power by appealing to the ignorance of a degraded race of beings, will be held up as examples for continual execution. (Applause.) The Radical party will be overthrown. The people are in no temper to submit to to the domination of a party who seek to maintain themselves by calling to their aid this ignorant and barbarous race of men. [Applause.] I may be accused of appealing to your prejudices. I do not appeal to your prejudices. I do not appeal to your

cally repressed the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some to the disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful; and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Probably most persons have experienced the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by the free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief—on the part of children as well as of older perpart of children as well as of older persons—and regard the eyes and the mouth as as afety-valves through which Nature discharges her surplus steam.

the Verginated, a veto of the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. Governor Smith says:

After most mature reflection, I am forced to the conclusion that the bill is wrong in principle, and that it would be a dangerous precedent in a Republican government. As my judgment does not approve the bill, it is my constitutional duty to return it to the Senate with my objections.

It cannot but be regarded as remarkable that the first Republican Legislature convened in Alabama shall, in the face of the principles of its organization, which every Republican professes to hold dear, deny not only to the colored, but to the white man, the right by his vote to indicate his

election, is foregone. It is ordained of Heaven. It is a thing already consumma ted almost, because the reople of this country are not the men to surrender their liberties. ["Never, never."] Nor can the emineuit services or prestige of General Grant mislead them. [Applause.] I dening the services or prestige of General Grant mislead them. [Applause.] I dening the speak of General Grant with the greatest respect for his services to his country. I shall never allow myself to speak of him otherwise than with the greatest respect. I don't think we gain any advantage by misrepresenting him or his services. man, the right by his vote to indicate his choice for a President and Vice President of the United States, and to take the matter in its own hands. What excuse can therefore the control of the United States, and to take the matter in its own hands. his services.

A Voice. We have not heard from him

as much as to say that the Republican party was in a majority in the State, for it is well known that none but Republicans favored the Constitution, and even some of them opposed to it. If the party is as strong as it has been supposed to be, then the necessity of party expediency does not exist, but if it did exist it would not be justified in resorting to it. As much as I desire the election of Grant and Colfax, I am unwil ling to become a party in behalf of that desirable result to ussume that which practically denies the very principles for which these standard-bearers stand pledged before the country.

were violent in their expressions about the Governor. Mr. Coon strongly urged the defeat of the veto, and said the object of the this matter was to get up a war. If the war must come, let it come. He was ready for it, and ninety thousand freemen of Alabama would give the opposition a belly full of war before it was over. He would stand by the Republican party of Alabama in the war, and victory would perch on its banners.

ners.
Mr. Jones replied to Coon, and told him that his remarks were revolutionary, but that if he wanted war he could have war, and the war would last until none of his sort desecrated the soil of Alabama. He sort desecrated the soil of Alabama. He said that he was a Republican; but when war is talked about, and Alabamians are to be slaughtered, he would be found on the side of his own people—those in this bright and sunny, but oppressed land—to whom this country and the government of it justly belongs. He said he could raise a squadron of town bovs, and whip out anything the gentleman from Iowa could bring against him. He could marshal twenty thousand colored men to follow his banner in defense of Alabama and Alabamians. The colored men of intelligence knew that carpet-baggers were not their trends, and our of peril and need. The debate was conducted altogether by the Republicans, there being but one Demo-crat in the Senat-. Without action, the Senate adjourned to 5 r. M. It is not likely that the bill can become a law over the Governor's yeto. The Legislature will probably adjourn temperacy.

The following card from Mr. Jones, Rad

that wincought organe every large and the control of the protection of those whom in characteristics and the control of the protection of the control of the protecti

The street of th

of the party because they knew they were beaten on their principles, and because he salone, with his great personal popularity, was supposed to be able to arrest the tide that was about to overwhelm them, be tause with the almost omnipotent power now given him it ten States of this Union, they thought he could control the votex to their own advantage. Is this man, who has bayonets at the throats of eight or ten millions of the people, the proper representative of the people, the proper representative of the people, the proper representative of the people, the law and the Constitution control revolutionists? I tell you now, all their attempts to subjugate this people will be overthrown. The succession that the bill is wrong in principle, and that it would be a dangerous principle, and that it would be a dangerous principle, and that it would be a dangerous principle, and the tit would be a dangerous principle, and the tit would be a dangerous principle, and the tit would be a dangerous principle, and took or the people will be overthrown. The succession that the bill is wrong in the center of the people will be overthrown. The succession that the bill is wrong in the people will be overthrown. The succession that the bill is wrong in the people will be overthrown. The succession that the bill is wrong in the people will be overthrown. The succession that the oblit is wrong in the people will be overthrown. The succession that the oblit is wrong in the people will be overthrown. The succession that the oblit is wrong in the people with the financial time to day by Governor Smith sending in the Legislature to day by Governor Smith sending in the Legislature.

After most mature reflection, I am forced to the conclusion that the oblit is wrong in the Legislature.

be for it? Is it mere party expediency? It

r so, either it is an abandonmen of principles or an acknowledgment that the matter all out of which the Republican party is composed cannot be trusted; in other words, it is, to say that the colored men will not do to be trusted.

This action of the General Assembly will be regarded as still more remarkable when considered in connection with what seems to have been the almost unnimous opin in on of the leading members of the Republican party of Alabama. It was believed by most of them, and so represented at washington, that a large majority of the toting population of the State were in sea as much as to say that the Republican party was in a majority in the State, for it is well his services.

A Voice. We have not heard from him yet.

General Blair. No, and you are not likely to hear from him [Applause.] But as he is a candidate for the highest position in the world he is subject to a fair criticism on his conduct and language. I call your attention to the report made by General Grant when sent by President Johnson to the South to investigate the condition of affairs there. He then stated that the people of the South had submitted to the terms imposed upon them by the Government, and that they were fitted to return to the rights of citizens in the Union. Since that time he has seen proper to change his attitude on this question. I do not impugn his motives, but we are all at liberty to look at the fact's. When the Radicals were keeping the States out, he recommended their admission I is know very well, from General Grant's former position, that he has no affinity for the negro. Neither has General Sherman, nor General Sheridan. They have no hattred toward the people of the South. Look at the terms General Sherman gave Johnston at the surrender in North Carolina. It all goes to show that these military lead ers, who are all now arrayed against the

Mr. Coon and other extreme Radicals nen who were sustaining the Governor in his matter was to get up a war. If the war

ical, will appear in the morning papers. Mr. Jones and Mr. Coon are both Radical. Montgomery, Aug. 11, 1868.

Having been deuted the privilege of repeating in the Senate Mr. Coon's incendiary remarks in the Governor's office, on the morning of August 11, I hereby publish said remarks, to the best of my recollection.

He said to the dovernor that he wound not leave here until a measure was adopted for the protection of those whom he calls loyal men; that if any Union man's blood was spilled in Dallas County, he would "lay the houses of Dallas County and the City of Selma in ashes." Appinuse. I may be accused or appeal to your prejudices. I appeal to history. I appeal to that which ought to guide every statesman. It is impossible to make a nation prosper.

News Items. Ex-President Fillmore suffers from out, and frequently cannot walk with The Mormons are manufacturing from

The Mormons are manufacturing from in Utah.

Every third graduate of Williams College, Mass, enters the ministry.

The wife of Gen. Thomas H. Benton died at Marshalltown, Iows, on the 17th uit.

Why is the letter T like the approaching fall election? Because it is the end of Grant.

The University of Vermont has just graduated seventeen doctors.

The board for a pet dog is \$5 per week at the fashionable watering places.

The rust fins struck the tobacco plants badly in many parts of Connecticut.

A stray shark, nearly six feet-long, was caught in the lower Potomac lately.

The water works at Peoria, Illinois, are pushed forward with great vigor.

The shock of an earthquake at Port Chester, N. Y., on Saturday, is reported.

It is said Gen. Beauregard is to marry a New York helress.

In the week ending July 18! there were 4,222 births and 3,483 deaths in London.

A colony of thirty of forty families goes from Newark, N. J., to Western Kansas.

The Emperor Napoleon has introduced bull-fights into France.

The Emperor Napoleon has introduced bull-fights into France. Business on the Missouri river is unusually good for the season.

The first house in San Francisco was built in 1845. The taxable property of Nashville, Tennessee, amounts to something over \$20,000,000. C inton, Iowa, has a saw-mill that em-ploys one thousand men. Green neckties for gentlemen are coming

St. Paul, Minnesotu, has exhibited sweet clover eight feet high. The German singing societies of Pitta-burg are to hold a festival next month,

Missouri hemp and tobacco crops are sald o promise poorly. Jefferson, the comedian, is spending the summer on his farm at Strondsburg, Pa. Seymour and Blair bonnets are the latest Corn that grows upon the tassil is the lat st Tennessee production.

Fifth Avenue, N. Y., contains more than 31,000,000 worth of statuary and paintings. Louisiana papers report the sugar plan-tations in the State as being especially flourishing. lourishing.
The machinery of the Denmead distillery, Richmond, which cost \$17,000, was last reek sold to John D. Harvey for \$3,400. Mrs. John Tyler is the only widow of a President on whom Congress has not con terred the franking privilege. On Monday last there were 1,800 guests at Congress Hall, Saratoga, and all the other houses were well filled.

Rev. C. P. Krauth has been elected to the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. Prince Alfred is about to make another vill perhaps revisit New Zealand, The highest salary in the New York pub-ic schools is \$3,000 for males and \$1,700 for adies—before the war \$1,500 and \$900. e the war \$1,500 and \$900. Mosquitoes are just now in their glory. They are as fat as reed birds, and as sancy as newly-elected politicians. Mexico, with nearly a million squ miles of territory, and a population of ab 8,000,000, has only 160 miles of railway.

Of twenty men prosecuted for crime Cherokee county, Ala., in the past years, all but one were Loyal Leaguers A gentleman of Troy, N. Y., who buried his fifth wife eleven months ago, married the sixth last Thursday. J Russell, the poet, is fifty years old, but till fresh and handsome enough to make suit tresh and handsome enough to mai the hearts of young women go pit-a-pat.

An act of the Legislature of Tennesse now makes habitual drunkenness a caus for divorce on the part of either man owife.

One-third of all the railroad spikes made in the United States are turned out at Pittsburg. Pa. Three machines are in use, which produce three thousand to five thousand spikes per hour each.

BATE OF ADVERGE INC.

Business Adviness so per year an blance quare of the inter; so per year are blance ditional source.

REAL STATE ADVERTISING, 10 centers line for

SPECIAL NOTICES inscried in Local Columns
15 cents per line.

Operations of Nolitary Confinement.

Operations of solitary Confinement.

The Philadelphia penitentiary being an netitution designed for separate or solitary confinement, there are no large machine or workshops, no factories, no moving angs of workmen convicts. The labor is all performed in the cells. Those sugged

SPECIAL Norices preceding marriages deaths id cents per line dor first inset and 5 cents for every subsequent insertio

EXECUTORS STREET

time allowed for the meeting.

There are in the institution at the present time somewhat over 600 convicts. Loofland's German Bitters. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. The Great Remidles for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

The German singing societies of Pitts burg are to hold a festival next month,
Travelers say that Toledo, Ohio, is the filthiest city on the Western Continent.
The thermometer has been marking 105 to the shade at San Antonio, Texas.

Missouri herm and tobacc. Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of denia Cruz Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Those who have no objection to the combination of the Bitters, as stated, will use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. HOUF LAND'S GERMAN TONIC.
They are both equality good, and contain the same medicinal virtues, the choice between the two being a mere matter of unter, the Tonic bring the most palathia.
The tomach, from a variety of causes, such as indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Doblitty, etc., is very ant to have its functions detailed. It is a layer and the latter of the content of the conte

patient suffers fro lowing diseases: lowing diseases:

Onesipation, Flatnience, Inward Plies, Fulness of Blood to the Heat, Actitity of the
Stomach, Nausea, Heart burn, Disquat,
for Food, Fulness of Weigh in the
Stomach, Sour Fructations,
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Head, Hurried or Difficult BreathIng. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Smilecating Sonsations sweet in a Lying Fosture, Dimension of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, bull Fain in the Head, Draw the Sight, bull Fain in the Head, Draw the Lying, Fain in the Head, Box of the citing and Eyes, Fain in the Head, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Fitshes of Heat, Burring in the Firsh, 'Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Oppression of Spirits, The sufferer from these diseases should or remedy for his case, purch-slug and that which he is assured of from his investigates and inquiries of possesses true merit, is skilfally compounded, is tree from injurious ingredients, and has established for itself a cutation for the cure of these diseases. In this connection we would submit those Well-known remedies— HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

still fresh and handsome enough to make the hearts of young women go pit-a-pat.

An act of the Legislature of Tennessee now makes habitual drunkenness a cause for divorce on the part of either man or wife.

A Prussian chemist has invented a new method of warfare on the battie-field; it is a powder that makes a whole regiment sneeze for half an hour.

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a militia bill, giving the Governor power to call out and dispuse of the State forces at his discretion.

There were 4!2 deaths in Philadelphia last week; of cholers infantum, 112; consumption 14 to consulting 29 the did force 1.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDRESS, Are made strong by the use of -ther of these remedies. They wil cure every case of MARASMUS without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietar, but space will allow of the publication of but few. Those, it will be obser ea, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.