THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed.

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

PRETTY WOMEN.

A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion who will invest sevenive cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To Preserve and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon.

aug 20 28-1m

STOLEN

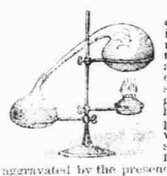
FROM ELIJAH SHIVER, on the 24th of July, one LARGE BODIED JENNY MULE, ears inclined to flap, a light iron gray; lolls her tongue on the right side. I will pay $25 for her delivery to me in Onslow county, near the Cross-Roads, five miles of Jacksonville.

ELIJAH SHIVER.

aug 13 27-2t*

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in this preparation the specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and unsuspicious the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to direct infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develops itself in one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the world look to one of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, as well as a cure.

It is a mistake to suppose either that so long as no eruption or human appears, there can be no scrofulous taint. The elements of decay may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced in a latent manner, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not nurtured by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes*, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the nauseular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

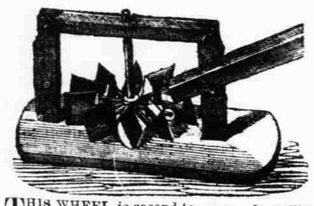
Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. Lippitt and all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH

WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is cheaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, and can be put in running order at small expense. For circulars or further particulars, address

E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.

july 16 23 3m

South Carolina Cotton Crop.

The Charleston Courier says: The arrivals of the new crop of cotton are growing larger, and some seven bales came to our factors on Tuesday.

The Sumter Watchman says that the cotton crop of that section has now advanced sufficiently to present decided indications in regard to the yield. From these it is already apparent that the crop must fall very far short of the product promised by the prospect one month ago. The plant has suffered in many respects, and in many places especially from the "rust." Where this prevails, we are told, it will be cut short one-half.

The corn crop has also been seriously damaged, and we do not believe the average yield will be more than one half of the amount which was expected.

THE CARPET-BAGGER.

I'm a gay old Carpet-Bagger!
Ol don't you understand?
'Mong the colored folks I swagger—
Down in the Cotton-land.
Now I got no eddication;
Of braine I does not brag,
But I owns a big plantation—
All in my carpet-bag.
CHORUS—I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger!
Oh! can't you understand?
'Mong the colored folks I swagger—
Down in the Cotton-land.

In the North I was nobody—
Ol don't you understand?
Now I drinks my wine and toddy—
King of the Cotton-land.
For I drives the old slave-master—
He calls me "Scallawag,"
While he cusses fast and faster
I fills my carpet-bag.
I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger, etc.

I'm a loyal Carpet-bagger,
Who rules the Cotton-land;
I'm a happy Scalawagger,
Ol can't you understand
For to Congress goes some mornin',
This curst old Scalawag,
And I pays 'em back for scornin'
My loyal carpet bag.
I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger, etc.

But I hears a storm a comin',
So I'll have to close my ditty;
For we'll all get kicks for bummin'
Around this Nashville city.
I hears the Nation's thunder;
We've lost our game of brag;
I am off with spoons and plunder,
All in my carpet-bag.
I'm a gay old Carpet-bagger, etc.

STATE NEWS

The name of the postoffice and town of Mosely Hall, Lenoir county, has been changed to La Grange.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

STATE FAIR—CHIEF MARSHAL.—General Wm. Gaston Lewis, of Edgecombe county, Chief Engineer of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad Co., has accepted the appointment of Chief Marshal of the N. C. State Fair, to be held in October next.

Raleigh *Standard.*

The corn crops in this county are almost a total failure, except on the river lowlands and up near the mountains. We have had no good rains for over two months.

Rutherford *Vindicator.*

CAUTION AGAIN.—The law requires all unregistered deeds, conveyances, &c., to be registered by the 1st of October, or they lose their legal force. We therefore advise every one having such legal documents to have them registered at once, or they will lose the title to the property they cover.

The law also requires all guardians of minors' estates to make report to the Judge of Probate annually, and to renew their bonds once in three years. Those holding guardianships would do well to attend to making the required report, and thus save themselves and the Judge of Probate trouble, and themselves expense.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a meeting of the members of the Fayetteville Bar, held at the Court House in Fayetteville, Mr. William H. Haigh called the meeting to order.

After a few touching remarks upon the sad calamity which had brought the members of the Bar together, he requested Mr. Wm. B. Wright to occupy the chair, and Mr. Charles W. Broadfoot to act as secretary.

Upon assuming the chair Mr. Wright gave expression to the deep feelings of his heart in a few appropriate and eloquent words.

A motion was then made that a committee of three be appointed to report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon the Chairman appointed Messrs. James C. McRae, Wm. H. Haigh and Bartholomew Fuller.

The Chairman of this committee reported in its behalf the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the inscrutible and all wise dispensation of Providence, our cherished brother James C. Dobbin has been taken away from his place in our midst:—

Resolved, That a great calamity has befallen the Fayetteville Bar by his sudden and untimely death, at the very threshold of a brilliant and honorable career.

Resolved, That by the uprightness, integrity, and hightoned professional bearing, as well as by the gentleness and uniform kindness of his demeanor, he was endeared to us all in the ties of personal friendship.

Resolved, That in the purity of his life and character, he reflected honor upon our profession, and in the rapidity of his advancement he was destined, but for his untimely death, to have filled its highest stations.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy, in their sore bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be submitted to his Honor Judge Buxton, with a request that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the Town papers for publication.

In presenting the above Major Jas. C. McRae paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the memory of our lamented brother.

After a few remarks by Hon. T. C. Fuller and Mr. French Strange, expressive of their sincere sorrow the meeting adjourned.

[From the Minutes.]

C. W. BROADFOOT, Secretary.

W. B. WRIGHT, Chairman.

Fayetteville *Eagle.*

A BOY FOUND DEAD.—Sydney Mays was a young son of David Mays, who runs the mill for Capt. Lyons of this county.

Sidney was just 14 years of age. On last Wednesday he and his little brother went with their aunt half way home. Going back they stopped at a pond and fished till the youngest brother got tired and told Sid to come on and let's go home. On the way home Sid stopped to get a drink of water, and his little brother waited for him at the house of Mrs. Cole till he gave him out and told Mrs. Cole to tell Sid to come on that he had gone on home. That night when his father went home from the mill his mother asked where is Sid? "Lord a'mercy!" cried his father, "I thought he was at home." The anxious father started immediately on a hunt for his lost boy, and he hunted for near two days, when on Friday morning—there—he found him lying in an old field of Bill Cardin's—this side of Richardson's mill—on his back, his right arm on his thigh and his head twisted to the left, with his left leg drawn up—dead!—about 100 yards off was a chunk that he was supposed to have slept with his head on, a bush, and a piece of tobacco. The boy was sickly and had been having chills. They sent to this place to get a coroner, and we may be furnished further particulars.—Hillsboro' *Recorder.*

MORE SEIZURES.—For several days past Deputy Collector E. J. Parrish and Deputy Marshal R. T. Boshier have been investigating revenue matters in Franklin county, resulting in the seizure of the stills and fixtures belonging to E. H. Bunn, Green Gupton, Eli Langford, Edmund Sykes, T. Dean, N. M. Doyle, John Harris, W. B. Copedge and James Collins, all of whom are charged with distilling brandy without having their bonds approved, and without having paid the special tax. All of the parties except the first three named appeared before U. S. Commissioner Henry Porter, yesterday, and gave bail in the sum of $500 each to appear at the November term of the United States Court.

These gentlemen are respectable citizens of Franklin county, and some of them complain bitterly of the alleged fact that the Assistant Assessor in that sub-District instructed them to go ahead with their distillation, and now they are hauled up and told they are liable to punishment and forfeiture of their stills, fixtures, &c. If they received those instructions it should transfer some of the severity of punishment from their shoulders to the officer under whose advice they were acting. The administration set out with the determination to have efficient officers. There seems to be a lamentable failure in this instance.

Raleigh *Standard.*

The Philadelphia Water Supply.

The mooted question of whether steam fire engines could be made available in pumping water into the Fairmount reservoir from the Fairmount dam was put to a practical test Monday afternoon. The chief engineer detailed a fine engine to proceed to Fairmount and make the experiment. At five o'clock the steamer proceeded to the trial, in the presence of a number of members of councils, city officials, engineers and a good gathering of spectators generally. The Inquirer of yesterday says:

The hose was pulled up the steep ascent in as direct a line as the formation of the ground would allow, and when the nozzle end was in close proximity to the reservoir the engine got up steam and proceeded to force water from the river. The first attempt was a failure, in consequence of the hose bursting in some weak point before the water reached the reservoir. A second and a third attempt failed from similar causes, but on the fourth trial, the line of hose being in perfectly sound condition, the steamer got fairly to work, and in the course of an hour, with a pressure of seventy pounds of steam, water was forced into the reservoir at the rate of about four hundred gallons per minute.

This would make for one engine about 24,000 gallons per hour, or 288,000 gallons in twelve hours. If the entire fire department were brought into requisition, consisting of forty-six steam engines, the amount of water pumped would be 13,248,000 gallons of water in twelve hours. During the month of August about 25,000,000 gallons is the average daily consumption, and supposing each engine of the fire department capable of doing for twelve hours, the work performed by the Hope yesterday, daring her short trial, it follows that the steam engines are capable of pumping into Fairmount reservoir something less than half of the daily demands made on the Fairmount works.

The result of yesterday's trial proved that steam fire engines can force water from the dam into the reservoir, and the drawback of the bursting of the hose can easily be obviated by using pipes of iron, or some other material that cannot burst, at such points as ordinary hose is liable to burst.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano has decided that "bitters," sold exclusively for medical purposes, are not subject to the tax imposed upon the products of rectifiers. All others are subject to the tax.

REVENUE TAX.

The propositions to modify the income tax is being put into shape by Republican members of Congres now here. It is stated that all the necessary expense of the Government, with the exception of interest on the public debt, can be raised by the taxes on whiskey, tobacco, incenses and a greatly modified income tax.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Senor Lemus, the agent of the Cuban insurgents to this country, has returned here from New York, and claims that official despatches received by him are of the most encouraging character. He thinks the Cuban sympathizers here will soon have cause to rejoice over important victories achieved by the commander of the eastern department.

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

Mr. McCartee, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department, has returned here from New York, where he has been for several days past, to push forward the wark upon the new issue of fractional currency, but has met with but little success. The Bank Note Companies having the work in charge are still making favorable promises, but seem to be unable to give the Department a sufficient supply. They are now forwarding to the Treasury about $40,000 per day, but at least $200,000 is required to meet the pressing demand from all parts of the country. About $75,000 per day is required for issue in place of the mutilated currency redeemed, to say nothing of the innumerable applications from Assistant Treasurers, National Banks, and others. From present appearances it will be utterly impossible to meet the demand until the work is brought back to this city, where it can be executed promptly and with despatch, and not be retarded by strikes and antagonisms existing between rival bank note companies. The Department will on no account issue any more currency from the old plates; and upon the return of Secretary Boutwell it is highly probable he will direct that the work be brought back to the Department.

The designs for the new five, ten, twenty and fifty dollar legal tender notes have not yet been determined upon; hence it will be some time before they will be ready for circulation.

A colored child, aged about five years, living on the farm of Mr. Edward Coles, in Albermarle county, Va., a few days since got into the hog lot on the farm and caught a young pig by the tail. The old hogs, attracted by the squealing of the pig, attacked the child and literally tore it to pieces. One foot and one arm were entirely eaten off, and the body otherwise horribly mutilated.

The following is a list of eclipses that will be visible in the United States during the remainder of the present century:

YEAR.	MONTH.	DAY.	HOUR.
1875	Sept.	29	5:56 a. m.
1876	Mar.	25	4:11 p. m.
1878	July	29	4:56 p. m.
1880	Dec.	31	7:30 a. m.
1885	Mar.	16	0:30 a. m.
1886	Aug.	29	6:30 a. m.
1892	Oct.	20	0:19 p. m.
1897	July	29	8:08 a. m.
1900	May	28	8:09 a. m.

The eclipse of 1875 and 1900 will be very large, nearly total, all the rest very small, in that of 1886 only one twenty-fourth of the sun will be obscured.

The above is taken from Burritt's Geography of the Heavens.

The Test-Oath in Virginia.

Editorial Correspondence of the Washington, D. C. Express.

After a period of suspense we are told at length that the President will countenance Canby in the enforcement of the Test-Oath in Virginia. So passes away the faint hope of wisdom and moderation in this Administration—so it becomes established that the President is under the ban of his Radical advisers. What was more than half suspected of him will find broad and palpable confirmation in this piece of domestic policy—namely, that he is the lay-figure of the Executive branch of the Government, and that its policy is framed and controlled by a faction of his official subordinates. These latter seem to regard lightly the pledges which their Chief Magistrate has already given to the world; they entertain, it would seem, but little respect for the more catholic impulse of his inaugural address. And thus the proof that Grant has changed base under "pressure," and does not mean to fight it out on the line of his inaugural, (if it takes all summer,) lies along-side of the more melancholy issue, that his record henceforth will be moulded by his creatures.—This record, however, will not be set down to the account of Mr. Boutwell or Mr. Creswell, *(dei ex machina,)* but placed in the reckoning of Mr. Grant's own stewardship of a high public trust. True, he has had little to do with his own elevation to the Presidency; true, the contingency of greatness has been thrust upon him; but this misfortune will not secure him against the responsibilities of the high station to which he has been called. By the record as it will be written—not as he has made it—must he be judged.

But the most remarkable phase of this matter is, that in this the Radical leaders seem to have forgotten the quality of their cunning. If any one thing could contribute to the more speedy annihilation of their party in that State it would seem to be such an act of bad faith toward a majority of her people, and this, too, after due deliberation, *since the result of the election has been made known.* By allowing this piece of legislative folly to die a natural death the managers of the party *might* avail themselves of the turn of events which put Walker into office. They might by such a show of magnanimity have tempered the visible majority to the support of a milder policy toward the South, had such a policy been adopted by themselves. A patient sick unto death is treated by the skillful physician with those soothing stimulants to existence which, while they may not restore health, yet serve to prolong life. Unless the Radical party, having outlived its usefulness to the public, is predestined by a law of Providence, over which no human agency has control, to premature perdition, the example of the doctor with his patient should commend itself to those having in charge its temporal well-being.

The necessity of the Test-Oath—if there has been any shadow of reason for it in the past—has now expired by common consent, by limitation of time. The occasion which brought it forth—if any occasion there *was*—has passed away with four years of patient and peaceful submission to the Government. No one needs to be convinced that there is now no danger of another uprising at the south. If no such danger exists, no reason can be maintained for the perpetuation of the Test-Oath—none, at least, which is based upon considerations for the general good. As there is no danger of another rebellion in the excluded States, (and Test-Oaths would be far from preventing it if there were,) the application of the oath is a wanton prostitution of the prerogatives of the General Government to the misconceived ends of party. The result, if plainly put, will be the practical disfranchisement of the citizens of a peaceful State by a foreign power—assuming, with no warrant in the supreme law—to invape the domestic sovereignty of one of an aggregate of sovereignties, whereon and whereby alone the Government has existence. If such a measure was not meditated for the good of the people of Virginia, (and surely they are themselves the better judge of what is good for them,) it must be meant for the benefit of those who, having devised the oath, find now a convenient opportunity for its application. The party whose representatives urged the oath has met at the late election a signal defeat in the very State its managers are now endeavoring to control by this enactment, passed by alien legislation, in which the State of Virginia was not permitted to have a voice. This of itself is a doubtful outrage, and carries with it a significant and damning inference: That if the Radical party had succeeded instead of the Conservatives there would have been no occasion or desire to enforce the oath! Nay, the enforcement of the oath entered directly into the issues of the canvass, and was, in substance, repudiated by a large majority of the people. Still worse than this: the election was suffered in due form and without interference to proceed, and the disfranchising clauses of the proposed constitution were permitted, under the authority of the General Government, (and with the express sanction of General Grant!) to be voted down. Disfranchisement in the State constitution having been repudiated, this repudiation involves, in principle, the whole question of the application of the Test-Oath. What a mockery does such an election become when the people of Virginia may be robbed of its most important result by the action of Mr. Grant's Cabinet, after the vote had been taken under his sanction and authority, with machinery of his own choosing, upon points at issue which the Cabinet, with Grant's acquiescence, now presume to decide in another way to suit themselves! Would the body of the people have taken themselves to the polls at all, had they foreseen that the result of the election would not have been accepted in good faith by the Government under whose protection and authority they had held it? Would they, thus encouraged, have lent themselves to the miserable farce of rendering a decision by the ballot upon any question, had they conceived it competent for a little bevy of Radical officials, by a private edict, to reverse the decision as they gave it, and thus to nullify an expression of opinion directly affecting themselves, and given by the vast majority of the people of a great Commonwealth? It is impossible to conceive a more cowardly and deliberate insult to the people of Virginia, a deeper affront to the inalienable sovereignty of that State, than the application of the Test-Oath, in view of the circumstances preceding this election. Such an act, under these conditions, is stamped with the miserable after-thought of party spite.

A new plan for jerrymandering State elections is born out of the bowels of the General Government. It needs but a concluding accessory to complete the full measure of this meanness; that the proposed Oath be administered conspicuously under the Flag, the "flaunting symbol of Union, freedom, and equality; that the Army be subordinated to such an office; that this physical engine, maintained out of the public purse for the common defence, be put in commission for a police force to trim and arrange the franchise of Virginia, and prune it to such dimensions as may fit the private eye and preference of the conscience keepers of Mr. Grant! Of the soldiery who are made to do this valorous duty in Virginia, some, doubtless, took part in the late War for the Union—fought for and received the terms of honorable surrender to which General Grant set his sign-manual at Appomattox Court House: a remarkable transition from this brave office for any officer to be playing *profet*, in the Radical *conciergerie*, in maintaining "our penitentiary of bay onets!"

It is very probably, in view of the state of public opinion, cooled off by four years of peace, that this spectacle of political perfidity will by no means meet with popular approval. It is impossible to blind the public mind to the overwhelming fact that, had the Wells party succeeded, there would have been no thought of the Test-Oath after the election. This fact must naturally unseat confidence in the stability of the Radical party. Aside from the evident injustice and inconsistency of enforcing the Oath, it would be regarded as a marked measure of political desperation, done by party leaders who dare not entrust the principles of their party to the approval of a constituency manufactured expressly for themselves through four years of various manipulation. The failure of all the Congressional schemes to control and Radicalize the South, as shown by the elections in Virginia and Tennessee, is the impotent conclusion of this long and tortuous programme: the *confession* of this failure lies in this new and infamous effort to dragoon the State of Virginia into Radicalism by the Test Oath. Public common sense will scarcely reconcile the logic of such proscription at the hands of the professed high-priesthood of freedom of the ballot, and liberty of the subject.—Is it not high time that the judgment of this generation had penetrated into the spirit of such palpable hypocrisy as this mingling of Test-Oaths with universal suffrage, of giving liberty to the negro and robbing States of their rights—of proscribing one class to liberate and utilize another? To what end is all this done? What conceivable good can come of this Babel of confusion and contradiction except it be, for the few, the spoils of office and the greed of political plunder—for the many a greater weight of debt, for the poor more poverty, for the rich an increase of riches?

We have had a political dead-lock for four years, and nothing is at length accomplished by it for the permanent advantage of those to whom we owe this state of things, not even the successful prostitution of the Southern States to organized Radicalism. Such failures do not strengthen the allegiance of party followers. Had the Radicals succeeded in carrying Tennessee and Virginia, and in bringing the South through this long effort under the sway of their party—no matter at what cost to the country, or through what violations of good faith—their leaders might still have counted upon the loyalty of their constituents. But to have laid out a great scheme through four years of painful inanition, and then to have conspicuously failed at the first fair election, is by no means a fine exhibition of party strength. The prospect now seems to be that, instead of extending its limits, the Radical party is destined to gradual but continuous contraction. This process will not be delayed, but rather hastened, by a desperate endeavor to choke off by Test-Oaths the expression of opinion in Virginia or elsewhere. *That* kind of political maneuvring has worn out in public estimation—especially when within an experiment of four year's duration it has failed to *starve* the people of the South into a conversion of faith! Such tactics now are only the old way renewed which has ended in chagrin and defeat; how then can Boutwell and his disciples hope to win by them?

It has grown into a conviction in the public mind at last, that all attempts at political exercism in Virginia and elsewhere, and under whatever form, should be done away with as speedily as possible. There is a practical side to the question, in which the people of the whole country are interested, without distinction of party.—The sooner her disabilities are removed, the sooner the South will be invested with the capacity to pay her part of the public burdens; the sooner the products of her industry, her resources and commerce will be added to the taxable assets of the country. Capital cannot have full confidence as long as the South remains in the "chrysalis condition" of exclusion, divided by angry political distinctions, the prejudices of caste and race fomented by Test Oaths, and the foolish monotony of superanuated catch-words rung in the ears of her people. It is necessary that her populations should be harmonized by bonds of mutual interest, and her labor disciplined. Immigration will not incline toward her in its full measure until the Radical party leaders cease to have the power at will to stir up idle and selfish contentions in her midst. It is directly, therefore, to the interest of the whole country that every impediment be withdrawn from the social and commercial composure of the Southern States, that thereby personal taxation may be lightened by being more equally distributed, and the development of her resources keep pace with the growing capacity of the country to pay the public debt, maintain secure the public credit, furnish means for her material development, and lighten the individual burdens of the whole people!

The Test-Oath is a powerfully disturbing element to domestic harmony wherever it is attempted to be enforced. It must retard that cordial co-operation for the common good which the people of the South require to restore what they have lost in war and in the long probation through which she has been made to pass. The Test-Oath engenders bitterness and ill-feeling, separates and distinguishes in enmity one party from the other to the injury of both. While it may do all this, it cannot help the permanent power of the Radical party if done without popular sanction and in *defiance* of the express wishes of a vast majority of the people.—Throw out the elected representatives of the State of Virginia by the Test Oath, and you have created a permanent recollection of injustice, and raised up the spirit of retaliation, which must one day react upon the authors of the injury thus inflicted.

The Test-Oath violates the terms of a contract entered into with the people of Virginia, which they have, as far as possible, faithfully honored and kept. For them it was impossible to undo the past, but it is competent to redeem and reorganize the future. By ratifying and accepting at the hands of their alien legislators negro suffrage, they have carried out, so far as possible, the utmost limit of the Congressional will. A pledge was asked and given. The forms of an election have been complied with in which the hostage of loyalty has been tendered by the people of Virginia, as required; how stands the obligation on the part of the President and Congress? Have these the moral or political right to nullify proceedings had by their own authority, to willfully disown a compact they have virtually entered into by organizing this election and submitting the Test-Oath under it to the people? Does an absolute, temporary, and iniquitous expedient demand a violation of this compact, when its violation can avail nothing but to prolong a causeless strife among the people of Virginia—whereas they should "have peace"—when, at best, the enforcement of an idle statute will only bring a worse defeat to the advocates of Test-Oaths hereafter, making converts to their enemies of their own treacherous friends? What supreme absurdity is this of applying this remedy to a disease, which, if it exists at all, has been proved to such a medicine incurable!

It is noticeable—no matter what the actual life of politics may be, what the motives that may move men's minds—that great principles are silently but surely involved in the course of political contention. The outworking of certain principles is as plainly marked in the retrospect, in the history of every nation, as are the successive periods of time. The progress of nations, which is not always palpable on the surface, has been likened to the zigzag course of a ship at sea, taking its departures not by direct lines, but maintaining its bearings in gradual approach to its destination. Progress is the constant evolution of certain principles—it is endless and inevitable; and the political party which attempts to stop the way is very likely to find itself left in the lurch. The Radical party has ceased to be the party of progress. It has become the party of obstruction, and Test Oaths will not save it!

H. W.

"Tredinnock," Aug. 21, 1869.

The Taxes.

In our last, we made a slight mistake in speaking of the enormons taxes which the tax collectors are wringing from the poor laboring masses of the people.

We said that the taxes were double this year what they were last. We should have said nearly *four times more.* Last year the people paid 35 cents on the $100 of property. This year, they are required to pay $1 07½ on the $100 of property; so that it will be seen that the amount is over three times as much as it was last year.—Next year, it must necessarily, under the present system, be largely increased; and so on from year to year, until many of our small farmers will have to sell their lands to raise money with which to pay their taxes.

If any one doubts what we say, let him compare his tax receipts this year with that of last year. Figures will not lie, and he will find that what we have told him about this matter is true.

To say nothing of the many other wrongs and outrages incident to Radical misrule, which our people have suffered and are suffering, we think the tax arrangement the most lovely, because the people are obliged to consider it and yield to it that devotion its beauty and loveliness demands. It is of all the bantlings of Radicalism, the fairest. It only requires that the people shall devote all their time and extra change toward settling up with the Sheriff each year.

How long will the people submit to this outrageous mortgage upon their bones and muscles? How long will they consent to be slaves for a set of corrupt Radical rulers?

There is no way to get rid of these enormous taxes, except in the way we have heretofore intimated. We must get rid of the Radical party; we must call a State Convention to frame a new Constitution or repudiate the scalawag State debt. We must do these things or make up our minds to work the remainder of our days for the Tax Collectors.

Salisbury *Examiner.*

Thirty Thousand Fresh Spanish Troops for Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce sends that paper an extraordinary statement. He says that efforts are to be made to import thirty thousand troops from Spain to put down the revolution. The Spanish officials in Cuba and the Castilians at home having no money nor the means of raising it to pay the expenses of shipping and supporting this army, the Cuban loyalists, largely interested in property and trade on the island, purpose to subscribe the necessary sum, each contributing according to the value of his estates. One million five hundred thousand dollars is the amount estimated for putting thirty thousand fresh Spanish soldiers in the field, to say nothing of subsisting them when there. The Journal says that this story seems probable, and adds:

"But if it is true that such an eccentric military venture is really contemplated, we can only say that the Cuban Spaniards might as well give up the fight. If Spain cannot find men and money to keep Cuba—as she probably cannot, having need for all the troops she can raise to crush out Carlists and republicans, and being as bad as bankrupt in fortune—it would seem to be a fair question whether it is cheaper for the Spanish landholders in Cuba to try to maintain Spanish dominion in the island or to go over to Cuban insurgents. The fate of Cuba, in the early future, so far as we can judge, turns on the ability of Spain to hold her. If she is left to her own resources, there can be but little doubt of the eventual success of the revolution, and the wisest policy of those who would retain property there would be to transfer themselves *en masse*, to the ranks of General Jordan. On the 9th instant the impartial newspaper of Madrid asserted that twenty thousand troops would be sent from Spain to Cuba in September. Since then the political and financial affairs of the home government have been going on from bad to worse, and we infer from our correspondent's letter (published in this issue) that the Cuban loyalists have given up hopes of relief, unless they club together and import it at their own expense. That such a scheme is seriously discussed is a proof that the Cuban revolution is nearing its end."

Patent for the Manufacture of Paper.

John B. Read, of Tuscaloosa, Ala, this week, received a patent for the manufacture of paper. His claim is as follows:

"I claim the applicability of the stalks of the different species of the cotton plant, *(Gossypium,)* including the fibrous, the ligneous portion, and the pith of the entire plant, to the manufacture of paper, papiermache and its compounds, the whole to be crushed, boiled and beaten together, and made into paper-pulp, substantially as herein described."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Radicalism Waning—Ku-Klux Again Stalking Abroad, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 25, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The pressure of the coming fate of Radicalism has induced their journals to revive the Ku-Klux, and this blood-thirsty clan in consequence has lately recommenced its terrible and murderous course on the pages of Radical journals. Meanwhile one does not pick up a paper throughout the South without finding an account of some lady or girl outraged and ravished by negroes. Sometimes we hear that the scoundrels perpetrating these outrages are caught and justice done to them at the hands of an indignant community, but I am sorry to say, in too many cases, villains go scot free, as if the community where the outrages are committed were apathetic on the subject. These horrible crimes are the result of Radical teachings. They proceed in many cases from the advice of Horace Greeley, who is thus directly responsible for them. It would be decidedly a good plan for the citizens of the South to organize, and if such a crime be committed, compel the negroes of the neighborhood to surrender the guilty parties, or failing in that, deliver up a dozen of their number for speedy execution, as a warning to the evil doers. Such a sentiment may be considered extreme and violent, but upon reflection it will not be so regarded. The negroes are becoming, every day, more and more vicious and brutal and their escapes from the just consequences of their acts have emboldened them to commit such crimes with greater frequency than ever. Here in Washington rapes, or attempts at rape, upon white women by negro men are almost of daily occurrence, although from various reasons most of them are hushed up and do not get into the papers. It is about time a more orderly and law abiding spirit was infused into the negro, or that he should be very summarily exterminated—a fate which most certainly awaits him at a not far distant day.

Postmaster General Creswell is exhibiting a degree of energy in the "good cause" of Radicalism that should commend him highly to the magnates of his party. He has suspended a great many postoffices in the South on the express ground that they were situated in a Democratic neighborhood and he would not give any advantages—postal or otherwise—to rebels. He forgot the exact date in 1860 or 1861 when he made stump speeches in Maryland in behalf of a Southern Confederacy. He declared just prior to the election in Montana, that if the Democrats carried the territory in the recent election, he would cut the people there off from all postal facilities. It remains to be seen whether he will have the temerity to fulfill his threat. Perhaps he will, on the score of *economy*, as his colleague, Boutwell, sold the Treasury printing presses at one sixth of their value, and is now meditating purchasing another costly set. Such is the result of Radicalism.

The first volume of the diplomatic correspondence, containing much of public interest, will soon be ready for distribution. Among other State papers, are the correspondence between ex-Minister Washburne and President Lopez, of Paraguay, portions of which, when published last winter, attracted such general comment from the press, a statement of our relations with Mexico, the condition of affairs in Japan, and a history of our diplomatic connections with Spain and France, so far as they have progressed. This volume will be of rare interest, and will be well worthy of perusal.

The reunion of officers of both Federal and Confederate armies at Gettysburg, promises to be a very lame affair, so far as reported. The Confederate officers generally decline, and with good reason, to be present on the occasion, and the gathering of Federal officers is small. The people are getting very tired of this ceaseless military "buncombe" that during and since the war has disgraced us as a nation. The letter of General Robert E. Lee contained one very sensible remark, which I quote: "I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered." Very true. And if we desire a really "reconstructed" country, a really fraternal union, our first thought should be to banish all recollection of these landmarks of the strife, such as Gettysburg and Manassas. But madness rules the hour, and madmen are our rulers.

The base ball fever this season seems to be raging with extreme virulence. Among the "notable events of the day" is the defeat of the famous Mutual Club of New York, by the Nationals and Olympics of this city, the defeat of the latter club being a complete and crushing one. It is some satisfaction for Washingtonians to know that all their clubs are non-professionals, composed of men who play for the "honor of the thing" alone, and their signal triumphs over so celebrated a professional organization as the Mutual is certainly remarkable.

More Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The New York Times of Wednesday last says:

"Two more vessels have arrived at quarantine with yellow fever on board, one being the Cuba, from Havana, which had six men in hospital at Havana, two of whom, Robert Furnham, mate, and a seaman named Coyle, had died. The remainder of the crew came on with the vessel. During the passage the captain's son, aged nine years, died of the disease. Two of the crew were taken down with the fever also on the voyage, but they are now convalescent.

"The Faithle, from Rio Janeiro,