THE BRISTOL NEWS,
EDITED BY
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondence giving news items, information in regard to agriculture, or anything tending to promote the interests of the people, is respectfully solicited. Write upon but one side of the paper. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

Bristol News.

VOL. IV. BRISTOL, VIRGINIA & TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868. NO. 4.

ADVERTISING RATES.
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Will be neatly and promptly executed. Having provided our office with all the material necessary for doing good work, we appeal to the advocates of home industry for a liberal share of their patronage.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTING AGENT.
BRISTOL, VA. & TENN.

WILL practice in the Courts of Sullivan, Washington, Carter, Green and Hawkins Counties, Tennessee, and Washington County, Virginia.

☞ Prompt attention will be given to all business intrusted to him.

Office west end Nickles House.
Aug. 14, 1868, tf

CHARLES J. ST. JOHN,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
BLOUNTVILLE, TENN.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him in upper East Tennessee. aug 14, 1868, tf.

DEADERICK & DEADERICKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
ADDRESS:
J. W. DEADERICK, Knoxville, Tenn., or
W. V. DEADERICK, Blountville, Tenn.
J. G. DEADERICK, Bristol, Tenn.

ALL business intrusted to their care will be promptly attended to. Claims collected in any part of upper East Tennessee. aug 14-y

CHARLES R. VANCE,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
ESTILLVILLE, SCOTT CO., VA.

HAVING recently removed from Bristol, Tenn., and located himself, permanently at Estillville, Scott county Va., will practice in the several Courts in the counties of Lee, Scott, Russell, Wise and Washington, Va.

☞ Prompt attention given to collections in the above named counties. Communications will hereafter be addressed to me as above. aug 41tf

B. G. McDOWELL,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
UNION DEPOT, TENN.,

Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Greene, Hawkins, Washington and Sullivan counties, and in the Federal court at Knoxville, and will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care, including the *Collection of Claims* against the Government. [aug 14 1868

J. H. WOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRISTOL, VA. & TENN.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of Washington, Scott, and Lee Counties, Va., and Sullivan and Washington, Tenn. Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy and the Collection of Claims.

[Office West end Nickels House.]
aug 14 1868

H. M. FOLSOM,
Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent,
ELIZABETHTON, TENNESSEE.
aug 14th, 1868, tf

A. J. BROWN. S. J. KIRKPATRICK.
BROWN & KIRKPATRICK,
LAWYERS,
JONESBOROUGH, TENNESSEE.
aug 14, tf

JOSEPH T. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ABINGDON, VA.

PRACTICES regularly in the Courts of Washington, Smith, Russell and Scott Counties, in the Circuit Court of Lee County, and the District Court at Abingdon.
July 24, 1868.—6m

J. B. McLIN, Bristol, Tenn. O. C. KING, Blountville, Tenn.
McLIN & KING,
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL give their attention to such business as may be committed to their care.
Collections in South-West Virginia and East Tennessee Attended to Promptly.
Aug. 14, 1868.

U. L. YORK, A. FULKERSON.
YORK & FULKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GOODSON-BRISTOL, VA.
Will practice in the Courts of Washington, Russell, Scott and Lee counties. OFFICE, in Lancaster building. [aug 14,y

R. LOVE, Johnson's Depot, Ten. N. M. TAYLOR, Bristol, Tenn.
LOVE & TAYLOR,
Attorneys at Law and Collecting Agents.
Prompt attention paid to all Claims intrusted to them in Hawkins, Greene, Washington, Carter, Johnson and Sullivan counties, East Tennessee; and Washington county, Virginia. aug 14,y

W. N. CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE.
WILL practice in the Courts of Tennessee and Virginia. Special attention to all business in Bankruptcy. Office west end Nickels' House. Aug. 14 1868 tf

Medical.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

DRS. TEMPLETON & CARTER, having permanently located in Bristol, Tenn., would respectfully announce to the public generally that they are now prepared to treat Cancer, in all its forms, without the use of the knife. They have in their hands a remedy which has been used successfully in hundreds of cases, and having a thorough knowledge of Medicine, none need fear to place themselves under their care and treatment. They will also give particular attention to

DISEASES OF THE EYES,

Such as Strabismus, (cross-eyes,) Pterygium Cataract, Chronic Inflamations, &c.—Persons wishing to place themselves under our treatment can procure board in our town at a low price, or, if they prefer it, we will visit them at their homes. All communications promptly answered.
Address TEMPLETON & CARTER,
Box 16, Bristol, Tenn.
(Office in the Lancaster Building.)
aug 14 1868

DR. J. B. WINSTON,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Bristol and vicinity.
Residence at Prof. Winston's; 1st door above Mrs. A. K. Moore's. aug28,3m

DR. WM. N. VANCE,
LATE of Kingsport, resides in Bristol.—He will attend to professional calls from town and country.
OFFICE, in King's Block—first door on the right—up stairs. aug 14, -y

Dental.

DR. DUNN,
Dental Surgeon,
ABINGDON, VA.
☞ Visits Bristol every Friday and Saturday. Office on Main Street, one door west of Ensor's Drug Store.
☞ Visits Marion every other Tuesday and Wednesday. Office at Major Haller's.
aug. 14, 1868. 1y

DR. JOHN KEYS, M.D. D.D.S.
A GRADUATE in both Medicine and Dentistry, but who devotes his time exclusively to Dentistry, will be found at his office, at all times, except when professionally absent.
He will visit Blountville on Monday of each Court week. He will also be at Jonesville, Lee county, at the Circuit Court.
Aug 14-tf

Dr. H. M. Grant,
DENTIST,
HAVING just returned from Baltimore, will visit Bristol on Friday and Saturday of each week.
Office next door to Ensor's Drug Store.
aug 14tf

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WASHINGTON.

We have little to report to this week from Washington either of a political or military nature. The Conservative committee from Tennessee have had an audience with the President in regard to the condition of affairs in that State, and assurances have been obtained that every means within the power of the President will be employed to keep order and prevent the calling out of the militia.

Judge Underwood has been urging the Secretary of War to make sweeping changes in the Virginia judiciary, but without success.

Senator Fowler has published a card denying complicity in the Rollins affair.

Gen. Rosecrans has returned from his visit to Gen. Lee and other Southern generals at the Greenbrier White Sulphur. His mission was undertaken upon his own responsibility, and beyond a pleasant meeting and the assurances of the Southern generals that the people of the South are anxious for and desirous of peace, will result in little.

VIRGINIA.

The negroes and Loyal Leaguers continue to commit serious outrages in the tide-water districts.

A few nights since the residence of Dr. C. Barrom, at Cross Keys, Southampton county, was surrounded by a armed mob and completely riddled wit bullets.

A prize fight took place on the Virginia side of the Potomac, a few sinc, between Colyer and Edwards, in whic the latter was victor.

TENNESSEE.

The militia bill has passed the Hous by a large majority. It provides that the Governor may call out any numer of troops, draw upon the Treasurer or any amount of money, provided he dos not draw more than $50,000 at me time, quarter them in any county, nd compel that county to pay the expenes.

The Governor may also organie a detective police force, and the law allows them $3 per day.

A large meeting of the tax-payers of Nashville was held at the Domoratic club-rooms on the 27th of Augut, at which the militia bill was denounced by Messrs. A. S. Colyer, Neil S. Bown, Gov. H. S. Foote, Judge Whitworth and others.

At the Radical convention in Inoxville, Maynard was nominated for Congress over Houk by a small majority. The friends of Houk express grea dissatisfaction at the result, and speak of running Houk as an independent candidate.

GENERAL.

The N. Carolina Legislature has adjourned, while the Louisiana Legislature tables a resolution to investigate the charges of corruption against Gov. Warmouth and certain members.

The Hon. David L. Swain, President of the University of North Carolina, and the Hon. James Mann, the only Democratic Congressman from Louisiana, are dead.

In the Louisiana Legislature a bill has passed the House prohibiting any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition, on routes of travel or in places of entertainment and public resort.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

THE VAST AMOUNT COLLECTED AND EXPENDED BY THE RADICALS.

The following is the official statement of the public debt made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 31st of July, as compared with his official statement on the 31st of March, 1865:

July 31, 1868	$2,523,534,480 67
March 31st, 1865	2,366,955,077 34
Increase	$156,579,403 33

Here we have an increase of over one hundred and fifty six and a half millions in the public debt since the close of the war, as shown by the official statements from the Treasury Department and thirteen millions of this was addedduring the month of July. The ascertained public debt is over two thousand five hundred millions. A sum so vast that it almost impossible to comprehend it. The unascertained debt is yet to be added to this enormous sum. What that amount will be is uncertain. But the unascertained debt was estimated by Thaddeus Stevens, who had charge of the subject of finance, or ways and means appropriation for several years in the House of Representatives, including all the war and since, and who therefore, had the verybest means of information on this subject, to amount to the astounding sum of $5,000,000,000! This estimat of Mr. Stevens probably includes theprivate claims for the destruction of property North and South, debts arising outof breach of contract by the government, and spoilations at home and abad, growing out of the prosecution of he war, and probably, in his contemplation, also, the assumption by the general government of the war debts of the several States, counties, towns, etc. Others, again, have estimated the debt, al things, included, as high as $6,000,00,000.

What an interesting prospect does this present to the laboring men of the country. For labor must pay every dllar of the debt. Labor gives value to everything. The laboring men must pay this debt by the sweat of their brows.

Looking at this great debt, and considering the taxes we are already compelled to pay, it is natural to inquire how fast it is being paid. At the commencement of our investigations we are startled with the official announcement, that while the war ended more than three years ago, yet the national debt is increasing, and that over thirteen millions of dollars was added to it during the last month!

Now let us see how much the Radical destructives have taken from the people's money. The *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington, and having peculiar facilities for access to official figures, shows what has been collected and what has been expended, as follows:

First, as to revenue:

They have, from the 30th of June, 1864 to January 1st, 1868, collected from the people a revenue amounting in all, as set down in the official record, $7,687,801,064, including the $5,623,462,308 from loans and Treasury notes.

As going to make up seven billions, etc., are put down under the head of "direct taxes," (but these only from 30th of June, 1862,) $12,161,327, having collected in 1867 alone, for direct taxes, $4,200,233.

Under the head of "miscellaneous," $230,151,953; having collected in the one year, 1866—under this "miscellaneous" head, mark you—$67,119,369.

They wrung from the people in the one year of 1865, total revenue, the appalling sum of $1,805,939,345.

Thus much on the subject of money collected. Now a few figures as to money paid out—expenses of carrying on the Government.

They have expended from June 30, 1861, to January 1, 1868, total, $7,557,471,295, having spent in 1865, alone $1,807,674,224.

As going to make up this sum they expended for the War Department $3,180,368,406; having paid out in one year—1865—$1,031,223,360.

For the Navy Department, $414,083,285; having spent for the year 1865, $122,567,776.

For "ordinary expenditures," $3,945,291,157; having spent under this head of "ordinary expenses," for the one year of 1865, $1,212,911,280.

For "miscellaneous" expenditures (to June 30, 1867,) $158,061,452.

Somewhat swallowed up in these amazing sums of money, which stagger the mind in the effort to realize them, the amount squandered on the Freedmen's Bureau would probably reach fifty millions. At least, for the year ending January 1, 1867, as estimated by General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau, near twelve millions were required. At this rate, for the three years the Bureau has been in existence, it has consumed thirty-six millions; and we know that a vastly greater amount—at least fifty millions—have been spent upon it, all to keep the Radical party in power.

The rate at which we are going to ruin—the astounding sums of money drawn by the tax-gatherer from the hard labor of the people, and spent—can be better understood when we say say that during the seventy-three years preceeding the war (as estimated recently) the whole expenditure of government amounted to less than fourteen hundred millions of dollars, while the Radical party in one year of 1865, spent nearly nineteen hundred million dollars, as above stated.

Such an exhibit as this may well strike the people with dismay, and cause them, as they do, to cry aloud for relief from so intolerable a burden.

The Danger of Grant's Defeat—How to Avert it.

From the New York Independent.
BY HORACE GREELY.

Our friends seem to be almost everywhere resting in the conviction that Gen. Grant cannot possibly be beaten. This is at once untrue and perilous. He not only can, but will be beaten, unless the Republicans work with more energy and efficiency than they have thus far done. Indiana is the only doubtful state which seems to be contested by them with adequate zeal and industry. I trust that Ohio cannot be lost; but, if there be no revival on our side, the ballot boxes will close on the night of the October State election with at least 10,000 more Republican than Democratic votes unpolled. Perhaps we can stand this disparity, and perhaps not. It is not safe to take the risk.

So of Pennsylvania. We were heavily cheated there last October; we are likely to be worse cheated now Her election laws are tolerably good; but the judges in strong Democratic districts set them at defiance, taking all the votes that are offered—especially the bad ones. They will cheat us at least 10,000 in October. We can beat them still, if every Republican vote is polled.—But will they be? Will Alleghany give her 10,000, Lancaster her 6,000, and others in proportion? Will Berks, Northampton, Monroe, Columbia, etc., give no more than a legal majority against us? I hope, but fear.

Now let us suppose that the enemies of human rights should—no matter by what means—carry Pennsylvania and Ohio in October, winning likewise some local triumphs in other States, what then? Shall we not see the very men who now shirk effort, on the plea that Grant cannot be beaten, lying down in inaction because (they will say) he is already beaten, and cannot possibly be elected? How swift will be their transition from blind presumption to cowardly despair!

The States are entitled to choose 317 electors, whereof 153 are a majority. There should be no doubt of General Grant's carrying at least these:

Maine	7	Michigan	8
New Hampshire	5	Wisconsin	8
Massachusetts	12	Minnesota	4
Rhode Island	4	Iowa	8
Vermont	5	Missouri	11
West Virginia	5	Kansas	3
Ohio	21	Tennessee	10
Indiana	13	North Carolina	9
Illinois	16	South Carolina	4
Lousiniana	6		—
Total			159

Here are just votes enough to elect, with regard to which there should be no doubt. But Ohio and West Virginia are desperately contested; and, while we have most voters in each, our adversaries seem for the present to have the best workers. And while Wade Hampton boldly proclaims that every black man who works for a "Democrat!" must give his vote for Seymour and Blair, or be deprived work, bread and home, can we feel sure that any rebel State will vote for Grant? We know right well that thirty thousand majority of the legal voters of South Carolina will hope and pray that Grant may be elected; but twenty thousand of these may be constrained to vote for Seymour, or not to vote at all. So of the other rebel States. We cannot rely on one them till the votes shall have been polled and the result declared.

Men and Brethren! We must carry Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for Grant and Colfax. With these—or even half of them—there can be no mistake as to the result. Without at least two of them all is in doubt. We can carry every one of them, except possibly New Jersey, if we begin at once and resolutely try.

The New Internal Tax Law.

Correspondents having inquired at what time the new internal tax law, approved July 20, went into effect, we take advantage of an early copy of the law, received from Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, to answer the question. The general provisions of the law go into operation immediately, that is, on July 20, but there are certain matters of detail in reference to which days of grace are allowed to the persons interested.—Thus, stills and distilling apparatus now set up must be registered within sixty days, while those hereafter set up must be registered at once. The term of office or employment of all general or special agents or inspectors now authorized to act expires within ten days after the law goes into effect; and hereafter no such officer can be employed, with the exception of twenty-five detectives, whom the commissioner of internal revenue is empowered to appoint.—This does not apply to inspectors of tobacco, snuff and cigars. Within nine months, all distilled spirits in any bonded warehouse must be withdrawn from said warehouse, and the taxes must be paid. Every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff, and every cigar manufacturer must within thirty days, place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business.—All the provisions of the law which require the use of stamps are to take effect at the end of sixty days from the passage of the act; provided that in case the stamps cannot be furnished by the Treasury Department by that time, the Secretary may fix a day not later than December 1st, 1868, for putting the provisions of the law in reference to stamps into operation. Section 105 provides that all acts inconsistent with the law just passed are repealed, save for the purpose of exacting penalties for their violation; but whenever the duty imposed by any existing law shall cease in consequence of any limitation therein contained before the respective provisions of the new act shall take effect, the same duty or tax shall be continued until the provisions of the new act shall take effect; and where any act is repealed, no duty or tax imposed thereby shall be held to cease in consequence of such repeal until the respective *correspective* corresponding provisions of the new law shall take effect. When any tax is imposed, and the mode or time of assessing or collection is omitted or not properly provided for, the commissioner of internal revenue may make all necessary regulations to carry the law into effect.

In reference to petroleum, on which subject many inquiries have been made, the new act repeals all laws imposing an internal revenue tax on illuminating or other mineral oil, and on the product of distillation, or re-distillation or refining of crude petroleum, or crude oil produced by a single distillation from bituminous substances, and all laws in reference to returns, assessment, warehousing and bonding, and all provisions for determining the quantity of mineral oil distilled for the purpose of taxation. The tax imposed by existing laws on such oils or products in the hands of the producer or manufacturer or his agents at the time of the passage of the new act and unsold is not to be collected. Distillers and refiners of mineral oils are hereafter to be considered as manufacturers and subject to the tax on sales provided for in section fourth of the act of March 31st, 1868. This section imposes a tax on annual sales of two dollars for every thousand dollars in excess of five thousand, and requires a quarterly return, commencing in July, 1868, for three preceding months.—*Phila. Ledger.*

The Bondholder versus the Noteholder.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE GREENBACK ISSUE—HE SAYS THAT LAWFUL MONEY ONLY IS DEMANDABLE FOR 5-20 BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM HIS SPEECH AT HILLSBORO, O., AUG. 19TH.

But here the difficulty arises—may the United States pay this debt in lawful money, such the law compels all other creditors to take, or must it be in gold or silver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stipulated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is an essential part of the contract, we find that a kind of money defined in that act and called lawful money, shall be a legal tender, in payment of all debts, public and private, which must be paid in coin. Now, I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. *I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports; but my mind always comes back to this conclusion; that under the law, the contract between the creditor and the United States was that the creditor should loan the United States lawful money, or paper money*—that the United States would pay the interest at six per cent. in coin, and that the United States might, at the end five years, return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government, or might postpone this twenty years. But upon this question there is a diversity of opinion, not confined to parties, and the whole of it grows out of the condition of our the currency. The real breach of faith in this matter is not with the bondholder—it is with the noteholder. It affects the bondholder only as it affects all other creditor. *The bondholder is no more the creditor of the United States than the note-holder. We have always complied with our promises but never to the note-holder.* We promise to pay the note on demand, but don't pay it at all, and refuse even to take it for our bonds except at a discount. This is the key to to all our financial discredit. If we will pay our notes, or make them equal to other money, all the trouble about the bonds and high prices disappears. Do we refuse to pay the notes because we can't pay them? Not at all. We could pay them easily with the gold in the Treasury, or redeem the amount of them, so that the rest would be equivalent to gold. Why, then, don't we do it? The answer is, that to do it abruptly would so contract the currency as to interfere with the vast business operations of the country. It will compel the debtor class to pay their debts in a different medium or money than the debt was contracted in. It would suddenly reduce the nominal value of commodities. Prices would fall from dollar to seventy cents.—Now, everybody admits that we must come to this sometime; but all shrink from the inevitable distress at the change. Now, what we want is to gradually bring up the the value of our notes to par with gold, and, if possible, without too great contraction of the currency, or too abrupt a change of prices.

GREAT DISCOVERY,

Wonderful Improvement.

For months past we have longed to lay before the public the fact that a most wonderful discovery had been made in the art of telegraphing by two of our fellow-citizens, George M. Dugan, Booker Ford, and Col. Coleman, of Memphis, and shall now proceed to record what we have seen in operation at the telegraph office in this place for weeks past. The discovery made does away with all the jars and fluids heretofore used in telegraph offices, and a current of electricity, sufficiently strong for all purposes, is drawn from mother earth by means one sheet of copper and one sheet of zinc, which are buried to the depth of two feet, and having about four inches of earth between them. To the copper plate wires are attached, and the current thus procured seems inexhaustible. The operators at the telegraph office here have long since dispensed with fluids of all kinds, and every message sent from Bolivar now is recorded by an instrument which receives its power from the buried battery, and which consists of nothing but one sheet of copper and one of brass. The inventors have applied for a patent, and it is hoped that their prayer will be speedily answered, as this discovery of theirs is destined to work a most wonderful change in the art of telegraphing. Hereafter, we shall endeavor to give a full and complete account of this truly great discovery, and are proud to say that to Hardemann county belongs the credit. Those who doubt the truth of what we have related can go to the depot and see for themselves; as the new battery is in full and constant operation, and has never failed to do all and even more than the old costly jars and fluids can ever perform.—This invention will save thousands of dollars to the telegraph companies, and is destined to become universally adopted on account of its cheapness and durability.—*Bolivar (Tenn.) Bulletin, 15th.*

DR. MUDD'S IMPRISONMENT.—The Medical Society of Hartford, Md., held a meeting on the 11th instant, and among its proceedings we find the following:

Dr. Lee offered a petition to be presented to the President of the United States for the release of Dr. Mudd, a highly respected member of the profession of this State, who has been confined on a barren and unhealthy island, known as the Dry Tortugas, for a period of nearly three years, for the alleged but unproved complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. The petition was unanimously adopted as expressive of the sense of the society in the premises, and the secretary was instructed to place it in the hands of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Stevenson Archer, for presentation to the the President at his earliest convenience.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CIGARS AND TOBACCO IN TAVERNS.—It is not yet generally understood, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that under the new revenue bill all tavern-keepers selling cigars and tobacco are required to take out a special license, as though regularly engaged in the tobacco trade. Assessors have lately been busy informing saloon keepers in their district of the provisions of the law.

SKETCH OF THE SEYMOUR FAMILY.

Charge of Hereditary Insanity.

The New York World, in replying to the absurd stuff about insanity, in which the Radicals are dealing, gives the following interesting particulars about the Seymour family:

For a family in which there lurks a hereditary taint of insanity, that of Governor Seymour presents the most surprising record ever heard of. It is a Connecticut family, nearly all of whose members for two generations have filled high official trusts, either in that State or in States to which they emigrated. The following biographical notices of some of them are copied from Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress":

SEYMOUR, DAVID L.

He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1836, Rensselaer county, and a Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1835.

SEYMOUR, DAVID L.

Born in Connecticut, and was a Representative of the State, in Congress, from 1851 to 1853.

SEYMOUR, HORATIO.

Born in Litchfield, Connecticut, May 31, 1778; graduated at Yale College 1797; studied law at the Litchfield School, and settled in Middlebury, Vermont. He was a Judge of the Probate, member of the Council, and a Senator in Congress, from 1821 to 1823. He died at Middlebury, November 21, 1857.

SEYMOUR, ORIGEN S.

He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1804; was bred a lawyer; has been in the State Legislature, and served as Speaker in 1850; and was a Representative in Congress from Connecticut, from 1851 to 1855.

SEYMOUR, THOMAS H.

He was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1808; was educated at the Middletown Military Academy; studied law and practised the profession; was a Judge of Probate; a Representative in Congress, from Connecticut, from 1843 to 1856; in 1846 went to Mexico as a Major of the New England regiment, and was with General Scott at the City of Mexico; he was elected to the State Senate in 1850, and re-elected three times; and was appointed, by President Pierce, Minister to Russia, which position he continues to occupy.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM.

He was born in Connecticut, served as a member of the New York Assembly in 1832 and 1834, and was a Representative in Congress from 1835 to 1837.

Major Moses Seymour, Governor Seymour's grandfather, was a cavalry officer in the war for independence. He had five sons, all of whom were men of mark and distinction, and one daughter In one of the local Connecticut histories—the "History of Litchfield"—it is related that "of these five sons, one became distinguished as a financier and bank president; two became high sheriffs of this county; one was a Representative, Senator and canal commissioner in the State of New York; and one was twelve years a United States Senator from Vermont—the most remarkable family of sons ever raised in Litchfield. The daughter, Clarissa Seymour, married the Rev. Freeman Marsh, for many years the rector of St. Michael's church in this town."

The hereditary taint of insanity (if such there was) seems never to have been discovered or suspected by the numerous constituencies who elected so many members of this family to positions of official trust. Office (judging from their experience) would seem to be a prophylactic of wonderful sureness and efficacy in preventing the development of hereditary insanity, as no member of the family ever exhibited the slightest sympton of mental aberration while in office, and nearly the whole family have been public characters since the beginning of the Revolution ary War—that is is to say, ever since the country had a separate history. Governor Seymour's father, who removed to this State, was canal commissioner, a member of the council of appointment under the first State constitution, he served in both branches of the State Legislature, was Mayor of Utica, and President of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company. On his mother's side, Governor Seymour is also descended from a revolutionary officer. His maternal grandfather was Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, of the First New Jersey Regiment, and after the close the war, a member of the celebrated order of the Cincinnati. Instead of an ancestry of invalids, Governor Seymour comes of a vigorous, healthy stock, which has propagated an extra-ordinary crop of sound intellects of more than average ability.

[London Morning Herald, August 12.]

Jefferson Davis in England.

The arrival of Mr. Davis at Liverpool has naturally excited a good deal of interest and attention. Nor is there any reason to wonder at the warm reception he has met with; though there is much cause to rejoice at the quiet and unostentatious character which the demonstrations of respect and sympathy have assumed. Indeed, wherever he may show himself among Englishmen, Mr. Davis is sure to be welcomed with every mark of esteem and admiration. The heroes of an unfortunate cause are always popular with us, especially when they have struggled and suffered on behalf of a people struggling for national independence. Kossuth, fresh from a Turkish detention and from the Hungarian rebellion, was greeted with enthusiastic applause by every class of the community; even Mazzini's name was popular until the recollections of the gallant defence of Rome was effaced by other and less honorable associations. Political exiles always find us predisposed in their favor, whatever the party and whatever the cause for which they suffered. But no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr. Jefferson Davis. In the first place, he represents a kindred people, a nation of English blood and English speech, whose assertion of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own, and whose gallantry in the field and fortitude in endurance awakened in the hearts of Englishmen the strongest feelings of affection and admiration that were ever excited in this country by any foreign people or party. Again, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold on our sympathies because it was, to begin with, the cause of constitutional right and established law against the domination of a mere numerical majority; and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong, of eight millions against twenty. That hold was constantly deepened by the heroic courage and brilliant chivalry of the Southerners, and by the splendid achievements and admirable qualities of their leaders.

Moreover, Mr. Davis commands our sympathies on his own account. Little known to us when he first took his place at the head of the Confederate Government, his character, as it was displayed under all the trials and responsibilities of that high position, under the vicissitudes of war and in the darkness of the final catastrophe—his statesmanship, his administrative skill, his unbending courage, his unswerving rectitude, his unfailing resolution—won for him individually a regard only second to that felt for his country, and made him appear a worthy representative, in his own person, of the cause for which he labored and the gallant people who had entrusted their fortunes to his hand. His subsequent sufferings, and the cruel wrongs he has endured with such unbroken spirit and such undaunted fortitude, have attracted toward him a still deeper sympathy and respect; and, outside of a small sect of fanatics whose sympathies and wishes are always on the opposite side to those of their countrymen, there is no Englishman who would not pay to Jefferson Davis the tribute of reverence due to a great nature and a great calamity.

The Fate of the Apostles.

All the Apostles were assaulted by the enemies of their Master. They were called to seal their doctrines with their blood, and nobly did they bear the trial. Schumacher says:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria, after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil, but escaped death in miraculous manner, and was afterwards banished to Patmos.

St. Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downwards.

St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Barthomolew was flayed alive.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to his persecators till he died.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromadel in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas of the Gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Rome by the Emperor Nero.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.—The London *Cosmopolitan* says:

"The Radicals have had their day and done as much mischief as the country will suffer. It is now the turn of the Conservatives and Democrats—the only party whose principles, old as the Constitution and as sacred—are able to preserve the Union without a second civil war, and to save it from manifold evils which the first brought along with it. The time is ripe for a reaction against the sham philosphers and malignant philanthropists and nigger-worshippers, like Ben Butler, Wendell Phillips and Thaddeus Stevens and all the other charlatans and mountebanks who, untaught and unwarned by the lessons of history sought to reproduce in the New World the villanies and horrors of the Old, and to emulate to the extent of their fangs and the volume of their venom, the doings of Robespierre, St. Just, Couthon, and other poisonous spawn of the French revolution. America has had more than enough of such tormentors, and longs, as Ireland did, in the olden day, for a saint like St. Patrick to make an end of them. We fervently hope and implicitly believe that St. Seymour will be the man to do it, and that all the black snakes in question, each with a woolly head, will, at his blessed advent, like the toads in the ballad, "commit (political) suicide to save themselves from slaughter."

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—Congress has appropriated a sufficiency of bronze cannon captured during the war to cast all the colossal figures, thirty-five in number, to be placed upon the magnificent monument to be erected near the Capitol by the Lincoln Monument Association. The money required for the monument, including base and figures, will be about three hundred thousand dollars; and Mr. Wm. H. Corkhill, former agent of the American Bible Society, has accepted the general agency for the collection of the fund. The model of the monument is by the architect, Clark Mills, who is already preparing the models for the principal figures, at his studio near Bladensburg. The following is a summary of the principal features of the grand structure proposed to be erected:

The pedesal is to be of granite, and the figures bronze. The whole structure to be seventy feet high, surmounted by thirty-five colossal figures. Its construction is triangular, and the crowning figure is Mr. Lincoln in the act of signing the proclamation of emancipation. On a ledge, just below his feet, stand the allegorical figures of Liberty and Justice and Time. The monument itself will have three bas-reliefs, representing the bombardment of Sumter, the Senate and House amending Constitution, and the surrender of Lee. Among the colossal figures on different parts of the monument will be the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet; the slave, as a slave and as a freeman; the prominent men of the country who stood by the nation, including Bishop Simpson and Henry Ward Beecher. At the three angles near the base, will be six equestrian statues, including those of Grant Sherman and Gen. Wadsworth, the latter representing the volunteer army.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.—The Augusta (Ga) *Chronicle and Sentinel* in speaking of the recent Democratic meeting in that city, says:

In the course of his remarks, General Hampton said that he could re-echo, from the bottom of his heart, a speech made to him by that foremost of living men, Gen. Robert E. Lee. It was when he saw that grand chieftain, and stood by him again in his retirement, that they were talking about the war and the past, Gen. Lee said: "I did only what I thought was right and nothing else. Now that we have peace, I favor obedience to the law, and desire peace throughout the land." Perhaps, continued the speaker, this may be called treasonable, but I will tell you something very treasonable that did occur: The General was riding on his old gray horse, which you have all seen so often, when he was met upon the road by a solitary man. This man took off his hat, as everybody else does who meets the General, and said: "I am one of your old soldiers; I never asked a favor, but I want to ask you one now."

The General replied: "If I can, I will grant it with pleasure." "Well," said this old rebel, "I want you to get down off that horse and let me give you three cheers!" The General did so, and the cheers were given with a hearty good will, as I now propose that you give three more for Gen. Robert E. Lee.

HON. A. R. BOREMAN and Frank Horsford are to stump West Virginia for Seymour and Blair.