**THE BRISTOL NEWS,**
EDITED BY
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Is Published in Goodson, Va.,
AND FURNISHED BY THE
*PROPRIETOR*
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

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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, OCTOBER 2, 1868. NO. 8.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**
(TEN LINES MAKE A SQUARE.)

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| One square, first insertion,..... | $1.50 |
| Each subsequent insertion,..... | 75 |

☞ A liberal discount for standing advertisements.

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JOB WORK

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.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Or furnished at the shortest notice, at as low rates as they can be bought elsewhere.

PROFESSIONAL.

*Legal.*

**M. L. BLACKLEY,**
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. F. 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 14tf

**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

**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 Inflammations, &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. WINSION,
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 Enser's Drug Store.
☞ Visits Marion every other Tuesday and Wednesday. Office at Major Hailer's.
aug. 14, 1868. 1y

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, next door to Enser's Drug Store, 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

**H. M. GRANT, M. D. D. D. S.,**
HAVING just returned from Baltimore, will visit Bristol on Friday and Saturday of each week.
Office next door to Enser's Drug Store.
aug 14tf

*SOUTHERN WRITERS.*

## Brief Mention of Some of them. Now Resident in New York.

From the New York Evening Mail, 18th.

The disastrous results of the war to all parties in the South, have brought large numbers of workers from that section to this city; workers of all kinds—mechanics, tradesmen, *litterateurs*, professional men, teachers, and journalists. The aggregate number of those from the South resident here has been stated at twenty-five thousand, and there are reasons to believe that that number is under the mark.

We mention a few of the most noted of those who belong to the department of mind-workers.

There is Edward A. Pollard, formerly of the Richmond *Examiner*, whose *Political Pamphlet* appeared a few weeks ago, who wields one of the most trenchant pens in the country. Mr. Pollard is noted for his hostility to the fallen chief of the Lost Cause, for his bitter opposition to the Radical domination, and the unsparing asperity of his discussions. His greatest distinction is due to his tomahawks on the war and the leaders in it. These have been eminently successful in their peculiar way.

There is A. J. Requier, of Mobile, who in less than two years' practice before the New York Bar has reached a position in that profession higher even than he occupied in Mobile. Judge Requier is at the same time a poet of most exquisite art.

There is Jas. D. McCabe, Jr., of Virginia well known for his polished and graphic histories of the campaigns of Lee and Jackson; also for several novels. McCabe is one of the most successful of the young writers of the South; and he is working with earnestness and promise for the future. He resides in Brooklyn.

There is Jno. R. Thompson, of Virginia, well and widely known as a most accomplished journalist, lecturer, poet, and critic. He resides in the city; but is over the country lecturing a good deal.

He conducted the *Literary Messenger* in Richmond with great success for many years.

There, too, is Josiah C. Nott, of Mobile, the most distinguished *savan* of the South. His name is known to the scientific world through *The Types of Mankind*, published in conjunction with Mr. Gliddon several years ago. But Dr. Nott, besides his high position as a physician, has published several able scientific works, and is a frequent contributor to the *Journal of Science*.

Of ladies, there is Miss Nelly Marshall, of Kentucky, who is a universal favorite in the West and South. She is known better as a writer of fiction than as a poet, though her poetry has in it the clear ring of the Mrs. Norton School.

And Miss Brock, of Virginia, whose *Richmond During the War* brought her favorably before the book-reading public a year ago, is also resident in our city. She devotes herself entirely to her pen, both in fiction and verse.

Then, adjacent to the field of letters, is that of music; and in this the representative is Miss McCulloch, of Max Maretzek's great opera troupe, of whom we made mention a day or two ago.

One step further removed from letters is the mimic stage; and in this domain there is Mr. Sloman, a genius in his way—the way of concert shows, jolly songs, and "parlor entertainments." He, too, has struck tents and is, with his musical family, a denizen of the great Gotham.

There is yet room for more.

HORATIO SEYMOUR—THE PURITY OF HIS PRIVATE LIFE.—A lady (Mrs. Cady Stanton) furnishes the Revolution the following in relation to the private worth and character of Horatio Seymour:

In private conversation Governor Seymour is instructing and interesting, and is, if possible, more remarkable for his elegance of manner and graceful courtesy in the drawing room than for his matchless eloquence and magnetic power as a public speaker. Although thus most captivating in private life, he is in no sense a man of forms or fashion. In his presence the plainest persons are placed at their ease, and feel at once that they are with a kind and good man. Democratic in all his instincts, principles and purposes. Simple and unostentatious, strictly temperate, he uses neither strong nor spirituous liquors, nor tobacco; of the most refined tastes and elevated morals. It is said of him by those who have known him from his earliest youth, that he was never under the influence of strong drink—never known to tell an untruth, or utter a profane oath—to indulge in a vulgar story, a coarse anecdote or an obscene jest—nor did he ever violate the proprieties of the Sabbath, or sit at a gambler's table, or cross the threshold of more fashionable vice. Purity of life is with him a marked characteristic. Educated in the Episcopal Church he has ever remained faithful to its communion, adorning its doctrines by a blameless life and multiplied deeds of charity. Yet free from sectarianism, he has contributed liberally to the erection and maintenance of every other church and places of public worship in the city of Utica and its vicinity. An active Trustee of Hamilton College (a Presbyterian institution) he has been made by it an LL.D., as well as by Methodist University in another State. The children of the Orphan Asylum in Utica have been guests at his house (which is a house of prayer,) and it was noticeable that when the news of his nomination for the Presidency reached Utica, these children spontaneously turned out in procession, and manifested their joy in many pleasant ways peculiar to the innocency of childhood.

An ancient Indian mill has been found in one of the mounds in Utah. It is of conglomerate stone, and of very rude structure.

*Noble Expressions.*

The following is an extract from Albert Pike's late speech in St. Louis. It cannot be reprinted too often:

The man who says that we who are now designated as rebels do not intend in good faith to support the Constitution and labor for the preservation of the Union, tells you a falsehood. He lies in his teeth, and I have no hesitation in saying so. [Great cheers.] It is not the honorable Federal soldier who makes the charge, but the sneak who never saw the tented field, and who never dared to enter personally into the fight. [Cheers.] I desire to testify my appreciation of the kindness and magnanimity of the Federal soldiers, who, were it left to them to decided would settle our difficulties at once justly, and generously towards all. [Cheers. I say it with pride that never since the close of the war have I been treated discourteously, never an unkind look, nor unkind word from the open, manly Federal soldiers. They fought nobly, they fought successfully, they know how to treat a brave and manly foe. And if you give confidence to the honest and courageous people of the South; if you take the bayonet from their throats, the padlock from their lips; if you enfranchise and trust them, I pledge you the word of a man, aye, I pledge you the honor of my race, that we will in good faith discharge all the obligations imposed upon us by the Constitution, all our duties under the Union.

THE MODEL RECONSTRUCTED STATE.—Grant and his friends say, "Let us have peace." The question arises whether we can have peace under their reconstruction policy.—But we are wrong; there is no question about it. The thing has been tried, thoroughly tested, and results are before all the world.

Look at Tennessee. Look at her in all the aspects he presents. She was reconstructed years ago, reconstructed just as the radical Congress, thinking and acting under Brownlow's inspiration, thought proper to reconstruct her. She is the eldest of the reconstructed States. She is a model reconstructed State. And what is her condition? Again we say, look at her. Scan her. Scrutinize her. Say what you think of her. You must say that she is even more wretched than either of the ten lying south of her. The condition of the ten States is terible, but that of Tennessee is more terrible.

What encouragement is this for the maintenance of the radical plan of reconstruction? What reason have we to think or to hope that the radical reconstruction will work better in the ten Southern States than it has worked in Tennessee? Brownlow is authorized by his Legislature to suspend the *habeascorpus* and to establish military rule in any county and all counties he pleases, and to say his standing militia force from the treasury of Tennessee. He is empowered, if his infamous Legislature could empower him, to establish a standing State army, to keep down, stab down, shoot down all disconents in the State, and to enforce radical supremacy at the point of the bayonet.

But what are we to look for? What are we to regard as inevitable? If this republic is to stand will it or can it stand as a negro republic? Will it or can it stand as a counterpart of San Domingo? If white men do not control our federal governments, shall we have any federal government or any State governments?—*Louisville Journal.*

MCCLELLAN AND GRANT.—In an article on the comparative losses in the campaigns of McClellan and Grant, the "Army and Navy Journal" of August 29, says:

"We did it to be quite evident that our total loses in killed and wounded, from the Rapidan to the Appomattox, were, *at least*, double those suffered by General Lee. We hold it to be no less evident that the total of our losses, from May, 1864, up to Lee's surrendr, in April, 1865, was about double that of he enemy. On the other hand, is tolerably certain that McClellan's losses in his famous Chickahominy campaign were less than those which he inflicted. Taking Antietam, and his other battles into the account, our belief is that McClellan's entire loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was less than that suffered by his opponents at his hand."

The Army and Navy Journal" is a nonpartizan American journal, and considered authority in all military and naval matters.

*Fossil Remains of Extinct Races of Men.*

Samuel Johnson, of Middletown, Connecticut, writes to the Maine Farmer of wonderful discoveries made at Portland, just across the Connecticut river from Middletown.—He says. "On the east bank of the Connecticut are the Portland stone quarries, which have been worked for 150 years. At present, in the three quarries, about one thousand men are at work, and thirty to forty vessels are employed in carrying the stone to to great markets. These excavations, which have now reached a depth of one hundred and five feet below the surface of the water in the river, have revealed untold wonders.

The stone is said to be full of fossil remains in its lowest depths. I might call it a great charnal house, but this is too gloomy a term to apply to it. It is rather God's great Book of Records, which has been here carefully preserved and hermetically sealed up till within the last few years. On the countless leaves of this book are found the records of the past ages. They tell us of passages. They tell us of the climate, of the seasons, and of the storms; of the birds and animals; and more wonderful still, they tell us of the men of those ages, show us their implements and shadow forth something of their customs.

They also open to us their modes of burials, the men lying in one posture and the women in another. These men had all three fingers and a thumb, and four toes.—The comparatively more recent of them were six to seven feet high, but as we unfold the leaves farther and proceed far back in the cycles of time to the lower depths of the rock, we come to a race of giants twelve feet high, with feet twenty two inches in length. These men wore shoes and had domestic animals of peculiar structure and great size. The only human instruments so far discovered were made of stone. They had saws and long knives made of slate, and brought probably from Vermont.

"This sand stone basin is believed to be of the same geological age as the basin of Paris, in France, but the fossil remains are more numerous than those in the Paris basin, more wonderful, and in a better state of preservation. How easy it is to see a thing after it is pointed out to us! Just as it is easy to use and apply Kepler's laws after Kepler had discovered them. These quarries were worked more than one hundred years, and were used for sidewalks and buildings before the fossils were discovered. Now the practical eye can see them almost everywhere.

"The most indefatigable observer, and the most industrious collector of these facts, is Dr. Barrett, of this place, who has spent almost a lifetime in collecting fragmentary evidence and surmounting difficulties. He is said to have a remarkable knowledge of comparative anatomy, and to be, in many respects, a very learned and remarkable man, who has been far in advance of his time. Many years since, the fact of a pre-Adamite race dawned upon him, and he announced it in conversation. Presently similar discoveries have been made in Europe, and learned men are beginning to admit the fact.—Agassiz carries the existence of man on earth back 70,000 years. Dr. Barret says man trod this valley at least 90,000 years ago, but not our race; the present race is a new and distinct creation."

[From "Brick Pomeroy's New York Democrat.]

*'Way Down South in Dixie.*

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Pomeroy left the city to fill engagements on the stump in the interior, and has played us a nice trick. Finding a returned soldier on the street with an old hand-organ, on which he pays ten dollars a year license, which goes to the support of the bondholders, he hired him to come to the office of the *Democrat*, and from one till four every afternoon play "Dixie."

And here he is under our window. We like it, but the editors of the *Sun* are outraged! One of them says it is a d—d nuisance! Another says it is damnable! And there he sits and grinds

'Oh, I wish I was in Dixie,
'Way down South in Dixie!"

hour after hour. The man won't move, for he says Pomeroy hired him by the week. The *Sun* folks don't like it. Passers by wonder why in thunder he don't change his tune. One man, from Goshen, Orange county, stood there an hour to-day, waiting to hear the next tune. But no other comes out of the horrid instrument. And there he sits, grinding

"'Way down South in Dixie;
Oh! I wish I was in Dixie."

Yesterday Pomeroy had a row about the matter. A Radical, who offices close by, came down and ordered the soldier to *move on!*

"Can't do it," replied the cripple,

"Why?"

"'Cause I'm hired to stay here on these steps, under this window, and play this 'ere tune!"

"Well, I'll see," and up stairs came the excited Radical. He raved and swore, threatened arrest and all sorts of trouble.

"Can't help it," said Pomeroy; "that man was a soldier—he fought—he saved his country—he pays ten dollars a year to grind his machine—I have hired him for the season, and I shall have him play that same tune day after day, to remind the workingmen that—

"Way down South in Dixie'

are a lot of niggers, scallawags and carpet-baggers they must support. And," said he "if you touch that soldier, I'll mash your loyal head. I rent these premises; that soldier has paid his license; I pay for the music and I'll have it just as I want it!"

And the man is still grinding away

"'Way down South in Dixie!"

How long he is to grind at that mill, God and Pomeroy only know. But it's a funny idea, compelling us to sit here hour after hour, to listen to that soldier grinding out of his ten dollar license organ,

"'Way down South in Dixie!"

We tried to coax him to change his tune, but he won't. He says that Pomeroy hired him to grind it till his return. If he will hasten back, we'll pay the bill and call it quits.

*The Wickedest Man in America.*

"The wickedest man in New York" having retired from business, Parson Brownlow the Wickedest Man in America, is now left without a pretense to competition in that field. And he is quite equal to the extensive situation. We have only to glance at the successive issues of the press of Tennessee to discover day by day a new proof of his enterprise. At present the Wickedest Man in America is concocting a scheme to organize a colored militia for the purpose of more effectually dragonnading the white people of his State previous and up to the day of election. It happens that this project runs directly counter both to the Constitution and certain explicit laws of Congress. The President has notified him of this fact, and intimated that if a standing army is to be kept in Tennessee it must be an army of the United States and not a janizary guard of the Wickedest Men. Whereupon the W. M. storms according to his wont. And what a mouth and pen he has at his will! An extensive knowledge of religion, and much practice in a species of inverted or diabolical preaching, give him a command of blasphemy which John Allen, in his wickedest day would simply have withered under. Yet this man, backed up by the Radical Congress and the sentiment of the Radical party, is absolute despotism of a region purporting to be one of the free United States of America.

We notice the press generally discerns the fitness of the title with which we recently invested the Tennessee parson. Pass him round as The Wickedest Man in America. *Id' est.*—*Buffalo Courier.*

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF MODERN TIMES.—Mr. Samuel Custer, an humble citizen of Roanoke county, Va., after more than twelve years of assiduous labor and scientific research, has at length invented an Automatic Registering Marine Compass, the needle of which, it is claimed, and experiments have proven the claim well grounded, will resist any and every local attraction whatever.

A short time since, Mr. Custer's model was experimented with in the Patent Office at Washington city. The experiments were made along with the Richie Compass. The needle of the latter was found, when certain tests were applied, to vary from two to three degrees, while the needle of the Custer Compass, under the same tests continued to point unalterably to the North.

Repeated experiments have since been made by scientific men, but with the same result. Every test they have thus far been able to apply has failed to interrupt the needle. A professor in one of our best colleges, after a careful examination of the principles involved in the construction of this compass, and after many experiments made with the model by himself, unhesitatingly pronounces it a success.

We learn that the inventor has taken a patent for the United States and secured one for England also. If the compass is the success which it is pronounced to be, it is worth millions to the inventor.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Frank Blair goes from Indiana to Pennsylvania. Wherever he speaks he will make votes. He says himself that he has an intuition that he is going to be Vice-President.

Brigham Young, jr., was proposed to the "School of the Prophets" as the prospective successor of his father in the leadership of the Mormon Church, and upon a vote being called for, only three were cast in his favor

Nine new Democratic papers have been started in Wisconsin since the nomination of Grant.

## THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

*Their Bearing upon the Result in November.*

[From the New York Herald, 11th.]

It is generally conceded that the coming October elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa will virtually determine the result of the Presidential election. The hope of the Democratic party is in a movement of the Western and Middle States for a change in the policy of the government extensive enough to sweep away all past republican majorities and turn the great States over to the Democrats by overwhelming votes. Such a thing as a close contest is improbable, and hence it is clear that if this tremendous revolution is to come at all it must show itself in the State elections we have named. In view of these facts a glance at the result in 1862, when a similar reaction to that now predicted set in against the Republican party on account of their mismanagement of the war and alleged official extravagance and corruption, will be of interest at this time.

We find, then, that Vermont, which led off in the election of 1862, gave twenty-six thousand Republican majority being an increase over its majority for Lincoln in 1860. Maine followed with thirteen or fourteen thousand Republican majority. But when the October elections came, Pennsylvania, which had given Lincoln sixty thousand majority two years before, turned over to the Democracy by nearly four thousand majority; Ohio changed its twenty thousand for Lincoln into six thousand for the Democratic ticket, and Indiana, which had given Lincoln twenty-four thousand over Douglas, elected Democratic officers by ten thousand majority. This was the beginning of the revolution, and it was followed by similar results in other States, so that had a President been elected in 1862, the Democrats would have been successful by the following electoral vote, based on the elections of that year:

| DEMOCRATIC. | | REPUBLICAN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York..... | 33 | Massachusetts.... | 11 |
| Pennsylvania ..... | 26 | Missouri ..... | 18 |
| Ohio..... | 21 | Iowa ..... | 8 |
| Illinois ..... | 16 | Michigan..... | 8 |
| Indiana..... | 13 | Wisconsin..... | 2 |
| Kentucky..... | 11 | Maine..... | 7 |
| New Jersey..... | 7 | Connecticut ..... | 6 |
| Maryland..... | 7 | New Hampshire.... | 5 |
| | — | California..... | 5 |
| Total..... | 134 | Vermont..... | 5 |
| | | Rhode Island.... | 4 |
| | | Minnesota..... | 4 |
| | | Delaware..... | 3 |
| | | Oregon..... | 3 |
| | | Kansas..... | 3 |
| | | Total..... | 92 |

In that election Missouri was carried by the emancipationists, and Delaware, altho' electing a Republican Governor, cast a Congressional majority for the Democrats. It will be seen that neither Vermont nor Maine afforded any indication of the great change about to take place in the political sentiment of the country, but that the revolution commenced with the October elections. It will be the same this year. Vermont amounts to nothing. Maine is important only in so far as the Democrats have made a hot contest; their add may be discouraged by a bad defeat. But on the 13th of October, when the voices of the men of iron, the Hoosiers and the Buckeyes make themselves heard, we shall know whether the radicals are to be hurled from power or whether the stupidity and stubborness of the Democratic managers are to check the revolution foreshadowed last fall and occasion the re-enaction of the election of 1864.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.—London, September 15.—The registration of voters for the parliamentary elections, which commence about the 13th of November, is being prosecuted with great diligence throughout the British Isles. At many places women formally demand that their names be placed upon the lists of voters, on the ground that they possessed the property qualifications prescribed by the reform bill, and the legal aspects of the question, as well as the extent of the movement, have excited much public interest on the subject. Over six thousand women claim the right to be registered in Manchester alone, and their demands were urged in an able speech before the registering officials by Miss Lydia Becker. After argument on both sides the claim was disallowed. Similar proceedings took place in other towns, and in some cases the question was reserved for legal decision. A case has finally been brought before the Judges at Westminster, and they have overruled the application of women to be registered as voters on the ground that an amendment to the reform bill, which was proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Mill, substituting the word "person" for "man" was rejected, and that by this action the House clearly indicated the extent and purpose of the bill in this respect.

THE SUMAC TRADE.—Since the close of the war sumac has gotten to be a very important article of commerce, and large quantities of it are gathered in the counties of Eastern Virginia and North Carolina. The green leaves and twigs of the present year's growth are the parts of the plant gathered. These are dried and packed in bags and sell readily in the markets for from one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars per hundred pounds. The Richmond *Dispatch* says: We are told that in Spottsylvania county last year the sumac brought more money than the entire grain crop. In Orange county a woman and little boy made six hundred dollars last summer.

It grows spontaneously, and the crop of next year is improved by breaking off the growth of the present year. It is used in tanning leather and as a dye stuff. Large quantities of it are exported to Europe, after having been finely ground and packed in barrels. Many persons in that part of the State that was devastated by the war derive almost their entire support by gathering and preparing for market this article.

In connection with the above, we quote the following remarks, sent to the Norfolk Journal by A. S. McCraw, of Liverpool, dated August 26:

"The lot of two hundred bags of American sumac, Fredericksburg brand, has been sold and tried and gives every satisfaction. It contains nearly as much 'tannin' as the most approved Sicily and must ultimately command a better price than £7 7s 6d per ton, at which the above trial lot was unnecessarily sacrificed. Indeed, £8 to £8 10s. would now be given, but I believe this to be much below the proper value, if attention is given to the selection and grind of the leaves."

At last the circle has been squared.—There is a drill on exhibition in Brooklyn which bores a square hole.

The funeral of the late Bishop Fulford, the Metropolitan Bishop of Canada, took place at Montreal on Sunday evening, and was attended by an immense number of persons.

*THE RIOT IN GEORGIA.*

## Interesting Statement of the Hon. B. H. Hill.

The Hon. B. H. Hill, of Georgia, who is now in New York, has addressed the following letter to the Tribune of that city, and which is published in that journal of yesterday. It deserves a careful perusal by every honest and reflecting reader:

*To the Editor of the Tribune:*—SIR: I have read all you have said in the Tribune on the subject of the collision at Camilla, in the State of Georgia. I beg permission to make a statement which will present the whole affair in its true light to you and the Northern people.

Early in the canvass the whites of that (nine-tenths of whom are Democrats) received *positive information* that the negroes were being encouraged to arm themselves and hold nightly drills in military style. They were told that the object of the Democratic party was to re-enslave them, and that they must resist its success by force, and especially all negroes who should vote the Democratic ticket. Very soon this canard, which originated in the Leagues, was openly proclaimed. White and colored speakers at public meetings advised the negroes to get ready to fight, and were reminded that they could use the torches for dwellings as well as the guns and axes against people. A painful rumor obtained currency that the acting Governor (Bullock) was in sympathy with, if not actually aiding this movement. I do not know that this was actually so.

This state of things naturally created alarm. Several outbreaks were attempted, and several conspiracies to kill white people were detected, and the negroes, when arrested in different portions of the State, said they had authority and orders to this effect. We also most satisfactorily obtained information that the object of the few whites who incited the negroes to their crimes was two-fold. First—to place the negroes, by discipline and excitement, beyond the influences which might induce them to vote with the Democrats, or not to vote at all. Second—to provoke collisions expressly to influence the Northern people with charges of "rebel outrages." Now the interests and the policy of the whites was just the reverse. In the first place it was Democratic property and Democratic families which would be endangered if riots occurred. In the next place, if the negroes became demoralized by these politico-military organizations and frequent assemblages, the crops would not be well gathered, and Democrats owned the crops, and their impoverished condition made them anxious to gather as much as possible for the anticipated high prices. But lastly, we knew that the result of the Presidential election depended chiefly on the vote of the Northern States, and we were exceedingly anxious to avoid every possible occurrence which could excite the passions of the Northern people. Our property, our safety, our families, our maturing crops, and our *party policy* all combined to make us anxious—unusually anxious—to *keep the peace*. How could we effectually keep the peace? None but those who felt the responsibility will ever know the difficulties with which our situation invested the question. But we resolved by common concert and counsel—

First—to bear every insult, and even outrage, possible, and never to resist or resort to force in any form, except when actually necessary to protect property, person or family.

Second—to stop, by the constituted State authorities, all these nightly drillings, secret military organizations, and *armed* assemblages, of every character, as calculated to break the peace.

We had no confidence that the Governor would voluntarily aid us. Therefore, letters were addressed to the Legislature urging action. The Legislature did act by passing resolutions requesting and urging the Governor to issue his proclamation forbidding these armed demonstrations. The Governor issued his proclamation, but in a style and with false charges which greatly confirmed the worst fears of the whites as to his sympathy with these movements.

But we had the proclamation, and we hoped that all threatened dangers would disappear. Now, there was not the slightest desire, as you seem to think, of interfering with the constitutional right of black and white "to keep and bear arms," or to have Republican meeting—as many and as long as they desire. We only desire to prevent military drills, and organizations not authorized by law, and armed assemblages calculated to break the peace; and these we desired to prevent by *legal authority*, executed by the *civil officer*. You now have the exact reason why the sheriff met the approaching armed procession, and after exhibiting the Governor's proclamation, told the leaders they could hold the meeting peaceably, but begged them not to attempt it in violation of that proclamation.

Camilla is a very small village of not exceeding, I would say, 300 inhabitants—black and white—men, women and children.

A large assemblage of negroes gathered from the surrounding counties, led by the white men, and all armed, and to be excited by inflammatory speeches, and many of them by other causes, placed the people, families and houses of that little village in danger of pillage, rape and burning, with the alternative, if prevented, of fearful "rebel outrages," to kill negroes and prevent free speech, scattered all over the North just as the State election was approaching, which, it was believed, would determine the Presidential election!

I know both Pierce and Murphy, the two white men who conducted this whole affair. They are of the most emphatic specimens of what are termed carpet-baggers. Before the passage of the reconstruction measures, there was no complaint heard against them. These measures disfranchised every intelligent white citizen who had held office in that country. Pierce settled as a bureau agent in Lee county, and Murphy in Dougherty county, adjoining the county in which Camilla is situated; and in the counties of Lee and Dougherty there are five negroes to one white. I have no idea that one dozen white Republicans could be found in the three counties.

Thus, you see at a glance the temptations offered to Pierce and Murphy to get offices by the large negro votes. Accordingly since the passage of the reconstruction measures these men have *sorted* with the negroes. Pierce was for a time a candidate for Congress at the last election. He has now received the nomination for that position from a convention of negroes. Murphy was elected sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now, I believe, on the electoral ticket. We have narrowly escaped several bloody riots in that region before. Outside leaders *behaved* these men, especially the latter, incited them. They were both *distinctly* in view, with others, when we counsel the difficulties in the way of preserving peace, and when we sought to secure the proclamation.

But in spite of that proclamation, and all the remonstrances of our people, and the fears of our women and children, they persisted in holding armed assemblages of negroes, and the Camilla riot is the unfortunate result.

The Camilla riot, properly understood, will exhibit to the Northern people much more clearly than a thousand speeches could, the *exact* reason why the *Southern whites* are, at present, unwilling to extend universal, indiscriminate suffrage to the negroes. It is because they can be taken possession of by a very few bad white men seeking office at their hands, and made terrors to society, and destroyers of safety for families. Many of the more intelligent understand and repudiate these influences, but the greater number do not.

In these very counties of Lee and Dougherty, in which Prince and Murphy reside, I do personally know (for I plant in both of those counties) that in 1866—after the surrender mark you—lands were selling from $10 to $20 per acre. Immediately after the passage of these reconstruction measures these very lands commenced declining, and I do know that some of them have recently been sold (with cotton as high as it was in 1866) *at one dollar per acre in gold!*

To have our families and our lives thus constantly menaced and our property depreciated, is certainly a fearful and sad condition. Let every man in the North place himself, his family and his property, in this condition in his native country, and then, when he makes most peaceable efforts possible in a lawful way, to avert these dangers; let him hear himself denounced as "a rebel," "an enemy," and "a traitor," and guilty of "rebel outrages," and he will have some idea of the exact condition of the Southern whites, many of whom did all in their power, like the writer, to prevent secession, and who have never seen the day when they would not give their lives to preserve the constitution.

Our people bear these evils. Is there any other people on earth who would bear them so patiently? Why do they bear them? Because they look hopefully to the Northern people to rescue them. They have every man North who is willing to rescue them. They want above all things—peace. But they cannot and they will not consent, by their own act, to dishonor themselves by disfranchising their wisest and best men, and agree to a scheme which must place their wives and their children and their little remnant of property under the domination of ignorant semi-barbarous negroes, excited and led on by a few bad white men, who have to desire but to get office at the hands of these negroes. Why should they, for peace, consent to that which must destroy all peace?

Yours, very truly, B. H. HILL.
New York, Sept. 24, 1868.

THE FORTUNES OF PRESIDENTS.—Some one has collected information in regard to the fortunes left by the dead and living ex-Presidents. We learn that Jefferson died poor. Indeed if Congress had not purchased his library, giving him five times its value, he would with difficulty have kept the wolf from his door. Madison saved his money and was comparatively rich. To add to his fortune, however, or rather that of his widow, Congress purchased his manuscript papers and paid him $30,000 for them. James Monroe, the sixth President of the United States, died so poor that his remains found a resting place through the charity of his friends. They remain in a cemetery, but no monument marks the spot where they repose. John Quincy Adams left some $50,000, the result of industry, prudence and inheritance. He was a man of method and economy.—Martin Van Buren died rich. Throughout his life he studiously looked out for his own interest. James K. Polk left about $150,000; $50,00 of which was from his Presidency of four years. John Tyler left $50,000. Before he was President he was a bankrupt. In office he husbanded his means, and then married a rich wife. Zachariah Taylor left $160,000. Millard Fillmore is a wealthy man. Franklin Pierce saved $50,000 from his term of service. James Buchanan was a bachelor, and saved all he got, which was estimated to be at least $200,000.

CAUSE OF THE WAR STATED FAIRLY.—General Gordon of Georgia, speaking at Charleston, the other night, said:

"We believed that we had a right to secede; the North believed differently. The South advocated her right and attempted to exercise it. The argument was carried to the battle field, the arguments of words were changed to the arguments of bullets and bayonets, and it remained until the surrender of the Confederate army. The war decided the question, that henceforth we would never again attempt secession. We yielded henceforth our construction of the constitution, and accepted the Northern construction. We surrendered secession and accepted the Union under the constitution. They fought for those objects, and now we appeal to them to aid us in preserving the Union and saving that constitution. These men I am willing to trust. I can respect the man who is willing to sacrifice his life in defense of his faith and conscience, and would be willing to submit to their judgment. I believe, too, my friends, that these are the sentiments of the gallant Northern soldiers, and hence it is that the spectacle is presented to us, all over the country, of the white boys in blue, and those who wore the gray, from North and South, recently contending on the hard-fought battle field, now marching side by side under one common banner."

Josh Billings has been experimenting with pills, and certifies as follows: "I never have used any of 'Doctor Emanuel's Liver Cosoosing and Kidney Encouraging Pills,' and therefore feel bound to tell you how influential they are, but if you are looking after a pill as mild as a pet lamb and as searching as a fine-tooth comb, buy 'Doctor Diogbone's Silent Perambulators, 27 in a box, sold by all respectable druggers. These pills dont phool round, but attend strictly to bizzness, and are as good in the dead of night as an alarm clock."

For Heaven's sake, friends, work! Work from this day until election, or we are beaten in Ohio, in Indiana, in Pennsylvania, in New York, and in the whole country!—*Ohio State Journal.*

Yes, rats, work! work! work! Work like rhubarb pills! Work like epsom salts! Work like calomel and jalap! or you will be beaten sure!—*Louisville Journal.*

An exquisite at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, has a wardrobe, carried in seven Saratoga trunks, containing 65 full suits of clothing, 12 dozen shirts, 25 gold and diamond shirt sleeve buttons, 13 breast-pins, and enough rings to keep two of his fingers as closely hooped all the time as a wine cask.

A Good Wife should be like three things, which three things she should not be like: First, she should be like a snail, to keep in her own house; but she should not be like the snail, to carry all she has on her back. Second, she should be like an echo, to speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word. Third, she should be like a town clock, always to keep time and regularity; but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the can hear her.