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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

WELLFONTAINE RAILROAD. TRAINS PASS WINCHESTER—GOING WEST. MAIL at 8:15 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS at 8:30 A. M. ACCOMMODATION at 6:30 P. M.

W. M. D. FRAZEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINCHESTER, IND. (Successor to Judge Brown.) Will attend to all business entrusted to him.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. L. J. MONKS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Winchester, Indiana. Will attend to Buying, Selling and Leasing all kinds of Real Estate.

CHENEY & WATSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WINCHESTER, IND. Are also prepared to procure Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of Pay.

M. B. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WINCHESTER, IND. Prompt Attention Given to the Collection of Claims.

FRANKLIN HOUSE. South-east Corner of Public Square, WINCHESTER, IND.

PETER REINHOLMER, Proprietor. This Three story Brick Building has been purchased and refitted by the Proprietor.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM, M. D. Physio Medical Physician, Surgeon and Acupuncturist.

E. B. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law. Office in Jail Building, up stairs, with Norman Way.

I. P. WATTS, Attorney at Law and United States Claim Agent, WINCHESTER, INDIANA.

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JOHN RICHARDSON, MERCHANT TAILOR. West of the Public Square, Winchester.

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SALE OF SHAKER YARN, & C. 123 1/2-1/2-1/2.

RANDOLPH JOURNAL.

Vol. 5. WINCHESTER, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867. No. 52.

BROWNE & BONEBRAKE, Attorneys at Law, WINCHESTER, IND. Collections, and all kinds of Notarial business, will receive prompt attention.

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SALE OF SHAKER YARN, & C. 123 1/2-1/2-1/2.

For the Journal. A Card. As there are some remarks being made about my not taking stock in turnpikes, I have concluded to communicate, through the columns of the Journal, some of my objections.

When I first saw the new law in regard to turnpikes, it looked to be so unjust and unfair that I then determined not to go into it voluntarily, but concluded to say nothing about my objections at that time, but let every one act for himself.

Thinking that perhaps "Argus" is too busy stocking shovel-plows, or something else, to write soon, I will assume the privilege of saying that these are present two dry goods stores in Fairview, one of which treats his regular customers to the "candy" while the big boys about town help themselves to an "occasional" pipeful of pocketful of "cut and dry."

Teachers' Association. WINCHESTER, June 8, 1867. Association met pursuant to previous notice. J. S. Ferris was chosen President pro tem, and Jesse Moist Secretary.

The exercises commenced by reading a Scriptural lesson, and prayer by W. D. Stone. On motion, the regular programme was laid aside till afternoon, and the questions of "Theory and Practice of Teaching" was introduced and discussed with much interest and profit.

On motion, N. T. Butts gave his method of teaching the Pronoun to beginners. At the close of Mr. Butts' recitation, Mr. Ferris suggested that teachers taught too long each day.

On motion, the Association adjourned, to meet at Salem in four weeks. J. S. Ferris, Pres't. JESSE MOIST, Sec'y.

West River Township. JUNE 20, 1867. Since the great revival of religion here last winter, this vicinity has, it seems, become more moralized.

Whether or not the "revival" produced this happy effect, we leave the unbiased to judge. Prayer and class meetings are held regularly, and are usually well attended.

Our Sunday-school was reorganized by Rev. Mr. Redkey, and is now conducted by true friends of youthful culture. We trust they may be instrumental in directing the erring in the paths of rectitude.

The Hagerstown pike was "let out" on the 15th inst. The cost of grading was determined by sealed bids. Oliver Miller will grade the first mile south of Huntsville, and Perry Willis will grade the next three miles to where it terminates with the old pike leading to Hagerstown.

Most farmers are very sanguine in their expectations of good crops. We have noticed an abundance of peaches and apples, though there is some complaint of the latter dropping off. The late refreshing rains have produced a very beneficial effect upon corn and vegetables.

Our good citizens were surprised last week at a specimen of humanity, who was demonstrating the system of an improved method of churning. He proposes to make three pounds of good butter from one gallon of sweet milk. But we are tedious. LOREL.

At a grand army festival, in Richmond, Miss Jennie Prescott was voted the handsomest girl in America.

If a man read the Democratic papers only he would suppose that the people of this country were inventing new forms of despotic oppression for the Southern States. The orders of the commanding Generals are "despotic ukases;" and it is declared to be foolish for a Constitutional Convention to meet in this State when in ten States every vestige of Constitutional freedom, and even the dearest rights of men, are ruthlessly trampled under foot.

Mr. William Swinton, who is traveling through Virginia, lately made a call on General R. E. Lee at Lexington. Of his interview he gives the following account in the New York Times:

Having made a somewhat close study of the campaigns of General Lee, and having, besides, followed with interest his operations on the actual field of battle, I had long been desirous of learning, by personal sight and converse, what manner of man he is. The proffer of an introduction by a personal friend enabled me to gratify this wish; and, after breakfast, we repaired to the residence of the chief of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It stands on College Hill, and is a modest brick dwelling with white wooden pillars in front, placed amid a pretty garden shaded by some fine trees and a large solitary weeping willow. The house is surrounded by a high fern hedge that ends it somewhat the air of aristocratic seclusion.

Although it was no later than nine in the morning, General Lee had already gone to his office in the college, which is but a stone's throw removed. Here was a table piled up with papers and college catalogues and text-books; but no reminiscence of war was visible, no sword or spur or insignia. Whatever met the eye was entirely academic, not in the least military.

And seated at the table was a handsome-looking gentleman, dressed in a uniform suit of pepper-and-salt color—a very portly, well-preserved gentleman of some four and fifty, with a fine bronzed complexion, a nobly-modeled nose, compact head, gray hair and beard of the same color, closely cropped—who rose to shake hands in a courtly gracious manner. It was the man who wielded the thunders of Chancellorsville and the Chickahominy—it was President Lee.

If it would be of any interest to your readers to learn what are his views touching such questions in the Virginia campaign as I had occasion to ask enlightenment from him, it would yet be impossible for me to make these public, seeing it was the express request of General Lee that I should refrain from so doing. He has a mortal dread of appearing in the papers, and considering how he has been misrepresented, this is not wonderful. I may say that with his friends he never recurs to the subject of the war; nor did he to me express any opinion on political matters. I understand, however, from those who are in intimate daily converse with him, that he is strongly in favor of the people of his State, and of the South "coming right up, frankly accepting the situation and earnestly pushing the work of reconstruction."

Personally, he is at present in the flush of health. He frequently rides out; and the clearest image I have been able to form of him in the warlike mood, came to me this afternoon when, with high-top boots and leather gaiters, he rode out on the same gray horse that used to bear him in the stress of battle. He is greatly beloved by the people for his modesty, gentleness and goodness and is a prodigious favorite with children. "If you should see him as he moves about among us," said one of the people of the town to me, "and the unaffected kindness and simplicity of his life, you might fancy what he would be in greatness." He has added great prosperity to the town, and Washington College, under his presidency, has been lifted from the grade of a broken down academy to the position of a respectable and highly-flourishing institution of learning.

There is very little doubt but the President will soon issue an order restraining the military commanders in the South from all action declared to be illegal by Stanton's opinion, although it is known that Secretary Stanton has advised against the course. He argues that the issue of the order will be a waste of paper, for admitting that Congress will meet in July, it is certain that the Military Act will be thoroughly revised. It does not follow that the military commanders will be instructed to reinstate the officers removed by them, but it is probable that General Sicks will be ordered to revoke his orders of regulating and prescribing rules of evidence in the courts of the Carolinas.

The State ticket nominated in California by the Republican party does not give satisfaction, and another Convention, for the reorganization of the party, has been called.

The report that the work on the Union Pacific Railroad would have to be stopped unless more protection was afforded, is contradicted by the officers of the company.

Thirteen deaths have resulted from the falling of the wall of the theater burned in Philadelphia, last week, and thirty persons are suffering from wounds.

In what circumstances is a woman that wears stays?—Straitened circumstances.

AN INTERVIEW WITH R. E. LEE. How He Looks—His Views on Reconstruction.

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In what circumstances is a woman that wears stays?—Straitened circumstances.

The Bankrupt Law—The Millennium for Debtors. The bankrupt law, which is just about to go into practical operation, will yield sufficient business and enough to enrich all who have been fortunate enough to secure office under it. We have heard it estimated that Marshal Murray, of this district, will realize one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year out of it, and the lawyers will of course reap a professional harvest from so rich a field.

The two former general bankrupt laws enacted by Congress under the power vested by the Constitution of the United States in the legislative department of the Government, enjoyed but a brief existence. The law passed in the year 1800 was repealed in 1803, and the law of 1841 came to an end within two years afterward. Profiting by this experience the debtors of the present day will hasten to avail themselves of the existing statute, and will flock to the courts like hungry sheep to a green pasture and rid themselves of the burden of their liabilities.

The probability is that they will have no time to lose; for the banks and heavy capitalists will no doubt make a vigorous effort at the next session of Congress to obtain a repeal of the present law. The sense of the business community is that the nation will be materially benefited by a permanent general system of bankruptcy, and that Congress can not do better than to retain the law they have now enacted, making such amendments from time to time as its practical operations may suggest.

But Congress has shown itself so blundering and incompetent, in all matters relating to the financial and commercial interests of the country, that it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty upon its action. It may undo at its next session all the good it did in this direction at its last. While it lasts, however, the law will be the millennium of insolvent debtors, and will prove of great advantage to the country. It will not decrease the value of property, but will free capable and enterprising business men from the incubus of debt which weighs them down, paralyzes their energies and prevents them from redeeming their fortunes. It will do more than the reconstruction act itself to relieve and settle the Southern States, and not the least of its advantages will be the influence it will have in clearing away all unsound banking associations and bogus stock companies, and creating a more healthful condition in all the monetary institutions of the country. But there should be no delay on the part of those who desire to take advantage of its provisions; for there is no knowing how soon they may be deprived of the opportunity. [New York Herald.]

[We give the above simply as the opinion of the Herald, without endorsing its views. We have always been opposed to any law that was calculated to make scoundrels. We believe a bankrupt law does this, and therefore we are opposed to it. We believe there could be a law by which honest men could be protected, and yet pay their indebtedness. But we are opposed to a law which gives to scoundrels the right of repudiation.—Ed.]

All Sorts of Paragraphs. Senator Cole, of California, has sailed for New York.

Rev. Thornton A. Mills fell dead at Hoboken, New Jersey, on Wednesday week.

General Longstreet was pardoned by the President last week.

The President has been informed of the arrival of Santa Anna, in Mexico.

Several speculators from Lafayette, Indiana, have been made to groan at Chicago.

The freshest at Sing Sing, New York, last Tuesday week, did damage to the extent of \$100,000.

The Louisville Common Council has refused to license colored men to keep a tavern.

The President has issued a proclamation announcing the ratification of the Russian Treaty.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is constructing a new iron bridge over the Cumberland River.

General Sikes has issued a circular explaining certain paragraphs in his general order No. 32.

Five negroes were severely wounded in Nashville, last week, by an explosion of blasting powder.

I. G. C. Martin, of Franklin, Tennessee, had a difficulty with one of his workmen last week and shot him dead.

Arthur McArthur, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

At Montgomery, Alabama, and Richmond, Virginia, the blacks who have registered outnumber the whites.

General Grant is said to agree with Secretary Stanton in his opposition to the Cabinet opinion on the registration qualifications.

Thomas S. Smoot was fatally shot in Washington, last week, by Henry Johnson, Jr., guilty of intimacy with the latter's wife.

The billiard match at Cleveland, between Frawley and Choate for the championship of the State, was won by Frawley.

The Connecticut Senate passed an eight hour law. It has already passed the House, and goes into operation on the 1st of January next.

The railroad time table agreed upon by the recent Louisville Convention reduces the time of the trip from New York to New Orleans twelve hours.