

EDITORS. W. TAYLOR, Principal. JAMES H. JOINER, Associate.

VOLUME 25.

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NUMBER 42

Furnish Clothing for our Soldiers.

From the number of calls published in our paper this week, it will be seen that there is a pressing demand for clothing in our army. The expectation that the Government would furnish clothing has been disappointed...

nostrous was told by no accident and by no advertence. I tell you this fact is the result of long years of systematic teaching that spread upon the land the terrible enemies that now flood it. (Cheers.) Say what you please; think what you please as to the cause of the war. Say it is slavery, say it is ambition, say it is avarice, say it is the thirst of wealth; but every man knows from one end of the country to the other, North and South, that if the people had been well informed with regard to each other's powers and resources, North and South, this war, my friends, would never have been. (Cheers.)

to John P. Figg & Co., to whom I advanced six thousand dollars to aid in constructing their furnaces and other necessary works. At the date of the lease, the wells were inundated by the overflow of the Tombigbee river, the high waters of which for several months thereafter, continued to obstruct operations. The lessees, however, with commendable energy and in the face of difficulties unforeseen, erected their furnaces and other improvements, and finally commenced the manufacture of salt. The low price at which they were compelled to sell under their contract with the State, drew many purchasers to their works, and this number growing to be far beyond their ability to supply, and situated as their works were in a remote and isolated locality, becoming an absolute hindrance in their way, I proposed to make to them an additional advance of four thousand dollars, as authorized by the law, on condition that they should make, after the first day of April, one hundred bushels of salt per day, and allow the State to purchase all the surplus salt, after filling prior contracts and paying for provisions and other incidental expenses, which proposition they accepted. The salt thus secured, at the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, has been reserved for sale to County Commissioners of each county, and charged to be by shop distributed, gratuitously, to the indigent families of the Confederate Army. Arguments have been applied at Mobile, Demopolis, Tusculoo, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery, and the refusal and instructions given for the receipt and prompt delivery of the salt to the counties convenient to their localities, lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one bushel of this salt reserved from Figg & Co. has been sold by any agent of the State, except upon an order from County Commissioners, for distribution as herein directed. Such a disposition of it was deemed most appropriate, because the quantity to be realized was wholly insufficient for a general supply, and because the indigent families of volunteers in the army were sustained, by a common tax upon the State, and should be certainly provided for, while their protectors were far away, fighting the battles of our country.

By charging from fifteen to twenty dollars per bushel. This, if true, is criminal extortion, and demands your severest condemnation. The sale of salt within the State, with a view to shipment beyond its limits, was prohibited by act of the General Assembly, and also prohibited the export of salt without the consent of the Governor. This law, by publication, caused the sale of salt within the State, and ship it to the Tombigbee. But citizens of other States were notified that they would be allowed to manufacture salt for their own use at any of the salt works—except those within the State reservation, upon such terms as they could obtain, and ship it to their homes in the State. Some availing themselves of this license, and I recommended to the extent of the license given, they are permitted to operate. Under these conditions, and mutually dependent, as they are, upon each other, I trust that the General Assembly of Alabama will concur in the expediency and propriety of inviting the citizens of other States to the salt supply which they may obtain within our limits, by devoting their own capital and labor to its development.

The question of salt supply is one of such vast importance, and the necessity of ascertaining full and reliable data upon which to predicate your legislative action, is so urgent, that I earnestly recommend the appointment of a joint Commission, composed of representatives from each of the States, and make all necessary examinations to their capacity for supply of water, and into the kind and extent of improvements erected and needed, as well as into the conduct of parties engaged in the business of salt making on State or private lands. Such an examination will enable you to approximate the cost at which it can be made, and to ascertain the best mode for developing the supply. The price should be made uniform if possible, and if private parties are unwilling to accept reasonable profits upon their capital and labor thus employed, I recommend, as the best policy, that the State take possession of all the works, with authority to press laborers and everything needed, and operate them, under a regulated system for the common benefit of the people. In such event, just compensation must be provided for the use of individual property, as the Constitution of the State directs.

Well knowing that the yield from our salt region would fall far short of supplying the immediate demand of the middle and southern portions of the State, and that its transportation from thence to North Alabama would be attended with delay and waste, I communicated with the proprietors of the works at Saltville, Tennessee, for the purpose of obtaining a contract for the transportation of salt to their works, from which I hoped to be able to supply North Alabama. The difficulties in the way of establishing and operating works by the State, induced a transfer of this contract to companies, who have undertaken the delivery of salt at the rate of five hundred bushels per day. The furnaces of one of these companies are completed and are making salt. An Assistant Quartermaster for the State has been appointed, and is now at Saltville to receive and ship the salt to various places of deposit within the State. He is directed to ship in rotation, to Scottsboro, Huntsville, Decatur, Tusculoo, and Gadsden, where agents have been designated for its sale and distribution to the people at spot and charge. Stocks sufficient for three thousand bushels have been forwarded, and it is to be hoped, that shipments have already begun, and that they may continue without interruption. Of the limited supply from the works of Figg & Co., and which is being distributed for the benefit of the indigent families of soldiers, none has been offered to the counties in North Alabama bordering the Tennessee river. The reason for this exception is the fact that those counties will be supplied more expeditiously and as cheaply from the works in Virginia. At the works of Figg & Co., the salt costs one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, while at Saltville, Virginia, the same quantity costs one dollar and seventy-five cents; but adding expenses of packing, transportation and other charges, it will be found that the difference in prices, if any, will be quite inconsiderable.

that of the fressal proviso, which has had so much to do with the fortunes of the nation, is a blow struck in the right place—retribution which harmonizes with the fitness of things. Grover is also fortunately numbered with the defunct. Thimbleton Stevens would have shared the same fate, had not Mr. Buchanan and the expediency of his secession appeared as his prominent opponents. The revolution in Ohio is still more extraordinary. The Democratic majority in that State is eighteen thousand—being a gain of fifty thousand. Among the defeated in Birmingham and the numerous White leagues, a ghost of a chance of reelection to the United States Senate—another just retribution, over which the friends of law and order and of constitutional rights will rejoice everywhere throughout the land. In Indiana the Democrats elected the State ticket, and a majority of both houses of the Legislature, which will cause a Democratic Senator for the vacancy caused by the expiration of Bright. It is only in Iowa that the Republicans have secured a majority.

European advances by the Abolitionists that the London Times argues, that it is inexpedient to recognize the South as a present. A Cabinet Council has been called to consider the American question. A proposition before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce favoring the recognition of the South, was withdrawn. English papers still continue to call for the recognition of the Confederacy. Sir G. C. Lewis, English War Minister, has taken ground against the independence of the South. Gladstone has again been heard in American Affairs. Earl Hardwicke endorsed Gladstone's views. The Globe thinks he should have been more guided as a Minister with Cabinet secrets. The Cincinnati Gazette says England will be, as America has always been, prompt to recognize new-born nations, and that the speech of Gladstone is significant enough.

will, to some extent, make them comfortable during the winter. But many of you are ready to say your friends are already provided with clothing. Well, and there is nothing else to do. Are there not many in our army who have no friends or whose friends are too poor to provide them with clothing? Is there not many a poor orphan soldier boy, who, all alone in the world, is treading the wine-press of suffering for his and your country's salvation—do you know such, and will you not make some sacrifice of labor or money for those who are sacrificing all, and freely giving all to their country? To the ladies especially, we make this appeal, and hope the six calls for soldier's clothing published in our paper to-day, will induce an energy and perseverance on their part, which only the suffering of their friends, and the friends of their country can call forth.

These undersigned, in behalf of the Commissioners Court, and the indigent families of Volunteers of Talladega County, take this method of tendering their thanks to Dr. GUNTER, President, and to the Directors of the Alabama and Mississippi River Railroad for their generous proposal to transfer over their Road the 10,000 bushels of corp, purchased by Mr. Andrew Lawson, Agent for the Commissioners Court, for the benefit of the Soldiers families of Talladega County. Also to Capt. H. A. TAYLOR, of Macon, Marengo County, for a donation of 500 bushels, and to Mr. WILLIAM CERRY, of our county, for 300 bushels corn, and GEN. J. G. L. HAY, of our town for two sacks salt, for the same patriotic purpose.

Will not others in our county emulate their noble example? The thousand bushels of corp, donated heretofore by Hon. J. L. M. CONNER, and the three hundred bushels by Mr. Wm. Conner, will be ready for distribution next week. The salt, donated by Gen. HAY, is now ready for distribution to destitute families of Soldiers.

Copies of the contracts, made with Figg & Co., and of their bonds, executed under the provisions of the law, are herewith submitted. Seeing that the yield of Figg & Co. would be so inadequate to the demand, and not being able to find other parties who would accept leases upon the terms embraced in the act, I determined to establish works upon State account. To accomplish this object, I appointed A. G. McGhee, of Tusculoo county, a Commissioner, and directed him to obtain information in the premises, repaired to the salt region of the State, and commenced, by boring and experimental observations, to test the capacity of the region for a supply of water. Although the results attained were not fully satisfactory, he was directed to proceed, at once, to contract for the erection of furnaces, buildings, and the necessary machinery to hire laborers, and to purchase wagons and teams, and provision stails, for an energetic prosecution of the enterprise. Innumerable obstacles had to be met and overcome at every step. There was a scarcity of every material required and extravagant charges were demanded—transportation, at times, was impossible to obtain, and, on account of the reputed sickness of the locality, the owners of slaves were reluctant to hire them to their farms, even with the promise of salt in return for their labor. But amid all the difficulties by which he was surrounded, the Commissioner has finally succeeded in establishing works which promise a yield of several hundred bushels per day. They are located above overflow from the river, on the higher elevations, and it is to be hoped, may be seasonably productive throughout the year. The result thus attained justifies further improvements, and the Commissioner is directed to construct them with all possible dispatch. The amount of compensation to be allowed him for his valuable services; and the extent of authority to further operations, are submitted for your determination.

Under the provisions of the law, the State reserves the right to purchase all the surplus salt, after filling prior contracts and paying for provisions and other incidental expenses, which proposition they accepted. The salt thus secured, at the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, has been reserved for sale to County Commissioners of each county, and charged to be by shop distributed, gratuitously, to the indigent families of the Confederate Army. Arguments have been applied at Mobile, Demopolis, Tusculoo, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery, and the refusal and instructions given for the receipt and prompt delivery of the salt to the counties convenient to their localities, lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one bushel of this salt reserved from Figg & Co. has been sold by any agent of the State, except upon an order from County Commissioners, for distribution as herein directed. Such a disposition of it was deemed most appropriate, because the quantity to be realized was wholly insufficient for a general supply, and because the indigent families of volunteers in the army were sustained, by a common tax upon the State, and should be certainly provided for, while their protectors were far away, fighting the battles of our country.

Abolitionists—25th District Calvin T. Hubbard; 26th, Giles W. Hotchkins; 27th, Freeman Clarke. In Massachusetts 9 Abolitionists are elected, and one Democrat to Congress in 192 towns Andrews, Abolitionist, for Governor, 45,000; Demos, Democrat, 25,000. Andrews majority will reach 25,000. In New Jersey, the entire Democratic ticket is elected. In Michigan the Abolitionists are elected in 5,000 towns. The Herald says that these astonishing manifestations do not mean that the war shall be ended by an ignominious peace, involving a division of the Union into two Confederacies; but that the war shall be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Union and nothing else, as the Congressmen elected will not take their seats until the 4th of March next. The Herald recommends an informal meeting of the Representatives in New York to declare a general policy.

MARRIED, on the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by H. H. Hamilton, Esq., Mr. Geo. N. Brans, to Miss Narcissa M. Axonius. SOLDIER'S CLOTHING. The undersigned having been detailed by the Brigade Quartermaster, to collect clothing for the First Ala. Reg., would take pleasure in conveying packages to the Ala. Rifles, or any company in the Regiment. Contributions in the way of clothing, blankets, shoes, &c., for the Alabama Rifles, are earnestly solicited from the citizens of Talladega County. The men are much in need of every description of supplies. Packages may be left at the store of Isbell & McMillan, Talladega, Ala. T. J. KING, Nov. 10th, 1862. CLOTHING FOR THE ALA. RIFLES. On our late retreat from Corinth our boys lost their supplies of clothing and blankets. I have been sent home by Capt. Isbell, of the Ala. Rifles, for the purpose of taking such things as friends may wish to send them. All will please have their presents, marked at Isbell's store by the 28th inst. T. J. KING.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE SECURITY OF THE STATE. The security of the State, and the enormous prices that speculators are demanding for this article of prime necessity, call for the immediate intervention of the General Assembly. Viewing the legislation had at your last session from the present standpoint, it will be seen how far short it came of making the needed provision for the present emergency. Comparatively unknown to you and the people in the immediate vicinity, as were the salt deposits of the State, the insuperable difficulties and drawbacks in the way of making salt, even in limited quantities, and the vast deficiency then existing in the State, it could not have been reasonably expected that your action would anticipate and provide for the present destitution. With this view forward, and prudence which characterized his administration, my predecessor in the Executive office, in the absence of legislative direction, and without any special appropriation for that purpose, devoted a portion of the military fund, at his disposal, to the purchase of a quantity of salt for the people of the State. The wisdom of this action on his part was fully shown in the distribution and sale of salt for many months, whereby the people were supplied at such reasonable rates as were intended to cover the cost and charges paid by the State. Much of the salt was purchased beyond the limits of the State, and with many hindrances, delays and waste in transportation was conveyed to the most convenient places of deposit and sale within the State. As the supply gradually diminished and approached exhaustion, it was more extensively distributed by shipments to remote sections and counties, and by sales in limited measure; in order to meet, as far as possible, the necessities of the people, and especially the families of soldiers absent in the army. While the State was thus enabled to furnish salt to the people, speculators and extortioners had more for sale, but so soon as the State supply was exhausted, they began to drag it from their hidden depositories, and advanced the price to the enormous figures now demanded. The proceeds from the sales made by the State, have been returned to the Treasury by the several agents who had the matter in charge, and I have directed a full account of all purchases and sales to be prepared for your examination.

Under the acts of the last Session directing a lease of the Salt reservations of the State, the lower reservation was leased to John P. Figg & Co., to whom I advanced six thousand dollars to aid in constructing their furnaces and other necessary works. At the date of the lease, the wells were inundated by the overflow of the Tombigbee river, the high waters of which for several months thereafter, continued to obstruct operations. The lessees, however, with commendable energy and in the face of difficulties unforeseen, erected their furnaces and other improvements, and finally commenced the manufacture of salt. The low price at which they were compelled to sell under their contract with the State, drew many purchasers to their works, and this number growing to be far beyond their ability to supply, and situated as their works were in a remote and isolated locality, becoming an absolute hindrance in their way, I proposed to make to them an additional advance of four thousand dollars, as authorized by the law, on condition that they should make, after the first day of April, one hundred bushels of salt per day, and allow the State to purchase all the surplus salt, after filling prior contracts and paying for provisions and other incidental expenses, which proposition they accepted. The salt thus secured, at the low price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds, at the works, has been reserved for sale to County Commissioners of each county, and charged to be by shop distributed, gratuitously, to the indigent families of the Confederate Army. Arguments have been applied at Mobile, Demopolis, Tusculoo, Selma, Talladega, Montgomery, and the refusal and instructions given for the receipt and prompt delivery of the salt to the counties convenient to their localities, lists of which have been furnished to the agents respectively. Not one bushel of this salt reserved from Figg & Co. has been sold by any agent of the State, except upon an order from County Commissioners, for distribution as herein directed. Such a disposition of it was deemed most appropriate, because the quantity to be realized was wholly insufficient for a general supply, and because the indigent families of volunteers in the army were sustained, by a common tax upon the State, and should be certainly provided for, while their protectors were far away, fighting the battles of our country.

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Speech of Horatio Seymour

In a recent speech at Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Seymour takes the ground, that the Northern masses have been kept in ignorance of the real strength of the South, and thinks it time that the truth should be made known. On this point he says: How happened it, my friends, that more than two hundred thousand Northern men, in the vigor of life—young men the hopes of families, the pride and hope of our land—have been laid in new made graves? It is, indeed a fact—and a sad fact too—that we have misapprehended the power of those with whom we have been combating. (Cheers.) Now, when we came all this misapprehension was it accidental or casual? How came it about? We were all of us taught at school that the South had great resources. We were told of its productions, of the character of the country, and its great capabilities. We learned in our early reading the character of the Southern people, and we are taught to look upon them as brethren. We read the stories of the Revolutionary struggle. We all heard of General Jackson and the battle of New Orleans. (Applause.) We all gloried in the stern valor of Taylor. (Applause.) The courage of the American people North and South alike, was shown in every household in the land. But more than that, we of the great metropolis, you every day looked out on the beautiful bay yonder, and saw vessels deeply freighted with the rich productions of the South while you find in your workshops ten thousand evidences of the wealth of the South; and the ability to produce you were made to believe, for years past, that this was a helpless, dependent, poverty stricken, imbecile people. How came it that against your early teachings, the daily observations and experiences of life, you entertained this monstrous mistake which has dyed the land red with the blood which has flowed from the veins of your brethren?

LATEST NEWS

From the Selma Reporter. LATEST FROM ABOLITIONISM. SEYMOUR ELECTED. The Republicans Defeated. RICHMOND, November 7. The Baltimore Clipper of the 6th inst., received at Winchester to-day, announces the election of SEYMOUR Governor of the State of New York. Nineteen Democrats and twelve Republicans elected to Congress. In New Jersey, PARKER, Democrat elected Governor. Four Democrats and one Republican elected to Congress. In Illinois six Democrats and five Republicans are elected to Congress. Two doubtful. One hundred and four Abolitionists were captured near Winchester to-day. A snow storm commenced here last night and continued all night and this forenoon. No news from our army. AUGUSTA, Nov. 7. A Railroad collision occurred on the Columbia branch of the South-Carolina Railroad yesterday, near Orangeburg, killing Lieut. Maroney, of the Palmetto Guards. Passengers report ten thousand Abolitionists advancing on Hamilton and Williamstown North Carolina. They will be resisted. MOBILE, Nov. 7. The Advertiser and Register learns by private dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 6th, that the Southern Railroad depot there, with several stores, were destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. No details given. MOBILE, Nov. 7. A special dispatch to the Tribune dated the 6th, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, received there, contains dispatches of the 1st and 2d of the North reporting the forward movement on the Potomac not being to find. The reports are undecided whether General Lee's movements are enveloped in mystery.

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THE SECURITY OF THE STATE. The security of the State, and the enormous prices that speculators are demanding for this article of prime necessity, call for the immediate intervention of the General Assembly. Viewing the legislation had at your last session from the present standpoint, it will be seen how far short it came of making the needed provision for the present emergency. Comparatively unknown to you and the people in the immediate vicinity, as were the salt deposits of the State, the insuperable difficulties and drawbacks in the way of making salt, even in limited quantities, and the vast deficiency then existing in the State, it could not have been reasonably expected that your action would anticipate and provide for the present destitution. With this view forward, and prudence which characterized his administration, my predecessor in the Executive office, in the absence of legislative direction, and without any special appropriation for that purpose, devoted a portion of the military fund, at his disposal, to the purchase of a quantity of salt for the people of the State. The wisdom of this action on his part was fully shown in the distribution and sale of salt for many months, whereby the people were supplied at such reasonable rates as were intended to cover the cost and charges paid by the State. Much of the salt was purchased beyond the limits of the State, and with many hindrances, delays and waste in transportation was conveyed to the most convenient places of deposit and sale within the State. As the supply gradually diminished and approached exhaustion, it was more extensively distributed by shipments to remote sections and counties, and by sales in limited measure; in order to meet, as far as possible, the necessities of the people, and especially the families of soldiers absent in the army. While the State was thus enabled to furnish salt to the people, speculators and extortioners had more for sale, but so soon as the State supply was exhausted, they began to drag it from their hidden depositories, and advanced the price to the enormous figures now demanded. The proceeds from the sales made by the State, have been returned to the Treasury by the several agents who had the matter in charge, and I have directed a full account of all purchases and sales to be prepared for your examination.

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From the Selma Reporter. LATEST FROM ABOLITIONISM. SEYMOUR ELECTED. The Republicans Defeated. RICHMOND, November 7. The Baltimore Clipper of the 6th inst., received at Winchester to-day, announces the election of SEYMOUR Governor of the State of New York. Nineteen Democrats and twelve Republicans elected to Congress. In New Jersey, PARKER, Democrat elected Governor. Four Democrats and one Republican elected to Congress. In Illinois six Democrats and five Republicans are elected to Congress. Two doubtful. One hundred and four Abolitionists were captured near Winchester to-day. A snow storm commenced here last night and continued all night and this forenoon. No news from our army. AUGUSTA, Nov. 7. A Railroad collision occurred on the Columbia branch of the South-Carolina Railroad yesterday, near Orangeburg, killing Lieut. Maroney, of the Palmetto Guards. Passengers report ten thousand Abolitionists advancing on Hamilton and Williamstown North Carolina. They will be resisted. MOBILE, Nov. 7. The Advertiser and Register learns by private dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated the 6th, that the Southern Railroad depot there, with several stores, were destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. No details given. MOBILE, Nov. 7. A special dispatch to the Tribune dated the 6th, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 6th, received there, contains dispatches of the 1st and 2d of the North reporting the forward movement on the Potomac not being to find. The reports are undecided whether General Lee's movements are enveloped in mystery.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

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