DAILY MONTGOMERY LEDGER.

DANIEL SAYRE & WM. FALCONER, | "JUSTITIA [illegible]" | EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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OFFICE OF THE DAILY LEDGER, 93 & 95 Commerce Street, Up Stairs BELOW EXCHANGE HOTEL, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

TERMS OF THE DAILY LEDGER.

Twelve months $12 00
Six months 6 00
Three months 3 50
One month 1 25
Single copies 10

Newsboys and dealers will be liberally dealt with.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For each square of ten lines, or space to the amount of one square, $1 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made on all advertisements [illegible]

Executive Government of the UNITED STATES.

President, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.
President pro tempore of the Senate, and acting Vice President, SENATOR FOSTER, of Connecticut.
Secretary of State, WM. H. SEWARD, of New York.
Secretary of War, EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Navy, GIDEON WELLS, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Treasury, HUGH McCULLOCH, of ——
Attorney General, JAMES SPEED, of Kentucky.
Postmaster General, EX-GOVERNOR DENNISON, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Interior, JAMES HARLAN, of Iowa.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT of the STATE OF ALABAMA.

Governor, LEWIS E. PARSONS, of Talladega.
Secretary of State, WILLIAM GARRETT, Coosa.
Comptroller, M. A. CHISOLM, Montgomery.
Treasurer, J. P. SAXON, Autauga.
Governor's Private Secretary, GEORGE W. PARSONS, Talladega.
Clerk Supreme Court, J. W. SHEPHERD, Montgomery.
Librarian, W. D. BROWN, Montgomery.

1865. STAMP DUTIES. 1865.

From and after August 1st, 1864.

VERBATIM COPY OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENT, ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

SCHEDULE B.

Acknowledgment of Deeds .... exempt.
Affidavit 05
On suits of legal proceedings 05
Agreement of appraisement (for each sheet of paper on which the same is written) 05
Signment of transfer of mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, the same duty as the original instrument.
On patent rights 05
On checks, drafts or order, &c., at sight or on demand (see check) 02
Bills of exchange (foreign) drawn in, but payable out of the United States each bill or set of three or more must be stamped.
For each bill of each set where sum made payable does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the equivalent thereof in any foreign currency, in which such bills may be expressed, according to the standard of value fixed by the United States 02
For every additional hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred dollars 02
(Foreign) drawn in or payable out of the United States if drawn singly or in duplicate, pay the same duty as inland bills of exchange.
(The acceptor or acceptors of any bill of exchange, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn or purporting to be drawn in any foreign country, but payable in the United States, must, before paying or accepting the same, place thereupon a stamp indicating the duty.)
Bills of exchange (inland) draft or order payable otherwise, at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whether payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank note issued for circulation and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars 05
For every additional one hundred dollars or fractional part thereof 05
(The warrant of Attorney to confess judgment on a note or bond is exempt from stamp duty, if the notes or bonds is properly stamped.)
Bills of lading of vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America .... exempt.
Or receipt of goods to any other port 10
Bill of sale of any vessel or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500 50
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 .... 1 00
Exceeding $1,000 for each $500, or fractional part thereof 50
Of personal property, (other than ship or vessel) [see mortgage] 05
Bond, personal, for the payment of money (see mortgage)
Official 1 00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less 50
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000 for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof 50
Bonds.—County, city and town, bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds, and script, are subject to stamp duty (see mortgage.)
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings and such [illegible]

as are not otherwise charged in this schedule 25
Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars 02
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars 05
Of stock in corporated company 25
General 05
Of record upon the instrument record .... exempt.
Of record upon the book .... exempt.
Of weight or measurement of animals, coal, wood, or other articles, except weighers' or measurers' returns .... exempt.
Of qualification of a justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds or notary public 05
Of search of records 05
That certain papers are [illegible] 05
That certain papers cannot be found 05
Of redemption of land sold for taxes 05
Of birth, marriage [illegible] 05
[illegible]

Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000 25
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof 25
Of damage, or otherwise, and all other certificates of documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such 25
Certified transcript of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file 05
[N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has or may have a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a stamp duty of 5 cents.]
Charter party, or letter, memorandum or other writing between the captain, owner or agent of any ship, vessel or steamer, and any other person relating to the same, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer, does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons 1 00
Exceeding one hundred and fifty tons and not exceeding three hundred tons 2 00
Exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons 5 00
Exceeding six hundred tons 10 00
Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10 drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, (see Bank check) 02
Contract, (see agreement.)
Broker's 10
Conveyance, deed, instrument or writing whereby lands, tenements or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500 50
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 .... 1 00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000 50
Endorsement of any negotiable instrument .... exempt.
Entry, of any wares, goods or merchandise at any custom-house, either for consumption or ware-housing, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value 25
Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value 50
Exceeding five hundred dollars in value 1 00
Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded ware-house 50
Gaugers' returns, if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross 10
Exceeding 500 gallons 25
Insurance, (marine, inland and fire,) where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10 10
Exceeding $10 and not exceeding $50 25
Exceeding $50 50
Insurance, (life) when the amount insured does not exceed $1,000 25
Exceeding one thousand and not exceeding five thousand 50
Exceeding five thousand 1 00
Limited to injury to persons, while traveling .... exempt.
Lease of lands or tenements, where rent does not exceed three hundred dollars per annum 50
Exceeding three hundred dollars, for each additional two hundred dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of three hundred dollars 50
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a conveyance, the stamp duty to be measured by resolving the annual rental into a capital sum, clause guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.
Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sale or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars 50
Exceeding five hundred dollars, for every additional five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, in excess of five hundred dollars 50
Manifest for custom-house entry or clearance of the cargo of any ship, vessel or steamer for any foreign port, except in British North America, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel or steamer does not exceed three hundred tons 1 00
Exceeding three hundred tons and not exceeding six hundred tons 3 00
Exceeding six hundred tons 5 00
Measurer's return, if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels 10
Exceeding 1,000 bushels 25
Pawner's checks 05
Pension papers—powers of attorney and all other papers relating to applications for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to receipt thereof .... exempt.
Passage ticket from the United States to a foreign port, except in British America, costing not more than thirty-five dollars 50
Costing more than thirty-five dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars 1 00
For every additional fifty dollars or fractional part thereof in excess of fifty dollars 1 00
Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock or collect dividends thereon 25
To vote at election of incorporated company 10
To receive or collect rents 25
To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate 1 00
For any other purpose 50
Probate of wills or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed three hundred dollars 1 00
For every additional thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, in excess of two thousand dollars 50
Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to a stamp duty of [illegible]
Certificates of appointment .... [illegible]
Protest upon bill, note, check or draft 25
Promissory notes, for a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars 05
For each additional one hundred dollars 05

fraction of the time, without regard to time [illegible]
Deposit note to mutual insurance companies, [illegible] is subject to duty [illegible]
Quit claim deed, to be stamped as a conveyance, [illegible]
Receipt [illegible]
For satisfaction [illegible]
Sheriff's return [illegible]
Trust deed, made [illegible] stamped as a [illegible]
Conveying an [illegible]
Warehouse receipt [illegible] merchandise [illegible]

[illegible] dred dollars in value 10
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000 20
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,000 10
For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored in any public or private warehouse or yard 25
Weigher's returns, if not over five hundred pounds 10
If over five hundred pounds 25
Writs and legal documents:
Writ or other original process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either law or equity 50
Writ or other original process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record either of law, writ of equity 50
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is one hundred dollars or over 50
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for one hundred dollars or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid 50
Writs or other process, on appeals from justices or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record 50
Warrant of distress when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed one hundred dollars 25
When the amount exceeds one hundred dollars 50
Writs, summons and other process issued by a Justice of the Peace, or municipal court of no greater jurisdiction than a Justice of the Peace in the same State .... exempt.
Writs or other process in criminal or other suits commenced by the United States in any State .... exempt.
Official documents, instruments and papers issued or used by officers of the United States government .... exempt.

SCHEDULE C.

Proprietary Medicines, &c., retail price not exceeding 25 cents 01
Exceeding 25 cents and not exceeding 50 cts 02
Exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding 75 cts 03
Exceeding 75 cents and not exceeding $1 00 04
Exceeding $1 00, for each 50 cents or fractional part of above $1 00 02
Perfumery and cosmetics—same as above.
Friction matches, a package containing 100 matches or less 01
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 02
For each additional 100, or fraction of 100 01
Cigar lights and wax tapers double the above rates.
(Stamp duties on matches, lights and tapers imposed Sept. 4th, 1864.)
Photographs, ambrotypes, daguerreotypes, &c., on each picture, when the retail price shall not exceeds 25 cents 02
Exceeding 25 cents and not exceeding 50 cts 03
Exceeding 50 and not exceeding $1 00 05
Exceeding $1 00 for each additional dollar or fraction 05
Playing cards, value not over 18 cents per pack 04
Exceeding 18 cents and not exceeding 25 cts 05
Exceeding 25 cents and not exceeding 50 cts 10
Exceeding 50 cents and not exceeding $1 00 15
Exceeding $1 00 for each additional 50 cents or fractional part 05

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matter or things enumerated in Schedule B, except proprietary and playing card stamps for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

Any Schedule C stamp may be used for any article in that list.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp required thereon. If he neglect to do so, the party for whose use it is made, may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if issued after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot be afterwards effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writs, viz: summons, warrants, publication, petition, &c., in which these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits in legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, are subject to a stamp duty as "Promissory notes."

The assignment of mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any other fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamp to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by any of the parties.

In conveyances of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the estate of interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of Attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such a bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such paper, such stamp duty being required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. L. E. PARSONS.

[illegible] has been made, and decided [illegible] not until our sons and brothers had [illegible] of courage and endurance which [illegible] respect and admiration of the [illegible] admitted to the Union on the 2nd [illegible] At that time the population and [illegible] that time, I have not the means [illegible] the census of 1860 enables [illegible] which was when her [illegible] ordinance of secession on the [illegible] 1861. [illegible] a population of 964,201 [illegible] were whites, 2,690 were [illegible] 435,080 were slaves. We had [illegible] improved lands, the greater [illegible] actual cultivation, producing [illegible] pounds of rice; [illegible] of tobacco; 1,482,609 bushels of peas and beans; 397,566 bushels of Irish potatoes; [illegible] 420,987 bushels of sweet potatoes; and 997,978 bales of cotton; We had 108,701 males; 127,205 horses; 231,015 milch cows; 92,495 working oxen; 442,648 head of other cattle; 369,061 sheep, yielding 681,404 pounds of wool; and 1,736,559 swine.

We had 743 miles of railroad in operation which had cost us $17,591,188. We had $4,901,000 invested in bank stock; $2,747,174 in specie, and $1,851,153 on deposit in the different banks of the State, and $9,260,000 invested in manufactures the value of whose annual product was $8,400,000.

The value of our real estate and personal property, exclusive of the value of negroes, was $495,277,078.

The State owed a sterling bond debt, payable in London, of $1,936,000, and a decimal bond debt, payable in New York, of $2,493,000; she also owed what is called the funded debt of the State, consisting of the sixteenth section and University fund, on which the interest only is to be paid, the State having assumed this in perpetuity, amounting to $1,200,000. To meet this the State had $1,200,000 in North Carolina and Virginia six per cent bonds worth at that time [illegible] in the market, and an annual revenue which exceeded all its expenses about $—.

The prosecution of the war, for the institution into which Alabama was precipitated, about 122,000 of her sons have been carried to the field of battle, 35,000 of whom will never return; and it is probable that a larger number are permanently injured by wounds or disease while in the service. A very large proportion of our material wealth has been exhausted. Our fields are laid waste, our towns and cities, our railroads and bridges, our schools and colleges, many of our private dwellings and public edifices are in ruins; silence and desolation reign where once stood the comfortable home which resounded with the joyous laugh of childhood and innocence.

The State has contracted a large war debt during this period, and has on hand $— in Confederate Treasury notes, which are utterly worthless, and about $— in good funds.

Untold sufferings have been, and are still endured by thousands of our women and children and the aged and helpless of our land.

There is no longer a slave in Alabama! It is thus made manifest to the world that the right of secession for the purpose of establishing a separate Confederacy, based on the idea of African slavery, has been fully and effectually tried and is a failure.

Yet amid all the ruin, suffering and death which have resulted from it, every political right which the State possessed under the Federal Constitution, is hers to-day, with the single exception relating to slavery.

The life-boat of the Union is still within our reach. The flag which our fathers established, with their life blood, among the nations of the earth, still floats at her mast head. On her quarter deck, despite the bullet and dagger of the assassin, still stands a helmsman at his post, surrounded by a crew, who, for the most part, with outstretched hands and in cordial tones invite us on board and share equally with them the prosperity, the danger and the glory which may fall to the lot of those whose fortunes are united to hers.

Friends and fellow-citizens, shall we not do it? There is no other sail in sight. England and France often seemed to be bearing down to our relief, but they have tacked; nay, they have hit square about and are now hull down on the distant verge of the ocean. *But the ship which our fathers built* has backed her engines and her sails, and is lying to, ready to receive us. Her commander says: "It is your right." Her crew are looking over her sides ready to lend us a hand. And if they who fell at Lexington and Bunker Hill, at the Cowpens and Yorktown, could speak to us, would they not say "go on board the ship which we built and launched for all of you, brethren, be at peace and dwell together in unity; you have fallen out, you have had a dreadful family quarrel, as children too often have, after the parents are dead and gone who acquired the estate." But be thankful to God that the great principles of civil and religious liberty, of free government and man's capacity to govern himself still survive amid the ruin which you have wrought. You will all be once more integral parts of an empire which contains within itself the elements necessary to secure all of peace, prosperity and happiness which falls to the lot of men and nations. There is not a friend to the principles of government which we bequeathed you, among the kings and despots of the earth. You have had, during all this death-struggle, but one real friend in Europe, the Emperor of Russia.

Shall we not heed their advice? In the hope and belief that we will, it has pleased *His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States*, to appoint the undersigned Provisional Governor of Alabama, for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility ensured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property; and the President has made it my duty to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Alabama to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence.

Now, for the purpose of carrying into execution the commands of the President, and to enable the loyal people of Alabama to secure to themselves the benefits of civil government, I do hereby declare and ordain:

1. That the Justices of the Peace and Constables in each county in this State, the members of the Commissioners' Court (except the Judges of Probate,) the County Treasurer, the Tax Collector and Assessor, the Coroner and the several municipal officers of each incorporated city or town in this State, who were respectively in office and ready to discharge the duties thereof on the 22d of May 1865, are hereby appointed to fill those offices during the continuance of the Provisional government. And as it is necessary that the persons who fill these several offices should be loyal to the United States, the power is hereby reserved to remove any person for disloyalty, or for improper conduct in office, or neglect of its duties; and earnestly request all loyal citizens to give me prompt information [illegible] of any officer who is objectionable on any of these grounds.

2. Each of these persons, [illegible] office, must take [illegible] end of said oath, and after the word "slaves," he must add these words: "and I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office to the best of my ability." Each of these officers must also give bond and security, payable to the State of Alabama, as required by the laws of Alabama, on the 11th day of January, 1861. If any person [illegible] in the discharge of the duties of any of the aforesaid offices without having complied with the foregoing regulations on his part, he will be punished. This oath of amnesty and of office may be taken before any commissioned officer in the civil, military or naval service of the United States; and the Judge of Probate in each county in this State on the 22d of May 1865, may also administer it, unless another Judge of Probate shall have been appointed by me in the mean time, and approve and file the bond which is required to be given. But no one can hold any of these offices who is excepted by the Proclamation of the President from the benefit of amnesty, unless he has been specially pardoned.

3. The appointment of Judge of Probate and Sheriff in each county will be made, specially as soon as suitable persons are properly recommended, and when appointed they will take the oath of amnesty prescribed in the foregoing section and give bond and security as required by the law of Alabama on the 11th of January 1861. And vacancies in any of the county offices will be promptly filled when it is made known and a proper person recommended. [illegible] the Judges of Probate and Sheriffs who were in office on the 22d of May, 1865, will take the oath as herein required of other officers, and continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices until others are appointed [illegible]

4. If the loyal citizens of the State think it necessary to have other officers appointed, viz: Clerks of the Circuit, County, Solicitors, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Chancellors, and Judges of the Supreme Court, when the necessity is satisfactorily established the appointments will be made.

5. An election for delegates to a Convention of the loyal citizens of Alabama, will be held in each county in the State on Thursday, the 31st day of August next, in the manner provided in the laws of Alabama on the 11th day of January, 1861; but no person can vote in said election, or be a candidate for election, who is not a legal voter, as the law was on that day, [illegible] from the benefit of amnesty under the President's Proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, he must have obtained a pardon.

6. Every person must vote in the county of his residence, and before he is allowed to do so, must take and subscribe the oath of amnesty prescribed in the President's Proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865, before some of the officers, hereinafter appointed for that purpose in the county where he offers to vote, and persons offering to vote in violation of these rules or the laws of Alabama on the 11th of January, 1861, will be punished.

7. There will be elected in each county of the State on said day, as many delegates to said Convention as said county was entitled to representatives on the 11th of January, 1861, and the delegates so elected will receive a certificate of election from the Sheriff of the county, and will assemble in Convention at the capitol in Montgomery, on the 12th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

8. From and after this date, the civil and criminal laws of Alabama, as they stood on the 11th day of January, 1861, except that portion which relates to slaves, are hereby declared to be in force and operation; and all proceedings for the punishment of offences against them will be turned over to the proper civil officers, together with the custody of the person charged, and the civil authorities will proceed in all cases according to law. Suits in civil cases now pending, whether an original, mesne, or final process, before any officer acting under military authority will also be turned over to the proper civil officer and he will be governed in all things, by the laws of the State aforesaid.

9. All unlawful means to punish offenders, are hereby strictly prohibited. No vigilance committee or other organization for the punishment of supposed offenders, not authorized by the laws of the State will be permitted; and if any such are attempted, the person or persons so offending will be promptly arrested and punished. The lovers of law and order throughout the State are appealed to and solemnly urged to aid, by all lawful means, in sustaining the cause of law and order. If the people of the State do this willingly and promptly, we shall be able to restore peace and security to every home in our beloved State; but if offenders become too strong, the military power of the United States will aid us. Henceforth that power will act in due subordination to the civil authority of the State.

10. The oath which is required to be taken by those who desire to vote for Delegates to the Convention, may be administered by the Judge of Probate of the county where the voter lives, or by any Justice of the Peace in said county, and by officers specially thereunto appointed. Blanks will be furnished these officers by the Judges of Probate, to whom they will be sent on application, where they cannot be printed. One copy of said oath will be given to the voter and another will be kept by the officer before whom it was taken, which must be filed with the Judge of Probate, endorsed by the Judge of Probate, with affiant's name, and numbered from one up, and preserved by him as a part of the records of his office. The Judge of Probate must make out a certified list of names [illegible] to correspond with the affidavits and transmit it to this office by some one of the Delegates to the Convention. It is important that the lists should be here on the 12th day of September next, when the Convention meets.

The several officers will also transmit their accounts for these services at the same time and if the list of voters made in a proper manner, accompanies them, the accounts will be promptly laid before the Convention for adjustment.

11. There are no slaves now in Alabama. The slave code is a dead letter. They who were once slaves are now free, and must be governed by the laws of Alabama as free men. It is the dictate of wisdom, and we owe it to ourselves and them to produce the best possible results for both races, from the new order of things.

12. All good citizens are respectfully and earnestly urged to set the example of engaging cheerfully, hopefully and energetically in the prosecution of industrial pursuits. In so doing they will exert a good influence upon those who are despondent and cast down by the calamities which have befallen us.

13. The idle, the evil disposed and the vicious, if any such there be within the limits of our State, must distinctly understand that all violation of laws will be promptly punished. The Sheriffs of the several counties are hereby required to keep in readiness a sufficient force of deputies or assistants well armed, to enable them to execute all legal process and arrest all offenders promptly, and they will be held strictly accountable for any neglect of duty in this respect. Rights of person and property must be respected—law and order must be preserved. [illegible]

[illegible] day of July, A. D. 1865.

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEP'T OF ALABAMA,
Montgomery, July 25th, 1865.

For the purpose of enabling those who desire to apply for pardon to do so, with as little delay as possible, they will do well to notice the following points in their applications:

1st. Are you under arrest? If so, by what authority and with what offense are you charged?

2d. Did you order the taking of Fort Morgan or Mount Vernon Arsenal, or aid in taking, or advise the taking of either of them?

3d. Have you served on any Vigilance Committee, during the war, during which persons charged with disloyalty to the Confederate States have been examined or tried? If so, when, and where, and how often? What person or persons were examined or tried by you? What sentence was passed, or decision made, in each case? When, where or by whom, was it carried into execution?

4th. Has any person been shot or hung by your order, for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, by what authority did you give that order? Who have been executed by virtue of such order? When and where was it done? State all the facts you rely on to justify such action on your part.

5th. Have you shot or hung, or aided in shooting or hanging any person for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, when, where, and how many? State all the facts and circumstances on which you rely to justify this action.

6th. Have you ordered, or been engaged in hunting any one with dogs, who was disloyal to the Confederate States, or supposed to be? If so, when, where, and how many? State all the facts you rely on to justify this action.

7th. Were you in favor of the so-called ordinance of Secession at the time it was passed, on the 11th day of January, 1861?

[illegible]

10th. Will you be a peaceable and loyal citizen in the future?

11th. Have any proceedings been instituted against your property under the Confiscation Act?

12th. Is any property belonging to you in the possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property, or otherwise?

LEWIS E. PARSONS,
Provisional Governor of Alabama.

POSTAL RULES.

Many errors occur by persons not observing the following regulations in depositing letters, papers or miscellaneous publications in the office for mailing.

All drop letters must be prepaid by postage stamps.

Prepayment by stamps required on all letters to places within the United States.

Such as are not prepaid will be charged double rates.

Full prepayment by stamps required on all transient printed matter, foreign and domestic.

By inserting the county in which the office is located, upon all letters, many errors in superscription might be detected and mistakes in mailing be avoided.

RATES—TRANSIENT MATTER.

Sec. 34. Rates of postage to be prepaid by stamps and transient and miscellaneous mailable matter, except unsealed circulars and books:

One package to one address, not exceeding four ounces in weight 02
One package to one address, over four and not exceeding eight ounces 04
One package to one address, over eight and not exceeding twelve ounces 06
One package to one address, over twelve and not exceeding sixteen ounces 08

BOOKS.

Books not exceeding four ounces in weight, to one address 04
Books over four and not exceeding eight ounces 08
Books over eight and not exceeding twelve ounces 12
Books over twelve and not exceeding sixteen ounces 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address 02
Unsealed circulars, over three and not exceeding six in number 04
Unsealed circulars, over six and not exceeding nine in number 06
Unsealed circulars, over nine and not exceeding twelve in number 08

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, Act of March 3, 1863:

That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

The Matamoros Ranchero mentions the receipt at that city of immense machinery for a very extensive cotton factory to go up in the interior of Mexico. They have the best water power, and the cotton raised in Mexico is only surpassed by the Sea Island; but there is on the Pacific slope little land which will raise cotton, from want of rains or irrigation, while hands, despite peonage, can seldom be reliably obtained. Peonage the essence of which consists in requiring a man to work out advances to him and his family for their support, in consideration of his labor to be given, is not much of a dependence in a country where a man can so easily run away, and requires so little for his sustenance.

"What is it makes ice cake, Mike?"

"Och, Larry, but its stupid ye are. Why, don't ye see, they bake them in a cow'd oven, to be sure."

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MONTGOMERY LEDGER.

Montgomery, August 7, 1865.

NOTICE.—As both the other papers in the city are morning papers, we shall issue ours, therefore, every day except Sunday at 1 o'clock, P. M.

To Our Friends.

We desire to say to our friends everywhere that wherever the messengers of the Adams' Express Company reach, we can send our paper without any additional charge, the agent of the Company at this place having kindly offered to act until mail facilities are restored. This includes the railroad routes running from here, the river, and wherever their agents go off of these great thoroughfares.

To the Public.

We issue to-day the first number of the "Ledger," having been somewhat delayed beyond the expected time by circumstances which we could not control. Hoping to merit favor, we shall be pleased to receive, in common with our already well established cotemporaries, that encouragement so essential to the usefulness of a public journal. As a business matter it is an experiment, and one of a very hazardous nature. As a political one it is even more so. Success, therefore, can only be hoped for, and worked for.

The field before the people of this country, and particularly those of the South, is one for whose occupancy and consideration they have not been educated; consequently we all enter upon it greatly unprepared to meet its high demands, or to perform its great duties. There are no precedents either universally, historic, or individually national, which can be called upon to guide us through the troublous labarynths of the present or the future. The whole scene is a governmental anomaly, and all its features are strange, uncertain, bewildering, dark and threatening; and we, as the conductors of a public journal, do not profess to any higher prescience than other men in casting future events. We can only say, that we will give our time to the solution of the great problems that lie before us, and to the country the result of our efforts.

We have not escaped the general disaster which has befallen our people; nor have we desired to; and in the future whatever fate may be theirs, will be shared by us. We belong to the South, and her destiny will be ours. We love her, her bright blue skies, her starry heavens, the thunder and whirlwinds of her storms. We loved her in her joy, her strength, her greatness; and we love her still now that she is cast down—in her sadness, her weakness, and her sorrow. She has suffered—severely suffered—in the desolation of her hearth-stones, in the loss of her wealth, and in the bleeding of her noblest hearts. These are great losses. Some of them may not be repaired. We cannot bring back the dead, whose bones are whitening on the field of battle; we cannot restore to the maimed their severed limbs; nor bring back to the shrivelled and diseased, the elasticity, and vigor, and health, with which they left their homes four years ago. But we may recuperate our fortunes; we may build up our dilapidated homes; our fields may again be white with our staple commodity, and teem with luxuriant harvests; our commerce may be restored; industry may again find its just reward; our schools and colleges may again flourish, and the arts and sciences again taught in our groves and academies; and all the elegancies and refinements of civilized life have their abiding place in this our own Sunny South. Be it our business to aid in bringing about this desired consummation.

With these views briefly and imperfectly expressed, we commence the publication of the "Ledger," and again respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Candidates for the Convention.

The people, perhaps, are not fully aware of the importance of selecting, for the Convention shortly to be held in this State, men whose qualifications will fit them for the position. It is not every good, every popular man, who is qualified for that position. There are many who would make useful members of the Legislature, who would be poorly qualified when they come to address themselves to the business of laying the foundations of a free State, and rearing a permanent superstructure. It requires a skilled workman to build the house, whereas but little skill is required to keep it in order after it is built and furnished.

If experience has taught us anything it has demonstrated that radical changes should be made in our Constitution, and there is no better time than the present for the introduction. The mode of appointment to office, especially of Judicial officers, and of the tenure, the ridding the Legislature of the thousand matters of *local* legislation which consume its time, and run the State to great expense, matters which could be much better disposed of by County Commissioners; the dispensing with many unwise restrictions imposed upon the legislative department of the government, which is more immediately than any other the representative of the sovereignty of the State, by which restrictions the people of the State debar themselves from passing laws essential to their well being. All these, as well as making wise provisions for the new order of things, in regard to our colored population, are subjects that will come before the Convention. Who is adequate for these things? The wisest Statesmen might well shrink from such an undertaking. But the Convention will be held, and it is for the people to decide whether it shall be composed of the *mind* of the country—of men of enlarged and liberal views, who have devoted years to the study of such subjects, or be committed to the hands of political charlatans—to mere

> "Habberdashers in small wares
> Of politics and State affairs."

We write this with reference to no gentleman who has been spoken of as a candidate for this responsible position, but simply as a timely caution to our fellow-citizens.

We have suffered enough from political blunders. It is high time to pause and take our reckoning. Let the press, let the people, come up to this great emergency with a calm determination to do their whole duty, and sooner than many suppose, we shall see prosperity again restored to our wasted land.

Labor Laws.

Slavery in some form or other, so far from being a social anomaly in the history of the human race, has been a feature in the domestic associations of all nations from the [illegible] period of the world to the present, and never before, that we can now remember, has one people or one nation made war upon another for its extirpation

War is depricated, to some extent by all the races of men, however savage, and its spirit expressly forbidden by that christian code of law which lies at the bottom of all modern civilization. And it is contradiction in terms for men to inaugurate it, with either the avowed or concealed purpose or pretence, of bringing about a good. The tacit assertion that evil may be done, that good may come, belongs, to say the least, to the Machiavelian school of morals, which all correct thinking people have ever eschewed.

To have made war then, for the very equivocal good of giving freedom to the slave, by no means justifies it. It is no reply, to say that the people of the North, did not *make* the war, nor prosecute it with that purpose. They gave the offense, whether great or small, that led to it, and had reason to believe that war would follow, if the South possessed the spirit that she professed and had the reputation for. Slavery as existing at the South, was the more remote cause and platform upon which the Northern people assumed this antagonastic attitude. While it is a fact that a large portion of the Northern people, did not favor the war as waged against the South on account of slavery,—yet there was that quiescent unconcious spirit, existing even in those against slavery, that brought them soon under the influence of that element which was openly, and avowedly for war for its distruction. And before the end, all parties became amenable to the charge of fighting for its emancipation. Nor yet can the plea of military *necessity* be brought up in defense, as the country once in possession of the Federal armies, could have been held as well with negroes in subordination, (slavery if you choose,) as otherwise. The plea then, of military necessity, was a pure absurdity, and had its real foundation in a misguided fanaticism, which in the nature of things, has never, and can never, accomplish any thing, which of itself is right.

The war then, resulted, literally, avowedly and terriby, in being waged against the existence of slavery in the Southern States.

Slavery then in the proper significance of the term, was *not emancipated*, but *overthown*, and with such violence too, as threatens most fearfully the little civilization which the negro had acquired, and with it also, the entire social and industrial fabric of southern society. It has long been a mooted point, and for the present we will concede it affirmatively, that slavery is an economical error, yet in the South it had grown to such magnitude, and so thoroughly to have incorporated itself with Southern life, as property to have required the most delicate touch of the highest statesmanship in its eradication, and just such as no man possessed in this country, who has been prominent in fumbling with it, since its first agitation.

Had the character of the negro, and his domestic and social relationships been properly understood, it would have appeared manifest, that to present a complete destruction of the industrial system of the South, and a great and absolute injury to the negro himself, very grave and very important preliminary and preparatory arrangements were necessary. Yet slavery has been abolished, and almost the negro too,—completely and forever, in the most irregular and most conceivable manner.

The negro, in a state of subjection to authority, had qualities which rendered him to a large extent an object of affection to his master, but was, at the time of his release, an infant in intelligence and moral status, and therefore this release from instruction and authority has only had, as it could only possibly have, the effect of developing his *worst* instead of his *best* qualities. We speak of the class, not the exceptions. Now if his present idleness, vagabondism, and low debauchery had ever practically existed before, or been the growth of natural causes, perhaps the intervention of legislation might not suggest itself as the proper remedy, but as his present condition and the condition of the country is the DIRECT result of ill-advised legislation, the argument is, that legislation must, to some extent, retrace its steps, or seize upon the subject *de novo* with a bold and fearless, but cautious hand.

Upon a successful application of labor to the staples of the South depends the commerce, the comfort, the prosperity and, to a large extent, the civilization of the world. By its destruction an almost fatal blow has been struck at the honor and dignity of the South and the happiness of the human race everywhere, and the *only* possible escape from this social and industrial catastrophe lies through a speedy, thorough and efficient restoration of labor to the fields of the South.

Wealth is not an idea or a fiction, but a reality, based upon the production of those things essential to [illegible] men. Its exchanges make commerce, and the various ramifications of commerce create ability to acquire these articles. No independent tariffs, national banks or taxation *can* supply the place. *Production* is the *only* base upon which human society and government *can* repose. Without it, the entire societary fabric would disintegrate and men relapse into barbarism; and the absence of production in any one member of the great world society has by that much a tendency to this result, and is to that country inself *fatal* if persistent. Without a restoration of labor, a restoration to the Union, or to any other political association would be valueless to the civilization and happiness of the South, and the welfare of the whole country would very soon grow paralyzed. It is, then, of nearly as much importance to one section as the other that this should be done. If not done, and done quickly, the South will soon become a living hell to the white race, and its condition a ceaseless reproach to the statesmanship of the country.

We do not wish to be understood as discussing the merits or demerits of the negro's release, we only wish to be understood as disapproving the *manner*, as by the present method not only was slavery destroyed, but labor too, and certainly any legislation must be wrong which deprives a country of its labor and production, and no cause can palliate it.

World wide, the only *true* friend the negro has ever had was the Southern people, and from them he has learned his civilization and his christianity, be it little or much, and he learnt that in slavery. As a slave he had many qualities that endeared him to his owner; but as a free man he too plainly indicates his barbarian race: to say no more, he is ungrateful, malignant and idle, and under his present tutilage, will either soon pass out of existence or back to the tropics; he has none of the traits of enlightened citizenship, and cannot be legislated or educated up to it. The application of any hot-house system to his case will simply end in failure and shame. A contrary opinion only indicates an ignorance of the man as he is among us, and ignores his history from his father Ham to the present day. He is a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." Nature has set her seal upon him, and in vain may crazy legislators, blasphemous old men and silly women make effort to eradicate it. We know him better than ye do! and loved him better, too! Then stand up, ye stricken children of the desert and the sun, and from the God of the equator and the pole receive the law of your duty and your destiny.

The late Col. Gaines.

We take the earliest opportunity afforded us of paying a brief tribute to the memory of our friend, the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Gaines, who expired in this city a few days ago. The writer of this was the editor of the *Montgomery Daily Post* during the presidential campaign of 1860, and Col. Gaines was connected with the paper as *local*. During our short association, we formed a high opinion of Col. Gaines' qualities as a man and a citizen, which his subsequent career confirmed and established. Every pulsation of his heart beating only for the good of his country, and urged on by that impetuous spirit of gallantry which distinguishes our countrymen, he joined the confederate army at an early date, and continued in the service until the loss of a limb in one of the many severe fights in which he participated, compelled him to retire. He had not entirely recovered from his wound, when he was seized with the sickness which terminated his existence. We have an abiding faith that he has only "changed his base," towards that heavenly land where war is unknown, where its stern "alarums" are never heard, and whither many a brave spirit had preceded him.

EPITAPH ON A BORE.—"He was not for a time, but for all day."—*Mrs. Grundy.*

The Fate of the Negro.

To the philanthropist as to the theoretical speculator the fate of the negro is a subject of peculiar interest. For the third part of a century Sambo has been an ebony ball for the shinny-sticks of the philosophers of the Wendell Phillips school. They have knocked him from side-to-side on the great play-ground of the Union, until, unfortunately for him and for them, they have accomplished, what they never intended should be accomplished, his freedom. The *role* in that direction, therefore, is played out; but he has been too good a subject, they have made too much money, politically, out of him, he is too rich a theme, for them to drop him now. Hence, they turn their attention to another phase of the same great subject. If they cannot grow eloquent, and shed their tears over the wrongs of the negro, languishing in chains and slavery, they can at least demand for him at the hands of Congress the right of suffrage. True, there is no [illegible] demand either in the letter or spirit of the constitution; but when did fanaticism allow its march to be impeded by the want of constitutional power, or the radical unfitness of things impressed upon them by the hand of omnipotence itself!

There is nothing, therefore, new or strange, or which should surprise thinking men, in this new turn which affairs have taken. The negro is bound to be a shinny ball for the abolitionist just so long as he exists upon the continent; and their inventive genius and fertile imaginations, will always render them equal to any emergency. The philosophers of Fanuiel Hall are particularly great in that direction—at least, they always have been great, and it is likely that they will continue to be great. If the right of suffrage was conceded to-morrow, they would demand social equality the next day; and after that would come the demand that the order of society shall be reversed, and that the negro, instead of being at the bottom of the social fabric, where the Almighty has placed him, should be placed at the top of the superstructure.

But there is a limit even to abolition ingenuity. It can play with the negro, and make capital out of him, while he lives, but even abolition ingenuity will be exhausted when he is dead. A hundred years is a long time to one man; but to a nation or a race, it is but a limited period. Well, in that time the negro will be dead. Slavery is abolished now, but in a hundred years the negro himself will be abolished.—Nothing but the fiat of the Almighty can stay the hand of his fate. He is doomed. No two races so unequal as the Caucasian and the African can exist together in the same space upon any other terms than those of master and servant. One must inevitably give way to the other, and it is not difficult to tell which must give way. Intelligent negroes see this as distinctly as we think we do, but they can no more avert the progress of events than we can. Perhaps it is so set down in the counsels of the Eternal, and the abolitionists are but the instruments to carry out his purposes. If so, the play must be played out.

Governor Parsons' Proclamation.

As we desire that our paper should contain a full history of the public affairs of the State from the commencement of the new order of things, we place on record in this, our first number, the proclamation of the Governor. Besides, it is a document the tone and spirit of which will be apt to meet the views and wishes of the people. The Governor seems to be determined that the State shall suffer as little as possible until it is restored to its original position as one of the states of the Union, and therefore he is laboring to make the interval as short as possible. In this, as in every thing else that will promote the prosperity of the country, he will [illegible] our hearty concurrence.

A Great Thing.

War is a great thing; a great thing to be avoided, to be sure, but still it is a great thing. Look at the battery as it moves through the streets, with its brass pieces glistening in the sun-beams; its ammunition wagons; its gaily caparisoned horses. These are the things that bring sorrow upon the country; that make widows and orphans; legless and armless men; that deal out death and destruction by the wholesale.

Truly war is a great thing—at least men think so until they get into it. And then they think it a great thing—to get out of it.

In the absence of exchanges and the lack of mail facilities, it is impossible to make our paper as interesting as we intend it shall be hereafter. The getting up of a good paper is the work of time, but we intend to use every means within our reach to make the "Ledger" one of the best papers in the country.

King John, who placed the seal of England to Magna Charter, could not write his own name. Reading and writing, we imagine, were not essential to his fitness to govern a great people.

Judge Chase.

The Herald's Washington special says Chase has returned from his Southern trip, and says that the condition of society, where he has been, induces the belief that the blacks is destined to be the ruling race throughout the land of the slave-holding States; the whites are enervated, demoralized and certain to be eradicated, while the blacks are vigorous and progressive, and bound to become the dominant party in less than twenty-five years. He also predicts that a negro aristocracy will spring up in all the States and elect negro members to the Federal Congress almost without opposition, and hold the legislation for that section complete in their own hand.

If Chase is as false a prophet as he is an indifferent financier, the white folks of this country need not be alarmed at his predictions. By what process is it that the negro is so suddenly to be made the superior of the Caucasian? For thousands of years, in some countries, he has had the same chance to progress in the arts and sciences, and in the industrial pursuits, and yet after the lapse of all that time he is negro still, and nothing but negro. Isolated—by himself—he makes no progress whatever. Had he been the equal of the white man, Africa might [illegible] Europe is. But Africa is a desert, and Europe is the garden of the world.

The nature of the negro is essentially different from that of the white man, and it is essentially and radically inferior.—This fact is so patent that argument cannot make it plainer.

Some of the Northern papers have frequently attempted to show how little cause the Rebel States, as they call them, had to secede, by showing that in all the departments of the government, they have had for long years the ascendency. If that be true, and we do not doubt it, the rebels are certainly the equals, if not the superior, of the loyalists. But if *we* are inferior to the negro, so are they. If then, Judge Chase be correct, he depreciates his own section, his own race, his own manhood.

But we are willing to leave this matter to posterity. We are willing for posterity to decide whether Judge Chase or ourselves have the more correct appreciation of the negro.

The M. & W. P. Rail Road.

We understand that the Montgomery and West Point Rail Road is now in running order, except an interval of about 10 miles, and that the cars run from above in this direction to within about 28 miles of the city. If this be so it cannot be long before we "make the connection," and when that is done we shall feel as proud as a child with red shoes. Traveling in hacks, and wagons on horse-back, and on shank's mare, might have done very well for the ante diluvians and other ancient and barbarous tribes; but this day of enlightenment—in the last third of the nineteenth century—it is simply ridiculous; even war is not a sufficient excuse for it.

But we are a go ahead people notwithstanding our warlike proclivities; and as peace once more smiles upon our genial climate, we look for the time speedily to arrive when our whole country will be intersected with a net-work of railroad. The fact is cotton——but we reserve that fact for another occasion.

News Items.

JEFF. DAVIS' HEALTH.—*Fortress Monroe, July* 20, 1865.—I have the best authority for saying that Jefferson Davis is in good health, even better than when he arrived at this place. His eyesight is not impaired and his appetite is remarkably good. There are many rumors afloat regarding Jeff., but no alteration has taken place in health or condition. No one is allowed to see him except Surgeon Craven and the guard.

RENEWAL OF SOUTHERN POST ROUTES.—The Postmaster General has arranged the compensation and other preliminaries for resuming the transportation of the Southern mails, at the earliest practicable period, and is gradually restoring the service in those States.

AN EXILE FOREVER.—Lt. Col. Wm. E. Mulford, of the rebel army, formerly of Indiana, is permitted by the President to leave the United States, never to return.

MADE HIS FORTUNE.—Mr. John Minor Botts has returned to Washington to obtain the pardon for his former partner, Franklin Stearns, of Richmond, who realized, with Mr. Botts, a fortune from cotton speculations at the commencement of the war.

LEFT FOR MEXICO.—Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Magruder and Price, accompanied by Governor Allen and ex-Governor Moore, of Louisiana, are reported to have left San Antonio for Mexico, escorted by three hundred well armed men, provisioned for six months. Gens. Hindman and Bee and Gov. Marsh had left several days before.—Gen. Smith was destitute, and had to borrow money to get out of the State.

FROM HAYTI.—*New York, July* 22.—The latest intelligence from Hayti show that the insurrection is still confined to Cape Haytien. President Geffrard has issued a proclamation to his people. He offers an amnesty to the inhabitants of Cape Haytien, and urges them to expell the rebellious leaders.

Gen. Morrisset has been assassinated by the insurgent leader, Salinave. A grand funeral ceremony took place at the Port au Prince Cathedral, at which the Archbishop and the President assisted. His widow has been pensioned by the Government.

The port of Cape Haytien is now in state of blockade.

MONTANA.—A new territory has recently been erected in the Northwest called Montana. It is watered by the Yellow Stone, the Upper Missouri and Bow rivers, and is estimated now to contain a population of 50,000, though the first settlement was made there only three or four years ago. It is elevated some 4000 feet above the level of the ocean, and the climate is said to be mild and pleasant—milder than that of regions farther east on the same parallel of lattitude. The country is said to produce gold and silver. Virginia City is the capital. The Governor is Hon. Sidney Edgerton, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio.

DAVID BROWDER. LEONARD PASH. T. L. MOUNT.

D. BROWDER & CO.,

NO. 24......LINEN HALL......NO. 24,

MARKET STREET.

WE are receiving constantly now, and fresh GOODS suited to the season, and to the wants and tastes of the people. Our receipts consist of many very elegant goods—some of them rarely found in any retail establishment in this country.

In addition to a full and general stock of all

Staple and Substantial Goods,

Such as—

Brown and Bleached Domestics,
Brown Drillings,
Sea Island Cottons,
Cotton and Linen [illegible]
Pillow Case [illegible]
Irish [illegible]
Checked Linens,
Brown Linens,
State Linens,
Bleached and Brown Linen Drillings,
Linen Duck,
Linen Diaper,
Linen Crash,
Linen Napkins,
Linen Towels,
Table Linen,
Table Cloths,
Printed Linens,
Chambreys,
Ginghams,
Muslins,
Bereges,
American Prints,
English and French Prints,
Fine French Parcales,
and Brilliantes,
Linen Lawns,
White Linen Cambric,
Fine 3-4 French Sheet Muslins and Jaconettes,
Fine 8-4 French Mulls and Tarltons,
Nainsook, Plain and Cross-barred,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns,
Fine Swiss, Organdies, and colored Tarltons,
Linen, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings,
Marseilles Quilts,
Dimity, Cambrics,
Cord-Border,
Hemstitch and Bordered
Linen Cambric Handk'fs,
Silk Handk'fs,
Madras Handk'fs,
Cotton Handk'fs,

Ladies' Cotton and Lisle Thread Hose, Assorted.

Misses' Hose, Hoods, Gloves and Shoes,
American and Fine French Corsets, and
Corset Fronts, Belt Ribons,
Jet, Gilt and Steel Belt Buckles,
Fine Tortoise and Ivory Tuck Combs,
India Rubber, Buffaly and Ivory Fine Combs,
Hair Brushes, Nail and Tooth Brushes,
White and Colored Kid Gloves,
Gents' and Ladies' Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves,
Fine Lace Mitts and Pincett Mitts and Gloves,
Hoop Skirts, of several sizes and varieties.

BRADLEY'S PATENT DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS,
a new and valuable article.

Ladies' Satchels, Parasols, Umbrellas, White and Colored Working Cotton, and Silk Floss,
White and Black Ball Cord, Tapes,
Bobbins, Braids, Portmonnaies,
Watch Guards, Shoe Strings,
Suspenders, Neck Ties,
Shirt Collars, Shirt
Bosoms, Under
Shirts, and

COLORED AND WHITE SHIRTS.

WE HAVE ALSO MANY

GENTLEMENS' GOODS!

Fine Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Drap d'Ete, Linen and Cotton Goods,
For Gentlemen and Boys,
Buttons and Trimmings,

BLACK AND COLORED HATS,

MENS' BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES!!

Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters and Congress Boots,

Buskins and Slippers, Children's Shoes, assorted,
Goat, Calf, Lasting and Kid Boots.

We have received a new stock of Shoes, and expect to keep up this department of our business.

Thankful for the support and patronage of the public, we shall strive to merit character by integrity and courtesy,

UNIFORM AND REASONABLE PRICES,
and proper attention to business.

aug7d3m D. BROWDER & CO.

MONTGOMERY LEDGER.

Montgomery, August 7, 1865.

Advertisements.

See the advertisement of B. H. K., in another column, wishing to rent a comfortable house for the ensuing year.

J. Rupenthal & Co., under the Exchange Hotel, has in successful operation one of the best Restaurants ever conducted in this city. See advertisement and give them a call.

Read the card of Messrs. Leak and Stringfellow. We don't know a cleverer firm in this city or one that will act more promptly or deal fairer by their customers.

Mr. A. P. Watt advertises one of the most desirable places for sale, that can be purchased near this city. We know the place and can recommend it to any one who desires to invest. Go and see it.

The election notice for delegates to the State Convention from this county, appears in another column. Let all qualified who can and come up on the 31st inst., and vote for the most suitable men, to represent Montgomery county.

See the advertisement of W. D. Carpenter & Co. who are prepared to afford close storage for all cotton entrusted to them at one dollar per bale per month. They advertise warehouse and commission business, and their long experience in that line entitles them to patronage.

Maj. E. H. Harris has resumed his former business as cotton broker and commission merchant, at No. 96 Commerce street, where he will exhibit his characteristic energy, shrewdness and promptness, in regard to all business confided to him. He is a "trump" as the whole country knows, in whatever position he occupies. His old customers will be sure to call on him, and new ones will not fail to be pleased.

That deservedly popular Hotel Keeper, J. D. Campbell, formerly of the "Campbell House," has opened the "City Hotel," in the Montgomery Insurance building, Commerce street. This mere announcement is sufficient for all who have ever patronized him, and to all others we recommend his house as equal, if not superior, to any in the city. Mr. Campbell knows how "to keep a hotel."

The long established character of the Adams' Express Company is sufficient alone to recommend it to the public. Its facilities are unrivalled, and its promptness in receiving, forwarding and delivering every thing entrusted to its agents are proverbial. That prince of energetic good fellows, C. L. B. Marsh, fortunately for the Company and the public, is the chief agent in this city. See advertisement in another column.

D. S. Arnold is still at his old and popular stand, corner of of Court and Church streets where he is prepared to execute promptly and satisfactorily, all orders in his line committed to him. He gives special attention to the purchase and sale of cotton and receiving and forwarding goods. He deals largely in coal, lime, cement, plaster, pig and bar iron.

The Dry Goods and Grocery store of D. W. Hughes & Co. on Court street is a popular institution. The public have found out that this firm have every thing good to eat and to wear at the most reasonable rates; and are waited upon promptly and pleasantly. Read their advertisement and give them one call, and the satisfaction afforded, will insure other calls. The firm is determined to please its customers in the variety and quality of goods and the price.

Down at the corner of Commerce and Bibb streets (N. H. Wright's old store,) will be found one of the largest grocery houses in the city, where large or small orders are filled without delay, by as clever a set of gentlemen, as ever stood behind a counter, and at prices to suit the times. Messrs. Price, Clapp and Francis, are catering to the tastes of the public with commendable zeal and energy, and in a manner to deserve the large and growing business they are doing. We never pass their store but all hands are "up to their eyes" in business. Those who have never traded with them, if there be any here, will do well to give them a call.

D. Browder & Co., is one of the few firms here that all through the war continued, to keep full stocks of goods at all times, without regards to cost. And by their correct and enlarged views of business, they have attained as Merchants a position never attained here before. The amount of their stock and the immense custom with which they are favored can hardly be realized, keeping from twelve to sixteen employees busy all day. They are constantly receiving new supplies to keep up their stock and in some measure, to satisfy the wants of their customers. See their advertisement, occupying a full column in this issue. Read it through and you will certainly find some articles you have been looking for.

Sketches of Montgomery.—We commence in this number, the publication of a series of sketches of our city, which will be continued two or three times a week until completed. We have material enough to last several months. This feature peculiar to the Ldger, will certainly add a local interest to our paper, if not prove interesting to our readers everywhere.

River and Boats.—The Alabama River is still in pretty fair boating condition, although it has been falling for several weeks. Last fall, we observed it many feet lower and still there was some steam boat navigation. Steam boats however were very scarce last week, owing not to the stage of the water, but to the fact that they can engage full loads of cotton from Selma to Mobile at from $25 to $40 per bale. Such prices must continue to rule until there is more competition. No wonder that cotton has dropped down so much within two or three weeks.

We place upon our outside to-day several documents which will be of interest to our readers for some time to come. Among these are the President's Amnesty Proclamation, the United States Confiscation Law, the rate of stamp duties, &c.

The Adams Express Company will please accept our thanks for late papers.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Spaulding, are invited to attend the funeral of their son ROBERT. This evening at 5 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Thiess.

Judge Chilton.—It will be seen by his card, that our very popular old friend and distinguished citizen, Judge William P. Chilton, has returned among us and resumed the practice of the law—at which, in times whilom, he enjoyed such brilliant success.

The Judge, in his peculiarly inimitable manner, says that his political aspirations have been nipped in the early bud, and insists that his friends shall not force him to run for the *next Congress*, but to remember him, alone, as a member of the legal fraternity, in which capacity he professes to have helped in days gone by, many friends in distress, and proposes to help many more. The Judge has his old office, on Market street.

Cole Saunders & Co. have kindly favored us with copies of the New York News, of July 25th, the New York Ledger, of August 5th, Harper's Weekly, July 29th, and Frank Leslie's Illustrated, of July 29th. This firm, Army News Agents, have been furnishing our citizens, as well as the army, for several months with the latest papers and publications, and have thus placed this community under great obligations to them. They also keep on hand, at all times, writing paper, envelopes, pens and countless other useful articles. Give them a call, at No. 20 Market street, in the Masonic building.

Appointment of Post-master.—William J. Bibb, Esq., son of Hon. B. S. Bibb, has received the appointment of Post-master at this place and entered upon the discharge of his duties, to-day. Mr. D. A. Benjamin, special agent, long a citizen of Montgomery, but now of New Haven, Ct., has been in charge of the Post Office for a month past.

The following is the succession of Post-masters at Montgomery: John Falconer, Neil Blue, Martin Pond, Thomas Welch, M. P. Blue, Thos. Welch, E. M. Burton and W. J. Bibb.

Sale of Stock.—The great sale of stock at the Government Coryell in this city, will commence to-morrow, and will continue until the 1054 head are disposed of. Doubtless, the attendance will be large and the bidding spirited. They are offered because the Government has no further use for them.

Sexton's Report.—We learn from the Sexton's Report for July, that there were thirty six whites, and fifty eight blacks, interred in our cemetery during that month which does not sustain the reports that were so current on the streets, of fifteen and twenty deaths per day. The number for July, although large compared with former years, is usually smaller than would be expected in view of the thousands of idle filthy negroes crowded in all parts of the city.

Confiscating Beef.—A friend of ours has informed us of another instance of "Confiscation by freedmen." While hunting for his cow on Saturday last, he rode up on four "freedmen" between the Race Course and the Fair Ground, engaged with "patient industry," in skinning a cow-beef which they had just confiscated and killed. They disappeared immediately in the woods, and our friend inspected the animal which did not prove to be his. He brought away the axe used in the killing.

Such confiscation acts are, doubtless, of daily occurrence, to the great annoyance and loss of our citizens; and if the authorities fail to adopt prompt means to punish parties guilty of them, the owners of stock will be compelled to redress the wrongs themselves by meting out summary punishment.

Small Pox.—We have noticed for a few days, a yellow flag hung out at the window of a house adjoining R. Fountain's blacksmith's shop, and also, a guard stationed there, to warn all persons as to the existence of small pox in the house. With the precaution taken, the disease will be confined to the premises. Let all persons who have never been vaccinated and all who are not satisfied with previous vaccination, attend to the matter at once and secure immunity from the loathsome disease.

Sanitary.—We are glad to learn that, under all the unfavorable circumstances, the health of the city, is as good as usual at this season of the year. Our city authorities seem to be alive to the importance of removing every thing in the lots of citizens and in the streets and open sewers that would produce sickness. We have noticed for several days parties employed by the city inspecting the premises of citizens and ordering a general cleaning up. We shall not be free from apprehension of epidemic or pestilence until steps are taken to thin out or scatter the accumulated negro population, now crowded thickly in all parts of the city. The public health demand, stringent and summary measures.

Quain.—Up to last Friday there had been a middle-size, wirey-haired, terrier-shaped dog following his master about this city by the name of Quain—we mean, of course, that the dog was named Quain. There was nothing peculiar about the appearance of Quain, and one would never suppose, judging by his appearance, that he entertained any ambitious aspirations, or that he was anxious to transmit his name to posterity.—In fact, he was a peaceable, quiet-looking, humble dog, and only good, apparently, to catch rats. But, how much one may be deceived even in a dog!

On Friday last, Quain, either tired of this worky-day, unappreciative world; or, perhaps, hard-up for "rations," undertook to immortalize himself. With this view, he followed a darky up to the fourth story of the Exchange Hotel, and out upon the Verandah, where the nymphs d'Afrique, of that caravansary sometimes congregate for the purpose of taking an air-bath. The place was high—forty feet, at least, from the ground.—Quain, however, was undaunted. With steadfast eye he gazed upon the pavement below, and out upon the crowd of mortality which is usually assembled about that neighborhood. He then turned to the darkies around him, as if to "look his last" upon their shining visages, and then—he made the fatal plunge, and then all that was left of the bold and audacious Quain was—a dead dog.

Now, we have no idea that any other dog—at least, not any sensible dog—will ever attempt the like feat. But if any should entertain such a thought, let them remember the fate of Quain.

Negro girls Fighting.—About sundown Saturday, two negro girls, one coal black and the other a bright mullatto, after a long and heated quarrel, fell to at the corner of Washington and Union streets, and had a regular fisticuff encounter which afforded much amusement to a large crowd of soldiers, children and negroes. Some of the passes made by the former would have done credit to a regular trained pugilist, and told upon her antagonist, who fought without system and got the worst of it in a badly bruised face, torn clothes and sundry falls to the ground, although the larger of the two, and her mother being present assisting by words of encouragement. The fight was about a man, but we did'nt learn, whether a soldier or a citizen.

Montgomery.

NUMBER I.

The Indian name of the present site of the City of Montgomery, according to the late Thomas S. Woodward, Esq., (who visited it as early as 1814) was Chunnannggee-Chatty, or High Red Bluff. It was also called Hostile Bluff, deriving that name either from the *hostile* character of the Indians in its immediate vicinity, or from the fact that the Indians could not raise any of their children on or near the bluff, it being so unhealthy, and hence, as they said, hostile to them.

The City was originally laid out on the Southwest quarter of Section 7, Township 16, in Range 18, which was purchased by Andrew Dexter, Esq., of Massachusetts, at the sales at Milledgeville, Ga., in August, 1817; and on Fraction A, Section 12, Township 16, in Range 17, which the "Alabama Company" purchased in October, 1818. Mr. Dexter, at the suggestion of Mr. J. G. Klinck, recently of Memphis, Tenn., named his town "New Philadelphia," which is bounded North by Jefferson street, East by Union street, South by South Alabama street, and West by Court street. The "Alabama Company" called their town "East Alabama," because it was East of the Alabama river. This town is bounded North and West by the Alabama river, extending to Goldthwaite street, South by Clayton street, and East by Court street. The "Alabama Company" consisted of John Taylor, William Taylor, John Lucas, Samuel Goodall, John A. Jones, George R. Clayton, Ann M. Bostick, Clement Freeny, Charles Williamson, John Scott, Fleming Granland, Thomas H. Keenan, Sophia Coleman, Edward Cary, Seaborn Jones, John Nelson and Nathaniel Battelle,—all citizens of Georgia.

Mr. Dexter afterwards extended his town so as to include a part of the West half of the South-east quarter, Township 16, in Range 18.

About the time the foundation of "New Philadelphia" and "East Alabama" towns was being laid, John Scott, Thomas Bibb and Dr. Manning laid out "Alabama Town" on the East fractional half of Section 11, Township 16, in Range 17, referred to now as "Old Town," and which was situated on the river North, or nearly opposite in a northerly direction to the depot of the Alabama and Florida Railroad.

By an act of the Legislature, in 1819, the two towns, "New Philadelphia" and "East Alabama," were incorporated into one under the name of Montgomery, in honor of Maj. Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec, at an early period of the Revolutionary War. Walter B. Lucas, Esq., now of Mississippi, suggested the name of Montgomery. He was one of the first settlers in "East Alabama," and was consulted by Mr. Dexter as to the name to be inserted in the Act of Incorporation which Mr. Dexter had drawn up preparatory to sending it to the Legislature for its action. Having just finished reading with high admiration, the life of the hero who yielded up his life at Quebec, he proposed to adopt his as the new name for the two towns which was readily accepted by the founder of "New Philadelphia."

The patent for Mr. Dexter's purchase (the S. W. ¼) was issued in the name of John Falconer, Esq., Assignee, uncle of one of the proprietors of this paper. He became associated with Mr. Dexter in the purchase, and furnished the money to make payment. The first deeds for lots in "New Philadelphia," were given by Mr. Falconer and are so recorded at the Court House.

In 1833, George R. Clayton, Esq., of Milledgeville, Ga., laid out into lots the North-east quarter of Section 13, Township 16, in Range 17, which he purchased in October, 1818. These were afterwards included within the city, which was thereby extended on the South of Clayton street and West of Court street. Mr. Clayton was the father of Mrs. Caroline V. Sayre and Mrs. Joseph W. Wilson, of this city.

A portion of the North-west quarter of Section 18, Township 16, in Range 18, was laid off into lots about the same time, by Gen. Whitman, father of G. W. Whitman, of this city. These lots were also constituted a part of the City of Montgomery, whereby, the limits were extended South of South Alabama street and East of Court street.

In 183–, Edward Hanrick, Esq., still surviving, laid out into lots Section A of Section 12, Township 16, in Range 17. This was an extension of the City on the West of Goldthwaite street and North of Clayton street.

Gen. John Scott, about the same period, laid out into lots a part of the North-west quarter of Section 7, Township 16, in Range 18, which he and W. D. Stone, Esq., purchased in October 1817. This extended the City on the North of Jefferson street, and East of Court street. This part of Montgomery was long known as "Scott Town," and is West of our Cemetery. Gen. Scott was father of Mrs. Charles T. Pollard and one of the early friends of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad.

Outrage on the Shell Road.—A gentleman, says the New Orleans Times, whose name we did not learn, in the employ of the United States Marshal, while returning from the Lake by the Shell Road, whither he had been on official business, was waylaid about 11 o'clock on Saturday night by four men, who beat him very severely with clubs, then dragged him to the railroad and laid his head across the track, in which position he was subsequently discovered by some gentlemen who brought him to the city, and conveyed him to his house.

He was suffering too much at the time from his wounds to give a detailed statement of the affair, but will do so to-day to the Chief of Police.

He believes the parties who committed that gross outrage were negroes, and it was perpetrated about a mile from the lake shore.

Written for the Daily Ledger.

Starry Eyes.

TO MISS F. H. C......, OF MONTGOMERY.

Earth and air and sky may teem
With visions bright as poets' dream,
Evanescent lights may glare
Beauteous through summer's air;
Festive halls intensely bright
May change to day the looming night,
Where syren voices lull the sense
With wooing notes of soft cadence,
But the light without a name
Kindling brightest—wildest flame,
The light that tongue and pen defies,
Emanates from Starry Eyes.

When the day-god sinks to rest,
In the gold and purple west;
And nature's beauteous visions fade
In the twilight's deepening shade,
The soul may turn its restless glance
Towards Heaven's etherial expanse,
Where gems unutterably bright,
Bedeck the brow of queenly night,
And chain the spirit's eager gaze,
With their gorgeous diamond blaze,
But no light in all the skies
Can compare with Starry Eyes.

When that spirit's eager gaze,
Peering through the misty haze,
That envelopes life's expanse,
Sickens at the first sad glance;
[illegible] with care oppressed,
Sighs in sadness and unrest—
Longs for words of tenderness,
For love's enrapturing caress,
No power the fevered pulse can still,
Or wake it with a milder thrill,
Than the electric shock that lies
In the flash of the Starry Eyes.

W.

Board of Health.—We copy the following from the proceedings of the last meeting of the City Council:

Alderman Shular offered the following preamble and resolution, which was carried:

Whereas, In the present crowded condition of the city, apparently caused by the great influx of the colored population from the country, the health of the city is already very much endangered; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council deem it necessary to appoint immediately a Board of Health, as prescribed in the City Code, with full power to act in the premises as soon as organized.

Whereupon the Council appointed the following named gentlemen:

Ward No. 1, Dr. Scott and Milo Barrett.
" " 2, Dr. W. O. Jackson and J. Abraham.
" " 3, E. O. Hannon and Dr. Weatherly.
" " 4, Drs. J. B. S. Harris and Albright.
" " 5, Dr. Michel and B. F. Noble.
" " 6, Dr. S. E. Norton and W. J. Bibb.

Two graceful danseuses from the Villenueva theatre, Havana, are at the Mobile theatre.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Tuskegee, Ala., on Thursday evening, 3d inst., by the Rev. Geo. W. F. Price, Mr. Lawrence Lewis to Miss Maria Kelton.

We have received the Printer's fee. We wish a long and happy life to our young friends, and hope their "shadows may never grow less."

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular communication of Andrew Jackson Lodge, No. 173, F. A. M., held on Tuesday evening last, the following report of a committee previously appointed to prepare a suitable expression of the Lodge, on the death of our late brother JOHN F. GAINES, was adopted:

Whereas, The mournful fiat, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," has again been proclaimed by the Grand Master of the Universe—one more link in the great chain of our brotherhood has been broken. A brave and gallant spirit has departed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns:

In the death of Brother Gaines we have to lament the loss of one whose walk in life was in full accordance with the principles of the Order, and in the excellence of whose character as a man, a patriot and a Mason, he has left us an example, which we shall do well to copy. It would be out of place for us to give an expression of opinion as to how our brother acquitted himself in the various scenes in which he has for the past four years been an actor; that record has to some extent been made by those who were better qualified than we to do him justice. It is as a Mason more particularly we would speak, and, as such we can truly say, "he was one to whom the burdened heart could pour out its sorrows, to whom distress might prefer its suit, whose hand was guided by justice, and whose heart was expanded by benevolence;" that he was respected in life, lamented in death, a devoted and irreproachable Free Mason; therefore,

Resolved, That while we lament the loss of our brother John F. Gaines, we will cherish his memory as one in an eminent degree entitled to the esteem and respectful regard of all classes of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That in this melancholy event our community has sustained the loss of an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, society that of an upright and honest man, and Masonry a worthy example of her principles, fulfilling as he did his various and social duties under the promptings of a noble and generous heart.

Resolved, That as a token of respect and esteem for our Brother, and a further testimonial of our regret at his loss, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge do sincerely sympathise with the relatives of our deceased Brother, under this afflictive dispensation, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit to them a copy of these proceedings.

Respectfully submitted;
E. M. HASTINGS,
J. F. WHITFIELD,
J. F. SMITH,
Montgomery, July 24th, 1865. Committee.

Cow Lost.

FROM my lot, in this city, on the 13th of July, a large dun and white-spotted Cow, with large bag.—A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery.
aug7dlf WM. FALCONER, Ledger office.

For Rent,

A PRAIRIE PLANTATION, [illegible] Ten miles South of the city, containing 800 Acres of cleared land. A better corn and cotton place is not to be found in this section. The place is in good repair, with all outhouses, cribs and stables sufficient to accommodate 20 hands and their stock, gin house, screw, bored well, cistern, orchard, large garden, &c.

There will be Cotton Seed enough on the place to plant it. I will sell the corn, stock, farming utensils, &c., if desired.
WM. FALCONER,
aug7dlf Ledger office.

H. W. FARLEY & CO.,

FORMERLY FARLEY, JURY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 75 CARONDELET STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

WILL CONTINUE THE COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, as heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends.

The patrons of the late firm of Farley, Jury & Co., who are indebted to them and who may consign us their Cotton, and whose necessities will not admit of their paying any portion of their indebtedness, may control the proceeds of all sales, without reference to old claims.

All consignments of Cotton to us by good steamboats or sailing vessels, are covered by our Open Policies of Insurance, at $225 00 per bale for the present.

We trust our long experience in business, together with the assurance of prompt attention to all consignments and orders, will secure us a liberal share of patronage.

The Government Tax on Cotton shipped to us from the interior of Alabama, will be paid at Mobile as required, if consigned to care of Price Williams, Esq., at that place, and the Cotton forwarded by him without delay, free of commission to shipper.
H. W. FARLEY & CO.
New Orleans, July 17th, 1865.—aug7dlf

House Wanted.

FOR a Comfortable dwelling, pleasantly located, four or five rooms, a liberal rent will be paid from 1st October.

Any parties having such residence for rent will please address B. H. K., at this office. aug7dlf

SELLING OFF AT COST!

AT NO. 30 COURT STREET,

SIGN OF THE BLUE POST.

LOOK OUT!

For the BLUE POST in front of

HUGHES & CO.'S

DRY GOODS & GROCERY STORE,

NO. 30 COURT STREET,

Where you can get everything good to Eat and Wear for Less Money than any other house in the city, such as

THOMPSON & CO.'S GOLDEN SYRUP,

PLANT'S ST. LOUIS FAMILY FLOUR,

DUFFIELD'S SUGAR CURED HAMS.

COFFEE, STARCH,
SUGAR, SOAP,
MOLASSES, TOBACCO,
WHISKY, LARD,
BACON, CHEESE,
COTTON YARNS, COTTON CARDS,
WOOLEN CARDS, SALT,
SIFTERS, SNUFF,
BUCKETS, PEPPER,
BROOMS, SPICE,
AXES, OIL,
CANDLES, GINGER, &C., &C.

Also,

A Large Lot of Fine Prints and Notions.
aug7dlf D. W. HUGHES & CO.

PRICE, CLAPP & FRANCIS,

NO. 82 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

[NAT. WRIGHT'S OLD CORNER.]

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

AND

Dealers in Groceries and Country Produce.

A well selected stock of Family Groceries constantly on hand. Consignments solicited, and prompt returns promised.

Cotton Wanted

BY

PRICE, CLAPP & FRANCIS,

NO. 82 COMMERCE STREET,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Respectfully inform their friends, in the country that they wish to purchase some COTTON and request them to give them a call when they come to town. Pay in Coin or Greenbacks as desired.

Superior Iron Frame Sorghum Mills,

MANUFACTURED AT

PRATTVILLE, ALABAMA.

We are Agents for this celebrated Iron Mill, acknowledged to be the best ever used for the purpose of expressing the juice from the Sorghum.

STONEWARE.

We keep a constant supply of JUGS and JARS, from the well known establishment of Mr. Presley, of Autauga County.

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

Three bales of very superior HOPS for sale. The attention of Bakers is respectfully invited.

SIDES, SHOULDERS & HAMS.

A very superior lot of Country Bacon on hand at prices to suit purchasers.

POCKET KNIVES, of all kinds.

THE FINEST SORT OF CHOCOLATE,

SOME VERY FINE COLOGNE.

CIGARS OF ALL GRADES.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid.

Really good for more useful purposes than any preparation ever before offered to the public.

For sale by us and all Druggists in town.

Some Very Fine Porter,

Just from Dublin, in original packages.

All of which are to be found for sale by

PRICE, CLAPP & FRANCIS,

82 Commerce Street,

Nat. Wright's Old Corner.

aug7d3m

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY CO.

IN OBEDIENCE to the Proclamation of His Excellency, LEWIS E. PARSONS, Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama, dated July 20th, 1865, there will be an election held in the County of Montgomery, State of Alabama, on THURSDAY, the 31st DAY OF AUGUST, A. D., 1865, for the purpose of electing Two Delegates to the Convention, to be Assembled at Montgomery, on the 15th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock, M.

And the following persons are appointed Inspectors of said election at the different precincts:

Beat 1—Thomas J. Mitchell, W. P. Dawson, T. E. Mitchell.

Beat 2—A. J. Terrell, John R. Chappell, Wm. McCain.

Beat 3—James W. McDade, James K. Judkins, W. E. Lucas.

Beat 4—B. R. Jones, T. O. Glascock, T. F. Thomasson.

Beat 5—A. P. Watt, J. F. Johnson, John O. Cummings.

Beat 6—T. R. Carter, J. K. Dillehay, Frank Shackleford.

Beat 7—William Barnes, Jason Jones, Wm. Edwards.

Beat 8—W. G. Robertson, T. J. Orm, Laban Underwood.

Beat 9—James Crow, W. H. Noble, Martin Willis.

Beat 10—H. Edson, John E. Rutland, Robert Kirby.

Beat 11—Allen Frazer, A. C. McDonald, W. H. Clark.

Beat 12—Jas. A. Sweat, Hardy Wilkins, J. McLendon.

Beat 13—F. M. T. Tankersly, T. V. A. Vickers, J. W. D. Pool.

Beat 14—W. J. Wilson, James Urquhart, Zeb. Rushing.

aug7dtd B. W. YOUNG, Sheriff.

W. P. Chilton.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Office—In Masonic Building, No. 22 Market street.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

aug7dlf

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,

UNDER EXCHANGE HOTEL, COMMERCE STREET.

BY

J. RUPENTHAL & CO.

Meals served at all hours, night and day, and the table supplied with the best the market affords.
aug–

CITY HOTEL,

CORNER OF COMMERCE AND BIBB STREETS,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,

BY

JOHN D. CAMPBELL,

Former Proprietor of the "Campbell House."

HE takes this method of informing his old friends and the traveling public, that he has thoroughly fitted up the large and commodious building on the corner of Commerce and Bibb streets, known as the Montgomery Insurance Company Building, for Hotel purposes, and is now prepared to accommodate the public in as good style as it can be done elsewhere in the city. His rooms are large and pleasantly situated and his table will be supplied at all times with the best the market can afford.
Charges Moderate.

D. S. ARNOLD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DEALER IN

Coal, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Pig and Bar Iron.

SPECIAL attention given to Purchase and Sale of Cotton; also, Receiving and Forwarding Goods, corner Court and Church Streets.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

aug7dam

E. H. HARRIS,

After an absence of four (4) years, resumes the

COTTON BROKERAGE

AND

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

At his old stand,

No. 96 COMMERCE STREET.

BATTLE, NOBLE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Have resumed business at their former office,

No. 40 Perdido Street New Orleans.

aug7d1m

VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.

ONE mile South-East of the City. It comprises TEN Acres of Land, well improved; and the dwelling and out-houses are in good order. On the premises there is one of the best orchards in the country embracing all the choicest fruits, such as Peaches, Apples, Apricots, Plums, Figs, Pears, Quinces, Cherries, Strawberries, Mulberries, Italian Chestnut, &c. There is a well of excellent water, and, by means of pipes, a plentiful supply of water is conveyed to the stable and Cow yards. It is one of the most desirable places ever offered for sale. For terms apply to
aug7dlf A. P. WATT.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will carry Money and Packages not exceeding Ten Pounds to

LYNCHBURG,
PETERSBURG,
RICHMOND,
DANVILLE,
RALEIGH,
GOLDSBORO,
GREENSBORO,
WILMINGTON,
CHARLOTTE,
COLUMBIA,
CHARLESTON,
ORANGEBURG,
EUFAULA,
MACON,
COLUMBUS,
ATLANTA,
and AUGUSTA!

And all accessible points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE, SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, AND VIRGINIA.

aug7dlf C. L. B. MARSH, Agent.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY!

93 PERRY STREET,

(THEATRE BUILDING.)

THIS Company will receive and forward LETTERS for all places that can be reached by its Messengers, *Or through the Mails of the United States.*

The government postage will be paid by the Company until such time as the mails are established, for which service the charges will be

Twenty-Five Cents,

for each Letter, the same amount being added for each half ounce additional, and in all cases to be pre-paid, it being understood the Company will not be responsible for the safe delivery of such letters.

Stamped Envelopes can be obtained at the Express Office. For further information apply to
aug7dlf C. L. B. MARSH, Agent.

WAREHOUSE & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

CLOSE STORAGE.

THE undersigned opened on Thursday last the Sheds formerly kept as a Livery Stable, next door to Mr. J. H. Caffey's Stable, for the purpose of Storing Cotton, we have also a good Close Storage. We will store Cotton at one dollar per bale per month, weigh mark it on side and end. By close attention to business we hope to share the patronage of our friends.
aug7d1m W. D. CARPENTER & CO.

LEAK & STRINGFELLOW,

93 AND 95 COMMERCE ST.

OFFER FOR SALE

FLOUR, BACON,

And many other articles of Groceries.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

aug7dlf

OUR JOB OFFICE,

93 & 95 COMMERCE STREET,

BELOW EXCHANGE HOTEL.

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MONTGOMERY LEDGER.

HOT!

Oh! isn't it hot?
Oh! isn't it hot?
And all is soft and clammy and damp.
No need to moisten your postage stamp!
The very stones
Have lost their tones
And don't re-echo the policeman's tramp!
And, oh! isn't it hot?

And, oh! how I hate my hat—
That box of roasted air!
With the hard, hot brim, that presses its rim
With all its main might into my brain,
And it leaves it red trail there!
And how I hate my blessed boots,
Of pedal agonies the roots!
Sources of throes and pangs and shoots!
And socks with aggravating holes—
Socks that ruck all under the soles!

And then my collar!
Peruvian Bolla
(Convenient rhyme)
In thy best time
You wore no trousers, choker, collar, brace or sleeve,
But went about,
In doors and out,
In what young ladies call "square bodies," I believe.
Oh! isn't it hot!

From the London Times.

An Extraordinary Trial.

HOW MURDERERS ARE CONVICTED IN ENGLAND.

No surprise will be felt by any one on learning that the trial at the Old Bailey terminated yesterday with the conviction of the prisoner Mullins, who received sentence of death. Although the case was one of circumstantial evidence, the guilt of this man was proved beyond all reasonable doubt. The last few months have been unusually prolific in murderers of the worst kind; were it not so the Stepney crime would, probably, have obtained even a larger share of public attention, for the manner in which the nefarious cunning of the murderer led to his own detection is almost new in the annals of crime. Never, in our recollection, has a prisoner more deservedly received sentence of death than this wicked old man. The murder for which he is to die was in the highest degree cold-blooded and cruel; but the guilt of this is perhaps surpassed by that which he meditated when he laid his plot for the ruin of Emm. To commit a crime, and then to pocket the reward offered for the discovery, by falsely denouncing another man, is a refinement of villainy which almost borders on romance.

The story is, indeed, one of the most extraordinary that has ever been told in a Court of Justice. As the murder and the steps toward detection took place in the early autumn, while a large portion of the public was far distant from anything like an English newspaper, we may epitomize in a few lines the main facts of the case as detailed at the various examinations, and at the trial which has just concluded. The murdered person, Mary Emsley, was a widow, about 70 years of age, of very miserly habits. She lived entirely alone, in the neighborhood of Mile-End, not only performing all domestic duties for herself, but going out to collect her rents, for she possessed considerable property in houses. Every Monday she went on this errand, and would bring home sums: £30, £40, or £50. She was last seen alive about seven o'clock on the evening of Monday, the 13th of August. On the ensuing Friday, the 17th, a man named Emm, who had been occasionally employed by the deceased, communicated with a Mr Faith, who had married a daughter of the deceased, and the result was that the house was entered, and Mrs. Emsley was found murdered in a lumber-room. Many people had knocked at the door of the house during the preceding three days, but could make no one hear, and it cannot be doubted that she had been murdered in the night between Monday and Tuesday. A reward was offered, first £300, and on the 8th of September a communication was made to the police by a man named Mullins, the subsequent accused. He denounced Emm as the murderer, and said that he been watching Emm's cottage, and had seen him go out into a brick-field, and hide a parcel, which sure enough, contained property belonging to the deceased. The parcel was tied round with a dirty apron string. There was an enclosure bound with waxed cord. The property consisted of spoons and other articles, together with a check for £10, drawn by a firm who were tenants of Mrs. Emsley, and paid by them the very day she was murdered. Whoever, then possessed this check, and put it into the parcel, may be fairly looked upon as the murderer. The whole gist of the case for the prosecution was to show that not Emm, but Mullens himself, made up the parcel, and hid it it in the spot whither he afterward conducted the police.

The evidence, though entirely circumstantial, comes from many different quarters, and the combined effect is to leave no doubt that Mullins, and no one else, had possession of the deceased's property, and used it to insure the ruin of Emm. It was proved beyond a doubt that Emm went to Stratford on the night of the murder, that he was in company with more than one person up to midnight, and that then he went home to bed. It was also proved that on the day when he was alleged to have hidden the parcel—namely, the 8th of September four weeks after the murder, he was not out of his cottage till 10 o'clock, Mullins having stated that he saw him in the brickfield between 8 and 9. Emm therefore, being proved innocent, and Mullins' evidence shown to be false, we have very strong grounds of transferring our suspicions to the latter. A number of circumstances cause suspicion to grow into certainty, Mullins was seen about the parcel was found.—On the Friday, the day before he made the charge he was seen at the brickfield. He had been seen on the evening of the murder at about 8 o'clock in the neighborhood of the deceased's house.—The witness Raymond positively identified him, and another person saw him passing through Stepney-green.

We are not disposed, however, to attach much importance to this last fact, for the sailor who gave the evidence knew nothing of the prisoner before, and might, as Mullin's counsel suggested, have recognized him from the description when he was afterward confronted with him at the Station-House. The sailor said that Mullins was agitated, and that his pockets seemed to have a good deal in them, and gave notice to the police before Mullins was apprehended. There are, however, much stronger pieces of evidence. On the mantlepiece of Mullin's lodgings was found a piece of string exactly similar to that which bound up the parcel, and there was also wax, such as was used for the cord which was tied round the enclosure. It was suggested that Mullins knowing that Emm was a shoemaker, used waxed cord in order to give a color to the story that Emm had hidden the parcel. A pencil case belonging to the deceased was disposed of by the prisoner's wife shortly after the murder. Mullins was by trade a plasterer, and the hammer he used exactly fitted the wounds which deprived Mrs. Emsley of life. In the clotted blood was the mark of a nailed boot, and such a boot Mullins had thrown into a dusthole some time after the fatal day.

In short the unusual circumstantial evidence which is forthcoming when these tales of blood are unraveled leaves no doubt that the prisoner was guilty. He will go to his doom without pity from any one. In times when it is alleged that so many evildoers escape, it is at least satisfactory to find the most deliberate criminal who has come before our courts for some time has not succeeded in evading justice. This case reveals to us one of the most effective means which Providence uses for the detection of crime. It would seem that in many cases the murderer cannot rest, but is impelled by an irresistible force to talk of his crime, and to do something to avert the suspicion, which he fancies about to light on him. That Mullins wanted to get the £300, is certain enough; but there is also little doubt that he was urged on by an uncontrolable desire to give public suspicion an object, and that he would by the sacrifice of Emm to satisfy inquiry for ever. Be that as it may, the snare which he had set for a guiltless man caught his own foot; his wicked machinations recoiled on his own head, and he has now, after a lengthened trial, the patience, and impartiality of which the unhappy criminal himself confesses, been found justly guilty of the atrocious crime.

Heroism.

The history of death-beds shows that most men die bravely; and it is notorious that few criminals shrink under the gallows. So when conspicuous victims fall—like Charles First or Louis Sixteenth—they behave so calmly, and with such lofty resignation, that half the world measures the men by their conduct at the last moment, and pronounces them martyrs.

But although these instances are impressive they are not more touching than the unknown cases which meet us all—which have no historic dignity, no interest of name, or position, or association—and which for that very reason are the most heroic and striking. How many a martyrdom of the heart, we all know, which softens and subdues the whole life; and in comparison with which it would be a relief to the victim to lay her head under the sharp swift axe! How many a parent is tortured and tried, through long weary years, by the misconduct and vice of a child, who would think it happiness to have no other suffering than imprisonment and death! Charles First takes leave of his children, weeps, prays—and his head drops amidst the tears of half a nation and the regret of posterity; and yet in all our experiences how many a man must have been who was as suddenly and shockingly cut off as Charles, without chance of a word to wife or child—without provision made for them: who has no prestige, and no other mention than his alphabetical place the newspaper obituary.

In the same way how many people there were who gladly paid two dollars to see an actress represent the woes of an unhappy woman, who would turn the very same woman from their door if she came to beg a penny! Blind old Belisarius may stand perpetually appealing in the engraving upon the parlor wall, and we secretly think it a good lesson of charity and sympathy for the children; but how many of us look with any admiration upon the living Belisarius asking an obolus at the door.

I thought of these things lately when traveling upon a railroad in the interior of the State. It was a wintry sunset, and the black bare trees stood rigid against the bright sky. "Please, gentlemen show me a seat," was said in a low clear voice. We all turned from the windows and saw a young man, evidently totally blind, standing in the aisle of the car. He was very poorly dressed and held a small traveling-bag in one hand and a cane, in the other. The seat by me was vacant, and I took his hand and drew him in. He seated himself quietly, and said nothing but "Thank you Sir." The tone, as before, was so calm and manly, so entirely free from whine, and there was something so profoundly sad in the expression of the young man's face that I began to talk to him, although he was evidently perfectly willing to remain silent, and he did not seek in any way to enlist sympathy.

His story was very simple. He was a moulder, he said, and his thin, pale, unhealthy-looking hands confirmed his words. He had worked in various places, and a year ago last December was engaged in the casting of a huge cylinder, when an explosion took place, and the hot sand was blown into his eyes, burning the optic nerves, while a heavy piece of metal struck his body, causing a rupture. When he could move the company gave him some money—about a hunred and thirty dollars—and he made his way West from Baltimore where he was injured, to consult some oculist of whom he had heard. All the last summer he was trying to get relief, but was gradually convinced that what he was told was true, and that his sight was gone forever. For some time he remained passive under the shock of this conviction, and then started from Chicago alone to make his way to New Hampshire, where he would find friends. I met him in Rome, in New York, and he said he had come so far, mainly by the kindness of conductors and inn-keepers. "They usually pass me on," he said, "and the hotel-keepers give me a bed and breakfast for nothing." When I asked him if he had no money at all, he said that at that moment he had none, and was going on to the next town where there were iron-works, for the workmen generally made up a little sum among them to help him forward. When the conductor came the young man stated his case, and the impression of his honesty was so unavoidable that the conductor not only freely passed him, but returned and talked with him, and advised him where to go, for the night upon arriving at the next town. Upon talking further, he said it was very lonely and tedious to be so suddenly helpless, but that people were generally kind, and when he reached his friends in New Hampshire he should begin to learn some trade at which he might work in the dark.—There was nothing querulous in his voice or manner, but the same gravity of tone which I saw in the tranquil sadness of his expression; for it seemed as if his power of smiling had gone with that of seeing.

He had a rough stroke upon arriving at the next town. It was late at night and I found a man to show me the way to the nearest tavern. We led the blind man into the bar-room, when the landlord, a surly man—who evidently regarded our guide as a runner who brought only unprofitable customers—swore at him loudly for bringing a blind man into the house. The runner defended himself, and I talked with the landlord, holding reason in my hand to which he soon yielded; but the runner refused even a penny for helping the blind man to the door.

There are plenty of blind men. The mishaps of every day make more. Then more should be the pity. We who have all our senses and opportunities are sadly troubled if our rose-leaves are crumpled. And although it is poor comfort, when we have broken an arm, to be told that we might have broken both legs, yet it will help us to bear our own grief with fewer sobs if we think of the patient, silent heroism all around us.

At a meeting of Kahl Montgomery, held on the 9th of July, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Rev. J. K. Gutheim, in obedience to a call from his old congregation in New Orleans, and much to our regret, has left us; and whereas, he has for the last two years been our minister, and has during that time afforded us the utmost satisfaction in his ministerial duties as well as in his social intercourse, so that we may truly term him a "shining light in Israel;" and whereas, it is our desire to express to him the gratification we felt during his stay;

Be it Resolved, 1. That the Rev. J. K. Gutheim, by his eminent talents and dignified bearing, while administering in our Synagogue, won golden opinions as well of the members of this congregation as of all who were so fortunate as to hear his discourses.

2. That the Rev. J. K. Gutheim performed the spiritual duties as our minister with an earnestness and zeal alike commendable and deserving our highest encomiums; and by his lucid interpretation of our holy laws, improved our spiritual welfare and kindled an actual love for our holy religion.

3. That we will earnestly endeavor to improve in the future also his teachings, which we admired so much, and which, with true eloquence, feel refreshing like dew from the lips of our late minister.

4. That these preambles and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this congregation and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Rev. J. K. Gutheim, and they be published in our city papers, the New Orleans Times, and the Israelites at Cincinnati.

S. NEWMAN, President,
of the Heb. Cong., Kahl Montgomery.
L. YOUNG, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Eli Corwin states that the big trees of California are only about 1,700 years old! The largest tree in the grove where the "big tree" grew was twenty-five feet in diameter at the stump where it was cut off, say six feet from the ground, and thirty-three in diameter at the ground. The taper of the tree was most rapid for the first six or eight feet; and Mr. Corwin argues that, as in taking a section of the tree at a point where it was cut off, we find in a width of three inches eighty layers, and supposing each layer to indicate the growth of a year, we shall have for every three inches eighty years, or five thousand two hundred and eighty as the grand result, but which he alleges to be wrong, for two reasons, viz:

First. The same layers distributed through sixteen and a half feet, the semi-diameter of the tree at its base, must be much thicker than the same layers six feet above the ground, where the same number of layers is compressed within twelve and a half feet, the semi diameter of the tree at that point. Twelve and a half feet giving us only four thousand layers or years.

Second. The eighty layers we have in hand are from near the outside of the tree, where the layers being spread over a much larger surface are very thin, while towards the heart of the tree they increase in thickness. Still another allowance should be made. Of the twelve and a half feet, which is the largest semi-diameter of which one section could have been a part, from six to nine inches must be cast out of the reckoning as bark. If, from the outer extremity of the radius measured, we cast off six inches, we deduct at least one hundred and sixty years.

A CAPITAL BATH.—An open window, with the direct rays of the sun [illegible] for the little one. On a hot summer day, [illegible] it down near the window, quite nude, and let it lie for some minutes where the rays of the sun may fall upon its skin, will give it new life. There is a vital relation between sunshine and a vigorous human being. Seclusion from the sunshine is one of the greatest misfortunes of civilized life. The same cause which makes potatato vines white and sickly when grown in dark cellars, operates to produce the pale, sickly girls that are reared in our parlors. Expose either to the direct rays of the sun, and they begin to show color, health and strength. When in London, some years ago, I visited an establishment which had acquired a wide reputation for the cure of those diseases in which prostration and nervous derangement were prominent symptoms. I soon found the secret of success in the use made of sunshine. The slate roof had been removed and a glass one substituted. The upper story was divided into sixteen small rooms, each provided with lounges, washing apparatus, etc. The patient, on entering each his little apartment, removed all his clothing, and exposed himself to the direct rays of the sun.—Lying on the lounge, and turning over from time to time, each and every part of the body was thus exposed to the life-giving rays of the sun. Several London physicians candidly confessed to me that many cases which seemed only waiting for the shroud were galvanized into life and health by this process.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

25th of July.

ST. JAMES THE GREAT.—This is the Festival of St. James, who received the addition of Great, either as being the senior of the two Apostles of that name, from his superior stature, or, which is the most probable, from the peculiar favor conferred upon him by the Savior, to whom he was related.

St. James was the son of Zebedee and of Mary, surnamed Salome, was cousin-german to the Virgin Mary. He and his brother, John, were mending nets, when they were summoned by Christ to follow Him; and from the vehemence with which they promulgated the Gospel, our Lord surnamed them Boanerges, or Sons of Thunder.

From the Ascension, James boldly preached to the Jews of the dispersion, until the year 44, when he was accused before Herod. On his trial, he defended himself with such strength of reasoning, that even his suborned accuser, seized with remorse, invoked the pardon of the Saint, and cheerfully suffered death with him, by decapitation, to which they were both condemned.

St. James was the first Martyr of the twelve chosen deciples, which has obtained for him the appellation of the "Proto-Martyr of the Apostles." This festival was instituted in the year 1089, and his emblems are a pilgrim's staff and a gourd bottle.

The Spaniards have the highest veneration for St. James, or St. Jago, whom they call their patron Saint. They contend that they possess his remains, which are recorded to have been brought from Jerusalem, and deposited at Compostella, the capital of Gallicia.

Mrs. Surratt.

HER INNOCENCE PROVEN.

We clip the following from the Washington correspondence of the New York News:

The developments, which have come to light within the last day or two in regard to the absolute innocence of Mrs. Surratt, are absolutely appalling. Whatever may be said of the other three, it is now as clear as noonday that Mrs. Surratt, had she been allowed the four days she asked, could have proved her innocence. The principal witness against her has acknowledged that his testimony was false; Payne protested her innocence with his dying breath; and the poor woman, herself, the instant her soul passed into the presence of her Maker, declared, "I am Innocent."

THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.—Says the *Chicago Times*: In an order issued by J. E. Bryant, general superintendent of freedmen for South Carolina and Georgia, and which embraces official regulations for the two States, it is provided that planters that support all infirm and helpless negroes, and that wages for time lost in sickness shall not be deducted from field hands or house servants. The tenderness with which the negro is provided is wonderful, and [illegible] that extended to any class of white laborers anywhere in the world. About the best thing to be nowadays is a negro. In such a case one would have the satisfaction of knowing that he was the most prominent figure in this Government and moreover that somebody else would have to support his aged grandmother and other decrepit relations. In addition, if he did not like to work he would be supported by the Government, or if he did not care to lie idle, he could hire out to some one, be sick all summer, and draw his pay with regularity.

A GRAND hotel has been erected, at a cost of over $1,500,000, in Portland place, London, called the Langham Hotel. The Prince of Wales is among the proprietors. The general arrangement of the hotel is on the American plan, with this grand difference and superiority, viz., the guest pays for what he gets and no more. He is not made dependent on his landlord or his "gentlemanly clerk" for the privelige of not going above the fourth story, while called upon to pay the same price with the "gentlemanly clerk's" favorites or friends, who luxuriate on the second. In the Langham Hotel a single gentleman may have a bedroom for a single night for 35 cents—not a cupboard in a garret, but a genteel room and a clean and comfortable bed. Every improvement suggested by our American hotel system, as well as the best Paris hotels, has been introduced. The building is perfectly fireproof; but as an extra precaution against all sorts of risks, water is so abundantly supplied from an artesian well to tanks distributed throughout the building, that anything in the shape of a fire could be quenched almost in an instant. It is calculated that this London Hotel will accommodate 2,000 guests.

The Mails.

It is a thing we confess we cannot understand fully, that so long a time has been permitted to elapse since the full restoration of peace throughout the Southern country without the re-establishment of a larger share of postal facilities. There are grave reasons why this delay should not be allowed to continue—reasons political, financial and social. The occupation of old post routes is the diffusion of intelligence. It opens the way for public education. The mail brings the teachings and discussions of the press, the speeches of statesmen and politicians, the proclamations of the President and of Governors, the regulations of trade and the orders of military commanders, the prices of staples and of supplies, the condition of transportation, the rates of freight, the state of crops, the condition of families and friends, news of the quick and of the dead—it scatters public and private information throughout the country, unites a people as they can be brought together by no other means, gives an impetus to business, spreads truth among the masses, carries the news home to millions of anxious hearts, becomes the great disseminator of light. We have wandered in the darkness long enough, Mr. Postmaster General. Help us to light! We need it as much as ever a people did.

Avenues of communications are opening daily. Our rivers, lakes and bayous are threaded with busy craft in every direction. Railways are getting all right again, as fast as energy can push them ahead. People are anxious to recommence business, and there is no greater obstacle in the way than the loss of the postal service. [illegible] something undoubtedly, but the transportation of mails has always been attended with that difficulty, especially here in the South. We are taxed enough, however, in the South to be, permitted to enjoy some of the benefits of the resumption of regular government. The appointment of post-masters and mail carriers does not keep pace with that of the tax gatherers.—We must be patient; but patience itself does not cure the evil we complain of.

We repeat our suggestions to the Post-master General, which we took the liberty to offer many days ago. If the present appropriations by Congress for postal facilities are so insufficient as to prevent paying for the transmission of our mails, there is yet a remedy. If the needed advertisements calling for contractors to convey the mails throughout the Southern States over the old post routes are issued, and pains are taken to convey them over the country where, the mails ought to go, contractors enough can be found to undertake the work and wait for their pay, if it must be so, for a year. The people will see that the mails are carried, if they are only permitted to attend to the matter. If a proper agent of the Post-Office Department could be sent to every Southern State, the principal routes and many of the smaller ones could be opened in six weeks or two months at farthest. Many places could be immediately supplied with their old time postal accommodations, if the proper enterprise and energy were only applied at once. Wherever a steamboat is making regular trips the mails should go now. If the Post-master General wishes to earn and deserve the thanks of the South he will give attention to our respectful suggestions and act upon them.—*N. O. Times.*

English and Mohammedan Marriages.

That harem life, which so many of us fancy to be wholly lawless—a thing of eunuchs, poison, bow-strings and abominations—is found, on opening the Mohammedan law books, to be controlled by a host of regulations, nearly all of them contrived for the protection of woman's rights.—Some of us dream that a harem is a jail, an oriental wife a slave. A little acquaintance with the Mohammedan law would cause the sticklers for woman's rights to open their eyes rather wide. Is the British female any better off than her sister of Egypt or Bengal? Is she more tenderly considered by the legislator and the judge? Has she more freedom to dispose of herself, and of her property?

In one short chapter of a dozen pages Blackstone expounds the legal relations of an English husband and an English wife; while in the Hidayah, which may be loosely described as the Moslem Blackstone, the chapters on the home relations of an oriental husband and wife are long enough to fill a large volume. The English code may be briefly, and not untruly, said to explain that, unless a woman is specially protected by legal settlement, marriage makes her a slave—in some respects worse than a slave, since it extinguishes all her individual rights, and transfers her person and her property to the man she weds, to abuse and squander as may seem good in his eyes; and it does all this so thoroughly, that even should the ill-used lady procure a divorce from her brutal husband, on account of cruelty, desertion and adultery combined, she might have to retire a cripple and a pauper, from the house to which she had come youthful, beautiful and rich. Nothing of this kind could occur in a Mussulman country. All the domestic relations—marriage, fosterage, repudiation, slavery, parentage and maintenance—are, in Islam, governed by rules of law.

Just as in England since William IV., a Moslem marriage is a civil affair only; requiring no *mollah* and no religious rite; a contract which may be dissolved by a civil process. It is a free partnership, for mutual comfort and enjoyment between man and woman. But, unlike the English ceremony, it confers no right on the man over the woman's property.—The Mohammedan lady retains her separate individuality in her married state. She is not placed in the position of a *femme converte*, but remains an independent and responsible being, with the same power of receiving and disposing of property which she enjoyed in her spinsterhood. She may sue and be sued without the concurrence of her husband, and without having recourse to the English fiction of a nearest friend. She may receive a pension. She can sign a bond. She might execute a trust.

It is true that in a Mohammedan country, a woman may be divorced for a trifling cause, perhaps [illegible] beyond the whim of a husband tired of her temper and satiated with her charms. Yet divorce is less common in Islam than would be imagined from the ease with which it may be effected. The record is not kept with any care, but we have heard it said in Cairo that final separation between man and wife is rarer in that city than in Berlin and London. Human nature—according to the opinion of an English widow who married a Bedaween sheikh—is pretty much the same in all countries; and few men care to separate from the love of their youth, the mother of their children, unless for such crimes against the marriage bond as would part the English husband from his English wife. But besides the bulwark of early love and acquired habits, a Moslem lady is protected against her husband's caprice by a very formidable bond.—Few orientals can afford to divorce their wives under any attainable difference of temperament or temperature. Every wife is dowered. On a wife being repudiated by her husband, her dower must be paid. It is always relatively to her husband's means, a considerable sum; and thus polygamy and divorce, though the law permits them, are practically confined to those richer classes who, in every country of East and West contrive to evade the stricter moral rules.

The husband, too, is bound to maintain his wife according to her rank; and so sternly is this part of the bridal compact enforced against a careless husband, that the husband, if a slave, may be sold for money, on which the wife may live.

We scorn a great lazy husband, who, while his wife is industriously at work, lounges all day long before the fire, spitting into it like a big roasting place.

Apotheosis.

It was a custom among the ancient nations to raise their kings and heroes to the rank of deities. The ceremony was called apotheosis. The Eastern nations are said to have been the first to introduce this custom. The Romans borrowed it from them. But they perverted it most sadly and absurdly by deifying, not only the more wise and humane of their rulers, but the more reckless and unprincipled. It has seemed to us that we have virtually copied this custom of apotheosis, without improving upon the use of it by the Roman progenitors. We began with George Washington. We have not ended yet. With whom we shall end, it would be difficult to anticipate. Certain it is that some of the most unworthy men that party spirit—that evil genius of our nation—has put forth, out of their sphere, in the shape of candidates for official places, have been idolized by their partizan followers to a degree amounting to an apotheosis in spirit, if not in ceremonial form. If we must continue to copy after people of the past ages, it is to be hoped we may be wise enough to improve on their customs, rather than the reverse. If we are to have apotheosis, for decency's sake, let it be applied to the dead, and anciently, not living, and to those who have left such records of good deeds as show that there was something of the god-like in their lives.

FAST LIVING.—"Lord Byron," says Leigh Hunt, "used to go about humming all the morning, and reserved his serious work for the night." He said himself, in a conversation with Lieut. Medwyn, that he largely used "the inspiration of gin" to keep up [illegible] flagging nature. Schiller resembled him in both habits. What was the consequence? Byron died at 36. Schiller lived on to 60, but with a broken constitution and shattered energies. The fire of geius blazed with intense and wasteful brilliancy in both, but soon *burned itself out.* *Night labor* and *the inspiration of gin* will make short work with the most robust constitution.

A THOUGHT FOR YOUNG MEN.—No wreck is so shocking to behold, as that of a dissolute young man. On the person of the debauchee or inebriate, infamy is written. How Nature hangs labels over him to testify her disgust at his example! How she loosens all his joints, sends tremors along his muscles, and bends forward his frame! The wretch whose life-long pleasure it has been to debauch others, whose heart has been spotted with sin so that it is an offense to the heart of the unblemished.

LOVELINESS.—It is not your dress, ladies, your expensive shawl or golden fingers that attract the attention of men of sense; they look beyond these. It is your character they study. If you are trifling and loose in your conversation, no matter if you are as beautiful as an angel, you have no attractions for them. It is the loveliness of your nature that wins, and continues to retain the affections of the heart. Young ladies sadly miss it who labor to improve their outward looks, while they bestow not a thought on their minds. Fools may be won by gew-gaws, and fashionable showy dresses, but the wise and substantial are never caught by such traps. Let modesty be your dress. Use pleasant and agreeable language, and though you may not be courted by the fop, the good and truly great will linger in your steps.

Subscribe for the "DAILY LEDGER."

United States Confiscation Law.

[*Copied from the United States Statues at large, vol. xii., p. 589.*]

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS INSURRECTION, TO PUNISH TREASON AND REBELLION AND CONFISCATE THE PROPERTY OF REBELS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death; and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real or personal, including slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary, notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person guilty of either of the offences described in this act, shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall not be construed in any way to effect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That to ensure the speedy termination of the existing rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same or the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States.

First, Of any person hereafter acting as officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly, Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, Cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly, Of any person acting as Governor of a State, or Judge of any court of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly, Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly, Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be National, State, or Municipal, in its name or character:—*Provided*, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly, above described, shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Sixthly, Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist or give aid to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers and conveyances of any such property, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person in any State or Territory of the United States other than those named aforesaid after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate, property, money, stocks and credits of such persons shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof.—And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege or prove that he is one of persons described in this section.

SECTIONS 7 and 8. [Prescribe the proceedings and terms for the condemnation and sale of any property seized under the foregoing sections.]

SECTION 9. [Declares free those captured or escaped slaves of those who give aid or comfort to the rebellion.]

SECTION 10. [Provides that escaped slaves shall not be surrendered, unless the claimant make oath of uniform loyalty.]

SECTION 11. [Authorizes the employment of persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion.]

SECTION 12. [Authorizes the President to colonize the emancipated negroes, "in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States."]

SECTION 13. *And be it further enacted,* That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SECTION 14. [Authorizes the courts to do all things to give effect to the act.]

APPROVED, July 17th, 1862.

Amnesty Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object of suppressing the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to lay down their arms, to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly, or by implication, engaged in said rebellion; and

WHEREAS, Many persons who had so engaged in the said rebellion, have, since the issuance of the said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and,

WHEREAS, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said rebellion, and in continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon:

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare, that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States, providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted, but on the conditions, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe to the following oath, which shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, or affirm in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1. All who are or have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate States.

2. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3. All who have been military or naval officers of the said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

4. All who left their seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5. All who resigned or tendered the resignations of their commissions in the army and navy of the United States to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

6. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8. All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or at the United States Naval Academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of the States in insurrection against the United States.

10. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States on the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12. All persons who, at a time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in the military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of the military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of any kind, either before or after their conviction.

13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, the estimated value of whose taxable property is over $20,000.

14. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 8th, 1863, or the oath of allegiance to the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not, thenceforward kept the same inviolate; *Provided,* That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefits to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this the twenty-ninth day of May, A. D., one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.