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# The Albemarle Times.

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Mayor H. C. Fager.  
Commissioners—Moses Gilliam, J. T. Bond, Dr. F. Gilliam.  
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**CHURCHES.**  
Methodist Episcopal—Service every second Sunday in each month, by Rev. W. P. Wright, at 11:30 a. m. Night service every fourth Sunday in each month, by Rev. T. M. Simpson.  
Episcopal—Service every first and third Sunday in each month, by Rev. E. Wooten, at 10:45 a. m.  
Baptist Church—Service every Sunday of each month except the second Sunday, by Rev. Bryant Lee, D. D.

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## SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**JOHN DICKSON STANFORD.**  
OF DUPLIN.

The Senator from the 10th District is 41 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high and weighs 120 pounds. He graduated at Columbia college, Washington D. C. and is a lawyer by profession. Senator Stanford was a member of the old Democratic party, and as such was elected to the House of Commons from 1858 to 1862. In 1865 he was elected to the Senate of N. C. In 1866-67 and 68 he was county Attorney for Duplin county. In 1860 and again in 1872 he was elected to the House of Representatives. He was elected to the present Senate by a majority of 672—a gain of 500 votes. Senator Stanford was a prominent candidate for the position of President of the Senate, in a fine parliamentary, and a quick, ready and witty debater. He always commands attention. The Senator is chairman of the finance committee. He married Miss Alice Spicer of Wilmington, has no children.

**ALFRED HARGROVE.**  
OF DAVIDSON.

Mr. Hargrove the Senator from the 31st Senatorial district is 63 years of age. He stands six feet and one inch in height and weighs 140 lbs. He married Miss Susan Overman of Pasquotank county, is in religion a Presbyterian and by profession a planter. He was in ante bellum days a member of the Whig party and entered politics in the Harrison campaign of 1840, was elected to the Senate in 1844. Since that time he has not been actively engaged in politics, but was from 1845 to 1858 chairman of the Board of Superintendence of common schools in his county, and during the war served as agent for his county in furnishing money and provisions for the support of needy soldiers families.

Mr. Hargrove lost a son at the battle of Chancellorsville.

He was elected Senator by 334 majority a gain of over 200. He received his education at John Rogers school in Hillsboro and also at the school of the celebrated John Masher of Iredell county.

He is a member of the committees on Privileges and Elections and Agriculture.

**JOSEPH CARSON MILLS.**  
OF BURKE.

The Senator from the 26th District is 33 years old. He stands 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 155 pounds. In religion he is an Episcopalian. He married Miss Laura Mosley of Mecklenburg and has one child. He represented Burke in the House of Representatives in 1870. In politics he was always a Democrat. He joined the army when very young as a private and surrendered as a captain. He repeatedly distinguished himself for gallantry and commanded the sharpshooters of the Western N. C. Rail Road until removed by Holden in 1865 for disloyalty. This is his first office, being elected by 254 majority the largest ever given in his county.

Mr. Tate was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. He is an old line Democrat. He went in the war as Captain—served 4 years and 3 days was wounded seven times and surrendered a colonel's commission. Col. Tate is an elegant and accomplished gentleman.

**ALFRED MARTIN ERWIN.**  
OF BURKE.

This gentleman is 44 years old, weighs 160 pounds, is a lawyer and a Presbyterian. He is not married. Mr. Erwin went into the war as Lieutenant and surrendered as Major. He was a Democrat of the Calhoun school before the war. He was elected to the conventions of 61 and 71 neither of which were called. He is also a delegate to the Greeley convention at Baltimore.

**JAMES TURNER MOORHEAD.**  
OF GUILFORD.

The Senator from the 24th District (the President Protem of the Senate) is 6 feet one inch high and weighs 165 pounds. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and is a son of the late Hon. J. T. Moorhead who was a member of Congress for many years, and a nephew of the late Governor Moorhead. Senator Moorhead is unmarried. He graduated at the University of North Carolina.

With first distinction and was a practicing lawyer at the beginning of the war. He volunteered in April 1861 and was elected Lieut. of the Guilford Grays, served 4 years and surrendered the commission of colonel of 53rd regiment. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1866-67—was President of the Senate in 72-3 and is chairman of the Judiciary committee in the present Senate. Col. Moorhead is a very handsome man—is tall and commanding like all of the Moorheads, and has great influence in his party. He is a social general gentleman.

**CHARLES MANLY BUSBEE.**  
OF WAKE.

Senator Busbee is 29 years old, is 6 feet 8 inches high and attends the Episcopal church. He is a lawyer, and is the grandson of the late James Taylor of Chatham (former Attorney General) and the son of the late Pervin Busbee of Wake. Charles Busbee married a daughter of James T. Littlejohn of Granville and is the father of 3 children. He received his education at Hampden Sidney college and the University of N. C. He served in the army as Sergeant Major of Col. Garrett's (5th) Regiment. He was county Attorney in 1867 and 68, Reading Clerk of Senate in 66-7. Mr. Busbee (5th) is chairman of the committee on corporations, and a member of the Democratic State Central committee.

There is no young man in North Carolina whose opinion has greater weight than that of Charles Manly Busbee. He is a sober, honest, industrious man, and if he lives will one day occupy an exalted station as a lawyer and statesman.

**CHARLES MATHER COOKE.**  
OF FRANKLIN.

Senator Cooke is 20 years old 5 feet 10 inches high and weighs 175 pounds. He married Miss Bettie Person of Mississippi has two children and is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Cooke is a lawyer. He left Wake Forest College to go in the army, and was Lieutenant and acting adjutant of the 55th regiment of N. C. troops at the surrender. This is Senator Cooke's first entrance into politics. He increased the Democratic majority from 50 to 399 in his District. He is chairman of the committee on Banks and Currency, and is also a member of the committees on the Judiciary and corporations. Charles Mather Cooke is the son of the late Jones Cooke a gentleman well known to the people of middle Carolina as a man of great piety, goodness of heart, and practical wisdom. Senator Cooke has an unusually brilliant future before him. His own spars character, his talents, and his hereditary connections will secure him a position in North Carolina second to that of none, at no distant day.

**CAPTAIN W. T. R. BELL.**  
OF CAROLINE.

Was born in Accomac county Virginia 1st September 1843 and is consequently 31 years old. Height 5 feet 9 inches; exceeding handsome and easily impresses a future before him. His own spars character, his talents, and his hereditary connections will secure him a position in North Carolina second to that of none, at no distant day.

Capt. Bell entered the Confederate army at the age of 18, served in the earlier part of the war as volunteer and to Gen. Wise and was at the fall of Roanoke Island. Afterwards receiving a commission in the regular Confederate army he was assigned later with Pickett's divisions Longstreet's corps.

Capt. Bell left the University of Virginia in 1863 where he had commenced a law course, and came to North Carolina where as Principal of Harlowe Academy Carteret county, he has been engaged most successfully in teaching. In 1866 there were only 20 children at school in that county, last year there were over eight hundred. Much of the increased interest in education in that county may be attributed to lectures delivered by Capt. Bell and the influence which his school has exerted upon his entire section. He lays claim to over eight hundred pupils from the three counties of his District, and has sent out over 30 teachers.

He is now chairman committee on education in the Senate.

Is Associate Editor of the Kinston Gazette.

Is chairman committees on education and Engrossed bills, and also a member of the committee on Internal Improvements. Represents 9th Senatorial District counties of Carteret, Jones, and Onslow.

Senator Bell is the finest declaimer in either branch of the General Assembly. His voice, style and manner of speaking are perfect. He is a thorough master of the English language and attracts universal attention when he gets the floor. He is strictly temperate and is an honest hard working man, and an honor to his constituents.

**SOLOMON ADAM MOCK.**  
OF DAVIDSON.

Representative Mock of Davidson is 57 years old is married, has four children and is a Methodist. He is 5 feet 10 inches high and weighs 160 pounds. He is a planter, was an old line Democrat, received a common school education, and was for many years a member of the county court of Davidson. He served in the war. This is his first session in the Assembly. Mr. Mock is a plain practical unassuming gentleman and useful member.

**MARSHALL HENRY PINNIX.**  
OF DAVIDSON.

Mr. Pinnix is probably the only man in the legislature who named himself. This he did at the age of 8 years. He is 6 feet 1 inch high, unmarried, a Methodist and weighs 175 pounds. He is a lawyer graduated with distinction at Chapel Hill and belonged to Zeta Psi fraternity. He is a nephew of the late Hon. John Kerr of Richmond, an earnest Democrat, and is a member of the present House of Representatives and is on the committee on Finances and Judiciary. Mr. Pinnix is a good speaker and an earnest hard working member. He served in the late war between the States.

**JOHN MADISON MORING.**  
OF CHATHAM.

Representative Moring is 33 year,

old, married, has three children, is 6 feet high, weighs 145 pounds, and was licensed to practice law in 1868.

He was private in co. G 7th N. C. troops—and served 2 years and four months in the signal service. He was educated at Graham college which he left in his sophomore year to go in the army. He was a member of the House in 72 and reelected this year. He is chairman of the committee on Privileges and elections. Mr. Moring is an exceedingly polite and clever gentleman and is often called upon to preside over the House by speaker Robinson.

**Remarks of John M. Staples, Esq., of Guilford, on the Amnesty Bill, offered by Himself as an Amendment to the Act of 1872 '73, in the House of Representatives on Friday, the 27th of November.**

MR. SPEAKER: I regret that the amendment offered by myself to the Amnesty Act of 1872-'73 meets with objection from any gentleman on this floor, for surely no person who rightly appreciates the provisions of this bill, as construed in connection with the act to which it is amendatory, would urge any serious objection.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Person, (Mr. Burnett), if adopted by this House, virtually defeats the spirit and intent of the bill, and renders it impotent and ineffectual, conferring no benefits whatever upon those persons for whom amnesty is provided in the bill before the House. I arise at this time to oppose the amendment offered, and in doing so I appeal to the calm and dispassionate judgment of every unprejudiced mind in this House.

Sir, I think it but right that this bill should pass and pass at once. The provisions of the act of 1872-'73 extend amnesty only to those who were not actually present at the commission of crime, when we all know that the greater number of these offences were committed in pursuance of the orders of men who generally remained behind, and who are as much guilty in law as those poor misguided fellows, who through fear often, and frequently through ignorance, carried out the decrees and orders of those men that are pardoned under the act of 1872-'73; the one is as guilty as the other, and both should be treated alike, if you pardon the man who plans and directs, in good conscience extend that same pardon to the man who executes that plan. Simple justice demands it, public sentiment demands it, give them all without discrimination, complete and full amnesty.

Let us wipe out the past and not receive its bitter and revengeful feelings by prosecuting and punishing at this late day those unfortunate men, who, at a time when the country was in a state of high political excitement and disorder, attached themselves to these various organizations and committed offenses under convictions that public necessity and self-preservation demanded it.

We need but go back a few years in the history of this Government to learn a salutary and useful lesson, a lesson of mercy! We well remember the horrors of the civil war through which we have so recently passed, those dark and bloody days of a great nation's life; the scenes of carnage and death, of desolation, of grief and despair, are still fresh in memory; we lift the veil of a few years ago and see arising before our vision the smouldering ashes and ruins of splendid and beautiful cities, magnificent homes embellished with all the attractions of art, and furnished with the richest luxuries of wealth, are laid waste and destroyed, the angel of death has unfolded its dark pinions over every household, and the banners of mourning drag its gloomy folds over the threshold of every hamlet, myriads of dead lie wrapped in the bloody mantle of war, while the flag of our country waves over thousands of the slain, and yet, ere the sound of the last gun had lost itself in space, or the smoke of battle had been swept away, there came a voice through all this chaos of war and of death, proclaiming amnesty and pardon to the conquered sons of the South, and every man, with few exceptions, who was soiled in the fight against the Government of the United States was almost instantly pardoned. I am informed, in fact it is a part of the history of the country, that the amnesty proclamation of President Johnson was but a reflex of the purposes and sentiments of the assassinated Lincoln, who, in my opinion, was the best friend of the South, connected with that administration. Many of the leaders of the rebellion found safety under this pardon, men who, at the beginning of the war were the most violent and bloodthirsty, and loudest in their denunciations of the oppressions of the South, and by whose influence and voice the ranks of the army were filled with our noblest sons, were the first to make advantage of it, and these same men were the first to march with bands of music at the head of the column of the army of our victors, while their deserted friends and comrades were dragged behind in captives chains; and now to-day, some of the bitterest opponents of this act, this act of mercy are found among that same class of men.

If the party which had control of the Government at the close of the war had administered it with an eye single to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and within the limits of the Constitution of our fathers, and had not conducted legislation for personal gain and self-aggrandizement,

and the perpetration of party power, by the enactment of oppressive laws and malicious and vindictive measures toward the South, and had not forced upon the white people of the South men and measures contrary to the spirit and intent of their honored and ancient customs, we would not now be called upon to place upon the Statute Books of North Carolina this act of amnesty and pardon.

There is hardly any condition to which a people may be brought that justifies lawlessness and crime by any organization of men, political or otherwise. Sacred political societies are always dangerous to liberty, and I have always opposed them; but, Mr. Speaker, however wrong, however unlawful, however contrary to an enlightened age, and the teachings of a refined civilization, we cannot shut our eyes to the peculiar condition of affairs which surrounded us at the time of these various secret political organizations, and are forced to appreciate to some extent the character and nature of these organizations, and for what purpose they existed. When we consider the changed relation of society, the elevation to the highest political honors those among us who but the day before were bondsmen and slaves, the abolition of our code laws which had governed us for an hundred years, the destruction of our time-honored customs, and the complete overthrow of every department of our government, engendering strife and conflicts at once affecting our social, political and religious institutions; and, when we remember that the strifes, discords and animosities growing out of the war, as a natural result, and in part, consequent upon the changed conditions of things, were encouraged and increased by a set of men who were tossing the apple of discord in our midst, and firing the brand of the black man with hate and revenge toward his former master, hoping by this creating discension, and estrangement between the two, to ride into power and authority, and when we remember that it was by this means that our State government passed from the hands of its friends into the control and management of strangers and thieves, who plundered and robbed our people in almost every conceivable manner, when personal rights were not respected, and even the women of our State were not exempt from vilification, outrage and abuse, when midnight itself was made bright as noonday by the gleaming torch of the incendiary, I ask you my fellow members if under all these aggravating circumstances, it is a matter of surprise that these feelings were prevalent?

I regret that these societies should have ever existed, that these retaliatory crimes should have ever been committed; but they did exist, and the laws have been broken; but the time has come when we can safely extend to our erring brethren forgiveness and pardon.

Happily, for the past few years we have been marching under the banner of Peace, and there are no bloody pages in the book of Conservative rule. Every man is guaranteed his rights, he the humblest in the land, or the highest, and there is no suppression of a free and full exercise of every political right and franchise by every citizen, white and black, in North Carolina; and now, while the passions and prejudices of war, and the discords and animosities engendered by the changed relations of races, have well nigh disappeared, and peace and good order prevail within our borders, and every citizen looks with confidence and loyal obedience to the Government of his country for protection, may we not with that spirit of mercy which comes from the Great Judge of the Earth, withhold the hand of Justice and of Power which has been so long uplifted over the defenceless heads of these, our brethren, and speak to them Pardon and Freedom. Many of them are far from family, home and friends; separated from the companions of their youth, and the scenes of their childhood, they come to cheer and comfort a son, who wanders up and down the earth strangers and exiles, banished from all that is dear and dear to them, without a home, without a friend, hopeless! Could my friends who so desperately oppose this measure, but see the agony of some fond mother, when upon bended knees she lifted her voice in prayer to the God of mercy in behalf of her exiled son, or see the great tears of grief and sorrow rolling in heated drops down her furrowed cheek as she beholds at the fire-side the vacant chair, their hearts, if not made of stone, would melt in tender pity, and their voice would not be crying for blood and for vengeance.

Let us rise above revenge, let us stay the hand of punishment and of death, and all home again these absent ones; they will become good and useful citizens and will yield ready obedience to the Constitution and laws of their native State. Call them back, and joy and gladness will break like the dawn of the morning upon a thousand dark and unhappy homes; call them back, and the grief-stricken fathers and mothers of our land will be made to forget their sorrow in the fullness of rejoicing; bring them home again, and let them join hands with us in an honest effort to build up our waste places, and to so manage and conduct the public affairs of our government as to secure the welfare and happiness of the whole people.

Remarks of Paul B. Means, Esq. Representative from Cabarrus, in the House on Wednesday, the 25th of November. Favoring the Substitute for Mr. Trivett's Civil Rights Resolution.

MR. SPEAKER:—I rise to advocate the adoption of the resolutions introduced by myself, as a substitute for those offered by the gentleman from Ashe. His resolutions speak mildly of the odious Civil Rights Bill, and as said by himself "injure" Congress not to make it a law of the land. He objects to the substitute as being partisan in referring to "the recent great victory of the people," and thinks that we should not condemn the perpetrators of this last act of infamy with the bill itself.

I am not here, sir, as a partisan, but as a Representative of pure Democracy. I am not here to speak "boastfully," as the gentleman from Ashe would indicate. I am not inclined, I hope, by nature to speak in a boasting manner, and certainly I would not as the Representative of the noble little county of Cabarrus demean myself so improperly; but sir whilst God gives me the power of speech I will never misrepresent and disgrace the independent constituency who have honored me with a seat in this House, by the use of cringing language or bending the knee of supplicatory submission to the Congress of the United States, or any other power on this great globe. On the contrary I propose to speak as a free American, "native to the manor born." I speak as a man "having rights and daring to maintain them," and with this idea have presented this substitute as embodying the language of the true, high-minded Democracy of North Carolina.

The substitute makes no appeal to Congress; that is unnecessary; first because the people have spoken in tones of thunder that no depot would pass by unheeded, and again I consider it useless because all the appeals have been made with true manhood—and the manner in which the bill passed the Senate of the United States makes me scorn to appeal. As is known by every one who has read the history of its passage, the eloquence of the Anglo-saxon champions rang in clarion tones unobscured and unheeded though the Senate Chamber. Senators would not deign to hear those who stood as our Representatives in their midst at the National Capitol, but smoked or slept in the cloak room; the dignity of my constituents, the honor of North Carolina urges me to make no appeal to those who insulted our appointed embassadors.

Who apply have torn from the great American coat of arms the shield of protection, and substituted the Medusa's head; if sir, you would deign to turn "upholing eyes" there would reason have you to expect that the unmanly tones in which you are asked to speak would be heeded? None whatever. We by sad experience know that if the power was commensurate with the will, the Gorgon's head would be turned upon us and end our political and civil existence. But the gentleman from Ashe begs that we do not "arouse their vengeance." Has the gentleman forgotten that he was addressing North Carolinians? Does a man fear to utter a heart within this hall? Let the open, brave countenance and the flashing eyes around me answer! I speak here of the United States Congress with all the honor that its high legislative functions demand but I do not propose sir, to yield one iota of my individual right to speak as a free born North Carolinian, or to sacrifice in the least personal or representative honor to the powers on the American continent or elsewhere. But the gentlemen from Ashe casts greater aspersions upon Congress than I; he warns us against their vengeance; that is to say that they will break the bonds of a solemn oath to heap destruction upon North Carolina and the South because we do not in sackcloth and ashes express our opinion, of the most infamous measure that was ever attempted to be foisted upon a people, in accordance with the dictatorial beak at Washington; or at least mildly ask them not to put the dog collar upon our neck! What objection can be had to the substitute? Section first "halts with delight the great victories of the people" that have so sternly denounced the corruptors that have long disgraced an Administration finally consented to death for the ruin and disaster that it would consummate by this Civil Rights Bill. This is what sickens and frightens the gentlemen of the opposition. This great popular whirlwind has torn the silver veil from the face of "The Prophet of Khorrassan" and shown to the world that beneath it were,

"Not the long-promised light, the brow whose gleaming  
Waste came forth, all conquering, all redeeming;  
But features horrible than Hell ere traced  
On its own brow."  
And the gentlemen on my left do not like to acknowledge the hideousness of the picture and the truth as proclaimed by the people from Ocean to Ocean.

The Substitute, Mr. Speaker, embodies what you and I, and almost every member upon this floor gave to the people as a grand rallying cry, and we hear these very sentiments making the empyrean of heaven shake as they rush forth from thousands of tongues in twenty-four great States. Shall we, as the representatives of the people, hesitate to repeat them? The people have condemned the legacy of hate with its administrators. Shall we as their leaders on the very battlefields of victory fear to proclaim the whole truth? I

am not with those who will condemn the crime of murder and have no word of reproach for the men whose hands are reeking with the blood of their victims. I can not see why gentlemen should condemn the Civil Rights bill, and be unwilling to put the brand of opprobrium upon the men who have endeavored to foist the odious measure upon the country. Why condemn the passing of the Rubicon and have no words of denunciation for the Caesar who so defiantly crossed it!

The substitute speaks not of parties, but expresses the people's sentiments as the world has heard them. The gentlemen of the opposition in a futile manner endeavor to hold us to a party responsibility for the "Civil Rights Bill" because we voted for Greeley, who they say "intended to have Civil Rights" Who is the criminal, he that thinks of or he that commits the deed? We did vote for Greeley, who you say would have advanced the measure; but Republicans elected the Senate that passed it! The truth is they know too well who are responsible. And now when the verdict has gone against them they wish to shun it by offering to sacrifice their over chosen child. They first offered "resolutions in relation to Civil Rights." They present their political Isaac as an evidence of their political faith, and ask us to put the knife to his throat. *Then Darius!* And I warn you of these "gift-bearing Greeks." We have charged them with the crime which was about to ruin this land of freedom forever. They seek now to be signed by ourselves with our eyes open, and they do it to erase the Cain's stigma of Patriotic from their countenance. Beware of them and thrust your spear through this "wooden horse" which they bring as an offering to our goddess, to see if there be no lurking enemy within.

I wish however to discuss no collateral issues not to excite any party feeling. I only argue and ask for an endorsement of the substitute in condemnation of this iniquitous measure and as the people's expression of opposition to sectional hate and oppression, and as their declaration that Radicalism in all its characteristics is antagonistic to the happiness and prosperity of a free people. And as the substitute expresses it, I think the doom of extremists is settled, and "that we will now have an era of real peace." In the language of the Chief of our Democratic Executive Committee the North has repudiated her Butlers and her Mortons and the South has said that her Toombs must stand aside.

this matter, and certainly none towards the colored race. I believe sir, in the language of the substitute, that the two races "are comprehending and accepting in all friendliness their mutual and reciprocal relations and duties," and that we can and will live together in prosperity and happiness if uninterrupted by extraneous cause producing discontent.

I wish again to disclaim partisanship, in this matter. He whose portrait hangs there above as it were, to remind us of and instruct us by his great excellencies and teachings has told us in his farewell address to the American people that "party feelings was our most natural and dangerous foe." Since I have become of an age to understand those things, I have endeavored to shun its insidious influences. We have all seen its disastrous workings. The country which he as our great national father, left us as a legacy of freedom, peace, happiness and prosperity, we have sadly seen standing as a monument of wickedness and oppression around whose summit flashed the vivid lightnings of ruinous sectionality. We have seen the deep billows of the dark sea of despotism about to engulf the very ark of American liberty. With these terrible results of party factionism staring us in the face, we have long cried out who is to save us? Who will be the Franklin "to snatch the lightning from the heavens and the scepter from the tyrant?" Who will be the Eliza to strike the trouble waters with his mantle and disclose to the tearful eyes of the American people a firm and solid pathway to peace and prosperity? The great signal guns of victory just heard, have answered it. The ballot in the hands of an intelligent and honest people!

I believe, sir, that a new era has drawn upon this country and people, I have faith and confidence in the American Republic. It only behooves us to perform our duty faithfully and the people will do theirs. We have witnessed one of their grandest revolutions in peace. They call upon us to record their recently and positively expressed sentiments, embodied as I believe in the series of resolutions contained in this substitute. Let us not prove recalcitrant in this or any other duty. Let us faithfully in a manly and undaunted manner perform their wishes in all things, and legislate for the benefit of the whole country and people. Having only a great State and National policy, knowing no classes or sections, but having as our guide and as the basis of all that we do our Constitutions, and as our only aim constitutional freedom under constitutional legislation, and the people will stand by us and endorse us.

The average female is just now crazy over hats. If she hasn't got a soft felt with a rakish crown and a theatrical-looking brim, she is crazy to get one, and if she has got one she is mad because she didn't get the other pattern.

St. Louis citizens now ride to their places of business in two story street cars.

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