

Albany Register.

Alabama and Louisiana Troubles.

Some of the telegraphic dispatches received on this coast from the East are very obscure and incomplete, and hence quite unsatisfactory. The statements of the political troubles which have been fretting the States of Alabama and Louisiana, are cases in point. Just enough has been received to show that trouble of an aggravating and serious character has existed in these commonwealths, but its exact nature, or, rather, the causes producing the evils, have not been clearly set forth. Latterly, more correct information has been given, which is about as follows: In Alabama, the recent election gave the Republicans a majority of seven on joint ballot, by choosing seventeen Senators and fifty-three Representatives, the Legislature when full being composed of thirty-three Senators and one hundred Representatives. The Democrats, however, determined they would obtain control of the Legislature. To promote this object, an unlawful count of the votes for Barbour and Marengo counties was made, by the Democratic Lieutenant Governor, and by this fraud two Republican Senators and six Republican members, lawfully elected in these counties, were rejected, and certificates were issued to the Democratic contestants. The Secretary of State, however, gave certificates of election to the rejected members. As the constitution of Alabama does not stipulate any particular place in Montgomery where the Legislature shall meet, and as the members shown to be elected by the Secretary of State could not meet with the Senators and members returned by the Lieut. Governor without virtually recognizing the pretended legality of their appointment, they separated from the Democrats, leaving them to the occupancy of the State House, while they met in the Court House. Each of these bodies claimed a lawful majority of the Legislature. A great deal of bandying of words and threatening have been indulged, the Democrats threatening to turn out certain Grant Electors, pledging to refuse seats to certain other members elect, and boasting of their backing of 40,000 men, and so on. Latterly their threatenings have extended to impeaching all State officials, the latter being Republican, and usurping all authority in the State. The Governor of the State recognizes the Court House Legislature as the lawful one, and domestic violence being threatened, in accordance with his privilege and duty as an executive, has called upon the General Government to assist in suppressing it. The Constitutional duty of the President in such a case, gives him no alternative but to acquiesce. Attorney General Williams in the meantime has suggested a compromise which both parties seem to regard with favor. The compromise is stated by the *Oregonian* to be as follows: "That all those of both these bodies claiming to be legislatures, who have certificates of election, meet together, and organize as the Legislature of the State, and then proceed to hear and determine the cases of persons who claim to have been elected, those whose right to seats they contest not being allowed to vote until the matter is decided."

This, it is to be hoped will settle the difficulty. The Louisiana difficulty is tersely given by the *Oregonian*, as follows: "The Fusionists—Democrats and their allies—of Louisiana, with Governor Warmoth at their head, finding it impossible to secure a majority in the late election upon a fair expression of the wishes of the legal voters of the State, refused to count the votes of between fourteen and fifteen thousand colored voters, and even then only had a majority of about twelve thousand. The Republican candidates who were thus counted out of the Legislature took the matter into the Courts and obtained a decision in their favor. Warmoth and his friends, acting in accordance with the traditional policy of the Democracy, did not propose to submit to the decision of the Courts. In order to enforce its mandate it became necessary, therefore, to call upon the Government for assistance, which was very promptly given."

Postal Regulations.

We herewith publish regulations of the Department which will be of interest to all classes and which should be preserved for future reference.

When a letter has been taken from the mailing office after the stamp has been cancelled, it is subject to additional postage.

A package of printed matter having portions of three-cent postage stamps affixed should be treated as wholly unpaid, and double the prepaid rates collected thereon, under section 152 of the new postal code. A stamp cut or mutilated loses its value.

The words "printed matter," written on the wrapper of a package of printed matter subjects the entire package to letter postage.

News dealers cannot enclose bills or receipts in their packages without subjecting them to letter postage.

Any matter contained in a sealed envelope is subject to letter postage. The fact that an envelope be cut or notched is not considered if it be sealed.

Publishers cannot wrap their newspapers in papers which have previously been written upon without subjecting the package to letter postage.

A supplement to a newspaper in order to be genuine must be made up of additional matter germane to that of the regular issue necessary to complete or perfect the paper to which it is added but crowded out for want of room. Any enclosure other than those allowed by section 203, regulations of 1866, subjects the package to letter rates of postage.

An actual subscriber residing within the county in which a weekly newspaper is printed and published is entitled to receive, free of postage, one copy of said paper, even though the postoffice through which he receives it is without the county, provided it be the office at which he regularly receives his mail matter.

There is nothing in the postal law prohibiting the enclosure of printed matter in packages of merchandise, provided that postage is prepaid thereon at the higher rates—two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

An address in manuscript on circulars, even if written more than once, is allowable, but any other manuscript matter, such as date, signature or alteration, subjects them to letter postage.

Letters addressed to fictitious persons or firms or initials, are not to be delivered, but sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Handbills are not supplements, and when sent as such, not only subject the newspaper in which they are folded to letter postage, but render the party sending the same liable to a penalty of \$5 in each case.

PROSPECTIVELY RICH.—Harvard University has been left \$2,000 with the condition that it shall be spent until, by interest, it amounts to \$100,000. The present authorities of the College aren't likely to get rich in spending that money.

N. B.—Young gentlemen of elegant leisure will find in the figuring out of the time when the \$2,000 will reach the required \$100,000, a more exciting amusement than sucking a tootpleck, or pinching the ears of a poodle dog.

NOT A PET NAME.—The young man who gallantly tried to escort a lady across Market street, carries his eye in a sling. His method of escorting wasn't that usual with the high-toned. He merely said: "Yineldn't you hurry up?" The reason of her anger was probably the unusual name he gave her. Her real name is Hoodlumina, and she didn't like to be called out of it.

Presidential Contests.

FROM GEN. WASHINGTON TO GRANT.

Those who take interest in the Presidential elections, will find a brief review of them below. The purity of the ancient order of things with us, and the general quiet in the early contests, except when the election of Jefferson was thrown into the House and Burr made Vice-President, the new era of Monroe, all contrast strangely with the turbulence which from time to time has since prevailed.

Five periods in our political history are thus summed up:

1. The Washington or Federal period of twelve years, including the administrations of Washington and John Adams, ending in 1800.
2. The Jeffersonian or old Republican period of twenty years, embracing Jefferson, Madison and the first four years of Monroe, ending in 1820.
3. Eight years to the first election of Jackson, ending in 1828.
4. The Democratic period of thirty-two years, from Jackson to Lincoln, ending in 1860.
5. The period of the Republican party of sixteen years, from Lincoln to the present time.

Washington—Eight years.

1796—The first party contest.—The total electoral vote cast was 138. Adams received 71; Jefferson received 67.

A narrow escape for Adams, notwithstanding the support he received from Washington's administration. The results were the election of Adams as President and Jefferson as Vice-President.

1800—Second contest—Adams and Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; Pinckney, 61; John Jay, 1.

There being a tie between Jefferson and Burr, the election was carried to the House. Jefferson became President and Burr Vice-President.

1804—Change in the Constitution. In this contest the Republican candidates were Jefferson, and George Clinton of New York. The Federalists nominated Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for President, and Rufus King, of New York, for Vice-President. The vote was as follows: For the Republican ticket, 163; for the Federal ticket, 34.

1808—First election of Madison.—For Madison, 122; for Pinckney, 47. George Clinton (113 votes) was with Madison, elected Vice-President.

1812—Madison's second election.—President—Republican ticket, Madison, 128; Federal ticket, DeWitt Clinton, 89.

Vice President—Republican ticket, Gerry, 131; on the Federal ticket, Ingersoll, 89.

1816—First election of Monroe.—James Monroe, for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, for Vice-President, were elected by 183 electoral votes, against 34 for Rufus King, the Federal candidate for President, these 34 votes being distributed among the several candidates for Vice-President.

1820—Monroe's second election.—Monroe was re-elected President by every electoral vote save one, and Tompkins was re-elected Vice-President by 218 votes against 14.

1824—John Quincy Adams.—The last Congressional Presidential nominating caucus was held in 1823, and it was in favor of Crawford, but proved a signal failure.

The Presidential candidates were Andrew Jackson, W. H. Crawford, John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay; and the votes were thus divided: Jackson 99; Crawford 41; Adams 84 and Clay 37.

The election was thrown into the House. On the first ballot Adams was elected, having received the vote of 13 States, against Jackson 7 and Crawford 4.

1828—Jackson against Adams.—Jackson, in this contest, was triumphantly elected. His electoral vote being 178 to 83 for Adams.

1832—Jackson's second election.—For President—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 249; Henry Clay, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, (South Carolina) 11; William Wirt, Anti-Mason, received 1.

1836—Van Buren's election.—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 170; W. H. Harrison, opposition, 73; Hugh L. White, opposition, 26; Daniel Webster, (Massachusetts' vote), 14; W. P. Mangum (South Carolina), 11.

Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, with Van Buren, was run for Vice-President as the regular Democratic nominee. The election of Vice-President was carried to the Senate, where Johnson was chosen—Johnson 38 votes; Francis Granger, of New York, 16.

1840—Harrison's election.—The result in the electoral vote was: For Harrison, 234; for Van Buren, 60.

1844—Defeat of Henry Clay.—For Polk and Dallas, 170; Clay and Frelinghuysen, 105.

With the 36 electoral votes of New York given to Clay, and the 15,000 abolition Whigs could have given him the State by 10,000 majority. Clay would have been President.

1848—Election of General Taylor.—For Taylor and Fillmore, 163; for Cass and Butler, of Kentucky, 127.

Here, with the transfer of the 36 votes of New York from Taylor to

Cass, the result would have been 163 for Cass, and 127 for Taylor.

1852—Election of Pierce.—The election resulted in giving Pierce the electoral votes of all the States except Vermont and Massachusetts in the North, and Kentucky and Tennessee in the South, 251 to 30.

1856—Election of Buchanan.—Buchanan and Breckinridge, Democrats, 170; Fremont and Dayton, Republicans, 112; Fillmore and Donelson, 8.

Fremont carried all the Northern States except California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois; Buchanan carried all the Southern States except Maryland, which was carried by Fillmore. It was Fillmore, however, as the third candidate in the North, who carried off the balance of power from Fremont and elected Buchanan.

1860—Election of Lincoln.—In this election all the Northern or Free States were carried by Lincoln, except New Jersey, which was carried by fusion. Of the Southern or Slave States, Douglas carried Missouri and Bell carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. All the others were carried by Breckinridge. Thus by the divisions of the opposition elements, Lincoln was triumphantly elected, while against the combined opposition popular vote he was in a minority of 944,289.

1864—Lincoln's second election.—For McClellan—New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, 21 electoral votes. For Lincoln—all the rest, 223 electoral votes. Lincoln's majority on the popular vote was 111,000.

1868—Grant's election.—For Grant and Colfax, 213; for Seymour and Blair, 80.

The popular majority of Grant was 300,000; and he carried 25 States against 8 for Seymour. Three States—Texas, Mississippi and Virginia—not being reconstructed—took no part in the election.

1872—Grant's election.—For Grant and Wilson, 200 electoral votes.

Grant and Wilson carried 31 States. If Greeley had lived until the meeting of the Electoral College, he would have received 66 votes. The States carried by Greeley and Brown in November, 1872, were Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and Missouri.

Story of a Trunk.

We heard a touching story of a wife's influence and a husband's example this morning. A gentleman in this city whose better half is considerably younger than himself—in fact he is old enough to be her father—became quite jealous of her on account of a disposition he had discovered in her to flirt with men. He could charge her with no absolute wrong, but her continued coquetry exasperated him to such an extent that, in a fit of wrath, he came home one day and declared they must separate.

They were boarding, and he said she might stay there, but he would pack up his things and get out. Her conduct was unbecomable, he said, and he wouldn't be tortured any more. So he flew around and gathered up his effects with a view to packing them in his trunk.

The work of packing up began, when his wife, who had been weeping, fell upon his neck with choking sobs and lamentations, begging that he would reconsider his vote on construction and not take the desperate step he meditated.

The husband flattered a little at this. He became confused, and instead of packing his best breeches in his trunk he tried to stuff them inside of his vest. Then he laid his handkerchief carefully away in the trunk, and blew his nose in a box of papers-collars. His wife's tears at length conquered, and he relented. He discontinued packing up to pack off, and they embraced and made up.

It was not long after the reconciliation, however, before he caught his wife chatting and laughing most volubly with a Fourth street dry goods clerk, a young and handsome fellow, and his jealous wrath returned with greater force than ever. This time he certainly would be off. He hurried home, and when, shortly after, his wife followed him, she found him with his trunk packed and he in the act of locking it.

Then the previous scene was re-enacted, only it was of a longer duration. It required a greater quantity of tears, more and more earnest entreaties and sighs of much greater size to melt him this time. He melted though, and the trunk was again unpacked.

But there came yet another and more aggravating cause for the old fellow's jealousy. It really looked this time as though it would be three times and out, or rather off. He had been away from the city, and he learned on his return that every night during his absence she had been seen at the theater with the good-looking clerk aforesaid. Tears and protestations of innocence were of no avail then. While they were going on he continued packing his trunk in the most deliberate and artistic manner. The experience in packing that trunk was made available. He reconized space so well there was room left, and he asked her sarcastically if there was any little thing of hers she would like to pack away there to keep things

from shucking around. Then he shut the trunk, and the spring came together with a vicious snap. He buckled all the straps with a provoking coolness, while his wife was trembling on the verge of hysterics. He buckled a great leather strap around it, and finally tied it up with a piece of bed-cord.

During all this time the wife was grieving as though her heart would break. At last finding that tears could not melt him, she resorted to a woman's last expedient—swooned. This was just as her hard-hearted husband was going out of the door to get an express wagon. He hesitated, looked at the prostrate and senseless form on the floor, fumbled the doorknob, took a step or two into the hall, turned back, stopped again, and finally came to the rescue. The result may be guessed. The trunk was unpacked again, and all was serene.

The next day he was surprised on going to his dinner to find his wife absent. He found in her stead, however, a little note lying on the bureau, which ran as follows:

"DEAR OLD BUSSY:—Moved by your example in packing up, I have been trying my hand in packing up, also, as you will find by examining the drawers and closet. I think you will acknowledge I have succeeded very well for a first attempt. As the lock to my trunk was not in first-rate condition, I borrowed your strap, but will return it the first opportunity. You will perceive that I have taken nothing of yours. I had enough of my own (principally bought by myself before my marriage to fill the trunk, and so didn't have to take any little thing of yours to keep things from shucking around.) You are now at liberty to pack your trunk and pack off as soon as you please, as I intend to do. Thanking you for the valuable lessons you gave me in packing, I do not remain

Yours,

JULIA.
She had eloped with the good-looking dry-goods clerk.

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