BIRMINGHAM IRON AGE.

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BIRMINGHAM IRON AGE.

Duval, Roberts & Persinger, Pub's.

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" " 6 months, " .....1 00.
Six copies one year,.. " .....10 00.

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Communications intended for publication must be written on one side of the paper, and accompanied by name of writer. We will not give place to correspondents that do not comply with this rule.

JOB PRINTING.

The Home Job Office has been awarded a gold Medal and two silver ones for the best specimens of printing. All work executed in first-class styles at Northern prices, for CASH ONLY.

We can print anything in our line, from a delicate visiting card to the most elaborate colored poster.

A Mishap.

We have a gravel roof on our house and the other day some workmen were up there fixing it. They had a block and tackle rigged on the edge of the roof, with a rope reaching to the ground, for the purpose of hoisting the tar and gravel. Our girl went out washing in the yard at the time, and somehow the hook on the end of the rope caught in her hoopskirt as she walked pass it. The man on the roof was discussing the Darwinian theory, or the tax on rum or something at that moment, and seeing the rope shake he considered it was the signal to haul up, so without looking over the edge he began to wind the crank with velocity. A moment later the next door neighbors heard fearful screams, and as they rushed to the windows they perceived an athletic exile of Erin swiftly ascending toward the blue, ethereal heaven.

The man at the crank fairly ached to look over and see what the noise was about but he couldn't stop, he thought, until he got the bucket at the top. But he put on more vehemence, and in a moment he was amazed to see a human head, adorned with red hair, looming above the gutter spout. His first impulse was to let go the crank and run. But overcoming the earlier shock of fright he held on to the crank with one hand, while with the other he seized a handful of warm red hair and hauled the owner upon the roof.

We live in one of a row of houses which are all joined together, and they do say that the impetuosity with which that girl of ours charged upon the man who mussed her hair, and chased him over the roofs clear up to the corner, where he saved himself by crawling down the chimney-flue was at once impressive and exhilarating. She stood over that chimney expressing her views concerning the man's present character and future prospects until she was exhausted, when she walked home to our roof, lifted the trap-door, descended—and went to bed. And when the man emerged and brushed the soot off him he confided to his colleague, while distributing the gravel, that he would rather dive at once into the bowels of a burning volcano than to meet that hired girl again in a place where there was no chance to run.—[Max Adler.

☞ Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society and fashion swallow up your individuality. Compel the selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to others' necessities. Help others, and ask not help for yourself. See that you are proud, and let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty; too proud to wear a coat you cannot buy; too proud to be in company you cannot keep up with in expense; too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy.

☞ "Where are our forefathers—the Pilgrim fathers—the heroes of '76?" shouted an orator the other evening. "Dead!" responded a sad looking man sitting on the platform.

THE OLD LETTERS.

"O, Elsie! What must I do? There comes that odious Clifton again."

"My child, refuse to see him; surely you are not obliged to receive him whenever he chooses to come here?"

"Oh, nurse, you cannot understand! I must submit to that man's impertinence."

"Indeed! I cannot understand why this should be the case, and you astonish me when you say so. I have thought that this Mr. Clifton's calls were so frequent, that Dr. Reed, your betrothed husband, might not be pleased."

"I must confide the humiliating secret to you, mamma Elsie. Years ago my own imprudence placed me in in that bold, bad man's power. But listen—that is his ring at the door-bell. I will see him this evening, but, Elsie, this shall be the last interview I will ever grant him. To-night I will tell you all."

"My poor dearie! I fear some youthful folly is about to ripen into bitter fruit that you cannot easily put away." And motherly old Elsie sighed deeply as the lady followed the servant.

It was hours after. The evening had grown into night when Sybil Bond crept back up the stairs to her old nurse, whom she knew would be waiting for her. Crossing the room to the window where Elsie sat in the shimmering light of the full moon, she sank on the floor at her side, burying her face in the folds of her dress.

Caressingly smoothing the dark hair of her pet, Elsie watched until the storm had spent its fury, and only an occasional shudder or quiver of the slight form told the mental anguish she was enduring. "Tell me, dearie, what troubles you so greatly."

"Mamma Elsie, bear with me even as you have always borne my waywardness since my mother placed her twelve hours' old babe in your arms and went to heaven."

"O, Sybil, my dear young lady, it was a precious charge, coming as it did from my dear young mistress in her early bereavement, as you know your sainted mother followed her idolized husband to his last home in one short week after his sudden death."

"Elsie, do you remember the summer we passed at your sister's beautiful prairie home?"

"Full well, my dear; it was your fifteenth summer; you were rather delicate, and I thought perhaps the country air might be beneficial to you."

"You will remember that although I did not like going, I soon became well pleased with the place, and liked staying so well that I did not ask to come back to the city till fall, when I suddenly insisted on an immediate return."

"Yes, I remember."

"Well, nurse, it was there I met Warren Clifton. I was young, romantic, and easily flattered by his attentions. I promised to be his wife. After we had returned home, I had time to think of my folly, and, after a few months of childishly romantic correspondence, I wrote to him, asking to be released from my engagement, and requesting that he would return all my letters. This he refused to do."

"The cowardly rascal!" cried Elsie.

"I wrote again and again; but to my entreaties he returned the same answer. Then I went abroad, you remember, and met Dr. Reed. I loved him and promised to be his wife, hoping that Clifton had forgotten me, or had learned to be generous. You see how mistaken I was. On learning the news of my engagement, that bad man came here and threatened to show my foolish, sentimental letters to Dr. Reed if I did not instantly break my engagement and marry him."

Sybil burst into tears, and ceased speaking, while Elsie soothingly said: "There, there, child; do not grieve so. He's a bad man, to be sure, but you've nothing to be really ashamed of, after all. Tell Dr. Reed the whole story, and he'll not be the man to judge a mere child harshly."

A look of horror appeared on Sybil's pale face.

"Tell Dr. Reed! You know not what you are talking of, Elsie. He told me, over and over again, that he would marry no woman who loved another man. And he will not despise me for not telling him the truth until forced to do so? He will not understand that I never really loved Warren Clifton after reading those dreadful letters. No, I cannot tell him."

"Depend upon it, dear child, it is the best thing to do," argued Elsie.

No, no! Never speak of such a thing to me again. If he must know it, I will not be the one who tells him that which could only cause him to scorn me. To-morrow afternoon we must be ready to go from here. In the interim, we will catch a few hours sleep. And, nurse, be sure you are ready. Now good-night." And, kissing her old friend affectionately, Sybil arose, and walked slowly out of the room.

"She shall not commit this last folly, if I have yet any wits about me," said Elsie determinedly.

She caught up a light shawl, and hastily throwing it over her head, left the room, but paused at the stairway in the hall, counting the strokes of the clock.

"Twelve," she muttered.

She listened a moment, and then passed on down to the hall leading to the front door. Standing on the outside, she looked eagerly up the village street.

"There is a dim light, and his buggy is at the door. I must hurry, or I'll be too late." And she walked briskly up the street.

It was eight o'clock on the following morning, and Dr. Reed sat alone in his office. A thoughtful look was on his face, as, leaning forward on the table, he ran his fingers through his brown, curling hair, making it fall in a heavy mass on the broad, white brow.

"I have it at last! Just the thing! There will be some fun in it, too."

Taking his hat, he started for the door at a rate that brought him with force against a person just entering.

"Hello, Ned! Just the man I want to see—had started out to find you."

"And you found me, as this knot on my forehead will testify to for a week." And Ned Bowers rubbed his head dolefully. "But what's up? Got a case for me? Business is rather dull, just now—be glad to serve you."

"I want you to help me play highwayman."

"What!"

Ned sprang to his feet in startled surprise.

"There, keep cool; don't get excited, as in that case you'll be of no use to me. I said play highwayman, and I want to start out in half an hour. So be quiet, while I detail facts, and explain why such a course might be excusable."

"Go on; I am all attention."

"Five years ago, a fellow led a girl, a mere child, into the folly of corresponding with him; and all the years since he has kept her letters. Now he is in our little village, keeping her in mortal terror lest he gives those letters publicity; threatens to do so unless she gives him her hand in marriage. She now believes her only escape from trouble is an immediate and secret removal from this place. I only learned this much, last night, from a friend, who believes that I could and would help the lady in this dilemma."

"I'll help you," said Ned.

"Thanks. But it must be done secretly and quietly. This is the thing I propose. When Warren Clifton rides to —— station, this morning, whither I have learned he is going to meet the 10 o'clock train for the city, we will be on the road to relieve him of that valuable bundle of papers, which he carries now on all occasions."

"Hurrah, Tom! Just the thing. Provided you permit disguises, I'll give him a regular scare."

"I will give up that part to you; arrange it as you will. But I will reveal myself to him before we part, with a little wholesome advice thrown in to make the medicine go down; it will no doubt be a bitter pill."

"Come with me to my rooms," said Ned Bowers, springing to his feet. "We will find everything we need there."

"One minute; I will order my horses to be saddled and brought to the door."

And the friends were soon seen hurrying up the street.

The pretty little clock in Sybil Bond's room was just striking eleven, when she awoke, with a start, to hear a loud, clear ring at her door-bell.

"So late!" said she, looking up at the clock. "Is it possible I could sleep so long? But then I did not fall asleep until it was getting light. Come in, Mamma Elsie. I have shamefully overslept myself this morning."

"I am glad, dearie. It was good for you to sleep," said the old lady, entering. "But hurry now, let me help you dress; there is a visitor below, whom you must see before you breakfast."

"Pray who has called at this early hour?"

"Dr. Reed; and he bade me say that urgent business must be his excuse."

"O, Elsie! I cannot go to him this morning. I do not want him to suspect I am going away this afternoon."

"It can do no harm to see him a few minutes; you need not tell all your secrets in that time."

"Well, get my wrapper. I believe I am ready for it."

She finished coiling the heavy braids around her shapely head, and taking the snowy wrapper from Elsie's hand, hurriedly finished her plain toilet, and went below.

The parlor door stood open, and a manly figure was pacing the floor as Sybil descended the stairs and crossed the hall.

"Good morning, doctor; I fear I have kept you waiting."

"Not very long, my darling;" and he eagerly advanced to her side, and, taking both hands in his, gazed with anxious love into her upraised face. "I fear you are not well this morning, my pet; perhaps my call is opportune; you are looking pale."

"Give yourself no uneasiness; I am very well," she answered, as he led her to a seat.

"Sybil, my love, I will come to the point at once. My business with you this morning is to relieve you of a certain embarrassment which I have lately learned you have been under for a long time. There, darling, is the cause of all your trouble." He drew from his pocket a bundle of old letters, yellow with age, and laid them in her lap.

"O, Tom! how came these in your possession? Have you read them?" And with burning blushes she lifted her head to examine them closely.

"No, Sybil, to the last question; I cannot say that I came by these letters in an honest way. I learned of their existence, and the annoyance they were giving you; a short time ago; and determined to possess them, that I might give them to you. With this intention, Ned Bowers and myself played highwaymen this morning, and when the gentlemanly Clifton rode to —— station to go away, we called on him to deliver over his valuables to us, which he made haste to do, in the shape of his purse and watch. When I bade him show the bulky object which he carried in his side pocket, he tried to evade me, but of course I would not be put off.—As he gave into my hands that precious bundle, we pulled off our disguises and returned his property.—You should have seen his face when he recognized us; it was a perfect picture of baffled villainy, rage and hate."

Sybil shuddered.

"O, Tom! how can I thank you?"

"By giving me a kiss before I go, which I must do at once. I have a ride of some miles to accomplish before noon."

"But, Tom—Dr. Reed—you do not know?"—she stammered, and blushed painfully.

"I do not wish to know anything about it. I know you are my own darling, soon to be my wife, and that you have already been too severely punished by your own conscience, and by the base conduct of that fellow Clifton."

"And you forgive me for fancying myself in love? You said that you could never be any one's second —"

"My sweet girl, I understand how to draw distinctions," he replied with a kindly smile.

"But do you not wish to read these letters before you accord me full confidence?" And her pale face flamed up.

"No, darling," said he gravely. "A knowledge of their contents would not add to my peace, so let us drop the subject forever. Believe me I have no desire to read them. If you wish to reward me for the slight service I have rendered you this morning, just burn those letters, be your own happy self again, and hasten the day when I may call you my wife." And, holding her face between his hands, he kissed the upraised lips and was gone, leaving Sybil to carry a lightened heart to happy old Elsie.

Girls, do you see the moral to my story? I hear some of you exclaim, pautingly, "I hate morals!" To you, I say, take care.

Worth Knowing.

One pound of green copperas, costing ten cents, dissolved in a quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually concentrate and destoy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. In fish markets, slaughter-houses, sinks and wherever there are offensive putrid gasses, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will purify the atmosphere.—[Farmers' Advocate.

☞ This is the year in which the late Sister Annie Maria Taigia, of Rome, predicted the Pope will die, with attendant convulsions of nature. "For three days and three nights," she said, "Cimmerian darkness will rest over the earth, hiding every object in the world from view; the people who look out of the windows, for the purpose of describing what is going on in the firmament will be immediately struck down dead."

☞ Absolutely pure iron is said to have been prepared by a Russian chemist by means of the galvanic battery. During the process a large quantity of hydrogen was disengaged from the ordinary iron used. The pure iron is a silver white metal, very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily cut with a pair of scissors. It oxidizes rapidly, and water is decomposed by it with a rapid absorption of oxygen.

☞ Are blacksmiths, who make a living by forging, or carpenters, who do a little counter-fitting, any worse than those men who sell iron and steel for a living?

From the Mobile Register.

Hard Times Do not Come of Scarcity of Currency.

The state of things, commercial and financial, as it exists just now in the city of New York—and that is but an example of the general situation throughout the country—reads a practical lesson to the inflationists. These last argue for an increase in the volume of the currency. They hold that the times are hard because money is scarce, and that more greenbacks making money plentier would make the times easier. There never was a grosser blunder. In New York, and in Mobile, too, for that matter, money is a drug, and the question is, there, not to find lenders, but to find safe borrowers. The aim of the inflationists is *already* reached, for money is plentiful, not only sufficient but superabundant for all the business offered; and yet, while capitalists in Wall street are gorged with greenbacks, Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, is supporting soup houses, and the charitable institutions are exerting all their efforts to feed the poor and the laboring classes who are out of work.—There are now in the hands of the people of this country over seven hundred millions of dollars, yet there is stagnation in general business, and a lack of work and food among once industrious and prosperous artisans and workingmen in the great centres of population. Suppose the Government of the United States should, by a scratch of the pen, throw out double the amount of the present circulation, and make it fourteen instead of seven hundred millions, and in all other respects the economical condition should remain the same, would that great sum be differently distributed than it now is? It would only increase the gorge in the great financial centres.—It is true it would give a delusive and artificial value to property which would end in a universal monetary crash, for as paper money is only the representation of value, settling day must come at last, when theoretic values have to be adjusted to the only reliable standard of values recognized throughout the world. It would breed as the hot sunshine breeds corruption in dead animal matter exposed to it, a wild mania for speculation, that might for the time dispense with soup houses, but only to remit the needy to a deeper desolation of want in the future. The best writers on currency and business say that the most wealthy nation cannot keep in circulation more than "$12 to each inhabitant." The present aggregate circulation of this country, allowing that its population is 38,000,000, exceeds this amount by some *two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.* An abundance of money, easy money market, and all that, are very good things. But they are good, as fire and water are good, within their proper economic limitations—good as servants, but terrible as masters.—Enough warms your house, allays thirst and keeps life in the body. Too much lays your house in ashes, and drowns by strangulation. There is, therefore, plenty of currency in the country for all the wholesome calls of business.—The proof is that it is piled in heaps in the hands of bankers and capitalists who are eager to loan to safe business operations. The trouble in this country finds its causes in other sources than the scarcity of money. Money is but the yard-stick, or the weight, or other measure, applied to the productive wealth of a nation. You may multiply these measures *ad libitum*, but unless you have the products that are to be measured—the grains for the bushel measure, the cloths for the yard-stick, you do not advance an inch in augmenting the general wealth. Where does a nation's wealth come from? Out of its lands, and forests and mines of gold and coal and iron, its rivers of fish, its climate, and an industrious and pushing population bringing these products to the light and casting them into the general till. We *have all these.* Then why are they not effective to produce the same results now as they did in years gone by? We are forced to look for the causes beyond the question of the volume, greater or less, of paper circulation. A great war, since the period of thrift and prosperity that existed up to 1860, has taken place. A vast public debt has fallen upon the people. Taxation has grown great to meet the expenditures of the government that have grown to dimensions that would have been believed incredible a dozen years ago.—Lavish profusion, wide-spread corruption, rings of public thieves, robberies by the hundreds of thousands in the public treasury, defaulters the rule and not the exception in public office; in fine, a government whose integrity is not trusted in one of its departments, and that has proved in all them, that it is destitute of the statesmanship and the knowledge, even if it had the honest will, to lift the country out of the gulf of economic anarchy in which it has been plunged. When we are asked what has become of the American tonnage that exceeded that of Great Britain before the war, we are told by Radical statesmen that the "Alabama" and other kindred "pirate" ships drove it from the ocean. A humiliating confession for the keepers of the great power of the Federal Government that is in their hands. Grant it true pending the war. But what is the cause of the decadence of this important branch of the national industry for ten years after the war? Simply the ignorant and vicious legislation of a Radical Congress. They simply *legislated* the American marine flag from off the ocean. To protect "home industry," a few manufacturing nabobs, they so heavily taxed the material for ship building, that even the thrifty Yankee could not compete with foreign artizans in their construction. If this was the effect of bad Radical government on one industry, why may not the example be repeated in a multitude of others? As for the condition of the Southern States, no argument is needed to trace the causes immediately to Washington. Bad legislation has simply paralyzed the industry and the energies of these States and lost to them the fruits of ten years of toil on the garden spots of this country. And yet there are men in multitudes, both black and white, who have suffered by this paralysis, who are as blindly eager, this day, to extend this rule of ignorance and corruption as if Grant and his conspirators had proved a blessing, bestowed of Heaven upon this poor country. We must have a change of rulers, and wiser principles in the administration of this government, before we can hope to see labor rewarded, soup houses abolished, and a more equitable distribution of the currency, already abundant, for all.

Permanence of the Church.

Those who think the church may be ignored or dispensed with probably take a narrow view of the matter. Though they may be educated and cultivated, they have little real sympathy with the great masses; they are, perhaps, acute, but they are certainly shallow. I mean, of course, shallow and narrow as regards this point. They are not in fellowship with that human nature which, in all lands, and all times, demands a worship of the invisible, which rises always above the seen to the unseen, which humbles itself before the Most High and is exalted, which finds itself lifted up by casting itself prostrate before the eternal truth and the infinite beauty. The church is as permanently founded and rooted in human nature as the state. It springs up of itself everywhere, whenever man begins to rise above the savage state. Confucius has his church; Buddha has his church; Zoroaster has his church. They have all existed during twenty or thirty centuries, based wholly on the need of social worship. They rest on the deep instinct which makes men feel that they are stronger, better and wiser for going together to worship before God. The worst church is better than none, just as the worst state is better than none. A bad government is better than anarchy. A bad church is better than to live without God in the world, because that is sure to end in brutality and moral death. The church is the home of the poor, the comfort of the sufferer, the friend of the oppressed, the support of the dying, the hope of the bereaved. It comes to those upon whom society has laid heavy burdens, and takes them by the hand to raise them up.—[J. F. Clarke.

Personal Appearance of Jesus Christ.

The following is said to be a correct translation of a letter written by Publius Lentulus, President of Judea, and sent by him to the Senate of Rome, when the fame of Jesus began to spread abroad in the world. These are his words:

There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular virtue, whose name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem a prophet, but his own followers adore him as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from their graves, and heals all sorts of diseases, with a word or a touch. He is tall and well shaped; of an amiable, reverend aspect. His hair is of a color that can hardly be matched, falling into graceful curls below his ears, and very agreeably touching on his shoulders, parted on the crown of the head, like the Nazarite.

"His forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without other spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard thick, and of a color suitable to the hair of his head, reaching an inch below his chin and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness; his whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant and grave. No man has seen him laugh, but he has wept frequently. He is very temperate, modest and wise; a man, for his excellent beauty and divine perfection, surpassing the children of men."

☞ The most important lesson of life is to know how to be happy within ourselves, when home is our comfort, and all in it, even the dog and cat, share our affection. Do not repine away happiness by thinking that which is good may be better.

Something Promising Good to Alabama.

It is very clear that the resources of Alabama can never be developed without external aid. It is equally clear that such aid will never be extended by men inhabiting other States. If they see cause to invest their capital in Alabama they will come here with it and superintend its investment and subsequent operations. In other words they will *immigrate.* But this they will not do, unless Alabama offers a field for investment at least equal to that offered by those States to which the channel now runs. The stream will never quit its accustomed channel unless means are used to compel it. The stream of emigration has worn its own channel westward. It has flowed in that channel for years—wearing it yet deeper with each year. To turn it into other channels will require something more than to sit at home and shout pæans over "the mare's nest" we have found in our mountains and valleys. We must bestir ourselves (1) to convince the world that what we assert is literally true, and (2) to show the capitalist that his means will avail him better here than elsewhere.

There is no proof superior to that which comes of ocular demonstration. What men see they will believe in spite of all argument to the contrary. Next to this, in class, comes that which is the effect of the disinterested testimony of men in whom we repose implicit confidence. If we could bring the capitalist hither and lead him through our mines he would be satisfied beyond all doubt of the truth of our apparently extravagant claims.—But as we cannot do this the next best thing is to bring hither disinterested men, in whom he reposes confidence, to "testify of our abundance."

This very abundance is such as to throw around unadorned truth an air of exaggeration. We are so situated that to tell our hidden wealth in its gold value, would be accepted by the monied world as a Munchausenism or a revamping of Sinbad's story of the valley of diamonds. Hence the great importance of having "witnesses to the truth" who have no interest in exaggerating anything they may see.—By this means we shall succeed in effecting the first prerequisite to a turn of the tide. That will be an important step—the *first*, without which, as a natural consequence, no others *can* be taken. We shall have a splendid opportunity to take this step in May next—the time appointed for the visit of the New York editors to Alabama. We have now before us a letter from Mr. Beach, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the New York Editorial corps, from which we quote as follows:

"Please write me the date your convention will be held and also how long *you desire* us to remain at Birmingham and in that vicinity visiting mines, etc."

It will be observed that the thoroughness of the inspection to be made is within the control of the people interested, and if through any lukewarmness or indifference on their part it fails of good results the fault will be their own. For our part, we look upon this visit of our New York brethren as promising more substantial good to the State than anything else that has transpired since the war, and we do hope that the press of Alabama will at least pay some attention to the matter—either *pro* or *con.* The second point stated in the first part of this article, we reserve for future discussion.—[Montgomery Advertiser.

PAY AS YOU GO.—There is no question to which the farmers of this State are giving more serious thought than that of getting rid of the old credit system. They must abandon it, and that speedily, or their movement for independence will fail in its most important feature. There can be no improvement in the condition of the farmers until they set themselves resolutely against the old system, and act up to the letter and spirit of the motto—'pay as you go!' When that reform is accomplished, at least half the battle will have been fought. And to this, every subordinate Grange should bend its every energy. Those farmers that are independent can first put the cash system under way by practicing it themselves, and then help their less fortunate neighbors to follow. This is one of the great questions of the day.—[Patron of Husbandry.

OXMOOR.—This name (pronounced "Oxmore"), recently adopted by the Post Office Department for the post office heretofore called "Pratt," on the South & North road, is taken from Tristram Shandy. It was the name of the estate, in North Carolina, where our friend, Col. D. S. Troy, was born, and he insists that it has a more perfect Anglo-Saxon ring, and more music in it also, than any other word in the language. It is certainly a good, homespun word, and will wear well.—[Montgomery Advertiser.

☞ The apple question having gone the rounds, and been so thoroughly discussed, we were on the "Eve" of saying none of them know "Adam" thing about it.

BIRMINGHAM IRON AGE.

Largest circulation in the County.

DUVAL & ROBERTS, Editors.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

☞ S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 10 State street, Boston, 37 Park Row, New York and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are duly authorized Agents for procuring advertisements for our paper in the above cities, and authorized to contract for advertising at our lowest rates.

County Convention.

We regret to learn that there is considerable opposition in the country to holding a County Convention, based upon the supposition, only, that Birmingham men will receive all the nominations. If Birmingham contained the only proper and available persons to command the nominations, in the county, there might be some excuse for this opposition to a County Convention. The large majority of those who have already announced themselves as candidates for election and re-election, are not citizens of this place. And we believe there is not a man now holding a county office who is *bona fide* citizen of Birmingham.

Let our Democratic-Conservative friends in the country hold their primary meetings in good time and select their best men as delegates to the County Convention to be held here at some time not yet named. The delegates may come instructed to vote for whom they please; but let them also be instructed to abide by the nominations to be made for candidates by the convention. As sure as we do not work as a unit in forming a good ticket, there will be danger of having negro office-holders for our county; or, worse still, carpet-baggers and scallawags. In union there is strength. Let us all pull together and pull down the Radical fabric that gloomily shadows our State.

Independent Candidates.

We warn the honest and sincere voters of Jefferson county against the seductive appeals of independent candidates.

There will be men running for every office in the gift of the people this year, who will, for their own sakes, try to win the votes of the unsuspecting of both parties. They have no political principles of their own, or else they have not the manliness to declare them and they are going to try to *slip in* between the regular nominees of both parties as independent candidates. Such men are actively opposing the holding of a County Convention and are preparing the way to disaffect the minds of the people from the regular nominees. They should be compelled by the voice of the people to declare themselves on one side or the other of the great political contest now being waged between the powers of light and those of darkness. A man who professes to be a Democrat but expects to be elected by Radical votes and the disaffected of his own party, will be known by his running as an independent candidate. Let the honest men *of both parties* watch out for these timid place-hunters and require them to take sides. This is one time when we believe the lines of party should be strictly drawn. The issues at stake are too momentous to be placed in the hands of men of no principles or of uncertain principles. For our own part we would prefer the straight-out nominee of the Radical party to a pretended Democrat who runs as an independent candidate.

GOD SPEED THE PLOW.—On Tuesday morning, after a nine days absence, the sun rose on the earth and shed joy and gladness in his beams.—After a dry and pleasant winter, March has crowned the year with the heaviest fall of rain ever known, unless we except the incomparable flood of July 1872, and it is yet a question whether the larger rivers will not rise beyond that memorable tide. So far nothing has been done toward the crop that will not probably have to be done anew. In our county very few had planted corn, and most farmers were far from being ready before the rains set in. Now, they will doubtless go to work in earnest and we may expect to see little of them in our market places for some weeks to come. God speed the plow.

Don't Do It.

We ask parties abroad not to send us money in a letter without registering, or by money order. Several sums lately forwarded to us have failed to reach us. We will not be responsible for any sums remitted to us by mail without registering.

☞ Cloudy again this morning.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Popular education, through the magnetism there is in the term, has become a national thought. It was the necessary outgrowth of other free institutions, in which the United States is leading the van of nations. With us it must be of that character best adapted to promote the healthy growth and harmonious development of the country. This is the first great work it has to do, and it will require a union of all our forces, and the exercise of all our energies, to do it well. Our legislators, our statesmen, our learned men, must be actively engaged in the cause, as these prominent classes are to day, and have ever been, in some of the old European countries, and especially in England. The leading minds of Great Britain are continually busy with education and reforms; and to a high state of culture—which seems to be as hereditary as their patents as gentlemen and titles as lords of the realm—is principally due the remarkable fact that, after all these centuries of luxury and refinement, there are no evidences of decay among the aristocracy and nobility of England.

On the contrary, every age extends the old, vigorous English growth of cultured manhood and womanhood, by bringing the lords and the people nearer and nearer together; and even royalty is now mingling its blood in the subject's veins.

English freedom was an old boast which became a reality, and, as time passed, rose to the height of grandeur. It was the legitimate offspring of English education, and is jealously guarded by its mighty mother, who transmitted the heritage to all English speaking peoples. She perfected monarchy in Great Britian, and she founded a republic in America. If our good mother England lost a continent at Bunker Hill because she had to contend with a new element of education which she did not understand, she saved a world at Waterloo perhaps through the lesson taught her by her loyal yet progressive children.

We have an amazing example of the power of education in the late terrible clash of arms between Germany and France.

Germany had many learned men and learned institutions, and was at the same time an essentially educated people. France had learned men and brilliant institutions as well, but according to the standard of her powerful neighbor, was not an educated nation.

Germany lived in the present, and for the future, and its most vital thought was the unity of the Fatherland. All over the German states thought converged in the grand central thought of national union.

France lived in the past, and feasted till she sickened on her old glory. The education of the masses was neglected, and intelligence became contaminated with superstition. Whenever they attempted a movement out of their worse than torpid state they lacked the inspiration of a strong and popular purpose, and a skeleton hand was thrust forth out of the dark, and dragged them back. It was the ghost of their idol, the great emperor. They moved many times for a free republic, but lacked the education of personal liberty, and the republic always became the battle-ground for the empire.

The German host gathered on their borders like a cloud, surcharged with the lightning of their wonderful vitality. It was not the army of a nation, but a whole race in arms; and it fell upon its hereditary foe with an iron storm. It was more—it was an educated engine, driving remorselessly through a mass of national and ancestral pride, which stood wrapped in dreams of the past, and believed itself to be invincible and immortal.

On drove the army, of which every troop thought like a servant, and every battery opened its argument like a university. Pride, however strong, was no match for education such as this. Traditional prowess, however grand, could not win battles against one living, all-pervading thought which, by reason of an almost universal belief in eternal justice, had become an accomplished fact before one blow was struck.

In such a contest there could be but one result, and it furnishes, perhaps, the most striking illustration in the unnumbered pages of history of both the moral and physical power of popular education.

Home Job Office.

We received last week some fonts of new type, assortments of new styles of border, cuts, logotypes, &c., and a fine stock of stationery, and we are now better than ever prepared to do all kinds of commercial printing, books, pamphlets, posters, wedding tickets, blanks, and in fact, every description of printing, at Northern prices, for cash, and cash only.

ADDRESS

To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on the 26th of February, 1874, some important business was transacted that it is proper to communicate in the form of an Address, for the information of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion—

First—That the next State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama should be held at the State Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1874.

Second—In compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an apportionment of delegates in the different counties of the State, on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last preceding election, a table of apportionment was arranged and ratified by the Committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties, for their guidance in selecting their several delegates to the approaching State Convention.

This table is as follows:

First District.—Baldwin, three delegates; Clark five, Conecuh five, Covington three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Mobile thirty-three, Monroe seven, Wilcox six, Washington two.

Second District.—Barbour, twelve delegates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee four, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Geneva one, Henry ten, Lowndes five, Montgomery fifteen, Pike ten.

Third District.—Chambers, nine delegates; Clay five, Coosa five, Elmore seven, Lee eleven, Macon five, Randolph five, Russell nine, Talladega eight, Tallapoosa eleven.

Fourth District.—Autauga, three delegates; Baker two, Bibb four, Chottaw six, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale four, Marengo nine, Perry seven, Pickens eight, Sanford three, Shelby six, Sumter nine, Tuskaloosa nine.

Fifth District.—Cherokee, six delegates; Cleburne three, Calhoun nine, DeKalb three, Etowah four, Jackson eight, Madison twelve, Marshall three, St. Clair four.

Sixth District.—Blount, three delegates; Colbert five, Franklin two, Jefferson six, Lauderdale seven, Lawrence six, Limestone four, Marion one, Morgan five, Walker two, Winston one.

These delegated representatives aggregate four hundred and eight in number, and the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No other persons except such duly accredited representatives will be allowed to take seats in the Convention.

It is of course expected that the county organizations will proceed, at the proper time, to put this machinery into practical operation. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the County Committees hereafter assemble their County Conventions for the purpose of electing State delegates, on a ratio of uniform popular representation. And in order to accomplish a plan at once equitable in spirit and expedient in party practice, the various County Committees should, at as early a moment as it can be judiciously effected, apportion representatives among the several beats or election districts of their several counties, with a view to calling together County Conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one, by the usual method of proceeding, by whose agency a just apportionment of delegates to the County Convention from the different beats or election districts may be made. While the regulation of this subject must be left to the counties themselves, it has been thought not out of place in the State Committee to advise that the County Conventions be convened on the basis of one delegate for every twenty-five Democratic and Conservative votes cast at the last general election in each beat or district; but that no beat or election district shall be without one delegate in the County Convention.

By a system of this sort we shall be enabled to initiate for the approaching canvass our party tickets, both in the State and in the several counties, with perfect fairness and impartiality for the rights and interests of all, and at the same time introduce what is so absolutely needed for success, where the margin of difference between parties is comparatively small—an unvarying rule of representation and effective discipline—so much required in Alabama. A much larger body of citizens will be thus persuaded to actively participate in our party movements, and thousands of ballots will thus be added to our ordinary voting lists. If it happens, however, that any counties shall fail to establish a representative basis in time for the July State Convention, the Committee recommends that such county or counties shall select the delegates to which they are entitled under the classification arranged by the committee, in the heretofore accustomed manner.

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, we are now taking the first step towards the inauguration of a contest in this State between the healthful principles of Conservatism and the destructive influences of a vicious and lawless Radicalism, which is destined to be conclusive of the future character of our State and people. While obedient and patient under bad government and bad laws, and waiting for an opportunity to accomplish the removal of almost unbearable wrongs by peaceful remedies, and with intentions just and liberal toward the liberties and interests of all classes, the Democratic and Conservative party represents, more especially, the intelligence, the integrity, the energies and the aspirations of *white* men, upon which it has been shown, throughout the South, the past six or seven years, that the prosperity of every Commonwealth depends. It is the typical component of the White Man's Government, and the synonym of a Tax-payers Party. Radicalism, whatever it may be or may have been in the Northern States, has been in the Southern States, since the war, the embodiment of everything calculated not only to offend reason and decency, but to overthrow and prostitute all the higher moral standards of human conduct, thought and feeling by which private virtue is protected and the public safety is secured. It has run riot in the remorseless perpetration of every crime against freedom and popular rights. On the the false pretext of upholding republicanism, it has substituted the bayonet for the ballot, to indicate elective results. In several instances it has imposed governments by force on the people of States composing an integral part of the Union, in utter burlesque of the principles of free institutions and the history and provisions of the Constitution. It has sought to perpetuate corrupt and tyrannical power by using, as governing instrumentalities, the most ignorant and degraded elements of Society. It has not, in its reckless and arrogant dominion, even paid a decent regard to the opinions of mankind. At this very moment it insists on governing three or four States of the American Union with disorderly assemblies of irresponsible negroes and adventurers, farcically called legislatures. It has pertinaciously striven to reverse the natural social order, and it has bankrupted many of our noblest, once best governed and really most opulent Commonwealths. It has gradually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very doors of starvation and misery, and asserts no hope of a happier change, either for the present or the future. From the disastrous results of these grievous wrongs it is time to make a final, and we trust a successful effort to relieve Alabama, or our social and political organization must surely perish. Radicalism has ruled the State, almost without obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it has brought us indeed to a miserable plight. The partial success achieved by the Democratic and Conservative party in 1872, only had the palliative effect of arresting Radical schemes of further State spoliation, which had been concocted but not yet put into execution. The influences of the Democratic party, only in possession of one department of the State government, could present no positive barrier to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by corrupt adventurers. But we have now, in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity to repossess and to harmonize all the different departments of our State government under a wise, generous and temperate Conservative policy, from which alone Alabama may hope for happiness and prosperity. Here in Alabama we cannot reach efficient remedies, either political or financial—for the situation of our State is lamentable beyond expression—under a Radical government, which has harrassed and degraded us so much at home and deservedly incurred the distrust and contempt of all intelligent men abroad. What good can a Republican administration do, next, year, that it has so impotently failed to do for nearly two years past? That we can do nothing advantageous to the State with a government divided between the two parties, is obvious. Experience incontestably proves that the conflict of parties in the departments of the government only begets a meaningless neutrality in so-called measures of relief. On the contrary, it must be apparent to all men of common sense among us, that it will require thorough co-operation between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, on a common platform of conservative action, to allow any reasonable hope to the people of Alabama of an escape from their present distressed condition.

In the presence, therefore, of a vital emergency, we earnestly invite all men in our State with Conservative instincts and sentiments, to rally in one determined and gallant effort for our social and political salvation. We invite the fraternal co-operation of all men, no matter what their past opinions may have been. The honest party differences heretofore existing between the white men of Alabama have been artfully seized upon by our cunning adversaries to divide, conquer and plunder our tax-paying people. The Conservative party, desiring to receive the votes of all men entitled by the law to the ballot, is composed, both in its constituent body and its leadership, of white men. The Radical party is made up of a constituency chiefly of negroes, while the whites in its ranks, in seeking office from the negroes, represent *their* ideas, sentiments and wishes, and tend in their machinations to arouse the passions and to confirm the prejudices of their African patrons, for the purpose of effecting their unworthy and mercenary objects. The distinguishing difference between the two parties can be reduced, consequently, to a single proposition. Should the Conservative party succeed in the next election, we shall have in Alabama a government pledged to protect the interests of all, white and black. On the other hand, should the Radical party succeed, whether with pretended white or mixed tickets, the primary inspirations of the government of the State will be derived, beyond dispute, from a controlling negro constituency. We must elect the destiny of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Texas, or eventually meet the hideous fate of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. The issue is directly upon us and cannot be avoided, and we call upon the people to meet it firmly and triumphantly. Our best interest, our honor and our manhood demand that we shall now avert, as far as it may be practicable to accomplish it, the worst moral and political effects of the degrading and ruinous system of Radical reconstructive government, to which we have been so blindly and deplorably subjected.

Very Respectfully,

ROBERT TYLER,
Chairman.

T. B. BETHEA, P. T. SAYRE, PRICE WILLIAMS, J. F. JOHNSTON, R. H. POWELL, OSCEOLA KYLE, W. D. BULGER, W. B. MODAWELL, WM. M. LOWE, R. MCFARLAND, THOS. H. WATTS, H. C. SEMPLE, E. W. MARTIN, THOS. J. JUDGE, H. D. CLAYTON, R. F. LIGON, H. M. SOMERVILLE, JAMES CROOK, R. K. BOYD, JOHN PHELAN,

JOHN G. WINTER, Acting Sec'y.

Communicated.

ENGINE ROOM, March 20th, 1874.

At a regular meeting of the "Mineral City Fire Company No. 2," the following preamble and resolutions were submitted and adopted:

WHEREAS, our worthy "Chief," James B. Luckie, has been forced to resign the position to which the Firemen saw fit to elect him, in order that he might maintain his self-respect, as well as to discharge the duty he owed to the Firemen of the Department;

And Whereas, the City Council, through one of its members, and the acquiescence of a majority, have seen fit to treat our Chief with a want of that courtesy due the representative of this Department, and by refusing to grant the appropriation asked for by our Chief, they have ignored our claims as a Fire Company.

And Whereas, we believe the resolution to create a PAID Fire Department and the election of a Chief Engineer by the Council, to be opposed to the interest of the tax-payers at large, and to be in the interests of the "Water Company," therefore,

Be it Resolved, 1st, That we heartily commend the action of our worthy Chief, James B. Luckie, for his prompt and manly action in resenting the act of the Board by his resignation, and we hereby tender him our thanks and pledge him our support.

Resolved, 2d, That respect for ourselves as men and members of the Fire Department demand that we surrender to the City Council all apparatus in our hands, belonging to the City, and cease to serve as a Fire Company.

Resolved, 3d, That no member of this Company can be PAID to discharge the duty which he heretofore willingly volunteered to perform.

Resolved, 4th, That we consider it only justice that Thirty-five hundred Dollars in Bonds should be expended for the protection of the property of all, while it is proposed to expend Thirty Thousand Dollars in grading and macadamising the streets in a small portion of the city, thereby increasing the value of the property of a few at the cost of the whole.

Resolved, 5th, That we will never support for any office those who voted against the appropriation asked for by our Chief, and afterwards voted to tax the citizens at large for the benefit of a *favored few*.

Resolved, 6th, That as former members of the Fire Department, we ask the Council if it would not have been better for the tax-payers to have paid $280 per annum as interest on $3,500 asked for by our worthy Chief, and have an efficient Fire Department, than to pay $900, or the interest on $11,250 per annum, as is now proposed to the Paid Department?

Resolved, 7th, That we ask if it be not the duty of the Marshal and City Police, in case of fire, to guard and protect property saved at fires and prevent theft? rather than to control men who have an entirely different duty to perform?

Resolved, 8th, That we ask: Do the Council believe that the paltry sum of $25 per annum, or even $5 per month, a sufficient inducement to secure a more efficient body of Firemen than those who volunteed their services?

Resolved, 9th, That we now adjourn until such time as the City Council shall see fit to equip a volunteer Fire Department efficiently.

Approved: J. B. WEBB, Pres't.

G. W. ALLEN, Foreman and Sec'y *pro tem.*

WON'T YOU, SIR?

We have indulged a number of subscribers by not asking before for the small amounts due us for subscription. They will please remember that our terms require payment *in advance.* We hope that each one, knowing that his subscription has not been paid, will at once call and settle, or hand the amount to either one of the publishers of this paper. We pay cash for everything we get.

☞ The Talladega Watchtower draws a vivid picture of Clay county prosperity: "The people of Clay sow wheat and oats; they raise their own corn and pork; have plenty of cattle, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry. They have not forgotten how to weave jeans, nor lost the music of the spinning wheel. They owe but little, have very few mortgages, and are today among the most prosperous and independent people in Ala. Population almost exclusively white and conservative."

Miss Swisshelm on the Whisky War.

Miss Jane Swisshelm gives her views on the women's temperance movement, as follows:

To one who thinks calmly, and recognizes man's natural guardianship of women, it is wonderful to see hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men stand aside and cheer a few thousand feeble women on to such a wasting, hopeless physical contest. What is it but a trial of physical strength between the liquor dealers and their assailants, with all the conditions in favor of the former. Who does not know it is hopeless? Who does not know that the man can sit longer by the hot stove than the women can kneel in the snow? Who does not know that he must win the case when it comes before the courts? Who does not know that the law is not on her side? Who does not know that they have no more right to encumber a sidewalk with a prayer meeting tent than with a pig-pen? Who does not know that they have no more right to enter a man's house without his consent, or to hinder his lawful business by crowding his doorstep, than he has to set up a bar in the parlor of any one of them? Who does not know that these women are re-enacting the part of the old sheep who knocked his own brains out butting a swinging mallet?—The thing seems at every stroke to give way, but returns with rebound to strike the striker, while the men who encouraged the onslaught are like the boy who hung up the mallet for the sheep to butt at.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—The Jacksonville Republican, referring to the municipal election which recently came off there, says that the negroes generally voted the regular Democratic ticket, though there was an opposition ticket having on it the name of a leading Radical. The colored voters had a grand jollification over the success of the Democratic ticket. Can any sensible man believe, after giving due weight to this, and other like facts, furnished by numerous counties in the State, that the race issue would strengthen the Democratic party?—[Greensboro Beacon.

What spoils the point made by Bro. Harvey, is the fact that in no part of the State has the race issue been more broadly than here, the Republican having repeatedly declared for it in the broadest and most emphatic terms. And it cannot be said that the colored people are not acquainted with this fact, since some of the most intelligent among them are subscribers and readers of the paper.—[Jacksonville Republican.

☞ The officers and other gentlemen connected with the South and North Alabama Railroad have cause to congratulate themselves on the fortunate escape of their excellent road from the disasters occasioned by the floods and freshets to almost every other road in the South and West. We are officially informed that the South and North suffered no damage whatever, beyond the caving of a small cut which delayed last Friday night's train three or four hours at some point in North Alabama. Of this, however, the track was speedily cleared, and the trains moved on as smoothly and as regularly as before. The waters are now receding, and therefore no damage is apprehended.—[Montgomery Advertiser, 22d.

☞ We have received the first and second numbers of the Iron Age, under the management of Messrs. Duval, Roberts and Persinger. The paper though devoted to the industrial interests of that part of the State, is Democratic in tone, its reading matter is choice and its editorial management brilliant. We welcome it to the ranks of journalism most heartily.—[Jacksonville Republican.

☞ The philosophers of India once possessed a book so large that it required a thousand camels to carry it. A king desired to have it abridged, and certain scholars reduced it so that it could be carried by a hundred camels. Other kings came, who demanded that it should be diminished still more, until at length the volume was reduced to four maxims. The first of these maxims bade kings be just; the second prescribed obedience to the people; the third recommended mankind not to eat except when hungry; the fourth advised women to be modest.

☞ The City Farm is progressing.

Our Agents.

Mr. T. A. Nixon is our duly authorized agent to obtain subscriptions in Jefferson and adjoining counties.

Mr. John A. Baker is our authorized agent for obtaining subscribers to this paper in Jefferson county.

Mr. S. W. Gillespie is our agent at Cullman, Blount county, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper at our published rates.

W. O. Monroe is our authorized agent at Eutaw, Greene county.

☞ Last quotations of cotton in Montgomery were: Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; Low Middlings, 14½ to —c. Market strong.

Gold in New York, 24th— 12 to 12⅛. Money 4 per cent.

☞ The New York South reminds the people of the Southern States that the present is an opportune time for them to secure the most reliable laborers to be found in that city. The widespread and protracted destitution has convinced a very considerable number of really worthy men that the South offers a most desirable opening, and they are willing to accept such terms as the Southern people will be able and willing to make. The South invites correspondence from those desirous of securing labor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce S. H. DUPUY as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson County, subject to the Democratic Convention.

☞ We are authorised to announce Mr. C. C. ELLIS as a candidate for Treasurer of Jefferson County—subject to the action of the County Convention.

LEDYARD, GOING & CO.,
Successors to
CONSTANTINE & DUPUY,

20th Street,
Birmingham, Ala.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c.

We intend, at all times, to keep a FULL ASSORTMENT of Goods in our line, and invite the inspection of our Stock and the patronage of all the friends of the old firm and the new, promising that if good Goods, LOW PRICES, hard work and strict attention to the requirements of the trade will merit success, we will have a portion of the public patronage. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

LEDYARD, GOING & CO.

March 26–7–3m.

DOCTOR J. B. FONVILLE,
GENERAL PRACTITIONER.
☞ Office at Williams & Williams' Drug Store, 20th Street, Birmingham.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of females. mrch 26–1y

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Moses A. Faver, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of said deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 23d day of March, 1874, by the Hon. John G. Morrow, Judge of the Probate Court of Jefferson County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate, will present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

ABIGAIL M. FAVER, Adm'x.

March 26–6w

New Goods, New Goods,
Just Received,

ALL THE LATEST STYLES and Novelties of the season, at
A. A. TYLER'S
MILLINERY
And Fancy Store,
on 21st Street, between 2d and 3d Avenues.

We have the finest stock ever brought to this city, and we buy often, so as to keep everything in the LATEST FASHION.

We will give as a Premium to any one trading with us to the amount of Ten Dollars, the Birmingham Iron Age for one year or the Jefferson Independent for six months; and to any one trading to the amount of five dollars, any article worth one dollar that we may have in the store.

We are thankful for past favors and hope to receive a liberal patronage from our old customers and the public in general.

A. A. TYLER.

March 19–tf

★ BAKERY.
MIERS & HENGL,
(Successors to Mackey & Hengl),
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS
AND DEALERS IN
Fancy Groceries.
They will furnish families with bread of all kinds, at the LOWEST FIGURES.
20th Street, opposite National Bank,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
March 19–tf

Situation Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of many years experience in the Dry Goods and Grocery business, in a large establishment, desires a situation in a house in Birmingham. Best references given. Apply at this office.

March 19–tf

GO NORTH, EAST AND WEST
VIA THE
Louisville and Great Southern
RAILROAD LINE.
This is the great Direct and Through Line and the only All-Rail Route to all points in
TEXAS, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, AND MISSISSIPPI, FROM ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, THE CAROLINAS AND TENNESSEE,
—TO THE—
NORTH, EAST AND SOUTH.
It makes Quicker Time with Less Change of Cars than any other line.
Pullman Palace Cars
Run via this Line both ways, as follows:
LOUISVILLE TO NEW ORLEANS WITHOUT CHANGE.
NASHVILLE TO MEMPHIS WITHOUT CHANGE.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
From Memphis, Montgomery or Nashville to
LOUISVILLE.
From Louisville our Connecting Lines run Pullman Palace Cars through to Eastern Cities Without Change, thus making a Great Through
Continuous All Rail Route East,
Avoiding all Ferries and Transfers.
Mammoth Cave,
The greatest of Natural Curiosities, is located on this line. Passengers can stop over and visit the Cave, and resume their journey at pleasure.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PARTIES EMIGRATING.
For complete information as to connections, time, and accommodations, send for the LOUISVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN MONTHLY RAILWAY GUIDE.
C. P. ATMORE,
Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
March 19–tljan1

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of MILNER & LOCKWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. L. Lockwood is authorized to settle all outstanding accounts by assuming the liabilities.
mrch5–3w

SOMERVILLE & MCEACHIN, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
EDGAR L. CLARKSON, Birmingham, Ala.
Somerville, McEachin & Clarkson,
Attorneys at Law,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Office on 1st Avenue, bet. 19th & 20th Str.
Feb. 26, 1874. 3–6m

R. B. ABBOTT,
Practical Plasterer.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plastering neatly done. Particular attention paid to repairing and plastering Cisterns, and all kinds of hydraulic and asbestic cementing neatly and promptly done. All work warranted. Mrch 12–1y

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE OPENING of the Free School is postponed. The house is not quite finished. I will give notice in the city papers, beforehand, of the precise day of opening. This I will do, as soon as I shall be assured by the contractors that the building will be ready. Let our friends and citizens be patient; for when we do begin, we intend to begin "all right."
D. C. E. CONNERLY,
Principal.
March 12 5–tf

ELLIS & WOODS,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
—AND—
GROCERIES,
2d Avenue,
between 20th and 21st Streets,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
Feb. 19–6m

G. W. HEWITT, Birmingham. W. A. WALKER, JR. Elyton.
HEWITT & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law
And Solicitors in Chancery.
BIRMINGHAM AND ELYTON.
WILL practice in the courts of Jefferson and adjoining counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State. 119-1y

J. E. HAWKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
☞ Collecting a Specialty. ☜
Office on 2d Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.

WM. H. BATTE & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
20th Street, Birmingham, Ala.
FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
☞ Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Use.
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Coal and Paris Oil, Lamps of every description, and every thing pertaining to a first-class Drug Store, constantly on hand.
WM. H. BATTE & SON.

R. H. PEARSON,
Attorney at Law,
Office in Motes' Building, up-stairs,
Birmingham, Ala.
Feb. 12th–1y

JOHN T. TERRY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
No. 6 Bank Building,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.
Feb. 12th,n1

W. J. PIERCE & CO.,
GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
Western Produce,
20th Street,
Birmingham, Ala.
March 19–tf

The Birmingham Iron Age.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

TO THE OFFICERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, THE LEGAL FRATERNITY AND ALL OTHERS CONTROLLING LEGAL ADVERTISING:

From and after this date the BIRMINGHAM IRON AGE will publish all advertisements, notices, or publications of any description, for which the County of Jefferson pays, for FORTY CENTS per square, (or inch,) for each insertion. This applies to all Sheriff's Sales, Election Notices, Administrators' and Guardians' and Chancery Notices.

The attention of each and all County Officers is specially directed to this notice.

ATTENTION!

To every person who will send us $2 in cash, we will send this paper and "The St. Louis Midland Farmer," one year. The "Farmer" is a large eight page, forty column monthly, beautifully printed and elegantly arranged.

NOTICE.

The members of the Democratic and Conservative Committee, of this county of Jefferson, are requested to meet me at 2 o'clock P. M. the 13th day of April, at the office of Ellis Phelan, Birmingham.

A full attendance is desired, as the arrangements for holding the County Convention, and fixing the time and places for holding the primary meetings in each Precinct, will then be made and other important business transacted.

PEYTON G. RING, Ch'n.

Birmingham, March 7th, 1874.

☞If "Yahoo" cannot see it, the tax-payers of Birmingham can—that Mr. Charles Linn, Chairman of Committee on City Printing, not only treated us unfairly but cheated the city out of $50; and if he has cheated them out of that small sum, is there any guarantee that he will stop at that? It is for this that we have been "hard" upon "old Money Bags," and not from personal prejudice or anything of the kind. Mr. Linn, we all know is a good financier—for *himself* at least—but we doubt his ability to manage a corporation.

☞The Oxford Intelligencer is an 8 page paper, but, unfortunately, six of its pages are printed in Nashville--patented. In its issue of the 19th, it says: "Several locals and many articles of general interest crowded out this week."

Exactly! Crowd out locals and articles of general interest, and give its readers patented stuff of no interest. That's the way to run a paper—into the ground.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.—An extra popularity of this magazine has been created by its series of papers on the "Great South," handsomely illustrated. The number for April contains illustrations of life and scenes in Virginia; entitled, "From Bristol to the Sea." Altogether, Scribner leads them all. Price $4 a year.—Published by Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway, New York.

☞Trusses, the best—Lard and Tanners' Oil, the purest ever brought to this market, can be had low at Williams & Williams' popular Drug Store, 20th Street.

☞More Cigars—Williams & Williams.

☞Mike J. Kappell, a printer well known throughout the South, died at Dawson, Ga., a few days ago.

ST. NICHOLAS:—The April number of this superb illustrated magazine for boys and girls is upon our table. It is the finest magazine of the kind in the world. Subscription $3 a year. Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway, New York, are the publishers.

☞"What we know about farming" is now being illustrated on 20th street. What they don't know about farming, will be apparent ere long.

☞Brother Ben. Kieser, editor of the Montgomery Daily Ledger, was in our city a few days ago. He paddled about in our mud as gracefully as a Birminghamian.

☞From a postal card to one of his friends in this city, we learn that Eugene McCas, Esq., will be here at Court, and is coming here *"for good."* We hope so.

☞"Telling" words from the News."—[Peter O'Peppergrass.

The Daily News does not desire any of your "blarney."—[News.

Ha! ha!! ha!!! he! he!! heu!!! "Ring" him again! Always poking his nose into other folks' affairs.

BUY YOUR SUGAR AND MOLASSES from JAS. A. ALLEN & CO. They keep Choice and Fancy articles.

Address of the State Executive Committee.

We reprint this week from the Montgomery Advertiser, the address of the State Executive Committee to the voters of the Democratic and Conservative people of Alabama.—The action of the Committee was deemed too important to be left to the ordinary news-reporters and has been published by authority of the Committee and accompanied by a stirring address. Their first act was to fix the time and place for the assembling of the State Convention; Wednesday July 29th, at Montgomery. This will give ample time for the choosing of delegates and the canvassing of the merits of the various probable candidates who may come prominently before the Convention. At the same time it will leave sufficient space for a sharp; active campaign pending the November elections.

The second resolution fixes the basis of representation among the various counties according to the relative strength of the Democratic party in each county at the last general election. By this arrangement, Jefferson county will be entitled to six delegates to the State Convention, being one to every two hundred Democratic voters.

The third and most important thing done by the Committee was to recommend the best manner of calling and constituting the several County Conventions, for upon these, at last, will depend the fairness and fullness of the State Convention and the success of their ticket before the people. It has been so long since anything like a full and fair convention of the voters of this county has been assembled for the purpose of nominating candidates, that many good and true Democrats have concluded that *it is better to hold no convention at all* than to submit to the dictation of such unequal and self-constituted meetings as have often been held under the name of Conventions. To meet these well-grounded complaints the most earnest and arduous labors of the Executive Committee were directed. After all, they seem to have concluded that it was better to remand this subject to the Executive Committees in the respective counties, with the simple advice that the County Conventions be convened on the basis of one delegate for every twenty-five Democratic or Conservative votes cast at the last general election, but that no beat or election district shall be without one delegate in the County Convention.

It remains to be seen whether the white people of Alabama will care enough for the political and moral regeneration of their once fair and lovely heritage to take the necessary steps to win the coming election.—Every officer, from the Governor down to the Tax-Collector, including the members of Congress, Supreme and Circuit Judges, and Judges of Probate Courts throughout the State, is to be chosen at the same time. The corrupt and depraved party in power in this State is armed and drilled as one man for the approaching contest. The success of any party opposing it will depend not alone on the strength of its principles or the weight of its numbers, but on the excellence of its discipline and the compactness of its organization. The Radical party is sustained by the pride of power, the prejudice of race and the zeal of ignorance—they will vote as a unit for *any man* whom their leaders may propose.—On the other hand, the Conservatives have a fair working majority; they hold the wealth and intelligence and moral power of the State—*still they throw these advantages away for want of an organization!*

☞See administratrix notice of Mrs. Abigail M. Faver, in another column, from the hands of Judge Morrow.

JUST RECEIVED by JAS. A. ALLEN & CO., 200 Barrels and half barrels St. Louis Flour, made from choice Winter Wheat, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices.

THE SKATERS ARE HERE!—Last night Mr. J. W. Hearn introduced the Roller Skates to our citizens at Sublett Hall. It is a beautiful, healthfull pastime for the young and active, and superior to dancing for exercise. We acknowledge the "Complimentaries" from Mr. Hearn.

☞Our friend Dr. J. B. Fonville has his card in this issue. It would be superfluous for us to say aught in his favor. He is well known as a successful physician of large practice.—We can but commend him to the afflicted.

☞Who was it that got shot at Dargin's store the other night? We understand there were only three persons in the store at the time.

Judge Mudd.

The Independent has recently become a very great eulogist of Judge Mudd—for what motive, we cannot say—for last summer he did not admire him quite so much, when the McCas News proposed him for Governor.

The Independent pays well-merited compliments to Judge Mudd, and we endorse every word it says of him, except that we do not want him re-elected District Judge. In our last issue we proposed Judge Mudd for a seat among our Supreme Judges, and we know that he would bring honor to the office and give general satisfaction.

We are surprised at the Independent's shortcoming on this question. We had hoped that he desired the *promotion* of Judge Mudd and that the Independent would not be satisfied in trying to keep him in a minor office. There is no politics connected with this question, and our preference is for Judge W. S. Mudd for the Supreme Bench.

The Argus and Iron Age.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish the Southern Argus—one of the best weekly papers in the United States—together with the Iron Age for **$2 50** a year in advance. For the small sum of $2 50 you can now secure two papers that will afford reading for a large family and keep you posted on all subjects. *Now* is the time to club.

BATH HOUSE.—Messrs. Morefield & Knauff opened their Bath House last Saturday, and their charges are so moderate that any one can afford the price. Quit drinking whisky and keep clean. If you would be healthy and happy, bathe daily. The Bath House is on 21st street—in Cheek's two-story frame building.

JAS. A. ALLEN & CO. have just received a Car-load of Bacon and Bulk Sides.

☞Read the preamble and resolutions of Mineral City Fire Company No. 2. Thus the Fire Department of Birmingham has been disbanded by the short-sightedness and penuriousness of the City Council. Our city is now at the mercy of the flames whenever they shall burst forth. The Aldermen have placed Birmingham in great peril. Remember this.

PLASTERING.—We take pleasure in recommending Mr. R. B. Abbott as an excellent plasterer, as his work in our office will testify. He is temperate and industrious and a master of his art. Patronize him.

☞The Skating Rink was inaugurated last night, at Sublett Hall, and the spacious room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen and juveniles. The skating was spirited and much mirth pervaded the assembly. There was many a fall, but "nobody hurt," as "Old Abe" was wont to express it.

Exercises this afternoon for ladies, from 3 to 5 o'clock. To-night, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. W. Hearn is Manager.

☞The Eutaw Observer says several of the citizens of that town have "Birmingham on the brain." If they have as much brain as Col. J. J. Jolly they will follow the example he set them.

☞Announcing candidates for county offices, $5 *in advance*. We hope those who wish their names "put in the papers" for office, will remember this rule. It is a rule in all newspaper offices.

☞If you want one year's subscription to the Iron Age free, go to A. A. Tyler's on 21st street, and buy $10 worth of goods.

THE GILDED AGE.—Mark Twain's latest and best has this title. Mr. Lockwood, at the Post Office News Depot, has a few copies on his shelves, and they are going like hot cakes. It is the most readable book now published. "Go" for it, if you want to be well amused.

☞We are not mortgaged yet in order to print a big sheet.—[Little Daily.

We know it; and you couldn't print one if you had forty mortgages over you.

☞The Home Job Office will furnish the finest line of commercial stationery at the lowest prices. Get samples and prices elsewhere and compare with ours.

☞Next Sunday will be Palm Sunday—Friday of next week, Good Friday—Sunday after next, Easter Sunday. Govern yourselves accordingly.

☞BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, Fishing Tackle, Fiddle Strings, Unruled Folio and Flat Cap, Initial and French Note Papers, Tobacco, Pipes, Cigars and many other things, at the Post Office News Depot. Will order any book or papers wanted, that are not in our store.

NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Ledyard, Going & Co., have bought the Eagle Store on 20th street, from Constantine & Dupuy. Mr. Ledyard is one of the best business men in Alabama. He had a long and valuable experience in business in Montgomery, and his references are numerous and the very best. The new firm, we hope and believe, will largely increase the trade of the old stand, and the sign of the Golden Eagle, 20th street, will long be known as the place where good and cheap goods can always be had. We sincerely wish the new firm great success. See advertisement.

IRON AGE.—Messrs. Duval, Roberts & Persinger have established at Birmingham a weekly newspaper with the above title, the first number of which is upon our table.—Being under the control and management of practical printers, that it should present a comely appearance is not surprising; and to its excellent mechanical execution is added a praiseworthy amount of vim and energy; and very decided editorial ability. We trust the pecuniary advancement of the Age will be as rapid as the prosperity of the city in which it is located.—In the founding of the Age, conservatism has gained a valued friend.—[Southern Star.

To All Odd Fellows in Birmingham.

At the last meeting of Mineral City Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., a resolution was adopted to request every Odd Fellow in good standing in this city to hand in his name to Secretary M. A. Bridges, or Past Grand, F. A. Duval, at this office. The object is to celebrate in an appropriate manner the Anniversary of the Order in the United States.

☞There is more talk of a cotton factory in our city. We hope the "talk" will speedily result in a fixed fact, and that we may soon hear the hum of the machinery. Birmingham *must* do something of the kind or—you'll find out what.

☞A Wetumpka man went down in his cellar to drive a strange cat out. The cat got its back up and drove Jones out, and the unfortunate man has since washed himself with turpentine, and buried his clothes in the garden, to make the grape vine grow.

Pay the Printer, and your dreams will be sweet—your slumbers quiet.

COMMERCIAL:

Birmingham Prices-Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY JAS. A. ALLEN & CO.

COTTON—Low Middling	to 8¾c.
BACON—Clear Sides	10¼ to 10½
" Clear Ribs	10 to 10¼
" Shoulders	9 to 9¼
" S. C. Hams	14 to 15½
FLOUR—XX	$6.50
" XXX	$7.50 to $8.00
" XXXX—Family	$11.00
" XXXX—Fancy	$11.50
SUGARS—White	14
" Crushed and Powdered	15
" Dry, Choice	10 to 12
COFFEE—Choice Rio	30 to 33½
MOLASSES—Bbls.—Prime & Choice	75 to 80
" Kegs	$6.75 to $8.00
BULK MEATS—Clear Sides	9½ to 10
" " Clear Rib	9½ to 10
" " Shoulders	8 to 8½
" " Hams	11 to 12
POTATOES—Early Rose per bbl	
" Pink Eye, per bbl	$5.50
" Russets	$4.00 to $4.25
" Sweet per bush	75 to $1.00
CORN	85 to 90
MEAL	85 to 95
CANDLES,—Per Box, full weight	19 to 21
BUCKWHEAT—Per Bbl	$10.50
SALT, Liverpool	$2.25
SALT, Virginia	$2 25
SHOT—Drop—Bag 25 lbs	$3.25
" Buck " " "	$3.50
POWDER—Dupont's—25 lb. kegs	$7.00
BUTTER—Country	20 to 25
" Western	40 to 50
OATS	75 to 80
HAY	$1.75 to 1.90
CHICKENS	10 to 12½
EGGS	15 to 20
RICE	11 to 12½
BRICK—per M	$8.00
COAL—Lump—per ton	$4.00 to $4.50
LUMBER—per M	$14 to $18
LARD—Buckets $2.75; tierces	11 to 12
PORK—Fresh	8 to 10
BEEF	8 to 10
VENISON	9 to 12
MUTTON	7 to 10
TALLOW	10
BEESWAX	15 to 25
TOBACCO, Plug, per lb	50 to 85
" Smoking, "	55 to 80
CIGARS, per M	$50 to 75
SODA, per pound	8½ to 9c.
SOAP, " "	7½ to 8½c.
OYSTERS, Canned, 1 lb. Cans, doz	$1 60
MACKEREL; Kits, No. 1	$6 00
" " " 2	3 75
" " " 3	2 50
" ½ barrels, No. 2	$4 to 4 50
" ½ " " 3	$7 to 7 50
" Barrels " 2	12 00
" " " 3	$10 to $10.50
CRACKERS, Soda per lb	9 to 11

SPECIAL NOTICES:

☞Our friend B. F. Roden, at the St. Elmo, 20th Street, has the best Lager Beer we have ever seen in the South. Give him a call. tf.

STATIONERY, Books, &c.—Our friend J. L. Lockwood has purchased the stock of Stationery, &c., from Mr. Morefield, and will hereafter conduct that business at the Post Office. He intends to keep in store a fine variety of French Note and Initial paper, Sheet Music, Books and Periodicals, etc., etc. tf

A VARIED and choice selection of Family Groceries, Canned Goods, Tobacco and Cigars, at H. L. Wallington's, 2nd Avenue. tf

FOR Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps of best quality and low prices, go to H. L. Wallington's, 2nd Avenue. tf

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Birmingham Iron Age is issued on Thursday morning, in time to go by the horse mail which leaves here at 1½ o'clock and supplies the following Post-Offices:

Blountsville, Balm, Village Springs, Murphy's Valley, Little Warrior, Oregon and Mt. Pinson. Subscribers at these Post-Offices will get the latest news through this paper.

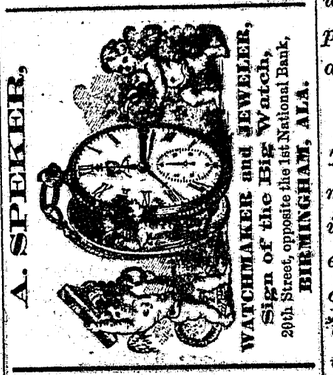
Business in Birmingham, during the past week, has been light. Farmers are busy with their crops.

Mortgage Sale:

BY VIRTUE of a Mortgage executed to me on the 1st day of January, 1873, by Mike L. Woods, as Trustee for Martha P. Woods, and which is recorded in volume 19, pages 597 and 598, in the Probate Judge's office in the city of Birmingham, Jefferson County, Ala., I will proceed to sell on the 25th day of April, 1874, before the temporary Court House door in the city of Birmingham, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, to-wit: One Quarter Medium Gordon Job Printing Press, One Paper Cutter, One Card Cutter, Two Cabinets and Cases and all the type therein; One Imposing Stone, Three Galleys, Stands; and all the type of whatever description; all the Furniture, Cuts, and, in fact, everything appertaining or belonging to the printing establishment known as the Home Job Office.

W. ROBERTS.

March 25th, 1874. 7-tds.



A. SPEKER,

WATCHMAKER and JEWELER, Sign of the Big Watch, 20th Street, opposite the 1st National Bank, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

POWELL HOUSE,

A First-Class Hotel,

20th Street, opposite National Bank,

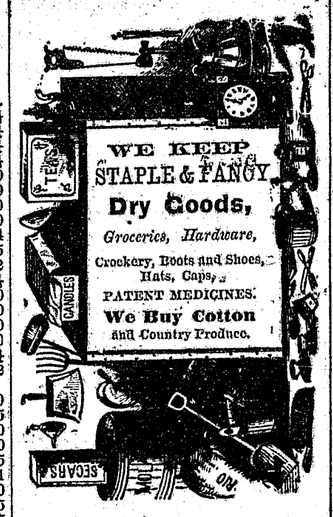
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

J. T. NIXON, Proprietor.

Transient Board, $2 50 per day.

☞An Omnibus will convey passengers and baggage to and from the house free of charge. march 12-5tf

W. L. & A. J. SIVLEY,



STONE BUILDING,

FIRST AVENUE,

☞Fronting the Rail Roads,☜

Birmingham, Ala.

WELCH HOUSE,

AT THE CROSSING OF THE

S. & N. and S., R. & D. Railroads,

CALERA, ALA.

This is the Regular Eating House for all Trains.

E. T. STURDIVANT, Superintendent.

WILLIE & SYD STURDIVANT, Clerks.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of CUMMING & GILLESPIE. They have rented the old National Bank office and are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance in the following Companies:

Liverpool & London & Globe, of Liverpool.
London & Lancashire, do.
Home, ... of New York.
Franklin, ... Philadelphia.
Louisiana Mutual, New Orleans.

D. CUMMING,
S. W. GILLESPIE.

Feb. 12th-n1

G. H. EDDLEMAN,

Gun and Lock Smith

And Practical MACHINIST,

SECOND AVENUE,

Birmingham, Ala.,

Promptly executes work of every description in his line. A fine stock of Guns, Pistols and Tackle always on hand. All work executed in first class style.

Two additional workmen have been employed.

Feb. 12th-1

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS' COLUMN.

EXCELSIOR!

EXCELSIOR!

The above is the title of the

Excelsior Tonic Bitters

which for a little over a year past, have been manufactured and sold in this City by

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS.

They are now coming into almost universal use in this vicinity. They have been pronounced by an intelligent and discriminating public, to be equal to the best medicine ever offered for the affections for which they are recommended, viz:

DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION

LOSS OF APPETITE,

Low Spirits or Melancholy, Constipation, Torpid Liver;

An Unexcelled Appetizer, and a

Sure Preventor of Chills!

Being pleasant to the palate, and acceptable to the stomach under all circumstances; harmless to all constitutions, invigorating to the invalid and restoring the health of those who have suffered for years, and preserving intact the health of of those who consider that they need no medicine. It is not to be wondered at that the demand for them is great.

We now ask those who have not yet had the pleasure of trying these Bitters, to get one bottle and see for themselves, if a Bitters MANUFACTURED HERE—*among the burning sands of our Sunny South is not as good, if not superior to those put up many hundred miles away—whether in the icy regions of the great* North *or elsewhere.*

We have heretofore published testimonials from the leading Physicians of the City and from some of our most respected and intelligent citizens. We have in our possession many other testimonials, clearly establishing the merits of the Bitters; but in consequence of the heavy demand for them at present; the reputation they have already made and the true merits which we know them to possess, we deem it unnecessary to say more. Suffice it to say, that our most eminent Physicians now prescribe them for their patients.

Order from

Williams & Williams,

Wholesale Druggists,

20th Street, Birmingham, Ala.

February 19th, 1874. 1y

Atlanta Paper Mills.

ATLANTA PAPER MILLS—JAS. ORMOND, PROPRIETOR. *For specimen of "News" we refer to this issue of this paper.* Apr1-

D. R. DUNLAP. J. T. TERRY.

D. R. DUNLAP & CO.,

Real Estate Agents,

Office in the old Bank office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

No. 1. The finest residence in the city, 2 story, with 8 rooms, halls and servants rooms, fine cistern, lot 100x200 ft., corner 6th Avenue and 14th Street.

2. Dwelling house, on east side of 18th Street, between 3d & 4th Avenues, has 4 rooms with basement and hydrant attached:

3. Half interest in brick store house on N. W. corner of 2d Avenue & 21st Street.

4. Half interest in dwelling house and lot on N. E. corner of 20th Street & 5th Avenue. This is the most eligible lot in the city for a fine residence.

5. Store house on N. W. corner of 2d Avenue & 20th Street.

6. Store house on North side of 2d Avenue, between 19th & 20th Streets.

7. Store house on West side of 20th Street between 2d & 3d Avenues.

8. Dwelling house N. W. corner of 8th Avenue & 19th Street.

9. 50 acres of very fine farming or gardenlands, ¼ mile South West of Elyton, between Tuskaloosa & Montevallo roads.

10. Dwelling house on south side of 5th Avenue, between 19th and 20th Street, lot 50x140 feet.

11. Dwelling house on south of 6th Avenue, between 19th and 20th Streets; lot 100 x190; has 4 rooms

12. Store house on north side of 1st Avenue, between 19th and 20th streets.

13. Dwelling house on south side of railroad, on 5th Avenue, between 18th and 19th Streets; 6 rooms, fine garden spot, near a large spring.

14. Two vacant lots on east side of 20th Street between 3rd and 4th Avenues.

15. One vacant lot on east side of 20th Street between 3d and 4th Avenues on an alley.

16. One large residence in Elyton, fine orchard—near the big spring.

17. Dwelling house on North side of 4th Avenue, between 18th and 19th streets—5 rooms, kitchen and servants room.

18. Two vacant lots rear of Marre's corner, on East side of 19th street, between 1st and 2d Avenues.

19. Dwelling house N. E. corner of 5th Avenue and 25th Street.

20. Lot South side of Rail Road, between 21st and 22d Streets.

FOR RENT.

1. Dwelling on northeast corner of 20th Street and 6th Avenue.

3. Dwelling, 3 rooms and servants' room west side of 17th Street between 4th and 5th Avenues.

4. Store house on north side of 2nd Avenue between 19th and 20th Streets.

5. Store house on south side of 2nd Avenue between 19th and 20th Streets.

6. Store house on north side of 1st Avenue, between 20th and 21st Streets.

7. Storehouse on north side of 2nd Avenue between 19th and 20th streets.

8. Residence on East side of 17th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues.

9. Small house on South side of 1st Avenue, between 24th and 25th Street.

10. Store house and Dwelling overhead South side of 2d Avenue, between 21st and 22d Streets—7 rooms.

1. Store-house and Dwelling overhead—East side of 21st Street, between 2d and 3d Avenues.

Feb12-3m.

VARIETY STORE.

GO TO THE RED V. on 2d Avenue, for your Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, &c. Paper, Pens, Pencils and Ink; Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Soap, and a great variety of Articles for ladies and gentlemen.

Feb. 12. W. J. McDONALD.

Williams & Williams,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS.

The oldest firm in Birmingham.

HAVE removed to their new brick building on 20th Street, opposite First National Bank. Keep always on hand a full supply of all kinds of Drugs and Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Toilet Articles, and give especial attention to filling orders for Physicians and parties buying to sell again. Give them a trial. They cannot be undersold.

Feb. 12th-3m.

GILLESPIE & MONTAGUE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

TOILET ARTICLES,

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

Oils, Lamps, Chimnies, Shades, &c.

20th Street, next door to National Bank,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

☞Prescriptions carefully compounded. n1-1y.

R. HERNANDEZ, of Florida. M. C. WILEY, of Alabama.

Hernandez & Wiley,

Auction & Commission Merchants

Corner 3d Avenue and 20th St.

DEALERS IN GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

Particular attention paid to the Sale of Real Estate at Auction.

Auction Sales every Saturday. Real Estate Sales 1st Wednesday in each month.

Consignments solicited. Remittances promptly made.

Feb. 12th-n15m

W. H. PAUL,

Corner 3d Avenue and 20th Street,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

TIN-WARE.

GUTTERING & ROOFING

Done at Short Notice.

Prompt attention given to orders. feb12-

S. C. McINTYRE,

EXPERIENCE OF 35 YEARS.

Office over Dr. Bates' Drug Store.

Feb. 12-3m

BIRMINGHAM IRON AGE.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MARCH 26TH, 1874.

THE OLD CANOE.

Where the rocks are gray and the shore is steep,
And the waters below look dark and deep;
Where the willows pine by its lonely pride,
Leaning gracefully over the bank side;
Where the reeds and rushes are long and rank,
And the weeds grow thick on the winding bank;
Where the shadow is heavy the whole day through,
There lies at its mooring the old canoe.

The useless paddles are idly dropped
Like a sea-bird's wing that the storm has lopped,
And crossed on the railing one o'er one,
Like the folded hands when the work is done;
While busy back and forth between
The spider stretches his silvery screen,
And the solemn owl, with his dull "too-hoo"
Settles down on the side of the old canoe.

The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave,
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away,
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the falling tower;
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs up o'er the stern of the old canoe.

The currentless waters are dead and still—
But the light wind plays with the boat at will,
And lazily in and out again
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime;
And the shore is kissed at each turn anew,
By the dripping bow of the old canoe,

Oh, many a time, with a careless hand,
I have pushed it away from the pebbly strand,
And paddled it down where the stream runs quick,
Where the whirls are wild and the eddies are thick,
And laughed as I leaned o'er the rocking side,
And looked below in the broken tide,
To see that the faces and boats were two,
That were mirrored back from the old canoe.

But now, as I lean o'er the crumbling side,
And look below in the sluggish tide,
The face that I see is the graver grown,
And the laugh that I hear has a soberer tone,
And the hands that lent to the light skiff wings,
Have grown familiar with sterner things,
But I love to think of the hours that sped,
As I rocked where the waves their white spray shed,
Ere the blossom waved or the green grass grew
O'er the mouldering stern of the old canoe.

The Eureka Company.

We published a short time since a notice of a test of the iron of this company at the foundry of Messrs. McDonough & Ballentyne, at Savannah. A few days later we published a report of another test of the same iron at the foundry of Messrs. Monahan, Parry & Co., of the same city. Both reports were copied from the Savannah Morning News, and were entirely correct, except as to the location of the works. Our contemporary was mistaken in locating the company at Birmingham. The principal office of the company is in this city. Col. D. S. Troy, President, A. J. Noble, Esq., Treasurer, and most of the Directors, reside here. The furnaces of the company are located on the South and North Alabama Railroad, six miles south of Birmingham. They were built by the Red Mountain Iron and Coal Company, and the property was transferred in December last to the Eureka Company, which is really the same organization under a more liberal and extended charter.

Since the financial panic in September, the company have kept only one of their furnaces in blast. We are gratified to learn that this furnace is now turning out sixteen and a half tons of superior iron per day, with a fair prospect of increasing the product to twenty tons per day.

The name of the post office at the furnaces of the Company, heretofore called "Pratt" has been changed to "Oxmoor" the original name of the place before the South & North road was built, and Mr. H. F. Fancher has been appointed postmaster. The Railroad station at the same place has been heretofore called "Ironton," but this duplication of names for the same place has been found very inconvenient, and we learn that the Railroad officials will shortly change the name of the station to "Oxmoor."

The financial pressure of the past six months has borne heavily on the iron interest throughout the country, and it has not yet recovered, but there is now a bright future for this enterprise, and we trust that its success will lead to large developments of the vast mineral resources along the line of the South & North Road.—[Montgomery Advertiser.

☞ Old Bangs was a little too fond of his bitters, and one day, after taking a snifter or two too many, he lay down by the roadside to sleep. A buzzard observed him, and thinking he was dead, alighted on his breast and pecked him in the face. Whereupon old Bangs looked up and said, "You're a leetle bit too smart; I ain't dead yet."

But few persons fully understand the importance and value of advertising. Judiciously done, it makes the poor rich, and the rich richer. Lamartine was asked by a friend if he did not spend too much in advertising? "No," was the reply, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even divine worship is advertised. Else what is the meaning of church bells?"

☞ Thomas Thorneycroft, of Wolverhampton, England, a manufacturer of railway axles, says a hollow axle, with an internal diameter of 3¾ inches, and an external diameter of 5 inches, is three times as strong as a solid axle 3¾ inches in diameter.

☞ As twice eleven is twenty-two, how can twice ten be twenty too?

That's the Way to Do It.

Too much and too long have the people of the South—those especially who are in debt, or have to procure "advances"—relied upon the labor of freed negroes to build them up to independence again. It has not worked satisfactorily so far, and there is no evidence that the condition is improving. It is one of the things that prompts the making of so much cotton—cotton wherewith to raise money to pay for hired labor that barely repays the cost of employment. We may regard it as almost certain that in the proportion in which land owners rely upon their own labor and that of their families, in the same proportion will they decrease their cotton and increase their provision crops. While, therefore, it is at first thought encouraging to hear that so many planters have to curtail the force of hired laborers, it is at the same time encouraging to have the assurance that they work a partial return in this fall retrenchment, and one that will be sure to lay the basis of a stable and growing property.

The following report, which the Griffin News makes, of the course which many planters in middle Georgia are pursuing, is one that ought to inspire hope instead of despondency. We have an abiding faith that the resolute and self-reliant class mentioned will, at the close of the year, find themselves better off than they have been for six or eight years past, and will discover that they have at last made the first sure and reliable advance towards independence and prosperity. The News says: "The planters in this section are striving to release themselves from debt and make themselves independent. They have largely curtailed their force, and many are running plows themselves. We know of some men who last year employed at least thirty negroes. This year the number has been reduced to ten, and the planter has taken charge of a plow. Another farmer employs no negroes, where he had many last season, and he and all his sons are doing all the farm work. We hear of other instances of this kind, and believe it a fair indication of the people generally. Negro labor is cheaper and more abundant than at any period since the war. Instead of being sought after, as heretofore has been the case, numbers are begging for work. Hands which last year commanded $100 and $130 a year, now only ask $50. Many out of employment seek to labor for their clothes and food, yet planters will not or are unable to give that. These "wanderers" are, however, allowed to cultivate land at a small rental, but they must subsist themselves. This is the general condition. Whites are leading the forces in the field in active operations."—[Columbus Enquirer.

A Distressing Picture.

The following is an extract from a letter by the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, addressed to Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky:

"When a whole social system has been paralyzed in its lowest extremities, the work of cure is tedious and difficult. The head and arms left, but its means of motion are sadly impaired. If the South was worth to the Union all the money and blood which it cost to retain it, then one would have supposed that it was an object of interest to restore its efficiency, moral and physical, and thus secure its value. If it was deemed necessary to alter its social system and the relations of its elements, it might have been expected that this disturbance would have satisfied those who had the management of affairs.

If they could have derived any relief from the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, why not allow them that resource?—It would have been a great relief to them if they had been allowed to place their own government in the hands of the best and strongest elements of society, and not the weakest and worst. But the reverse seemed to have been the end of the national policy, which has fostered the rule of the negro and the carpet-bagger until these States are involved in an immense load of unnecessary debt, corruptly created and subjected to a system of taxation so unjust and onerous that one of the old thirteen (South Carolina) has petitioned through her tax-payers, probably a majority, to be restored to the government of the sword—that is to the absolute power of the United States—rather than endure any longer the tyranny of the negro."

THE FUNDING BILL.—Yesterday, the Supreme Court decided that the Funding Act, passed by the last Legislature, is constitutional. This was an appeal from the Circuit Court, Judge J. Q. Smith presiding, and legalizing the issue to the amount of one million dollars of the new State money. The opinion, however, of those who are well posted is, that not over one hundred thousand dollars of the money will ever see day light, from the fact that most of the State warrants and Patton money in circulation has been paid in for taxes. There are not over the one hundred thousand dollars remaining out. If this is so, there will be very little to fund.

The decision in regard to the School fund, will no doubt be received with joy by the large number of school teachers throughout the State. For, in accordance with the decision, the several Tax Collectors and County Treasurers will be obliged to retain one-fifth of the amount of taxes received and pay it to the School Department.—[Morning News.

☞ A new style of boys' trousers has been invented in Boston, with a copper seat, sheet-iron knees, rivoted down the seams, and water-proof pockets to hold broken eggs.

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