





## Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SCREWS,  
M. H. COOK, Editors.

Montgomery, Ala., Friday, June 19, 1874.

The DAILY ADVERTISER, the oldest daily paper in Middle Alabama and with one exception in the State, is published every morning except Sunday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS a half; and A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter terms. It is sent by mail to subscribers.

The WEEKLY ADVERTISER (Wednesday), a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; ten copies FORTY DOLLARS a year; and A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter terms. It is sent by mail to subscribers.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Express, or by sending the money in a Registered Letter.

Advertisements for a limited space made upon liberal terms. Address THE ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala.

All Communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for. News Letters solicited. No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

### A Leading Republican Newspaper on Radical Abuses.

Commenting on the condition to which Radical rule has reduced South Carolina, the New York Times (Rep.) says:

We are glad to find that all the ablest Republican journals—the Albany Evening Journal, and others—heartily in favor of reforming these abuses. We do not look at the question in a party light—if we did, we might point out that it is highly desirable to get rid of these scandals before we are called upon to enter into the next Presidential contest. Let us go into that fight with clean hands. But our appeals are based upon higher considerations—we ask for justice for a community now literally under the rule of a horde of thieves. We hope no one will tell us that South Carolina deserves to be robbed as part of her "war punishment." It is rather late in the day for that pitiless sort of talk. \* \* \* It is not, however, desirable to keep any State in this Union in a permanent condition of beggary and ruin. That would not be in the interest of the country. And if punishment is to be insisted on, let it be punishment by legal means. We must once more plainly tell the Republicans of South Carolina that the whole country expects them to get rid of these abuses, and to establish a Government which is not based on organized pillage, and which will, therefore, not be a disgrace to the nation.

The Times need not speak of MOSES as though he were, in some sort, an exception to the rule among Southern Radical officials. He is no worse than those who co-operate with, aid or defend him. The only difference is that MOSES has had better opportunities than some others. The rule is that the Southern white Radicals are "on the make." They allied themselves with the Republican party on speculation. MOSES did no more. Place the best of them in MOSES' shoes and, nine times out of ten, they will do just as MOSES has done, if not worse. The leading organs of the party in the South have striven to cast odium on the "Tax Payers Movement," by which public attention was first called to MOSES' conduct. They are all in the same boat and impelled by a common impulse. Shake them all together in a bag and it would be impossible to say which would come out first. The greatest rascals among them are least dangerous—and this is the sum total of their excellencies.

But mark how absurd they are. A few weeks back the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser and the New York Times stated that these fellows were "not entitled to receive decent treatment in any community." On this hint the Buffalo News spoke and suggested the propriety of excluding them from social intercourse with good society. The Democrats of Troy, in a public meeting, passed a resolution to the same effect. Leaving out of consideration the question of policy, let us examine briefly one or two facts that have since presented themselves and draw a conclusion of logic therefrom.

We are told that the action of the Troy Democracy amounts to a "persecution for opinion's sake." This is not true. No man cares what political opinions these men may, or may not entertain; but when they exemplify, by their actions, an "opinion" that they should be allowed to go completely through the tax-payer's pockets and force white children and black to herd together in the public schools, with a view to future miscegenation, they put themselves without the pale of society and justify the remark of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) endorsed by the New York Times. If the few good men in that party object to the vigorous application of the sentence of excommunication suggested by their Northern leaders, they may easily make the fact known by quitting their present bad company and having nothing further to do with it. If they refuse to do this their friends can but infer that it is because their tastes and affections lead them, like water, to seek their own proper level. Their opinions may be honestly entertained, but honest incendiaries are no better than any other sort, so far as the effects of their practices and precepts go. If social ostracism involves no hardship those who complain have no cause to do so. If the society of white men is no better than that to which social ostracism would consign them it is no hardship and therefore no cause of complaint. By their growth, therefore, we know that they do not merit the benefits and privileges of society. If they could find as good society on their side of the line as on ours, the closing of our doors upon them would not disturb their equality in the least. To prove this let us reverse the conditions. What white men would shrink of complaining if the negroes and their white allies should ostracize them? No would not.

be apt to consider that the ostracism promised any will result to his family at himself. That the other side claims, therefore, only proves that the person making the complaint feels and knows that he has associated himself with creatures below his own level. How unjust, then, to censure his former friends for seeing with his own eyes—how unreasonable to expect that they will follow him where his actions say he is himself ashamed to be left alone! If his associations are thus confessedly disreputable he should rather thank those who would "save him from his friends!"

We agree that the question is wholly non-political and one which society, without respect to political considerations, should regulate for itself. So also are those matters which the Social Equality bill seeks to cram down our throats; but if one party may invade the social circle, in an insane pursuit of so-called "reforms," we can see no reason why the other may not erect barriers to protect society against degradation and annihilation. Society is not the aggressor in this case; it acts wholly on the defensive. Nevertheless howls are heard and curses. The robber abuses the inmates of the house because they have closed the doors against his depredations. But who else does? The social equality bill renders a broad line of demarcation necessary, and that line will certainly be drawn the moment that bill becomes a law.

### HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ALABAMA.

JUNE TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

THURSDAY, June 18th, 1874.

Sarah S. Watson vs. Wm. T. Hatchett, et al. Ex'rs. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Montgomery County.

PETITION, C. J.

1. The failure to file a claim against the estate of a deceased debtor properly verified under a decree of insolvency within the nine months required by the Code, destroys the claim as a subsisting debt. (Rev. Code § 2189; 32 Ala., 611, 502; 34 Ala., 538, 550; 35 Ala., 576; 43 Ala., 451.)

2. A creditor having a claim against the estate of a deceased debtor, which has been permitted to be "barred forever" by a failure to file the same properly verified under a decree of insolvency is not entitled in equity to the benefit of the property, pledges or securities given to or in the hands of the sureties of such debtor for their indemnity. The effect of the bar of insolvency is to destroy this right by the "destruction of the debt," as between the creditor and deceased debtor.

3. But the sureties of the deceased debtor are differently situated. They are still entitled to be "saved harmless" and indemnified against loss and damage, if their claims are not also barred.

Reversed and dismissed.

Jesse Ellington vs. Mary Charleston. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Lowndes County.

BRIKELL, J.

1. The general rule is, that every conveyance of property intended as a security for a debt shall operate as a mortgage.

2. When the relation of debtor and creditor exists, and a contract is entered into by which the creditor takes a lien on a horse, the property of the debtor, "to have and hold," until the payment of the debt, the contract operates as a mortgage.

3. A mortgage of chattels has the legal title, which draws to it the possession, in the absence of a stipulation to the contrary in the mortgage.

Reversed and remanded.

N. Griel & Brother vs. Marks, Fitzpatrick & Co. Appeal from the City Court of Montgomery County.

BRIKELL, J.

A party has the right to request charges based on the hypothesis his evidence tends to establish. Such charges are not objectionable because based on a partial view of the evidence. If there is other evidence tending to establish a contrary hypothesis, his adversary may request charges adapted to it.

Affirmed.

Albert G. McGeehe vs. Edmund Harrison. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Lowndes County.

BRIKELL, J.

1. It is not the consideration of a debt, but the relation of the parties to it, that determines its validity as a set-off.

2. When the evidence of a fact material to the determination of the case, is conflicting, a general charge that the one party or the other is entitled to a verdict is erroneous.

Reversed and remanded.

Lewis Monnin vs. Wm. V. Beroujon and wife. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Mobile County.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. A writing signed by a party, though of full age, certifying that she has carefully examined the accounts of her husband and found them correct, and that she desires the Court to approve of the same, does not estop her from correcting in chancery errors of fact or law in the final settlement of the guardianship.

2. Credits allowed to the guardian in such manner as to charge the ward with the payment of articles, and to set-off Confederate money beyond his receipts of such currency, against debts in lawful money, are such errors as authorize resort to chancery for correction, under Rev. Code, Sections 2457, 2274, and dispel the presumption of fault or neglect on the part of the complainant in 1868, when the status of Confederate money was a vexed question.

3. In such revision of the settlement made in the Probate Court, the correction ought to be confined to the errors specified, unless the settlement is fraught with error. It is inequitable to vary the settlement, except upon proof of manifest error.

4. Board due during the war from wards to their guardian, with whom they resided, is payable in lawful money, but the amount is not correctly ascertained by finding the price in Confederate money and reducing such money to its value in gold or United States currency. The real value should be found.

5. Receipts of Confederate money should be set against disbursements in the same currency, and a balance of such disbursements should be credited to the guardian at the value in United States currency at the time. Reversed and decree rendered.

### From the Batavia (N. Y.) Republican Advocate.

#### Editorial Trip to the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 24th, 1874.

THURSDAY, May 24th, 1874. Montgomery, the capital of the State of Alabama, and during the war the seat of government of the Southern Confederacy. It is a fine city for its size, with a population of about 15,000 people, and has many fine buildings, public and private. It abounds with shade trees—in and out of the business portion, it seems like one mass of foliage, and the trees are beautiful in the extreme. And as to flowers, it seems to be their real home. Florida is called the "Land of flowers," but it exceeds Montgomery, it is, and must be wonderful. Here, in addition to the usual variety found at the North, there are many other kinds, which we cannot raise here in greenhouses—at the head of these stands pre-eminent, the Magnolia. Here it finds its natural home, and the number of these trees found in parks and lawns, is beyond compute. One gentleman here has a tree, which contains at least fifteen hundred buds and flowers! The city is watered by wells on most of the lots, and has several Artesian wells besides. The ordinary well is some 100 feet deep, and water is drawn by means of a windlass and two buckets. The Artesian wells are some 800 or 1,000 feet deep, and the water is most excellent. It is said to be a sovereign cure for dyspepsia.

Leaving Nashville at 6:15 p. m., we reached Decatur, Ala., at 1 a. m., and remained in our berth until 6 o'clock, when a sumptuous breakfast awaited us, provided by the Committee of the West Association of the State, whose guests we became and continued during our stay in Alabama. Left at 8:10, and on our arrival a Culman—a town of 1000 people entirely Germans, mostly from Ohio, the land upon which it was built having been a "state of nature" until within seven or eight months—was treated to a "Pioneer Lunch," which spoke well for the taste and energy of the Germans who were settled there. There are 45,000 acres of land belonging to the Company who are building and settling this place. The usual German thrift and enterprise is manifested here. We next stopped to dinner at Blount Springs.

"Blount Springs," a pronounced "Blue Springs" here, is a place of some necessity on such occasions, was made. This place is celebrated for the curative properties of its various waters. We next stopped at the celebrated "New Castle Coal Mine," where there are 45,000 acres of land, and narrow gauge, each furnished with a lamp, 350 feet, until we came to the end, where the men were at work with the pick and shovel getting out the "black diamonds," so useful and necessary for domestic and industrial purposes. This mine is ten miles north of Birmingham. In this, as well as in other directions, the mountains are filled with Coal and Iron, as well as with Tin, Mica, Plumbago, and other minerals. At Birmingham we found the entire people assembled to receive us—and a most cheerful welcome was given us. Here we were the guests of the citizens, who sought to outvie each other in hospitality. The evening was devoted to the Reception at Sublette Hall, where the opera house, where the usual speeches on such an occasion were made. "Welcome to Birmingham," was upon every lip, and it seemed that we were not only old and new friends. Here we met Mr. Cooke, the gentleman under whose auspices the trip to the Sunny South was made. Here, too, we met the Committee of reception, made up of members of the Press and of the citizens, who attended the evening of our visit. We were invited to attend the meetings of Mrs. Goodwyn, of Montgomery, a granddaughter of Ex-President Tyler. Thursday A. M. we took a special train to the Iron Mountain—a distance of but four or five miles—and a well named mountain range three hundred feet high, and of 100 miles in length, filled to the very surface in some places, with rich Iron Ore! It is unheard of in this or any other country we ever heard of.

When we arrived at the Smelting Works we did not look for a place upon temporarily prepared cars, running upon a narrow track, for the mines. The distance was about two miles. They found a large number of men—mostly State prisoners hired to do the work. They were all shovel, as well as with the drill in breaking from the places where for so many ages it had reposed awaiting the needs of man, the rich and abundant ore with which to supply the demands of the world. The ore, which is near the top of the mountain, is only six feet or so having to be removed. Above, we saw places of great extent, where the ore "crops out" of the ground without a particle of earth to cover it. We were assured that there is no end to the supply from this mine, and that it might be worked to an extent which would supply the wants of the whole country for hundreds of years. The ore is worth about \$1.00 per ton at the mine. Near the top of the road are a large number of immense furnaces made of brick, large enough for a dwelling, but built perfectly round, where charcoal is made to supply the smelting works and furnaces adjoining. The heat is so intense that a quantity of charcoal is also made here in the manner usual at the North—being large piles of wood covered with earth. For the kinds of iron made here, charcoal is far preferable to coal.

We examined the large and extensive smelting works of the company here located, and saw seven tons of pig iron poured into the moulds. The day was intensely warm, and the manner in which this 17,000 pounds of molten iron sent the mercury up was astounding. The air was like that of the interior of an oven well heated.

We likewise visited the water works of Birmingham, which are very extensive—the reservoir being quite large and elevated the water being raised by a powerful steam engine from a clear and rapidly running creek made up of springs which issue in great numbers from the mountains near by. In the evening we attended a Strawberry Festival and ball, given by the citizens in our honor, where we met the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

On Thursday morning, by invitation, we took a special train for Tuscaloosa, where we arrived at between 8 and 9 o'clock. The morning was beautiful and the trip was most enjoyable. We were met by the ladies and gentlemen of the city, and they homes. This is a remarkable city—it being the old Capital of the State. The streets are very wide and level, Main Street being 8 rods wide, with trees on each side and a row of beautiful Oaks in the middle. Here it was an unusual sight. Here, after breakfast we were welcomed to the city by the Committee of the citizens, and afterwards accepted an invitation of the Trustees and Faculty of the University of Alabama to attend the meeting of the young ladies' society, which was given by the young ladies' society, was given by her, after which we

employed some beautiful music, followed by the gratifying presentation of a remembrance. Madison county in the Equal Rights Convention to be held in the City of Montgomery on the 25th inst.

Wm. Yeager was elected President and W. H. Blankenship Secretary. The address to the colored people of Alabama was read by W. H. Council to the Convention.

On motion Nick Davis, T. W. Townsend and H. C. Hinford were appointed a committee to select proper persons as delegates, and alternates.

The committee reported the following persons, which was adopted: Delegates—D. S. Brandon, Sandy Bynum, Taylor Betts, W. H. Council, Lark Robinson, and Elias Donegan. Alternates—A. A. Bandt, Washington Allen, Reuben Lowe, Surry Daniels, Henderson Browne and Isom Davis.

The following resolutions offered by W. H. Council were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we fully endorse and desire the passage of the bill now before Congress known as Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

Resolved, That we shall not give our support to any candidate for office who is not in full accord with, and does not openly express himself for the Civil Rights bill which recently passed the Senate of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned. WM. J. YEAGER, President. W. H. BLANKENSHIP, Secretary.

We call the attention to the white men of North Alabama of the above article taken from this week's issue of the Radical organ of this place. We infer that comment is unnecessary with Conservative men and would be wasted upon Radicals; but what say those members of the Republican party here who claim to be moderate and Conservative and decent in their politics? Are they willing to cringe and bow under the insolent lash of these bond under demagogues? Are they willing to degrade themselves to wear the mongrel yoke of negro domination? In other words will they pledge themselves to do all that the do, or will they believe that Judge Hammon, or Col. Bradley, or Mr. J. C. Steele or Mr. Perry Harrison, and others who might as well ever do it, that they will ever consent to this degrading, insufferable dictation from carpet-bag negro radical rule.

Best Meeting. The Democratic and Conservative voters of Beat No. 4 are requested to meet at the Court-house on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, m., to select delegates to the County Convention.

M. A. Chisolm, J. T. Holtzclaw, Hugh M. Caffey, W. W. Screws, M. D. Graham, D. T. Blakey, Joel White, John A. Elmore, W. D. Wadsworth, D. S. Troy, J. H. Ryan, T. M. Arrington, G. P. Koyes, T. J. Harrison, T. P. Sayre, T. B. Betha, Henry McLeome, H. C. Sample, F. S. Ferguson, J. R. Warren, Robert Tyler, A. J. Noble, J. W. Jones, J. F. Johnston, J. E. McKinnon, H. E. Day, John Egger, B. R. Jones, Geo. W. Stone, G. A. Carey, S. Kirtland, J. R. Gaston, J. H. Hardt, R. H. McCall, H. B. Metcalf, R. W. Offutt, J. W. Powell, John Hamill, M. Dotzelmer, M. Pellegrini, W. G. Williamson, B. M. Washburn, H. A. Herbert, J. W. Jones, J. E. McKinnon, A. Roemer, Y. S. Murphy, James McIntyre, Wm. Wilson, G. P. Koyes, J. H. Harrison, G. W. Townsend, R. C. Shober, G. Albright, C. Goldstick, Pat. O'Connor, A. J. Thornton, R. P. Michel, W. W. Powell, W. P. Vandiver, Thomas Rutledge.

Primary Meeting. We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic and Conservative party, hereby call a meeting of the members of the party, who reside in beat No. 5, (wards 1 and 2 of this city) at the Court House on Friday evening next, June 19th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and electing delegates to the County Convention, to be held on the 27th inst., and for the transaction of any other business, which may be for the benefit of the party.

John H. Carew, T. B. Jones, J. P. Hough, J. M. Williams, J. B. Trimble, J. M. LeGrand, M. H. Stuart, James Davidson, M. B. Barry, J. B. Blackman, P. H. Thornton, J. Stewart, Thos. H. Williams, James Brown, R. H. Adams, E. G. Carew.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE FRIENDS OF ELLIS A. CARTER announce him a candidate for Tax Collector of Madison County, subject to the action of a Republican Convention. J. D. B. McDUFFIE.

HIRSHY announces himself as a candidate for the office of Tax Collector of Montgomery County, subject to the action of a Republican Convention. J. D. B. McDUFFIE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BAILEY SPRINGS, LAUDERDALE CO., ALABAMA.

BOARD—Per Month, \$40.00; per Day, \$2.00.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to direct attention to the opening of the Springs for the present season. Aside from every effort to render the place an attractive summer resort, the waters remain unvaried in purity, serenity and healthfulness, and are in the most favorable position for the treatment of the diseases PECULIAR TO FEMALE.

A QUIET AND PLEASANT RESORT. TREATMENT during the hot term may be had, by those desiring it, at the SPRINGS. J. D. B. McDUFFIE.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS, Six Miles South of Frankfort, Kentucky. Command try, Charges \$2.00 per Day, or \$10.00 per Week. Address R. H. ALLEN, June 1st, 1874, FRANKFORD, KY.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONTGOMERY, Ala. Office Banking House of Joseph Morris & Co.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 6th, 1874. Pursuant to a call, the colored people of the County assembled in the

Court House to-day at one o'clock for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Madison county in the Equal Rights Convention to be held in the City of Montgomery on the 25th inst.

Wm. Yeager was elected President and W. H. Blankenship Secretary. The address to the colored people of Alabama was read by W. H. Council to the Convention.

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HUNTSVILLE, Ala., June 6th, 1874. Pursuant to a call, the colored people of the County assembled in the

## IRVINE, WALLACE & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

(SIGN OF THE NEGRO AND MORTAR.)

NO. 22 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY ALA.

DEALERS IN

Drugs.

Medicines.

KEROSENE

AND

LUBRICATING

OILS

ANILINE

COLORS,

GARDEN

SEEDS,

&c., &c.,

For sale by IRVINE, WALLACE & CO.

Special Notice.

Closing Out Sale

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CLOTHING, STRAW HATS, &c. &c.

AT

TEMPLE STORES,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, JUNE 15.

THIS IS A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, AND PURCHASERS MAY RELY UPON OBTAINING DECIDED BARGAINS.

LEGRAND & CO.,

JOBBERS and RETAILERS,

Commerce and Bibb Streets.

MONTGOMERY SHOOTING CLUB. ANNUAL BARBECUE AND BASKET PIC-NIC.

GENTLEMEN who have received invitations to the Montgomery Shooting Club Pic-Nic at Whitehall on the 23d inst., will call on Mr. McCall's drug store for round trip tickets from the City of Montgomery to the shooting grounds, leaving for the same at 7:30 a. m. on Saturday, June 21st, and returning at 7 p. m. on Sunday, June 22nd.

A large number of birds have been procured for the occasion, and after the regular match is over there will be matches in which the guests will be invited to participate, on the same terms as the members.

Also, LANCING and other amusements will be afforded. President M. S. O. T. S. DORON, Secretary. JUNIUS

NEW ORLEANS. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. FACULTY: A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery. SAMUEL M. REMISS, M. D., Professor of Surgery. STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology. FRANK H. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics. JOSEPH JONES, M. D., Professor of Chemistry. SAMUEL LOGAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. ERNEST S. LEWIS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica. EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Forty-First Annual Course of Instruction in this Department will commence on Monday, the 16th of NOVEMBER, 1874, and terminate on the third Saturday of March, 1875. Preliminary lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery will be delivered in the amphitheatre of the great Charity Hospital, beginning on the 5th of October, without any charge to the students. The anatomical rooms will be opened at the same time. The Faculty are waiting physical dissections to be performed by the students and give instructions daily at the bedside of the sick.

FEES.—As the practical advantages afforded in New Orleans for a thorough acquaintance with all the branches of medicine are quite as great as in any other city, the tuition by the schools of New York and Philadelphia is the same as elsewhere. For all the Lectures, \$10; Matriculation, \$5. For dissections, \$10; Graduation, \$30. Payment required in advance.

For circular and catalogue address T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Dean of Anatomy, 202 St. Louis St., New Orleans, La.

WINNER'S NEW SCHOOL for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Accordion, Flute, Violin, Clarinet, Clarinet, French Horn, Trombone, Saxophone, Trumpet, and all kinds of musical instruments. RIVER OF LIFE, 35 Cents. Best Sabbath School Song Book. 40 Cents. Immensely popular. FATHER KEMER'S OLD FOLDS TONES. 40 Cents. Much enlarged. Sung everywhere.



Advertiser and Mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Friday, June 19, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIV.

OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR

THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND

AGRICULTURE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. June 18, 1874.

Barom. 30.14 30.07 30.11

Mean 77.50 76.50 76.50

Max 80.10 79.50 79.50

Min 74.50 73.50 73.50

Humidity 80 79 78

State of sky Cloudy Fair

Wind S E S E Calm

Velocity 4 2 2

Notes rain

Barometer corrected for temperature

and elevation.

Official: CARVALHO, Observer.

Trunks, satchels, valises, saddles

bags, bonnet boxes, trunk covers,

straps and baskets, at

WASHBURN'S

42 Market street.

WATER WORKS.

C. E. JAMES, LICENSED PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, 48 Market street,

has in store a large stock of Bath

Tubs, Hydrants, Gum Hose, etc. Em-

ploys the very best Plumbers, and

guarantees all work.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES, made by the Zeigler Brothers,

best in the world, can be bought only

KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTT'S

No. 7 Market street.

PRICES FOR MEN—Boys for Boots

and Shoes, for Men and Boys, at

KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTT'S

No. 7 Market street.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—The

wholesale and retail trade can be sup-

plied with boots and shoes, at prices

corresponding with the times, at

KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTT'S

No. 7 Market street.

PASSENGERS on the M. & E. trains

from Montgomery and Eufrasia get

breakfast and supper at the Johnson

House, situated immediately at the

road crossing at Union Springs.

Warm and good meals and polite

attention guaranteed.

The tables of the Opelika House are

now abundantly supplied, and the

convenience of the house to the train

affords travelers easy means of getting

excellent meals. Trains give ample

time.

W. E. HAYGOOD'S HACKS—SIN-

GLE OR DOUBLE.

Fare on single hacks, by the seat, 25

cents. By the hour, \$1. Tickets, five

for \$1. For sale at Irvine & Co.'s

Drug Store.

Double hacks for special calls, at

\$1.50 per hour, if visiting. Special

arrangements can be made for one or

more. His name is on all his hacks.

Good teams, and drivers well ac-

quainted with the city.

ap22d2m

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having purchased

the barber shop of my brother (the late

Henry Hines), persons visiting the

city, and the public generally desiring

to get a good shave, or a hot, cold, or

shower bath, can find it at the old

stand, (under the old Book store, cor-

ner Market and Court streets. "Al-

ways in attendance a set of first class

barbers, who will do all in their pow-

er to give general satisfaction, to those

who may favor me with their patron-

age. Thanking the public for their pa-

tronage, and soliciting a continuance

Bishop Quinlan will reach the city

this morning from Mobile.

If one of our accommodating drug

firms would fit up a "Blount Spring

watering place" it would be the best

investment out. The idea is to get the

water in kegs and keep it on draught.

We shall publish next Sunday morn-

ing the best and fullest report of the

experiences of the New York editors

in Alabama, that we have yet seen.

It is from the pen of Mr. Ed. Parker,

of the Geneva Gazette. Mr. Parker is

one of the best and truest men in the

whole North, and where he knows his

remarks will have great weight.

The New York World says that a

large frog, whose age is placed in round

numbers at 1000 years, was recently

found ten feet below the surface at

Sodus N. Y. He jumped away quite

lively as soon as he could remember

how he used to do it. We expect him

here in a few days to take up quar-

ters in the Artesian Basin, where he

will incur no further risk of being

disturbed.

Dr. J. J. Hickman, Right Worthy

Grand Templar of the World, will de-

liver an address on in the First Baptist

Church to-morrow evening, at 8

o'clock. We would urge upon all to at-

tend, as this gentleman, aside from

the great cause he advocates, is a beau-

tiful and interesting speaker, and ev-

ery one who attends will not only be

entertained but instructed. Lecture

free.

Thanks to Prof. W. C. Stubbs for an

invitation to attend the joint celebra-

tion of the Wirt and Websterian Soci-

eties of the Alabama Agricultural and

Mechanical College, on Tuesday, July

7, at 8 p.m. B. H. Johnson is President,

and C. T. Hodge, Orator. The dispu-

tants are Messrs. W. L. Brock, W. M.

Perry, F. D. Peabody and A. C.

Cox. The committee consists of

Messrs. E. R. Rivers, G. E. Dillard,

E. M. Oliver, N. D. Denison, S. F.

Clapp, T. H. Ruffin and S. C. Riddle.

One of the results of the Granger

movement out West is mild discon-

tent on the part of Bishop Lee, of

Iowa. In consequence of the shutting

down on free passes, his expenses have

been much increased, and he has been

talking about it to his Diocesan Con-

vention. Hitherto, he says, the par-

ishes have gently passed round the

hat, so that he is not personally out of

pocket. But it "is to be earnestly

hoped that the favors which, for so

long a time, have been extended to the

bishops and clergy by the railroad cor-

porations throughout the West may

be renewed at an early day.

The Grey Eagle Fire Company No.

3 (colored) held their annual parade

yesterday and in their handsome new

uniforms presented a fine appearance.

Their hand engine was handsomely

dressed and decorated, and although

the day was none of the coolest, they

drew it through the streets with

pride and alacrity to the "lascivious

pleasures" of the colored cornet band.

The turn-out was not very large out-

side of the highly creditable and gave

ample assurance that in time of need

the Grey Eagles would bear no small

share of the heat and burden of the

conflict with the fire fiend. At night

they had a grand ball at the Theatre,

which lasted until a late hour.

The following is the programme of

the commencement exercises of the

Alabama State Agricultural and Me-

chanical College, Auburn:

Sunday, July 5th.—Commencement

Sermon, by Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D.

In answer to a friend who submitted

the inquiry, we state that the Duke of

Montebello was Marshal Launes.

Stephen Coffin, formerly of the firm

of McCoy & Coffin, in this city, filed

his petition in the Bankrupt Court

yesterday to be declared a voluntary

bankrupt.

The Birmingham News understands

that the work of enlarging the Iron-

ton furnace is about completed, and

that these works will soon be again in

full operation.

Bailey's Springs, Lauderdale county,

Alabama, are advertised in this issue.

We have an interesting letter relating

to these springs which will be pub-

lished to-morrow.

The Fire Department has left the

question of a parade and the testing of

the plugs on the occasion of the open-

ing of the Water Works to the Chief

Engineer. It is nothing more than

right that the efficiency of the plugs

should be tested at that or some time

shortly thereafter.

As another evidence of the fact that

Montgomery is rapidly increasing her

trade, we noticed in front of the door

of the enterprising firm of J. M. Davis

& Co., on yesterday, a huge pile of to-

bacco, marked J. S. G. & Co., Fort

Worth, Texas. This shows what Mont-

gomery can do if she will.

The Independent Thinker is the title

of a new paper published in Selma, by

Messrs. Barker & Walker, and edited

by Mr. James J. Walker. It is neatly

got up, well printed and filled full of

choice reading matter. It is devoted

to agriculture, commerce, politics, etc.,

and criticizes public men and mea-

sures in a slashing, independent style.

There will be a grand Sacred Concert

at St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church

at 8 p.m. to-day. The best amateur

talent of the city has been engaged.

All desirous of enjoying a rich and

rare treat should be sure to attend.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Joel

White's book store, Jones & Carey's

drug store, and at the church.

The Democratic and Conservative

meeting for Beat 5, which embraces

Wards 1 and 2 of this city, will take

place this evening at the Court-house,

at 8 o'clock. It is called at that hour

to accommodate the large number of

mechanics who reside in these two

wards. This is an important meeting,

being the first in our city or county

for the coming campaign, and we

trust every man who feels an interest

in the welfare of the county and State

will be present. Come one, come all.

Set the ball moving merrily.

THE EUREKA COMPANY.—We are

indebted to Col. D. S. Troy, President

of the Eureka Company, for a copy of

a neat pamphlet of 38 pages, just issued

from the press of Messrs. Barrett &

Brown of this city, entitled, THE EU-

REKA COMPANY OF ALABAMA: Its Or-

ganization and Objects. Chartered

Rights, Manufacturing Facilities, Iron

and Coal Properties, etc.

The pamphlet sets forth clearly the

progress made by this Company in de-

veloping the Iron and Coal along the

line of the South and North Alabama

Railroad, and contains much interest-

ing, both valuable and interesting to

all whose attention has been directed

to this great source of Alabama's fu-

ture wealth and prosperity. We are

glad to learn from Col. Troy that the

Company is pushing steadily forward

in this great work notwithstanding the

very heavy depression in all the iron

markets of the country, and that it is

able to make money, when nearly all

The annual barbecue and basket

club-nic of the Montgomery Shooting

Club will take place at Whitehall on

the 23d inst. (next Tuesday.) Parties

who have received invitations are re-

quested to call at Metcalf's drug store

for round trip tickets—price \$1. Ladies

go free. Trains leave the foot of

Commerce street at 7:40 a. m., and at

11 a. m. Birds have been procured

and all things made ready for a pleas-

ant and profitable day.

Col. Tom Offutt, at the Exchange

Hotel News Depot, offers to any one

man who will solve the following

problem, a box of cigars—"The Com-

ing Man."

"Two persons, A. and B., together

purchase 1000 acres of land. Each

contributes \$2000—equal to \$4 per

acre. They then agree to divide the

land. A. agrees to take his interest

(\$2000) at \$4.50 per acre, and B. agrees

to take his interest (\$2000) at \$3.50 per

acre. How many acres does A. re-

ceive, and how many acres does B. re-

ceive?"

The following note from the Super-

intendent of the Montgomery and

Eufrasia Railroad will be read with

interest by the traveling public:



