

HUNTSVILLE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

Established Oct. 7, 1823.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, MAY 14, 1874.

Vol. 8--New Series--No. 30.

H. F. HALSEY & SONS

CARRIAGE SHOP,

Corner of Greene St. and Meridianville Pike.

Henry F. Halsey having taken into partnership his sons, respectfully announce that they will continue at the old stand lately occupied by Halsey & Barton, and will endeavor, by strict attention to business, to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. Will manufacture all kinds of light.

ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times, and fully warranted to all customers. Henry F. Halsey returns his thanks to his friends and customers, and hopes they will continue their patronage to the new firm, at the old stand.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY,

which will be promptly done in a workmanlike manner, at the most reasonable rates.

H. F. HALSEY & SONS.
January 22, 1874.—Am.

THE North Alabama CARRIAGE FACTORY.

I call the attention of all North Alabama, to the fact that Home Industry, is the life and prosperity of the country. I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of

VEHICLES, BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

of every description, at prices to suit the times. All work warranted for

TWELVE MONTH.

attention giving to

Repairing.

Factory, East Corner of Public Square, Franklin Street.

JOSEPH J. FARTON.

January 22, 1874.—Am.

WM. L. CLAY.

Att'y at Law,

—AND—

Notary Public,

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

WILL Practice in the Courts of Madison and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. Special attention will be given to the collection of claims, taking of depositions, authentication of deeds, &c.

Office on stairs in Beirne Building, Franklin Street.

ISAIAH DILL,

Att'y at Law,

Office Under "Democrat Office."

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

MY connection with the Chancery Office having ceased, I will, hereafter, devote my entire attention to the practice of my profession.

aug. 14, '73.—dt.

JOHN D. BRANDON,

Attorney at Law

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Huntsville, Alabama.

Will practice in the Courts of Madison and adjoining counties, in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and in the U. S. District Court.

Jan 23 1y.

DR. W. P. HOOPER,

DENTIST,

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Office on South side of Euclid Street, one door from the public square.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Dec 11 74.

DR. GEORGE D. NORRIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

NEW MARKET ALABAMA.

Will certify to deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments, and perform all the ordinary duties of a Notary.

Feb. 12 2w.

THE ASHLEY HOTEL, ALABAMA.

Mrs. M. A. EASTLEY has refitted and reopened this well-known establishment, and is prepared to furnish the best fare the market affords to regular boarders and transient customers. Her bed rooms are provided with nice and comfortable beds and bedding.

Single meals, 50 cents; single lodging, 50 cents; board and lodging per week, \$10 for transient customers. Suitable reduction in prices will be made for a longer time and for regular boarders.

Meals will be furnished at all seasons, while hours to transient persons.

Sept 11 73 1y.

GARDEN SEEDS!

Fresh and Genuine Growth of 1873.

Direct from David Landreth and Robert Buist.

The undersigned informs the citizens of Huntsville, Madison, and adjoining counties that he has in store, at wholesale and retail, the largest, freshest and best assorted stock of seeds, in the city. These seeds are too well known to require recommendation. But as some parties take special pains to assert that these seeds are not Landreth's or Buist's, but old seeds, the undersigned, who has sold Landreth seeds for nearly forty years, avails himself of this opportunity to inform them and the public, that such assertions are wide deviations from the truth.

Proof, beyond the shadow of a doubt, can be furnished that no other seeds are sold from this store, and that they were sent from Philadelphia on the 10th and 24th of December, 1873. These persons who desire to force their trash upon a confiding people, should be cautious, about underestimating the genuineness and freshness of Landreth and Buist's Garden Seeds. Call at the store, or write to the undersigned, and the truth of this can be proved upon J. C. SPOTSWOOD.

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Feb. 19, '74.—5w

Robinson & Bell's

PREMIUM FINE ART GALLERY,

EUSTIS ST., HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Our Gallery is not advertised for sale, neither do we wish to sell. Considering the hard times, we are doing well. We may be set down as a fixture, a permanent institution.

Mr. Robinson, the operator, has taken the course of art at every Fair in North Alabama, at which he has exhibited pictures, since 1850, and twice accompanied with Tennessee artists, and many times, carried away the blue ribbon.

We want every picture in North Alabama to bring her baby. We defy the world to beat us in baby pictures.

We invite old and young to call, and examine our art work. We promise you, sitting for a picture, a good likeness or no charge is made.

Call at our Gallery and see the fine display of pictures, whether you sit or not for a picture.

Respectfully,

ROBINSON & BELL.

Feb. 19—2w.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND FOR DIVISION.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Madison County, Alabama, the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by said Court to sell the lands belonging to the estate of J. O. Wet, late of said county, deceased, to-wit: the lands of said estate, section 20, township 2 range 2 east, containing one hundred and sixty acres, will sell at public outcry, for cash at the Court House door, on the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1874,

the said real estate belonging to said estate for partition and division among the heirs at law of said decedent.

W. L. HUGHES, W. J. HUMPHREY, ROBERT L. PULLIN, Commissioners.

Mar. 9-4t

Cottage for Rent.

My cottage on Meridian Street, situated between the residences of Frederick Elgin and Wm. L. Halsey, is for rent for the year 1874. It contains four rooms, with fireplaces in each, the premises are a kitchen, two bedrooms, a bath, and a large front porch, and quite a large garden. Apply to

Wm. L. Clay, Esq., or Jan. 7-4t.

WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.

Choice Flower Seeds, New Seed Corn, Seed Oats, and Seed Potatoes, Hedges, Grass, and other seeds; also select Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, and other small fruits, by mail, (postpaid), to any post office in the United States.

Enclose stamp for Illustrated Descriptive Catalogues.

EDWARD J. EVANS & Co., Nurserymen & Seedsmen, York, Pa. Feb. 26—4w.

DEVINSON'S

Patent Shipping Tags!

Over Two Hundred Millions have been used since the first year, without complaint, and are now being used all over the world.

They are more reliable for marking than any other tag in use.

Call on J. A. Devinson & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sole Agents.

Feb. 26—4w.

New Millinery Goods!

MRS. H. CARTER.

Wishes to inform her friends and patrons, and the public generally, that she is ready to show her

SPRING STOCK OF MILLINERY, Consisting of

BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

She keeps all grades of goods

MEDIUM, FINE, AND VERY FINE, Which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

Horrible Arrangement of Radicalism.

The Address of the Democratic Executive Committee of Barbour County.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of Barbour County have issued an able and stirring address to the people of Barbour County, which we as a companion piece of the address issued some time since by the State Executive Committee, it applies as well to the political condition of the whole State as to that of Barbour County, and it is a masterpiece of plainness and with masterly skill the whole party of facts and arguments on which our party will chiefly rely in the pending campaign we republish all that part of it which has other than a local bearing.

After a hurried review of the encouraging signs of the times the Committee say: In the approaching campaign we will, in meeting the Radical party of Alabama, indeed engage in a campaign that has brought our country to the verge of ruin. We were to attempt an enumeration of all the injury, moral and material, which it has inflicted, no address in reasonable bounds would contain it.

The general prosperity is maintained and withered and stricken up by its influence, but the people have endured so long, that they have to some extent grown callous and inactive. They are less moved by the spectacle of their own misfortunes and oppression, than is the stranger from the North or the West who happens to come among them, and is thus enabled to witness and realize it.

One great danger, fellow citizens, which we should not put off until after the election, is the danger of a general spirit of apathy. There has been reason for this despondency in the past, we must admit; but at present we see much to justify the indulgence of hope and confidence that a better day is dawning for us, and it behooves us to be up and doing, that we may early accept its blessings. Recent events have opened the eyes and awakened the apprehensions of thousands in other sections of the State, who have heretofore been our political opponents, who have disregarded our complaints and discredited the charges which we made against our plunderers and oppressors. They have in the last twelve months seen the ruin brought by Radicalism upon the South, recoiled disheartened upon its authors.

The great and more generous West, in the marked depreciation of her lands and property, also keenly feels the poverty of the South and sympathizes with her. There has been reason for this despondency in the past, we must admit; but at present we see much to justify the indulgence of hope and confidence that a better day is dawning for us, and it behooves us to be up and doing, that we may early accept its blessings. Recent events have opened the eyes and awakened the apprehensions of thousands in other sections of the State, who have heretofore been our political opponents, who have disregarded our complaints and discredited the charges which we made against our plunderers and oppressors. They have in the last twelve months seen the ruin brought by Radicalism upon the South, recoiled disheartened upon its authors.

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It is strange that under such misdeeds the prostration of every material interest of the South was not accomplished and sooner. The reckless, rapacious and dishonest governments which they set up here, piled debts upon debts, and extorted money from them, in a style that has no parallel in modern history. In Arkansas, for instance, in round numbers, Radicalism, in the five successive years running up to 1871, raised the State debt from \$1,000,000 to \$19,000,000; in Florida, from one quarter of a million to fifteen millions; in Virginia, from thirty-four to forty-seven millions; in Louisiana, from 10 to 41 millions; in Tennessee, from ten to forty-five millions; in North Carolina, from nine to thirty-eight millions; in Texas, from nothing to seventeen millions; in Georgia, from three to fifty millions. And in Alabama, the State debt and liabilities, which amounted on the first of July, 1868, when the State passed into Radical hands, to \$7,500,000, two years of Radical rule swelled to an indebtedness of nearly \$24,000,000. It would be incredible that such gigantic impostures could have ever been inflicted upon a people whose condition called so loudly for forbearance and economy, did not the reports of the various State treasurers indisputably attest and imperiously record the infamous profligacy of the Radical reign of terror and of robbery.

The above statements are brought up only to 1871. What has been added since that time we have not the data at hand to furnish. Nor do these figures include the local burdens—the county taxes. In 1867, the county and town taxes in Alabama were \$221,064; in 1871, they were \$1,329,008. Yet in 1869 the assessed value of property in Alabama was \$433,198,762; in 1870 only \$156,770,387. Five eighths of our property had been swept away, and yet on the remaining three eighths these gentle rulers demand nearly five times as much taxes, as in former times we had to pay on the whole five and three eighths put together.

To meet even the interest on these stupendous liabilities (the principal of which falls due, of course, and must be discharged at some time) involves a necessity for the imposition of taxes that amount to confiscation. The poor man pays to the tax collector yearly more than would suffice to clothe and educate his children. We rent our own homes yearly and pay it about as to Radical tax collectors. And what is the people's remuneration for all this "development" that Radical wages was to have accomplished? Only poverty and hard times. Their land has gone down to a degree that renders it unsalable, and people feel that it is absolutely a sort of misfortune to be the owners of much real estate. The market value of that species of property, which is the admitted basis of all real prosperity, best reveals the true condition of our overburdened country. But thrifty tax collectors, elected by the votes of folks who pay no taxes, and therefore are not concerned about their rate, hurry friskily and cheerfully around, threatening to sell the mechanic's tools, the student's library, or the poor man's bed, to feed the government that beggars them; and the most lucrative advertisements that printers get, are those that annually cover one whole side of their paper in the shape of some prosperous tax collector's notice that he is about to sell the people's houses, because, with all the scullery they have made throughout the year, they are still unable to scrape up quite enough to satisfy the greed of Radical extortion.

Meanwhile, despondency has spread over the country; investments are not attempted; industry is unrewarded by the comforts which, in better days, it was always able to accumulate; the interests of education are neglected; good schools are few and far between; children white and black are denied the opportunities which they had a right to look for; poverty has crept into almost every home, and wants sit down at many a once cheerful fireside. It will not do, fellow-citizens, to say that this untenable state of things is not attributable to the political influences that oppress us. The rule has been invariable that as soon as Radicalism takes hold of a State, its officials fatten and its other citizens grow poor; its debts are "developed" and rapidly swell into magnificent proportions; its rate of taxation begins to advance, and the property it assesses correspondingly to depreciate and decline. On the contrary, in every case in which the State governments have been rescued from the clutches of Radicalism, they begin to reduce their liabilities and cast off their burdens. Tennessee has done so by many millions—Georgia by five millions; Virginia by one million six hundred thousand. Each State as she falls into the hands of her oppressors, and their cruel exactions, the condition of the people at once commences to improve, property rises in value, the rate of taxation falls, industry takes new life, and labor finds some just remuneration.

But its financial mismanagement of the South can scarcely be called the greatest sin of the party we oppose. It has basely misgoverned our country by setting up over its ignorance instead of its enlightenment, its villany instead of its virtue, and its rapacity instead of its substance. It has elevated ignorance to places which only learning honestly could fill. It has, for example, proved its recklessness of the public interests by lifting up and setting on the bench, to be a law judge in an important court a tolerably ignorant man who has not only never been a lawyer, but who has never, at any time in the fifty or sixty years of his obscure life, even studied law. And with a like content for our children's welfare and the public respect, and a like exhibition of morality and taste, this party has, by its vote, signified its desire to grace the office of Superintendent of Education of Barbour County with a felon, fresh from the Alabama penitentiary, and to exhibit his fondness for the representative form of government by selecting a convicted thief to represent it in the Legislature at Montgomery.

We ask our fellow-citizens, for one thing, what advantage have they gained, what advancement have they made, from the long faithful and most united support which they have given to the Radical party of this State? Where is their pecuniary prosperity? After nine years of labor and probation, are they not as poor, as destitute, as dependent, as they were in 1869? Where are their educational facilities, where is the property they hoped for, where the better prospects of their children's welfare and the public respect, and a like exhibition of morality and taste, this party has, by its vote, signified its desire to grace the office of Superintendent of Education of Barbour County with a felon, fresh from the Alabama penitentiary, and to exhibit his fondness for the representative form of government by selecting a convicted thief to represent it in the Legislature at Montgomery.

This admirable and entirely truthful address (says the advertiser) closes with an appeal to the people of Barbour to send to the State Convention at Montgomery men calculated to be useful in securing in the Convention that harmonious and patriotic unity of action which alone can secure us victory—magnanimous and prudent men, who will not hesitate to sacrifice local partialities and personal preferences for the sake of the whole party and the deliverance of the State. It bears the signature and approval of such men as J. M. Brown, who is the Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. H. D. Clayton, Alphaeus Baker, M. B. Welborn, H. M. Tompkins, Jno. D. Roquemore, A. H. Merrill, S. H. Dent, J. M. McKelroy, Jno. C. McKee, J. M. Barr, W. J. Bray, J. A. Reynolds, Benj. Morris, J. M. Macon, W. J. Grubbs, G. A. Roberts, Benjamin E. Mitchell and S. B. Toney. Yet, some penning Radical editor will tell us that these men are to be trusted—that they can't be believed. Ask him whom he would believe, and he would probably point you to that County Superintendent, that legislator, or that Judge, mentioned in the address, for of such his whole party is made up.

G. G. Barney, later of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, is going to New Granada, South America, to build a canal.

THE QUADRILLE.

(From the Habits of Good Society.)

In the present day, the art of dancing is much simplified, and if you can walk through a quadrille, and perform a waltz or galop, you may often dance a whole evening through. But if your master or mistress (a man learns better from the former) has stuffed into your head some of the three hundred dances which he tells you exist, the best thing you can do is to forget them again. Whether right or wrong, the number of dances is limited, and unusual ones should be very sparingly introduced into a ball, for as few people know them, their dancing, on the one hand, becomes a mere display, and on the other, interrupts the enjoyment of the majority.

The Quadrille is pronounced to be essentially a conversational dance, but inasmuch as the figures are perpetual, carrying you away from your partner, the best necessity for dancing a Quadrille is to be supplied with a fund of small talk, in which you can go from subject to subject, like a bee from flower to flower. The next point is to carry yourself uprightly. Time was, when—as in the days of the *minuet de la cour*—the carriage constituted the dance. This is still the case with the Quadrille, in which, even if ignorant of the figures, you may acquit yourself well by a calm, graceful carriage. After all, the most important figure is the smile, and the smile may be left to themselves, if we know what to do with our hands; of which, I may observe, they should never be pocketed.

The smile is essential. A dance is supposed to amuse, and nothing is more out of place in it than a gloomy scowl, unless it be an ill-tempered frown. The gaiety of a dance is more essential than the accuracy of its figures, and if you feel one yourself, you may, at least, look pleased at those around you. A delectant manner is equally obnoxious. An acquaintance of mine always gives me the impression, when he advances in *l'ete* that he is about to box the lady who comes to meet him. But the most objectionable of all is the supercilious manner. Dear me, if you really think you do your partner an honor in dancing with her, you should, at least, remember that your consciousness is annulled by the manner in which you treat her.

A lady—beautiful world!—is a delicate creature, one who should be revered and delicately treated. It is, therefore, unparliamentary to rush about in a Quadrille, to catch hold of the lady's hand as if it were a door handle, or to drag her furiously across the room, as if you were Bluebeard and she Fatima, with the mysterious closed opposite to you. This brusque, violent style of dancing is unfortunately common, but immediately stamps a man. Though I would not have you wear a perpetual smirk, you should, certainly, smile, when you take a lady's hand, and the old custom of bowing in doing so, is one that we may regret, for does she not confer an honor on us by the action? To squeeze it, on the other hand, is a gross familiarity, for which you would deserve to be kicked out of the room.

"Steps," as the *chassis* of the Quadrille is called, belong to past ages, and even ladies are content now to walk through a Quadrille. To be graceful, however, a lady should hold her skirt out a little. In France, this is done with one hand, which I am inclined to think is more graceful than holding it with both. It is, however, necessary to keep time with the music, the great object being the general harmony. To preserve this, it is, also, advisable, where the Quadrille is, as now generally the case, a *pas de deux*, to keep the lines of couples down the room, in *l'ete* and other figures, in which a gentleman and lady advance alone, to meet one another, none but gentlemen should advance from the one side, and therefore, none but ladies from the other.

Dancing-masters find it convenient to introduce new figures, and the fashion of *La Venise* and the *Grande Ronde* is repeatedly changing. It is a pity to know the last mode, and not to insist on dancing it. A gentleman cannot go on evenly if any confusion arises from the ignorance, obstinacy, or inattention of any one of the dancers. It is, therefore, useful to know every way in which a figure may be danced, and to take your cue from the others. It is amusing, however, to find how even such a trifle as a choice of figures in a Quadrille can help to mark caste, and give a handle for supercilious sneers. Jones, the other day, was protesting that the Browns were "wicked." Why so? They were well bred. "Yes, so they are." "They are well informed." "Certainly." "They are polite, speak good English, dress quietly and well, and are graceful and even elegant." "I grant you all that." "Then, what fault can you find with them?" "My dear fellow, they are people who gallop around in the last figure of a Quadrille," he replied triumphantly. But to a certain extent, Jones is right. While the choice is given, the man of taste will always select for a Quadrille (the quieter mode of performing a figure, and so the Browns, if perfect in other respects, at least were wanting in taste. There is one alteration lately introduced from France, which I sincerely trust will be universally accepted. The farce of that degrading little performance called "settling"—where you dance before your partner somewhat like Man Friday before Robinson Crusoe, and then, as if your feelings were overruled, seize her hands and whirl her round—has been finally abolished by a decree of fashion, and thus more opportunity is

THE DUSSESS OF LEEDS, who died on the 8th of April in England, was a native of Baltimore, her maiden name being Miss Louisiana Caton, daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, an English merchant who came to Baltimore towards the close of the last century and married Mary, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. They had four children, of whom the Baltimore Sun has the following interesting account: Mary married Robert Patterson, the eldest son of the late Wm. Patterson, father of Madame Bonaparte, of this city. With him she went to England with her two sisters, Elizabeth and Louise, where they were received with great kindness as the grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, in the highest circles of English society. After returning to America, Mr. Robert Patterson died, and his widow again visiting England for her health, became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley; her sister Mary married Baron Stafford, and Louise Sir Felton Harvey, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, upon whose death she married the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, then Marquis of Carmarthen, who, on the death of his father, became Duke of Leeds, and his wife became the Duchess of Leeds. The other daughter of Mr. Caton, and grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, married John McFavish, a Scotch gentleman residing in Canada, who subsequently made his residence in Baltimore. All these grand-daughters of the signer of the Declaration of Independence were remarkable in their early years for their distinguished carriage and fascinating manners, and pre-eminent in this respect among them was Lady Wellesley, one of the most beautiful women of her day. Her portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence perpetuates on canvas both her grace and sweetness. It was of her, while her husband was Viceroy of Ireland, that the late Disraeli, when toasting the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence, gave as his sentiment, "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton—in the land from which his father led in fear his daughters' daughter reigns as queen."

THE OUTLOOK.

We think the political prospect cheering; and have not the slightest doubt of the triumph of the Democratic and Conservative party in the Fall Campaign.

Asked for the grounds the "faith that is in us," we find no difficulty in pointing to indubitable evidences. 1st. The Greeley *invasion* which the people carried so poorly in the last election, has been removed. Herndon and the whole State ticket would have been elected, but for the unfortunate alliance with Greeley. There were thousands of white men who, not only in Alabama, but in all the Southern States, refused to support Greeley, and in their dislike for him, actually declined to participate in the State elections. The elections in Georgia demonstrated this fact. While Greeley carried the State only by some fifteen or twenty thousand, Governor Smith, without the Greeley dead weight, was elected by a majority of between fifty and sixty thousand votes.

2d. The Republican Party will find itself, in the next election, without that material aid and support from the National Government, which it realized in the last. That election involved the life of the National Radical Party, and its efforts were commensurate with the issue. There is nothing of the kind involved in this election, and they will not very much care for the result. Besides, the administration is becoming tired of Radical Government in the South—not because of any love for us, but because their results are being felt North, in the stagnation of trade and the depreciation of Southern securities held there.

3d. Very many negroes have left the State since the last election. The Radical press insists they are rapidly returning, but such is not the case. A large majority have left Alabama since the last crop was made, and in advance of the crop in their new homes, could not return, if they would.

4th. The white people of the State will be more closely united than ever before. Many, who have heretofore been taken in by the progress of the work. They are beginning to appreciate the fact, that the struggle is something more than a simple contest for office between hungry politicians. The tax gatherer's hammer, as it knocks off their homestead to the highest bidder to support the worthless leeches sticking to the body politic, has awakened them to the fact that the contest is nothing less than one for existence. Everywhere, the people are evincing a determination to shake off the shackles of Radicalism, and to place our old State where she once stood, in the front ranks of Southern commonwealths. There are still other favorable indications; but these we have mentioned, are sufficient to show that Alabama will be redeemed.—Opelika Times.

Col. Geo. W. Adams brought us yesterday, a sample of clover from his place near Forsyth, which he says is a fair average of the whole two acres. It is upwards of three feet in height, and yet without a bloom. If the weather will permit sowing this crop, it will cut over six thousand pounds of cured forage to the acre.

The above is from the Marion (Ga.) Telegraph, and we have just clipped it out to show what Georgia could do in the clover line, when Mr. Moses Garrison brought us a bunch of clover over three feet high. The land on which it was grown was sowed down in October, and measured 24 by 80 feet. The gentleman who moved it, and yet without a bloom, says that the little spot will furnish 1,500 pounds of clover forage, equivalent to 30,000 pounds to the acre, which we think is hard to beat. Mr. Garrison's place is just inside the eastern corporation line of Montgomery. Every day's experience goes to show that the prairie land of Alabama can be made the very best grain-growing regions in the country, and in a few years cotton will be the exception, and hay, corn and clover the rule.—Mont. Advertiser.

Cent. Morgan delivered a magnificent oration on Wednesday, April 29, at the Memorial celebration in Selma. The Selma Guards, before leaving the cemetery, went to the grave of the lamented General Hardee and presented arms. His grave was covered with flowers and evergreens.

Montgomery was lighted by gas for the first time, on the night of the 14th of February, 1874.

Death of a Baltimore Duchess.

The Duchess of Leeds, who died on the 8th of April in England, was a native of Baltimore, her maiden name being Miss Louisiana Caton, daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, an English merchant who came to Baltimore towards the close of the last century and married Mary, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. They had four children, of whom the Baltimore Sun has the following interesting account: Mary married Robert Patterson, the eldest son of the late Wm. Patterson, father of Madame Bonaparte, of this city. With him she went to England with her two sisters, Elizabeth and Louise, where they were received with great kindness as the grand-daughters of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, in the highest circles of English society. After returning to America, Mr. Robert Patterson died, and his widow again visiting England for her health, became the wife of the Marquis of Wellesley; her sister Mary married Baron Stafford, and Louise Sir Felton Harvey, aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, upon whose death she married the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, then Marquis of Carmarthen, who, on the death of his father, became Duke of Leeds, and his wife became the Duchess of Leeds. The other daughter of Mr. Caton, and grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, married John McFavish, a Scotch gentleman residing in Canada, who subsequently made his residence in Baltimore. All these grand-daughters of the signer of the Declaration of Independence were remarkable in their early years for their distinguished carriage and fascinating manners, and pre-eminent in this respect among them was Lady Wellesley, one of the most beautiful women of her day. Her portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence perpetuates on canvas both her grace and sweetness. It was of her, while her husband was Viceroy of Ireland, that the late Disraeli, when toasting the last survivor of the Declaration of Independence, gave as his sentiment, "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton—in the land from which his father led in fear his daughters' daughter reigns as queen."

Dr. Clarke's work entitled "Sex in Education" has stirred up more than a passing interest it has created a sensation in educational circles. Founded, as all his leading propositions are, on a proper understanding of the truths of physiology and on a due regard to inherent sexual peculiarities, they have seemed to us to be an emphatic and well-timed protest against both political and pedagogical agitators. Communism is not restricted to political movements; it has its advocates in all the pursuits of life; it arrays labor against capital, excites the employee against the employer, attacks cherished institutions, attempts the overthrow of time-honored customs, and, in a word, holds in defiance principles of law and order and common sense. It is known by many names.

The Democrat

J. WITHERS CLAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office—Franklin Street, next door
to Advocate Office.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1874.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37
Park Row, New York, 10 State Street,
Boston, and 701 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
phia, are Agents for the Huntsville Demo-
crat in the above cities, and are authorized
to contract for advertisements at our
lowest rates.

HUNTSVILLE POST OFFICE
SCHEDULE.

The following is the new schedule
of arrivals and departures of Mails at
Huntsville, beginning May 6, 1874.
Northern, Southern and Western
Mails arrive 10:50 p. m.; depart 11
p. m.; close 9 p. m.
General Eastern Mails arrive 11:35 p. m.;
depart 1:42 p. m.; close 9 p. m.
Nashville Special Mail arrives 6:30 a. m.;
depart 11:42 p. m.; closes 9
p. m.
Special Eastern Mail arrives 12:20 p. m.;
depart 8:30 a. m., closes 8:15
a. m.
Note.—Special Eastern is for all
points East, beyond Bristol, Tennessee,
Eastern States and cities only. Mat-
ter must be mailed before 8:15 a. m.
for this mail.
Office hours, on Sundays, from 8
to 9 a. m.; on other days, from 7 a. m.
to 9 p. m.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R.R.
SCHEDULE.

Arrivals and Departures at Huntsville
EASTWARD TRAINS.
Beginning December 14th, 1873.
Express Train Arrives... 8:32 a. m.
Leaves... 8:50 a. m.
Mail Train Arrives... 10:50 p. m.
Leaves... 11:00 p. m.
WESTWARD TRAINS.
Express Train Arrives... 12:07 p. m.
Leaves... 12:17 p. m.
Mail Train Arrives... 11:35 p. m.
Leaves... 11:42 p. m.

Standard Weights and Measures.

Apples, dried	lb.
Bacon	48
Beans	70
Brass	20
Beans, castor	46
Wheat	52
Corn, shelled	56
Corn, unshelled	70
Corn Meal	50
Oats	32
Onions	57
Pears	67
Peasants	22
Potatoes, Irish	22
Potatoes, sweet	40
Peanut, dried, peeled	50
Peanut, dried, unpeeled	33
Rye	56
Salt	56
Salt, Glover	60
Salt, Timothy	45
Salt, Flax	56
Salt, Blue Grass	11
Salt, Cotton, hulled	33
Salt, Millet	56
Salt, Orchard Grass	50
Salt, Herbage	11
Salt, Lucerne	60
Wheat	60

Wm. L. Clay is our authorized agent
to receive and receipt for any money due us,
or to make any other business of the
Democrat Office.

Persons who wish their advertisements
inserted in the Huntsville Democrat,
will please hand them in to the office, on or
before Wednesday morning of each week.
Persons who have business in the Pro-
bate Court, and desire to publish their ad-
vertisements in the Democrat, will please
give directions to the Probate Judge to
that effect.

Advertisers who bring funeral, marriage
and other notices to this office, should
come prepared to pay for them. It is un-
reasonable to ask us to charge these petty
amounts, and our experience teaches that
we ultimately get paid for one out of ten
of them.

COAL.
B. C. Gordon is selling
Dado & Alabama coal per ton... \$6.50
Dado & Alabama coal, per half ton... 3.50
Dado & Alabama coal, per barrel... 8.75
Knoxville coal per ton... 8.00
Knoxville coal per half ton... 4.00
Knoxville coal per barrel... 1.00

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
Mrs. J. W. Clay, gives instruction in
Vocal and Instrumental Music, at her
residence between Randolph Street and
Main Street. She will teach pupils on
the Piano and Guitar. Her charges are
the same as those usually made by mus-
ical instructors in Huntsville.

ADVERTISEMENTS NOTICE!!!
All who are indebted to the Demo-
crat Office, for legal advertisements,
are specially requested to come for-
ward and settle without delay. I am
absolutely compelled to urge immedi-
ate payment to meet current expenses.
J. WITHERS CLAY.

LARGE STOCK of carpets, matting,
crum cloth, rugs, mats, oil cloths,
curtains, &c. &c., at
April 14-1m. Cashmere & Bates's.

NOTES AND DOINGS.

We understand that the Glee Club
is increasing in numbers, as well as
musical proficiency. They are work-
ing hard and sing some very difficult
pieces with fine effect. Under the di-
rection of Prof. Herz, they will give a
grand vocal and instrumental concert,
Friday evening, 22nd inst., at the Opera
House. The programme, furnished us
in advance, we publish in another
column as a promise of great pleasure
to all lovers of good music.

The "Huntsville Amateurs," a corps
of youths, some, if not all, of whom
have exhibited more than ordinary
historical talent heretofore, before
large audiences, propose to give a dra-
matic entertainment on Friday even-
ing next at the Opera House for the
benefit of the Presbyterian Church.
We acknowledge the receipt of a com-
plimentary ticket.

On Tuesday night last, a sable son
of Ham made the welkin ring and
started the quiet denizens of Madison
street by running furiously up the
classic precincts of "Georgia,"
shouting "murder! murder!" Al-
derman Patterson ran out of his house
and, arresting him, turned him over to
a policeman, who put him in the car-
riage. He proved to be a victim of
mania *a potu*, named Sam. Edkins.
He said that six men, down in the
woods, tried to convince him that he
was a frog, and cried, "There they are,
now, in their shirt sleeves," pointing
to a flock of black and white geese,
browsing in blissful ignorance of the
persecution they had innocently created
in the disordered imagination of the
inebriate.

The farmers and planters have been
rejoicing, for the week past, in the
bright and beautiful summer weather.
Most of them have finished planting
corn and cotton. We hear that, on
some plantations, the cotton seed rot-
ted or sprouted imperfectly, and re-
planting was necessary. The crops of
oats, barley and wheat are pro-
mounced very fine.

The police of Huntsville are so dis-
gusted in their elegant new rigging
that old acquaintances scarcely recog-
nize them, and some, no doubt, pre-
fer not to see them about their vicini-
ty.

Horrible Outrage—Lynch Law in
Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., May 11.—An inhu-
man outrage was perpetrated in this
city yesterday afternoon, by one Frank
Williams, (a man about twenty, and a
little girl about five years old, and a
daughter of a Mr. Richardson, a re-
spected artisan of Mobile. Efforts
were made during last night to take
the villain from his prison, and dispose
of him promptly, but without success.
During the morning he was removed
for safe keeping from the guard house
to jail, but this forenoon, upon the
announcement of the death of the
child, an infuriated company of citi-
zens rushed to the jail, forced an en-
trance through the outer wall, broke
open several cells, found Williams,
and hung him to the nearest conven-
ient tree.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 5.—A
special dispatch to the Nashville pa-
pers, received from Columbia, Tenn.,
last night, says there is great excite-
ment here to-night in consequence of
an outrage committed by a negro,
named Merritt Voorpates, upon the per-
son of a young lady, whose name is
withheld by request of her family.
The negro met his victim in the out-
skirts of the city about nine o'clock,
and accomplished his purpose before
the neighbors, who had been alarmed
by her screams, could go to her assist-
ance. The police are in pursuit of the
negro.

The negro Bill Kelly will be hang-
ed Friday next in this city for the
crime of outrage on a white woman,
about two years ago. Sheriff White-
man has made all the arrangements
for the execution.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—An *Enquirer*
special from Lancaster says that last
night Nelsonville, in Athens county,
experienced a reign of terror on ac-
count of the strike of the coal miners.
The store house of the late Troy
Works was set on fire once, but the
flames were in all cases extinguished.
The tumult, alarm and confusion con-
tinued all night, and this morning
rioted into a riot, in which James
Barton, H. T. Myers and John Wood-
ward were shot and mortally wound-
ed. Barton has since died. The
shooting began between Myers and
Barton, each shooting the other, and
Myers's brother shot Woodward. A
railroad train went to Athens for help,
and five men have been arrested.

St. Paul, May 9.—Large fires were
raging in the woods on the line of the
Lake Superior railroad at North Branch
and Pine city with a pretty high
wind. Immense destruction of prop-
erty and standing timber is inevitable.
Fires are also reported on the line of
the West Wisconsin railway which de-
layed trains.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—Ex-President
Johnson is expected to arrive here to-
night. His visit is understood to be
in the interest of his candidature for
the United States Senate.

Judge Rippen, of the Criminal Court,
this afternoon, sent Stephen DeCella,
Deputy Sheriff, and Louis Moore, a fu-
rrier in the case of Bill McKoon, a fu-
rriering Tax Collector, to jail without
bail for tampering with jurors in the
jury room and attempting to bribe two
jurymen, who were for convicting Mc-
Koon.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—Fires are
raging in the woods in many parts of
the State. Reports this evening from
Muskegon state the fires have reached
within a mile and a half of the city,
and the blowing almost a gale toward
the city, and unless the wind abates
the city will be in imminent danger.
There are heavy fires near Grand
Haven, and along the line of the D. &
M. R. R., between Ionia and Grand
Haven. The fires on the E. & P. M. R.
R. have cut off all communication
north of Evans, and on the J. L. & S.
R. R. north of Winona. Large amounts
of valuable timber have already been
destroyed, and unless rain falls soon
the fearful scenes of 1871 will be re-
peated.

Independents So-Called.

An intelligent correspondent of the
Opelika "Times" writes in the follow-
ing wholesome strain:
"There are white men enough in Al-
abama, if they will so determine, to
make treason to race odious. A mil-
lion, expressed hate, in word and action,
is a scorpion scourge that none but a
"Radical" race can withstand. Pub-
lic opinion, strongly expressed, persist-
ently employed and founded in truth,
is the mightiest power to which men
are subject. And that nearly every
unselfish man in Alabama feels that
these non-conformists are enemies,
there is no question; and the people's
silence has been misconstrued into
respectable toleration. But however
silent the people may have been heret-
ofore, and with whatever seeming cir-
cumstances of position, the time has
now come when we must know our
foes, and knowing him, we must know
because he differs with us in opinion,
is he an enemy, but because he has no
opinion and has deserted his race and
blood without reason. That a black
man should oppose, in his ignorance
and prejudice, the Democratic party,
is not unreasonable nor unnatural, and
for so doing I can even respect him;
but a Southern white man, to do so,
forgets his name and color and social
position.
Turn the fact as you may, it is al-
ways true that every white man in Al-
abama who does not throw himself in-
to the Democratic party, and give to
it his influence, is an auxiliary to Rad-
icalism, and helps to its establishment.
In *radio veritas* we never applied to
the middle ground between Democra-
cy and Radicalism. The man on the
fence ought to be, and will be smitten
down in the coming clash of arms in
November. "Independent" now and
frees never to be forgiven—Radical al-
lies! I, nor you, nor any man, will
vote for the Democratic party in No-
vember. The vote is for color and
blood, and intelligence, and property,
and law, and *white supremacy*. The
Democratic party may take care of it-
self when the white man is enthroned
—but now the question is of greater
moment, and I am with men, my
brothers, till another issue arises."

SAD TRAGEDY.—A man by the name
of J. D. Stephenson, was shot and
killed on Tuesday last, by Mr. John W.
Carter, at the house of the latter in
this county. From a reliable source
we learn the following particulars of
this sad occurrence: On Tuesday
evening, Stephenson came to Carter's
house, and enquired of Mrs. Carter for
Mr. Carter. On being told that he was
in his plantation, he requested her to
send for him, as he wished to see him.
This was done, and Mr. C. soon came
to the house. Stephenson was not only
a total stranger to Carter, but was
totally unknown in the neighborhood.
When Carter came into the house,
Stephenson arose, shook hands with
him, and asked how far it was to Hill
Lewis's place. Carter told him, and
remarked, "you have the advantage of
me; I don't know you." He did not
tell his name, but asked for pen, ink
and paper, saying he wished to do a
little writing. Mr. C. said "my son
has put the pen and ink away, and he
will be here in a minute, and I will get
them for you." Stephenson then said,
"damn you, I will kill you and your
son too," and drew a knife, and fur-
iously assaulted the old man with it—
Carter being an athletic old man, de-
fended himself with a chair, until he
succeeded in getting his shotgun, and
fired the contents into his head, from
which he died without speaking. Since
writing the above we have seen Mr.
Lewis, and learn that the deceased
was a nephew of Gov. John C. Brown,
of Tennessee, and no doubt was de-
ranged at the time of his assault on
Mr. Carter. Mr. Carter is well known
in this and Madison county as a kind
and hospitable man, and has many
friends. The necessity of his being
preserved was alone the reason, and
no doubt. We also sympathize with
the relatives and friends of the unfor-
tunate deceased.—*Limestone News*,
May 8.

In Henry county, and but a few
miles from Abbeville, a negro spring-
ing from a thicket upon Mrs. Mason Hix,
and endeavored to outrage her person.
Fortunately, she had a knife in her
hand, and had nerve enough to use it,
which she did with a vengeance upon
the brute until he fled. A squire and
short sheriff with such succor.

C. A. Haynes, negro mail agent at
Winnington, Del., and brother of the
negro Secretary of State for South Car-
olina, was yesterday sentenced by the
United States District Court to four
years in the penitentiary for robbing
the mails.

On the evening of the 7th inst., at
the residence of Mrs. R. W. Withers,
by the Rev. R. H. Cobbs, Col. Artus
C. Jones, of Greensboro, and Miss Er-
za J. Withers, of Huntsville.
We tender to the Colonel, and his
fair bride our most hearty congratu-
lations.—*Greensboro Beacon*.

May Heaven shower choicest ben-
edictions upon the bride and bride-
groom!—*En. Democrat*.

On the 23d day of April, 1874,
after an illness of only three hours, of
congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Ida Har-
rison, daughter of Dr. J. T. and Sallie
Harrison.
This little girl was a child of great
promise, endowed by nature with an
intellect far above ordinary, and a dis-
position gentle, lovely, and affection-
ate. She had so endeared herself to her
parents that they looked upon her as
their greatest treasure, and lavished
their love upon her, until it seems that
this sudden, terrible blow has com-
pletely prostrated them.—Then will
"Thou, who stillest the stormy waves of
Calvary," Thy wondrous peace be
sent to them.
Even now let a calm, unpeppable fill their
souls:
"Thou own Thy power divine,
Thou knowest they are helpless, frail and
weak,
As any bruised reed!
Dear Lord, they have drained the bitter,
litter cup,
Now may they bow their will to Thine."

REPORT
Of the Condition of the National
Bank of Huntsville, in the State of
Alabama, at close of business,
1st of May, 1874.
RESOURCES:
Loans and Discounts, \$73,698 62
Overdrafts, 76 90
U. S. Bonds to secure Cir-
culation, 101,000 00
Other Stock Bonds and
Mortgages, 4,248 05
Due from Redeeming and
Reserve Agents, 7,608 58
Due from other National
Banks, 5,983 85
Due from State Banks
and Bankers, 891 01
Banking-house, 29,000 00
Furniture and fixtures, 1,000 00
Current expenses, 1,994 21
Taxes paid, 629 03
Items, and other Cash
Items, 149 35
Bills of other National
Banks, 12,296 00
Fractional currency (in-
cluding nickels), 639 72
Specie, viz, Gold, 777 10
Legal Tender Notes, 39,617 00
\$282,609 45
Capital Stock paid in, \$100,000 00
Surplus Fund, 7,500 00
Discount, 1,237 61
Deposits, 824 36
Interest, 2,011 29
Profit and loss, 2,124 20
National Bank circulation,
outstanding, \$1,475 00
Individual deposits, \$9,012 84
Due to National Banks, 1,394 12
\$282,609 45
STATE OF ALABAMA,
COUNTY OF MADISON,
J. Joseph Martin, Sheriff of the
National Bank of Huntsville, do
solemnly swear that the above state-
ment is true to the best of my knowl-
edge and belief.
JOSEPH MARTIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 12th day of May, 1874.
WM. L. CLAY, Notary Public.
Correct attestation:
J. H. MARTIN,
Geo. P. BERNARD,
L. M. MATTHEWS,
May 14, 1874.

For County Tax Collector.
We are authorized to announce G. A. MORRIS as
a candidate for Tax Collector of Madison county,
subject to the nomination of the Democratic
Conventional Convention.
We are authorized to announce JOHN W. LIND-
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For Superintendent of Education.
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county, subject to the nomination of the Democra-
tic Conventional Convention.
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For the Legislature.
We are authorized to announce HERMAN H. HAY-
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House!

Friday Evening, May 22d,
FIRST GRAND CONCERT

BY THE
HUNTSVILLE GLEE CLUB.

PROGRAMME:
PART FIRST:
1. Creeds Eyes, (Instrumental duo) OTTOSCHALK.
2. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
3. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
4. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
5. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
6. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
7. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
8. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
9. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
10. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
PART SECOND:
1. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
2. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
3. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
4. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
5. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
6. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
7. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
8. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
9. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.
10. The Tost, (Glee) WALLACE.

TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.
\$14,000 in Gold, Horses and Lands
at Houston, Texas, July 20th, 1874;
endorsed by the City Council; capital
paid, \$5,000 in Gold. Tickets \$2 00.
Send for circular. Agents wanted.
F. W. HOUSE, Treasurer,
J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
May 14-1t Houston, Texas.

Letters of Administration de bonis non
on the estate of Mary S. Calhoun, dec'd,
were granted to the undersigned by the
Probate Court of Madison County, State
of Alabama, on the 5th day of May, 1874.
All persons having claims against said
estate are hereby notified to present them
to me properly authenticated, within the
time prescribed by law, or they will be
forever barred. All who are indebted are
requested to make payment to me without
delay.
M. M. ADA CALHOUN,
May 7-6w Administratrix de bonis non.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the
estate of John H. Morris, late of the
county of Madison and State of Ala-
bama, dec'd, were granted to the un-
dersigned by the Probate Court of
said county, on the 30th day of Janu-
ary, 1873. All persons having claims
against said estate must present them

