

The Democrat.

J. WITHERS O'LEARY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874

ORDER REIGNS IN ARKANSAS.—President Grant, by the advice of his Attorney General, has finally, settled the gubernatorial difficulty in Arkansas, by a proclamation recognizing Baxter as the legal Governor, and ordering the turbulent and disorderly persons, who have conspired against the legal Government and obstructed the laws, to disperse in ten days. Brooks and his co-conspirators have taken the hint and retired from the field. It seems to us that the Washington authorities could have settled the matter as easily when Brooks performed his coup d'etat as they did a month later. We do not acknowledge the right of the Federal authorities to interfere with State affairs, where the legal, constitutional authorities of the State are competent to manage its affairs, as Baxter (who had been declared Governor by the General Assembly, the constitutional authority) professed his ability to do, if Federal arms would not interfere. But, if the Federal authorities intended to interfere, why did they not act promptly? Why did they vacillate, and delay the recognition of Baxter, and thereby become responsible for the wounding and killing of numbers of men on both sides, and the great injury to the public and private interests of the people of Arkansas, which ensued? The President and his Attorney General knew that Baxter had been declared Governor by the General Assembly and had filled the office for twelve or eighteen months, and that the Supreme Court of Arkansas had decided that the General Assembly was the sole authority, under the State constitution, to determine who was Governor. Yet the President and his Attorney General doubted, hesitated and waited, until the Supreme Court of Arkansas sustained itself by deciding that a Circuit Court had the right to oust Baxter and put Brooks in the gubernatorial chair, thus overruling its own decision that the General Assembly alone had power and authority to decide a gubernatorial contest—and, then, the President stepped in with his proclamation.—There is no end to the follies and absurdities of Radical rule. How long is the country to be cursed with it?

THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.—Most of our readers in this city have already heard, with regret, that the Board of Directors of the Southwestern (Presbyterian) University, who were in session at Memphis, last week, accepted, by a vote of 9 to 2, the proposition of Clarksville and decided to locate the University there. The citizens of Clarksville greeted the intelligence with great manifestations of joy—cheering and congratulating each other, ringing bells, a torch-light procession and bonfires. Jackson and Bolivar, Tenn., and Opelika and Huntsville, Ala., were competitors. Opelika received two votes, the other unsuccessful competitor, none. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, was elected Chancellor. Clarksville was represented by a large and able delegation, including Hon. Gustavus A. Henry and Gen. Quarles, and the estimated pecuniary value of her proposed donation to the University was \$180,000, we believe.

We understand that the delegates to Memphis, appointed by Mayor Murphy, under a resolution of the Board of Aldermen of Huntsville, were Robt. B. Cox, J. C. Steele and James M. Edgar. We are, also, informed that a majority of the Board of Directors of the University were inclined to favor the location at Huntsville, but that there were two difficulties in the way, viz: that the bonus of \$50,000, offered by Huntsville, depended on a legislative enactment of the General Assembly to make it valid and available, and the Directors had apprehensions of trouble from the political complexion of the State. In other words, (if we understand it) the Directors were afraid of nigger-rail rule in Alabama—that a civil rights bill might be passed in this State, which would require the co-education of whites and blacks in all institutions established or maintained, in whole or in part, by taxation, and they were unwilling to run any such risk of the permanent injury of their University. To this last cause, we are assured, our people are to ascribe the failure to locate the University, and an investment of \$500,000, in Huntsville. We are satisfied that the same cause has contributed to prevent immigration to Alabama, and the investment of capital from abroad.

A Cincinnati seamstress uses a gray squirrel as a motive power for running her machine, and well she does her work—not only sewing straight seams, but hemming and gathering a ruffle as neatly as could be done by human hands.

The County Commissioners of Montgomery approve of lavish expenditures. They paid a man \$900 a year for overlooking four hand-labor convicts, and \$700 a year for feeding two mules.

BROWNLOW VS. MIXED SCHOOLS.

A negro convention, recently held at Nashville, passed a resolution of censure on Parson Brownlow, because of his opposition to that portion of the civil rights bill which requires public schools to be open for the co-education of blacks and whites, and affixes a penalty to the exclusion of negroes from the same. Brownlow, with whites, Brownlow responds in a long letter, of May 12th, published in the Knoxville Chronicle, in which he tells "the ungrateful members of the convention," that they are indebted to him, more than any other man, for the civil rights they now enjoy; they themselves proclaim that, "under the law as it is, they have equal facilities with the whites for education, and do not need" legislation for mixed schools; that in asking for it, they are grasping for "an abstraction," and if the bill shall be passed with this provision in it, it will destroy the whole public school system, and, instead of being educated at the expense of the whites as they now are, they will have to provide for the education of the black race at their own expense. He indorses his usual emphatic mode of expression. We call the following specimens from his letter:

"My position on this question is the result of mature deliberation. It has the approval of my judgment and conscience, and sooner than apologize for it or recede from it, I would see every political party in the land 'go the way of Ward's ducks,' and every politician buried without the hope of resurrection."

"True, it may be said, the Republican party in Tennessee cannot get along without the support of the colored votes. To this I reply: first, if it had not been for the Republican party, there would be no colored voters; secondly, the Republican party can get along without the colored voters as well as the colored voters can get along without the Republican party; and, thirdly, the twenty-five thousand white Republican voters of East Tennessee have resolved to get along without the colored voters sooner than submit to this sum of all villainies and quintessence of abominations known as 'the co-education of the races.'"

"The persons in the Nashville convention who insolently characterized me and all the Republicans who agree with me as 'traitors' and 'traitors to the Republican party,' can put this in their pipes and smoke it."

"Let them also remember that it is not a question as to whether we will have mixed schools, but whether we shall have any system of public instruction at all. For it is not in the power of forty congressmen to establish a mixed school system in Tennessee."

What Brownlow says of Tennessee is equally true of Alabama. If Congress shall force the whites to admit negro children into the same school with white children, the public school system will be abolished, and the whites will have their private schools exclusively, and the negroes will have their private schools, if they are able to provide the money to build school-houses and pay teachers; if not, negro children will have to go without education.

Gov. Moses Indicted for Grand Larceny.—Gov. Moses and ex-Governor Humbert have been indicted by a Republican grand jury on charges of breach of trust with fraudulent intentions and for grand larceny. Solicitor Butler moved that Judge Graham issue a bench warrant for the arrest of the parties. The indictment charges Moses with having counseled and advised Humbert, the defaulting County Treasurer, to use \$6,000 of State funds to pay his (Moses) private debts. The County Solicitor declares his purpose to prosecute the case vigorously.

Larceny.—The Court granted a warrant for the arrest of Moses. The order fixes his bond at \$6,000. The Attorney General promises to be in Orangeburg on Wednesday to prosecute the case.

PAYES, May 16.—The vote on the question of priority of discussion of the electoral bill, was taken up in the National Assembly this afternoon, and resulted in the defeat of the government by 44 votes. The minister thereupon tendered their resignations to President McDaniel.

EVANS.—The defeat of the government and resignation of the ministers causes intense excitement, and the boulevards are crowded. It was thought up to the last moment that a compromise would be effected. The vote against the government included 20 Bonapartists and 30 Legitimists. Ex-President Thiers voted with the opposition. Raul Duval proposes a Cabinet to consist of four Republicans, two Legitimists and two Bonapartists.

MONTAGNE.—The retiring ministers will remain in their posts until the crisis has passed. Negotiations for the formation of a cabinet to be continued Sunday.

The lawyers of Indianapolis are torturing their brains over an extraordinary problem. Some years ago a lady of that city was married, and four months thereafter separated from her husband, was divorced and remarried in a month, and four months thereafter gave birth to a child by her first husband. Quite recently the second husband procured a divorce, and the custody of the child was awarded to him. Now comes the first husband and claims the child. Who is entitled to its possession?

A letter from Egypt states that a race of pygmies has recently been discovered in central Africa.

ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, May 14.—The Democrat's Little Rock special (Brooks) says the reported skirmish in Markham St. yesterday was occasioned by an attempt of Baxter's men to capture the Sheriff of Clark county, G. W. Grayson. One struck him on the head with a pistol, and another opened fire on him. Grayson returned the fire, and indiscriminate firing by the partisans of both sides followed. One man sitting in a doorway and taking no part in the affair, was shot in the breast from a building within Baxter's lines, and a colored man passing along the street was badly wounded.

Speaking of the Legislature, the correspondent says: Everybody was expected who did not have a question signed by one of Baxter's generals. The presiding officers of neither the Senate or the House have recognized Baxter's authority, and their places were temporarily filled by election. Several Brooks men were induced to make up a quorum in the two Houses under a positive assurance that no recognition of either gubernatorial contestant should be made, and aside from an organization of no action looking to an official settlement of the matter in question should be taken, but an adjournment was effected to the 25th inst., with this understanding. Enough Brooks men were in the Senate to make four, an exact quorum, and forty-five in the House, three more than a quorum, but these numbers were really obtained by swearing in new members from districts in which no vacancies had been declared, and no less than six Senators out of the fourteen, and twenty-three members of the House out of the forty-five present, were permitted to take seats with no show of credentials or of authority. No Committee on Credentials was appointed.

LITTLE ROCK, May 14.—Both Houses met this morning and adopted the following joint resolutions:

Whereas, the Legislature of the State of Arkansas has convened, a quorum of each House being present; and whereas, the Capitol of our State is occupied by armed and contending forces; and

Whereas, the Statehouse is now in possession of troops; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, that the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to put the Legislature in possession of the Statehouse, and that the public property in the Statehouse square be placed under the supervision and control of this body, the legal custodians thereof, and in session, and that he make such order for the disposition of said armed and contending forces as will more properly protect the State against domestic violence and insure this body protection, and that at a duly certified copy of this resolution be at once transmitted to the President of the United States.

In the House a large number of notices of the introduction of bills were given, among others for the calling of a Constitutional Convention.

The situation as to the two armed forces remains unchanged. The Senate appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the House committee appointed yesterday, to notify Gov. Baxter that the General Assembly was ready to receive any message he might desire to deliver. The Governor's message, it is thought, will be read to-day, at this evening.

LITTLE ROCK, May 14.—The General Assembly met in joint convention this evening and received the following message from the Governor:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF ARKANSAS, Little Rock, May 14.—Governor of the Senate and House of Representatives.—As the Chief Executive of the State, I am vested with the power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and deeming the present time that demands the exercise of the power, I have called you together to deliberate and act upon matters of great importance to the people of the State.

[Baxter proceeds to recite his own installation by the Legislature, the decision of the Supreme Court last October, the ouster by the Pulaski Circuit Court, reciting as the reason why he has not repossessed himself of the Statehouse and other property, that he found himself thwarted by the interference of Federal troops, against whom he would not make war nor permit war to be made. He then alludes to recent negotiations at Washington, and concludes.]

To you there is submitted the question, who is Governor of Arkansas under the general election held on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1872, and your early attention is invited to its consideration. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in our State, and the great want of harmony in our laws, statutory and constitutional, your earnest attention is invited to the consideration of the propriety of calling a Constitutional Convention, a move which I deem at this time an absolute necessity. I hope it may be your pleasure to call a convention of the State, in order that the people may have opportunity to speak and act at once as they deem best. Should there be, in my opinion, a necessity for action on other matters by you at the present meeting, I will indicate the same by special message.

ELISHA BAXTER, Governor of Arkansas.

The Kuklux Cry.—Twenty-seven Union soldiers and Northern men have joined in a message to Senator Morton and Gen. Jno. Coburn, contending a telegram sent to those gentlemen by Mr. W. W. Kimball, a lawyer of this city, to the effect that if the Baxter Government succeeds Northern men will be driven out of the State. The card is signed by Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants and privates, who served on the Federal side during the war. They denounce Mr. Kimball's statement as false and an unwarranted libel on the people of the State.

Attorney General's Opinion.—WASHINGTON, May 15.—Attorney General Williams has given an opinion in the Arkansas matter, referred to him

by the President. He says it would be disastrous to allow the proceedings by which Brooks obtained possession of office to be drawn into precedent.—There is not a State in the Union in which they would not produce conflict, and probably bloodshed. They cannot be upheld or justified upon any ground, and in his opinion Elisha Baxter should be recognized as the lawful Executive of the State of Arkansas. The President will to-day issue a proclamation in accordance with this opinion.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—The President to-day issued the following Proclamation:

Whereas, certain turbulent and disorderly persons, pretending that Elisha Baxter, the present Executive of Arkansas, was not elected, have combined together with force to arms to resist his authority as such Executive and other authorities of said State; and

Whereas, said Elisha Baxter has been declared duly elected by the General Assembly of said State, as provided in the constitution thereof, and has for a long period been exercising the duties of said office, into which he was inducted according to the constitution and laws of said State, and ought by its citizens to be considered as the lawful Executive thereof;

And whereas, it is provided in the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive thereof, against violence;

And whereas, said Elisha Baxter, under section 4 of article 4 of the constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has made application to me to protect said State and the persons thereof against domestic violence;

And whereas, the Federal Assembly of said State, convened in extra session at the capital thereof, on the 11th inst., pursuant to a call made by said Elisha Baxter, and both Houses thereof, have passed a joint resolution also applying to me to protect the State against domestic violence;

And whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive thereof, to call forth the aid and cooperation of all good citizens to uphold the law and preserve the public peace. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

LITTLE ROCK, May 16.—Both Houses today, by a unanimous vote in the House, and three dissenting votes in the Senate, passed a bill providing for the assembling of a constitutional convention on the 14th day of July next. The election is to be held on the 30th day of June, at which time the electors vote on the proposition and elect delegates to the convention. The bill provides for a State board of canvassers who have power to appoint judges of election. The county boards are to be composed of the judges of election, and the State board of canvassers is to be elected by the joint ballot of the General Assembly.

Both Houses passed the bill suspending the sale of delinquent lands and personal property until July 1875. The House to-day passed a joint resolution, thanking Hon. W. W. Wilshire, a member of Congress from the third Arkansas District, for his manly stand in behalf of Governor Baxter at Washington.

A resolution was offered in the Senate, which was laid over till Monday, raising a committee of three to inquire whether any members of the Senate have been in armed rebellion against the State Government.

Lee Thompson, a Brigadier General in the Brooks camp, and a member of the Legislature, came into the House and took his seat this evening.

The Brooks forces surrendered to-day. An agreement was made by which Gen. Newton, the Commanding General of Baxter's forces, is to go home, without molestation, all of Brooks's men. The State arms are to be left in the State armory. The men retain their side arms. Gen. Newton will disband his forces as rapidly as the public peace will justify. Two hundred of Brooks's men leave for above on a steamboat to-night. The others will follow as rapidly as possible.

Five hundred guns at Pine Bluff, one hundred at Augusta, another one at Little Rock, and another one at Little Rock, were fired last night in honor of Gov. Baxter's triumph. Daniel W. West, a Baxter soldier, was killed last night by the accidental discharge of a pistol. The Secretary of State took possession of his office to-day, and the keys of the two halls of the Legislature have been turned over to the proper officers.

St. Louis, May 18.—Judge McClure, Chief Justice of Arkansas, Col. Oliver, Sheriff of Pulaski county, have arrived en route for Washington. Judge McClure says all statements upon which Attorney General Williams predicated his opinion in the Brooks-Baxter case were false from beginning to end, and

that the courts of the State, including the Supreme Court, have never had under adjudication the case erroneously made up by Mr. Williams, with regard to the present status at Little Rock. He said the situation remained unchanged; that Brooks would never surrender to the Baxter forces, but only to the Federal authorities. Brooks would continue to be recognized as the lawful Governor by the State Auditor, the Treasurer, and the Attorney General, and in fact by all the executive officers, except Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of State, and that if Mr. Williams's candidate, is Governor, against all the executive officers, and against the decisions of the court, then there is no longer a republican form of Government in Arkansas. The whole question will be brought before Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Capt. Rose telegraphed from Little Rock that everything is quiet, and that both parties have signed an agreement for disbanding their troops. Capt. Rose had been telegraphed from headquarters of the Department of the Gulf to recognize Baxter as the Governor and to deliver the State arms in possession of the United States to him.

Unveiling the Confederate Statue at Mobile.

The Mobile Register contains a very interesting report of the memorial service on the 27th ult. After the eulogizing address of Dr. Palmer, Admiral Semmes, before unveiling the statue, said:

"The statue, fellow-citizens, which I am about to unveil will become historic. It is historic, as the events which it is intended to commemorate have already passed into the domain of history. This statue is designed to perpetuate the memory of a band of gallant men, who perished in the greatest of modern wars, in obedience to the most powerful impulse that can move the human heart—the love of liberty. It has been constructed of the enduring stone of our own native hills, fashioned by the skillful hands of our own artists, and erected through the agency of the noble women of our city, whose hearts have always been responsive to the holy inspiration of love and patriotism. The statue commemorates a civil conflict, as the battle-monument at Bull Run's Hill commemorates a certain other civil conflict, between the ancestors of the same people; and this conflict was fought, substantially on the same ground, viz: the right of self-government. When the vast multitude, which now listens to the sound of my voice, shall have passed away, and shall sleep, many of them, in this same city of the dead, pilgrims of other days and generations, American pilgrims, as well from the North as from the South, will visit this monument in the same spirit in which they would visit the battle-monument at Bull Run's Hill, in the spirit of fraternity and peace, and will make the same oblation of reverence and love to the martyrs of the one revolution as they will to the soldiers of the other. And they will read this terrible and sad stirring episode in American history, with some such feeling as the Englishman of the present day reads that episode in English history, which records the deeds of those martyrs of liberty, Hampden and Sydney. I now, in the performance of the pleasing duty which has been assigned to me, proceed to unveil the statue of the 'immortal Confederate soldier,' and to consign him, and the cause in which he died, to the solemn tribunal of history, whose final court of appeal and judgment is award justice, though generations may be necessary to enable it to pronounce its decree. The wild storm may rage around that statue, the rains of heaven may descend upon it, the lightning may smite it and time, which destroys all things, may prostrate it, as it has prostrated the monuments of the Greek, but the principle which it personifies, the principle of American liberty, as interpreted by the framers of the Federal Constitution, the Confederate Constitution, will survive forever."

Drawing the veil aside, the Admiral presented to view this exquisite work of art, fashioned from Alabama marble, by Mobile hands. Within a double enclosure, composed of a miniature redoubt with bastioned angles, curtains, and rearmes, rises a handsome shaft, bearing upon its four sides a raised inscription.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Summating this shaft, the base of which rests upon a tuff mound, completely covered with wreaths, flowers, immortelles and other fitting memorials, is the statue, of large life-size, six feet three inches high, representing a Confederate private soldier in full uniform, armed, equipped with blanket strapped to his back, cartridge and cap box, waist belt, and plate, in fact the whole and exact accoutrement of the Confederate private. He is standing in the position of "Rest on Arms," as prescribed in the tactics, during the last sad rites at the grave of a comrade; the muzzle of the gun resting upon the plate, the left knee slightly bent, as in "Harlem," right heel in rear of the left, head bowed slightly in the act of resting the forehead on the hands; the features perfectly natural, expressive of the dignified sorrow of the veteran gentleman soldier of the Confederate army.

The lifelike grace of the figure cannot be exceeded; every minutia of the old uniform and equipments is exactly represented in a manner that will cause the youthful soldier of a few years hence to wonder if their fathers were thus accoutred. In this respect, the statue will become historically valuable as a perfect representation of the Confederate soldier, as the paintings of the old Continental soldier are prized for showing us the old-fashioned trappings of the soldiers of the first American rebellion.

The gun is the old Enfield, with every screw, strap, even the cumbersome "raise sight," faithfully delineated; so careful has the artist been to reproduce everything, that even the stitches

on the ends of the cartridge box can be seen, and on the bottom of the box are the superfluous buckles for cross-belts, attached by the Ordnance Department years after those belts were discarded, for the reason, only that the "regulations" prescribed them. Every fold and seam in the well fitting uniform, every strap, the full beard and moustache, the old Confederate plate upon the captured Federal cartridge box, the bayonet scabbard, even to the little tack holding the point, everything is so complete as to positively defy the most hostile critic.

To the right of the figure is the stump of a tree, with every ring shown on the top; gracefully folded over this is the "conquered banner," the glorious Confederate battle-flag, the staff pierced by a bullet, broken in two pieces, resting on each side; the top piece, with the flag attached, printing down, indicative of the drooping hopes of those brave men upon the closing scenes of our fearful struggle. The monument from the base to the top of the statue is 26 feet 5 inches high. All this, except the granite base, which was laid several years ago, was wrought in Alabama stone by Messrs. McDonald, March & Co., of this city and reflects the highest credit upon their skill as artists and enterprise as business men. Starting here but a few years ago, this house by strict integrity, honesty, and hard work has succeeded in building up one of the most extensive marble yards in the South. The clever hand of Mr. Daniel McDonald, the principal sculptor, has, in this statue, reared an enduring monument to its taste and art. The firm is worthy all the patronage Southern people can bestow upon it, not alone because they are of us, but because of their merit as skillful workmen.

A salute by the artillery, amid the inspiring strains of Dixie, closed the ceremonies, and our labor of love was done.

After the ceremonies at the grave yard, the Mobile Lifes, under the command of Lieut. Dick Koper, filed past the monument, and each member deposited upon its base a beautiful immortelle, consisting of a small tasteful arranged bouquet, to which was pinned two small streamers, one bearing the inscription, "In Memory of," the other, "The Battle Dead." They also marched to the grave of their old commander, Col. Woodruff, and formed line, presented arms, and Lieut. Koper deposited upon the grave a large floral wreath, the gift of a lady friend of that company.

Upon the base of the monument we noticed a beautiful anchor of evergreens, placed there in memory of Capt. Joseph Fry, by some loving hand as a tribute to the gallant Southern sailor whose unfortunate yet noble death is yet fresh in the recollection of all.

CONGRESSIONAL TYRANNY.—We had heard of the difficulty of Southern members getting the eye and ear of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, especially new members, but we did not know that the ostracism (if we may so call it) extended to Northern members; but from the article below, extracted from the Washington National Republican, it appears that the Representatives of "God's country"—New England and the regions thereabouts, alone, are entitled to special privileges from the Speaker:

A Western Journal gives some sensible advice to Western constituents in regard to the forthcoming elections for Congress. The policy of the South before the war and of New England at the present time, is, in the opinion of our contemporary, to be limited by the West, namely, that of retaining in Congress true and tried men, in order that the experience and prestige they have acquired may be available in influencing legislation, and in protecting the interests of the section.

Few people are aware of the great advantages which long experience confers upon a Representative in either branch of Congress, but more especially upon members of the popular branch. It compensates in a great degree for superior ability. In fact, a man with fair capacity in the business affairs of life, becomes, in the course of eight or ten years of continuous service in Congress, efficient and influential. No matter what his rank, position, or talent, as recognized at home, he is able during his first term to exert a very moderate influence. It is of little avail to carry a great name from his State, and seek upon the strength of that to become a leader in that body. He soon learns that the Czar of an Alpine village lacks very much of being the dictator of the House. He must begin at the foot of the ladder and come up slowly, and will be tolerated in no other course. More than one worthy but too ambitious gentleman has learned the truth of these statements during the present session, and in a way in which he had much rather not have been instructed. Every new member realizes that a species of tyranny exists in the House, which circumscribes his efforts and keeps him under. The first event which brings him anything like a cordial recognition is a re-election. A third election places him in a fair position, and a further continuance of popular confidence renders him influential and gives his voice its weight in the councils of the nation. How wise, then, the course of the East in returning its old and faithful servants, and how short-sighted in the West to discard them at such short intervals as to send them back into private life, having accomplished comparatively nothing. The great element of usefulness is knowledge in detail of all the minutiae of legislation. To acquire this here is the work of years—no matter what the member's talent or previous culture may have been.

The St. Louis Times charges that the republican party is responsible for the floods in the Mississippi river and the inundation of the Louisiana plantations.

Wasted Wealth.

Of the subject of wasted wealth, the Birmingham News says:

The amount of money sent from Alabama to the west for provisions is much larger than is generally supposed. We notice that a few days ago there was received in Montgomery over one railroad line 8,077 sacks of corn, 232 casks of bacon, 1,029 pieces of meat, and 441 barrels of flour amounting to more than \$100,000 worth of provisions in one day. This is only an average shipment during many days in the year, and Mobile, Selma and other towns in the State are getting supplies in like proportions. This has been the case every year since the war, and this millions of dollars for provisions sent from this State alone for provisions. Has there been any necessity for this? Have our lands suddenly become too sterile to produce corn and wheat, or is it impossible any longer to raise hogs and cattle? No! for our soil has never refused to yield a generous harvest wherever it has been properly cultivated, and with a little attention all the meat could be raised necessary for home consumption. This wholesale waste of money has been due mainly to the one idea prevalent among us—of directing all our time and energy to one thing while everything else has been neglected. This one thing of looking to the west for our provisions instead of making them at home has been a greater tax on the southern people than all the cost of the war, and it is for this almost entirely that we are suffering so much from hard times.

We recently conversed with a gentleman who has lately travelled over a large portion of the State in behalf of a life insurance company, and he invariably met with the most prosperous people in the poorest sections. They had not yet fallen into the fashion of having their corncribs and smokehouses in the west, but still insist upon having them at home. The consequence has been their tables are well supplied with all the necessities of life. Their families are neatly clothed and well dressed—and, best of all, they are out of debt, have no mortgages on their lands and stock, and are consequently contented and happy. Would that all of our people could say the same, for then we might hope to soon see factories and furnaces located in Alabama without having to look abroad for the capital to build them; then we might expect to see our lands better cultivated and the laborer better paid. We certainly would have no more of hard times.

WATSON'S WAY OF PAYING OFF THE SOUTHERN DEBT.—A somewhat novel proposition was presented in the House to-day, by Gen. Whitthorne, of Tennessee. It was titled, "A remedy for the tax-payers in South Carolina, and other reconstructed States." It contemplates, in substance, the assumption by the general government of the State debts of all the Southern States. It does not, however, include the Confederate debt, but simply the debts that have been contracted since the reconstruction of those States, which, it is said, amount to \$20,000,000. The petitioner, whose name is Watson, and who is said to be a reputable citizen of Tennessee, makes an argument to show that it will be possible for the Southern States to carry on internal improvements or to sustain their common school systems, and pay the taxes now levied for the payment of interest on the State indebtedness. In order to provide money for carrying out his scheme, Mr. Watson proposes an addition to the currency of \$400,000,000, to be devoted to the purchase of the bonded indebtedness of the Southern States. The interest on these bonds would be five per cent, and this interest would be paid over not to the Government of the United States, but to the States, for the education of their children.—Chicago Times, May 14.

The need of a manufacture in the South is illustrated by the following paragraph from the Atlanta Times:

Many Southern newspapers are urging parents to keep their sons out of stores—from behind the counters as clerks. They say the professions are all full—crowded—jammed—no room for any more, and very coolly and wisely recommend that these southern boys be placed in workshops, machine shops, to learn trades, and, in time, become self-sustaining men with self sustaining families. This is all very good; but will these gentlemen tell us where the machine shops are in this southern country? Where can our boys be placed so as to be properly taught? We know of a dozen bright boys here in Bufalua, whose turn of mind is strongly mechanical—who can they be placed so as to develop the inventiveness and constructive genius which might at a while, place their names with Fulton, Watt, Whitney and others? Where are your southern machine shops, in which boys can be properly and practically educated?

CRISWELL, May 16.—This evening a band of 48 temperance women went out, led by Rev. Mrs. G. K. Leavitt, and stopped in front of a saloon on Baymiller Street, within two squares of where the disturbance occurred yesterday, and the officers warned them to desist. They sang and prayed and were arrested and taken to the Third Street Station house, followed by an immense crowd. Among the number were the wives of the Rev. Dr. O. H. Taylor, Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, and Rev. Dr. Mayfield and of Rev. W. L. Peck, Rev. G. K. Leavitt and Rev. M. H. H. They were released on parole to appear before the Police Court next Monday.

The police officers warned the women before starting out, that there would be danger if they ventured on Freeman Street. The officers say they had information that a band of fifteen or twenty men were organized to meet them and drive them from the streets.

Intoxication and costly funerals are referred to be the two great evils of the day.

The Democrat

J. WITHERS CLAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office—Franklin Street, next door
to Advocate Office.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 37
Park Row, New York, 10 State Street,
Boston, and 701 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,
are Agents for the HUNTSVILLE DEMOCRAT
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 5, 1874.
Northern, Southern and Western
Mails arrive 10:30 p. m.; depart 11
p. m.; close 9 p. m.
General Eastern Mails arrive 11:35 p. m.;
depart 12:42 p. m.; close 9 p. m.
Nashville Special Mail arrives 8:30
a. m.; departs 11:42 p. m.; closes 9
p. m.
Special Eastern Mail arrives 12:30 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. Matter
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 6 p. m.

Standard of Weights and Measures.

Apples, dried.....	28
Bacon.....	48
Beans.....	69
Brass.....	20
Butter, castor.....	46
Blackwheat.....	52
Corn, shelled.....	56
Corn, unshelled.....	70
Corn Meal.....	50
Oats.....	32
Onions.....	57
Peanuts.....	62
Potatoes, Irish.....	69
Potatoes, sweet.....	50
Peas, dried, peeled.....	49
Peas, dried, unpeeled.....	33
Rye.....	56
Salt.....	56
Seed, Clover.....	60
Seed, Timothy.....	45
Seed, Blue Grass.....	56
Seed, Cotton, crude.....	39 1/2
Seed, Cotton, hulled.....	36
Seed, Millet.....	30
Seed, Orchard Grass.....	14
Seed, Hay Grass.....	14
Seed, Lucerne.....	60
Wheat.....	63

Wm. L. CLAY is our authorized agent to
receive and receipt for any money due us,
or to make to 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 be-
fore 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
announcements, and our experience teaches that
we ultimately get paid for one out of often
five.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mrs. J. W. CLAY, gives instruction in
Vocal and Instrumental Music, at her
residence between Randolph Street and
Main & Lane. She will teach pupils on
the Piano and Guitar. Her charges are
the same as those usually made by musical
instructors in Huntsville.

ADVERTISERS' 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.

LOST.

A gold-stone cuff button. A liberal
reward will be paid, if returned to the
Democrat Office, or to Nich. Davis, Jr.,
May 21-11.

MANUFACTURING PROSPECTIVE.—The
St. Johnsbury Caledonian, of April
18th, says, "Last Friday the Fairbanks
Scale Company had an order from the
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company
twenty-four five-hundred bushel hopper
scales to be put into their immense
elevators, building at Locust Point.
As these are five-ton scales, and are
all set in a row, some idea of the size
of the elevator may be gained." The
production last week was one thousand
and seventy-eight scales, including six
iron frame railroad track scales, of
thirty to fifty tons capacity, and fifty-
five hopper scales; and these orders come
not only from all parts of the United
States, but from every portion of the
globe. May 21-11.

A western paper says dealers in but-
ter classify it as wool grease, or pig
grease, soap grease, variegated, tessel-
ated, cow grease, boarding-house break-
fast, inferior, tub, common tub, medi-
um roll, good roll, and gilt edge roll.
The terms are strictly technical.

SETTINGS AND DOINGS.

Since our last issue, we have had
several light showers and the weather
has been almost cold enough to require
fires. Farmers and gardeners have
been, apparently, straining every nerve
and muscle to make up for the time
they lost during the long wet spell,
and the few whom business forces to
come to town, talk more cheerfully of
crop prospects. Nearly all have finish-
ed planting cotton and corn, we hear,
and some have begun to chop cotton.
If the weather shall prove reasonable
hereafter, and planters are diligent
and industrious, we shall look confi-
dently for a good harvest in the Fall.
We have, heretofore, inadvertently,
omitted to announce that our young
friend, Irving White, during the late
sitting of the Madison Circuit Court,
stood a very creditable and satisfactory
examination in open Court, and was
licensed to practice the law. We
hope that he will be a successful com-
petitor for the honors and emoluments
of his noble profession.

The Mayor and Aldermen of Huns-
ville have, we learn, compromised the
mill dam controversy by an agreement
with W. W. Darwin and Henderson
Brandon, the respective owners of the
mills in this vicinity, to pay each of
them \$500, on the abatement of the
alleged nuisance by the removal of the
dams. We doubt not, from the medi-
cal opinion given by the Board of
Health, that the hygienic benefit to
the city will amount to more than
\$1,000.

The Diocesan Convention of the
Protestant Episcopal Church in Ala-
bama was held at Eufrasia last week.
We have not seen a full report of its
proceedings. Mr. Charles Cabanis, of
this city, underwent a satisfactory ex-
amination, and, on Sunday last, Bishop
Wilmer ordained him a Deacon. He
has our heartiest wishes for his suc-
cessful ministry. The Rev. Dr. Ban-
ister and Rev. Mr. Cabanis returned
to Huntsville on Monday night last.

CONFEDERATE MEAL DAY.—
Next Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock
has been designated as the time for
decorating the graves of the Confed-
erate Dead in our city cemetery. All,
who appreciate the patriotic virtues
exhibited by the living heroes of our
revolution, and cherish a grateful
memory of their self-sacrificing valor
in defence of Southern rights and con-
stitutional liberty, are requested to be
present with their offerings of ever-
green, flowers and immortelles.

The Methodist Church was opened,
on Thursday night last, for the public
to witness the trial of the handsome
new organ (valued at \$2500), but fur-
nished for \$1000 cash), which graces
the recesses in the rear of the pulpit.
The Messrs. Jardine, of New York,
are the manufacturers, and one of the
firm erected the organ and exhibited
its powers and excellencies on the
night above mentioned. Prof. Schnei-
der and one or more of our Huntsville
performers, also, exhibited their skill
in manipulating the keys and stops.
We believe that the general verdict of
the large audience present, was that it
is a very superior instrument, of great
compass, variety and sweetness of
tone.

Our Methodist friends are putting
down an elegant carpet in their new
Church, and fixing up all the little
adds and ends, so as to be prepared
for the dedication of the church on the
7th of June. Rev. Dr. R. A. Young
has consented to preach the dedication
sermon.

A wagon ran over a little son of
Mr. Tester, of this city, on Monday
last, and broke one of his friends. We
are glad to hear that he is doing as
well as could be expected.

Col. D. R. Hundley, Editor of the
North Alabama Reporter, has returned
home from New York, whither he
has been to have his Confederate diary
published. We understand that it
will be issued from the press in about
two weeks. We anticipate a rich
treasure in reading his interesting ac-
count of his ample experience and
numerous accidents by flood and field
during the war, as a gallant Colonel
of a Confederate regiment and a suffer-
ing prisoner of war and refugee.

Mayor Murphy informs us that he re-
ceived a telegram from Johnson, Ed-
itor of the Advocate, dated Birmingham,
on yesterday, stating that the
New York editors would not visit
Huntsville, and that the Alabama
Press Association had resolved to
hold its next annual meeting, in 1875,
at Huntsville.

S. D. Cabanis, Esq., and several
members of his family, left here, a few
days ago, on a two weeks' visit to St.
Louis and the State of Kansas.

We hear that the municipal author-
ities of Chattanooga have expelled the
countess (over 200 we were told)
from that city, and that the same class
in Huntsville are making preparations
for their accommodation here. Is
Huntsville less virtuous than Chatta-
nooga, and, therefore, prepared to be-
come the receptacle for her off-spring,
of vice and immorality? Let our
municipal authorities answer.

ST. ANDREW AND THE CROWN FLEW AT
MADISON.—On Wednesday night
April 27th, the Ladies of Madison will
have a Grand Strawberry and Ice
Cream Festival at the new Town Hall
—the proceeds to be applied toward
the erection of an Episcopal Church in
Madison. Tickets, entitling the holder
to refreshments, fifty cents—for sale
in Huntsville at Cabanis's Book Store,
and the drug stores of Newman &
Wilson, and Jas. L. Cooper.

A few pious and zealous ladies of
Madison, attached to the doctrine, dis-
cipline and worship of the Protestant
Episcopal Church, have been strug-
gling, for years, to accumulate a fund
sufficient to erect a Church edifice;
and we trust that the public, and es-
pecially the Episcopalians of Huntsville,
will show a just and generous appre-
ciation of their efforts by a liberal pur-
chase of tickets, and a large attendance
at the Festival. We have never ex-
perienced more generous, whole-souled
hospitality than that which charac-
terizes the Madison community, and
we feel assured that the guests at the
Festival will have a very agreeable time.

It has been as high as 29 cents
per dozen within the last few days.
It is suggested that the hens have
formed a ring, established a corner,
and struck for higher wages, and the
only way for us to get rid of the evil
is for our friends, the farmers of Lin-
coln county, Tennessee, to come to
our relief by bringing in an abundant
supply of the hen plants.

Meal has gone up to \$1.15 per bush-
el in this city, and scarce at that. A
day or two ago, we enquired for meal
at the Bell Factory store, and were
told that none had been received from
the Factory for two or three weeks.
We asked the fenson, and were told
that the Bell Factory could not pro-
cure more corn or wheat to grind than
the owners and operatives at the Factory.
We are, also, informed that, at a re-
cent administrator's sale of property
of the late Frank Blackburn's estate,
corn sold at auction for \$1.23 per
bushel. Do not our planters feel any
self-reproaches at the scarcity of corn
which produces extravagant prices of
the necessities of life, and compels us
to seek supplies from Tennessee, Ken-
tucky and the Northwest?

We had the pleasure, on Tuesday,
of meeting with our old friend and
subscriber, Maj. J. A. Philip, at, former-
ly of Morgan county, but, for many
years past, a resident of Texas.

Milton Culp, a son of our former
fellow-citizen, Amos Culp, who is now
a successful grocery merchant in Lou-
isville, dropped into our sanctum on
yesterday. We are pleased to learn
that he is, now, chief clerk in the
freight department of the Louisville
and Nashville Railroad in the Louis-
ville office. Success to him!

Butter has sold here, within the last
five days, at from 15 to 30 cents. It
is, by no means, abundant and the
quality is generally inferior, indicat-
ing that the cows feed too freely on
cotton seed, or the butter is mixed
with lard.

Chickens are very scarce. Why?
The Lincoln county wagons have fail-
ed to come in lately.

Wood is scarce. We wish that some
of our subscribers, who, long ago, and
repeatedly, promised to pay their sub-
scriptions in wood, would fulfill their
pledges.

The Huntsville Glee Club will give
their first concert at the Opera House
on Friday night next. Their pro-
gramme exhibits a fine selection of
pieces, and the public are warranted,
by the taste and talent of both sexes
enlisted, in expecting a most agree-
able entertainment.

Judge Walston organized a new
Lodge of Good Templars near Florence,
Ala., on the 7th inst., to be known as
"West Cypress Lodge No. 223." The
officers are as follows:—Rev. Z. M.
Johnson, W. C. T.; Miss Jane Simp-
son, R. H. S.; Miss S. E. Johnson, L.
H. S.; Mrs. Mary Y. Polk, W. V. T.;
Jas. F. Ballew, W. S.; Miss Mattie
Polk, W. A. S.; Jacob Polk, W. F. S.;
Wm. B. Armistead, W. L. S.; James
M. Fowler, W. M.; Mrs. Margaret
Fowler, W. D. M.; G. W. Johnson,
W. I. G.; J. W. Pariss, W. O. G.;
James Simpson, P. W. C. T.

The Good Templar Lodges of North
Alabama held a convention at Tus-
cumbia on the 13th inst., which, we
learn, was well attended, and will re-
sult in much good to the cause of
Temperance in this section. Alonzo
S. Elliott, G. W. Secretary of the Order
of this State, was present and reports
the meeting as a great success. He
organized a new Lodge at Gilmer's
Lawrence county, which makes 226
Lodges in Alabama. On the day fol-
lowing the convention, a grand union
picnic was held at the Fair Grounds,
and was attended by a large crowd of
visitors. Music was furnished by the
Florence Band, and several rousing
speeches were made by different mem-
bers of the Order.

Wilmington, N. C., May 14.—John
H. Hyman, a negro, has been nomi-
nated for Congress in the 2d District,
now represented by Judge Thomas.

ALABAMA NEWS.

The only negro summoned on the
Tusculum grand jury, claimed ex-
emption as a preacher.

An effort is being made for the im-
provement of Sipsey river, to make
it navigable for small steamers.

Dr. James Bernay, of Butler county,
has gone to France to take charge of
an inheritance recently left him.

The Rock Mills Manufacturing com-
pany, in Randolph county, has in op-
eration 39,070 spindles and 42 looms.

The Rev. Dr. A. S. Hamilton, prin-
cipal of the Tusculum Episcopal
School, died on the 4th inst., of pneu-
monia.

A Lowndes county negro made, last
year, 89 gallons of syrup and 1900
stalks of sugar cane, from half an acre
of ground.

The Fair of the Mobile Agricul-
tural and Horticultural Association, last
week, is reported as having been very
successful.

Col. J. R. Powell, "Duke of Birm-
ingham," declines a nomination for
Governor, and of course aspirants for that
office are happy.

Out of six hundred subscriptions to
the Southern Templar, that have ex-
pired since February 1st, but ten have
been renewed.

The Tax-payers' League, of Dallas,
promises to be a success, and it would
be well to have such organizations
throughout the State.

Pat Robinson, the Radical Tax Col-
lector of Montgomery county, was
arrested for perjury, recently. A new
trial has been granted him.

A violent storm passed over Hale
county on the night of the 3d inst., and
blew down several outhouses on
McDonald Stringfellow's place.

Mr. James Armstrong, a gentleman
of fine character, capacity, and ac-
quirements has assumed this editorial
control of the Selma Daily Echo.

A destructive hail storm visited a
portion of Pickens county the evening
of the 3d inst. Some of the hail-
stones measured 1 1/2 inches in circum-
ference.

A destructive fire occurred in
Greenville, Butler county, on the first
inst. The entire block of buildings
Southeast of the Court House was
destroyed.

The Lee county grand jury report
in favor of abolishing the office of tax
assessor and collector, and imposing
their duties on the justices in the sev-
eral beats.

The Evergreen Star says a store in
that place was broken open a few
nights ago, but the burglars found the
goods marked so high they could not
afford to take them.

A negro in Perry county undertook
to "whistle" a woman with a palcing,
recently, and making a desperate hit,
missed the woman and hit a child she
had in her arms, killing it.

Col. W. B. H. Howard, of Camden,
will deliver the Annual Address to the
Literary Societies of the University of
Alabama, and Rev. J. V. Loary, of
Selma, will preach the Commencement
sermon.

On thirty-six farms in Perryville
Beat, Perry county, the average in
cotton this year is 398 a-eres less than
it was last year. There are 990 acres
more planted in Corn, Oats, Sweet Po-
tatoes, Rye and Wheat, than there
were last year.

Roman Catholic Pilgrimage to Rome.

New York, May 16.—This morn-
ing, notwithstanding the bad weather,
St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded
by the pilgrims and others, devout and
curious, who came to hear the mass
said at their departure. The pilgrims
were distinguished by the emblem of
the Sacred Heart, worn on the left
breast. Archbishop McCloskey was
the celebrant, assisted by a number of
clergy. At the close of the mass the
banner for the Church of Our Lady of
Lourdes, a tribute originated by, and
successfully accomplished through, the
labors of Mr. Jas. A. McMillers, of
the Freeman's Journal, was blessed
by the Archbishop, who then made an
address to the pilgrims, alluding
to the occasion as one of the most
distinguished in his experience. With
solemn benediction of the Blessed Sac-
rament, the services in the cathedral
terminated.

At two o'clock the pilgrims assem-
bled at the Metropolitan Hotel, and at
6 o'clock, headed by John K. G. G., brother
of the Mayor of Richmond, and Mr.
McMillers, marched to the steamer
accompanied by a great crowd of peo-
ple. The banners of the pilgrims were
furling during the march, owing to the
threatening weather, but the pilgrims
had a good auspicious beginning of
their journey from the fact that rain
fell during the march. When the pil-
grims reached the deck of the steamer
the banner was unfurled amid loud
cheers from thousands on the docks
and shipping in the neighborhood.

In the morning Maj. Keiley tele-
graphed to the Pope for his blessing
on the pilgrims. Shortly before the
steamer sailed, the papal blessing was
received by cable, as accompanied by
the appointment of Bishop Dwenger as
spiritual director of the pilgrims. Six
steambots accompanied the pilgrims
to Sandy Hook, where Bishop Dwenger
tossed to Maj. Keiley a paper, be-
ing the goodbye of the pilgrims to
their families and friends throughout
the United States and Canada.

"Och," said a love sick Hibernian,
"what a recreation it is to be lying of
love! It sets the heart aching so de-
licately there's no taking a wink of
sleep for the pleasure of the pain."

A Kentucky minister disappeared
thirteen months ago, says the Detroit
Free Press, and it now turns out that
some of his congregation drowned him
to get rid of paying him back salary.

There are over 40,000 commercial
travelers in the United States, and it
costs over \$87,000,000 a year to keep
them moving.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Chancellor.
We are authorized to announce ISAAC DILL-
ON, a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison
county—subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

For County Tax Collector.
We are authorized to announce A. MORRIS, a
candidate for Tax Collector of Madison county—
subject to the nomination of the Democratic-
Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce J. W. MCRA-
VEY, a candidate for Tax Collector of Madison
county—subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. LEE,
a candidate for Tax Collector of Madison county—
subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM F. LAY-
TON, a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison
county—subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce J. H. JOHNSON,
a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison county—
subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce FRANK A. JAM-
ES, a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison county—
subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce JOSIAH B. SAN-
BURN, a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison
county—subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

We are authorized to announce W. L. GILLEN, a
candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison county—
subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

For Sheriff.
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM M. TAY-
LOR, a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county—
subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

For Tax Assessor of Madison County.
We are authorized to announce HERMAN HUN-
TER, a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison
county—subject to the nomination of the Demo-
cratic-Conservative convention.

For Superintendent of Education.
We are authorized to announce W. H. MCLEOD,
a candidate for Superintendent of Education for
Madison county—subject to the nomination of the
Democratic-Conservative convention.

For the Legislature.
We are authorized to announce HERMAN HUN-
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the House of Representatives of the Alabama Leg-
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SPRING OF 1874

Has come, and so have

Herstein & Brother

Come back from New York, with the best Stock of Goods
ever brought here before. We have on hand, now, and will
make up in the best style, the most varied assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND FANCY SUITINGS,
To be had in the market, and so CHEAP as to defy any com-
petition, no matter whence it comes. We have, also, the
latest styles of

Ready-made Clothing

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS

as cheap as they can be sold in the United States, and, also,
the latest novelties in HATS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, CRAVATS,
SCARFS, NECK TIES, TRUNKS, TOURIST STRAPS, and many
other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold as
low as they can be had. Remember

HERSTEIN & BROTHER,

April 18-2m Opposite Huntsville Hotel.

For Rent.

HOUSE and lot situated on the corner
of Holmes and Mill streets, next door to
Dr. Bennett's residence, for rent, to
April 9th JAMES P. DRAKE.

TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT.
\$146,000 in Gold, Horses and Lands
at Houston, Texas, July 20th, 1874;
endorsed by the City Council; capital
prize, \$5,000 in Gold. Tickets \$2 00.
Send for circular. Agents wanted.
F. W. HOUSE, Treasurer,
May 14-11 Houston, Texas.

REMOVAL.
Geo. P. Fuhrman, Tailor,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.,
Has removed to the shop on Franklin
street, next door to Dr. Bennett's residence,
where he will be pleased to see his old
customers and the public in general.
March 25-3m.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
In pursuance of a deed of trust bearing
date 10th of February, 1873, made to me
by William T. Barham and Katharine
Barham, his wife, I will sell at public sale,
in the city of Huntsville, before the Court
House door, on
Monday, the 25th day of May (next)
for cash, to the highest bidder, the fol-
lowing described lots of land, to-wit:—A cer-
tain lot of land lying and being in the
county of Madison, and State of Alabama,
and within the corporate limits of the city
of Huntsville and more particularly de-
scribed as follows:—Lot No. 14, (in a plat
of town lots, the property of Mrs. Sophia
Davis) and consisting of 2 1/2 acres of
ground. The other lying and being in
said city of Huntsville, and known as lot
No. 16, containing 52-100 of an acre of
ground, which is described in aforesaid
plat, which is recorded in the office of the
Probate Judge of said county of Madison
and State aforesaid.

ALM D. BROOKS, Trustee.
April 23, '74-5w.

CHANCERY SALE.
Hugh L. Clay, administrator of Hen-
ry C. Jordan, deceased, vs. Isham
J. Fennell, et al.
Pursuant to an order of sale of the Court
of Chancery for the 3d District, Northern
Division of Alabama, I will re-sell at pub-
lic auction to the highest bidder, in front
of the Court House in the city of Huns-<

For terms apply to
WM. W. GALETT,
December 18, 1873—4w.