

The Democrat.

J. WITHERS CLAY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

RIGHT RULE FOR PUBLIC JOURNALISTS.

Experience proves that candidates, frequently, obtain nominations for office, by the superior electioneering capacities or energies of themselves and their friends, when they really have neither personal merits nor popularity to justify such nominations. Often, when an aspirant fixes his eye on a particular office with an earnest longing, he and his friends set about manufacturing public sentiment by an exaggerated representation of his personal merits—his talents, services and popularity—heralded in public journals at points far removed from each other, in order to conceal the source of the "puff" and create a false impression of a general public estimate of his superior qualifications for the office. Modest merit is, often, overwhelmed in this way by adroit electioneering tactics. We hold that no man has any claim on any office. The offices belong to the people, and ought to be filled by the people. Party nominations are essential to party success, and ought to be made, where practicable, in primary assemblies of the people or by their delegates in convention. If the delegates are honest and intelligent men, they can, when assembled in convention, confer with other delegates and reviewing the whole ground, form a better judgment of the right man for the place, and can make a better selection, than editors of journals or other persons not so well posted. We prefer, therefore, to leave every candidate's merits to be tested in convention, and, hence, do not intend to be enlisted for or against candidates in advance of nomination. Therefore, we heartily approve the sentiments contained in the following extracts from our able and respected contemporaries, the Southern Argus and Livingston Journal:

We do not wish this paper to be used to manufacture or foster public sentiment in favor of any man for any man for office. The delegates to the State convention ought to go into it untrammelled by private or public commitments, to select, with all the lights before them at the time of action, the right man for the right place.—*Argus.*

The Journal subscribes to the above, cheerfully. It has pursued that course thus far, and will adhere to it, by withholding commendation of individual candidates. The rule applied to county, as no negative comments, all fetters himself with premature pledges.—*Journal.*

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—"The Dead Democracy," in recent municipal elections, obtained victories in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Evansville, Ind.; Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, and Toledo, Ohio. In Michigan charter elections, the Democracy made immense gains throughout the State, carrying many towns, heretofore Republican alias Radical. The Democracy are said to have carried Cincinnati by about 5,000 majority.

Connecticut gave about 2500 majority to Ingersoll, Democrat, for Governor, over both the Radical and Independent candidates; and elected to the State Senate 17 Democrats to 4 Radicals; and to the House, 143 Democrats, 96 Republicans, and 2 Independents. This gives the Democracy a clear majority of 58 on joint ballot, sweeping, beyond all question, the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator, and the passage of any measure they please, consistent with the Democratic theory, that government was made for the people and not the people for the government, and must be administered for the greatest good of the greatest number, according to the principles of law, justice and equity, with due regard to rights of minorities, and injustice to no one.

The results of the State and municipal elections, North and South, for the last six months, indicate, unmistakably, the increasing popular distrust of the Radical party, and the steady progress of Democratic principles to the ascendancy in the popular mind, which they occupied before the war. If the Democracy will adhere strictly to their principles and always make a straight, square fight on principle, we believe that, in nine cases out of ten, they will succeed. The good old maxim, "Truth is mighty and will prevail," (in our opinion) only fails, when men do not stand up and fight manfully for the truth. Give us right principles and the right men to represent them, and we have faith to believe that success is in general almost certain.

New York is to have a "Metropolitan Drawing Room Car Company," which proposes to build elegant cars to run on any road in the city that wants them. The fare on such cars will be ten cents—the tracking and motive power taking one-half the company the extra five cents.

"Extreme Men" vs. "Independents."

The Huntsville Independent does not like "extreme men" and takes issue with "Seldes" on that subject. "It has very little confidence in the 'practical common sense' of 'extreme men'." We dissent. We have no use for "milk and water." Either, without the other, is good for something—the mixture is good for nothing. So with those men whose democracy is adulterated with Radicalism or with whose mental composition the negative ingredient is that which gives tone and character to the man. They are a success as drones, but worthless as workers.

If a man's principles are bounded by such faint lines that no one full where his Democracy ends or his Radicalism begins he may secure the good will of both parties, but he will command the confidence of neither—because neither can guess one day where, or in what way, he will turn next. But the bragging, boasting, blustering fellow, who makes believe that he can cut a half-dozen of his opponents on the half shell, without pepper, sauce or other seasoning, is not an extreme man in any proper sense of that phrase. In our politics we have but two extremes—Radicalism and Conservatism. The former represents revolution and anarchy—the latter a wise conservation of the old Jeffersonian landmarks. In the former we recognize an extreme which revolts us, and which is therefore of but little danger until it commences to tone down and treacherously wear the mask of Conservatism. In the latter (and it was of this that our correspondent spoke) we recognize an extreme in which we maintain that no man can go too far. He who wanders from that extreme necessarily approximates Radicalism, and the farther he leaves that extreme the more Radical he becomes. If you would have our meaning illustrated, cut a stick three feet long and call one end of it Radicalism and the other Conservatism. Smear one end with tar (to give it the proper Radical hue), and the other with attar of roses. Then plaster the center with a mixture of the oil of roses and the oil of turpentine. Now begin at the turpentine end and approach the center; and if you can do so without ultimately becoming deluged with the mixture (of turpentine, etc.) you may be what is commonly known as a "moderate man," without prejudice to the integrity of the principles you profess. If Radicalism is wrong, we can't give it too wide a berth. If Conservatism is right, we can't adhere to it too closely.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

A Farmer's View on our State Debt.

Mr. Editor: I see the question of repudiating that portion of the State indebtedness saddled on us by a set of irresponsible self constituted agents, is being discussed in different parts of the State, and appears to be looming up in the political horizon, and assuming shape and proportions, and, from present indications, will, like Aaron's rod, swallow up all other questions in the forthcoming canvass. I feel it the duty of all good citizens, in however humble a sphere they may move, to speak out their sentiments.

I entirely agree with your views, as expressed in last week's DEMOCRAT. I take the ground that the Smith government was an open barefaced usurpation of power. It is well known that the law passed by the Congress at Washington, giving Alabama the privilege of calling a Convention and framing a Constitution, gave us the right to accept or reject it. The real people were a unit against it, according to the law that brought it into existence. The Constitution was fairly rejected by 16,000 votes. Nobody voted for it, but ignorant negroes, designing Carpet-baggers and nondescript Seal-awags, who are distrusted by the negro and despised by the Yankee, and sink in the nostrils of every true Alabamian. But Congress, without regard to itself, forced this rejected Constitution on us at the point of the bayonet, and the motley crew, calling themselves the Legislature, met at Montgomery, inaugurated Smith, and set up business. Stanton comes, all the way from Boston, a sharp, cute Yankee, bays an interest in the concern, and goes to building a railroad, is subsidized by the Legislature, and the people's money to foot his bills. Gov. Smith, so-called, signing one million and a half more bonds, but even this reckless and big game body had authorized. These Stanton bonds were begot in fraud and born in rascality. I am opposed to paying one dollar of them.

But some say, the innocent bondholder should not suffer. The capitalist, that invested in those bonds, knew all the facts in the case, and, if they would buy bonds issued by such a concern, let them suffer; though, I say, give them up the Road for their Bonds, for it has been an expense to the State ever since he became the owner. It has cost the State, in attorneys' fees, alone, over \$100,000. I am for repudiating all illegal claims, so that the State may be able to pay all bona fide claims against her. Some prate about the credit of Alabama. I don't see any surer way to sustain the credit of the State than by rejecting all claims that are unauthorized, and pay all that are honest and genuine. I don't consider Alabama any more bound to pay these unauthorized bonds, than a bank would be to cash a base counterfeit bill. A FARMER.

A Detroit boy, twelve years old, broke his leg some months ago, and has been confined to the house ever since. During that time he has trained a rat to come forth at his whistle, stand on its hind feet, roll over, leap through a hoop covered with paper, and to execute various other manly feats. The family own a big cat, and has been trained to stretch out and let the rat jump over her and they are great friends, though Grimaldi is dead on all other rodents. The lad has an exhibition twice a week, and secures quite an income by charging an admission fee of five cents.

The University of Alabama.

The true causes which have produced the chronic depression in the fortunes of the University of Alabama, that has existed from its first establishment down to the present hour, are to be found in the popular prejudices against the Institution, which were engendered quite early in its history, and have been persistently arrayed against it throughout the whole period of its existence, and in the character and mode of electing its rector or governing body. The former, as causes of injury to the University, have existed from its origin, or were excited during the earlier period of its career, but have operated as depressing influences, with a force and energy that have progressively diminished with the increasing age of the Institution. The latter cause, as the source of harm to it, has existed only since the close of the late war between the States, and the change introduced by the new Constitution of the State, in the mode of electing the governing body of the University.

The popular prejudices, which have proved so damaging to the University, were engendered chiefly in two ways. First, by the bitter and prolonged controversies, both in the Legislature and among the people, which grew out of the original sales of the University lands. These lands, it is known, were donated by the Federal Government to Alabama, for the endowment and maintenance of an institution of learning in the State. The Legislature brought the lands into market, and they were sold at an average price of seventeen dollars per acre, the purchase money being made payable in three equal annual installments. The purchasers, growing dissatisfied with their bids or being unable to meet the payments upon them as they fell due, applied to the Legislature for relief, which was granted by selling the original bids down to lower rates, by an extension of the time of payment, or by a remission of the contract itself, and the resumption of the ownership of the lands by the State, all of which operate greatly to the waste and reduction of the endowment fund of the University. These applications for relief were preceded, accompanied, and followed by heated and prolonged controversies, both in and out of the Legislature, which became the prolific source of inveterate and wide-spread prejudices against the University in the minds of a large number of the people of the State. That sort of prejudice were engendered and operated to the injury of the University is proved, conclusively, by the fact that it has received little or no patronage from those sections of the State in which the University lands were located. But with the lapse of time the prejudices engendered in this way are gradually dying out, and, perhaps, already have ceased to injure the University. But they damaged it greatly in the earlier period of its existence, and furnish a partial explanation of the fact that the University was only moderately prosperous prior to the late war between the States.

But there is another way in which popular prejudices have been created and arrayed against the University, greatly to its injury, through a very considerable portion of its existence. Numerous objections or charges, some of them entirely groundless, many of them malicious fabrications of ignorance or envy, possessing only a shadowy plausibility, and none of them having any real merit or solidity, were invented and circulated against the University by its enemies. It was charged with being the foster-mother of indolence and bad morals in its students. Its discipline was arraigned as being either too lax or too rigid. The course of studies prescribed in it was denounced as too extended or too limited. The Professors were held up to public ridicule and contempt, as the holders of fat sinecures, receiving salaries and performing light tasks as an equivalent. The University was denounced as an Institution organized and administered for the benefit of the rich, and not of the poor. The taxpayers of the State were irritated and misled by the statement that they were burdened with the support of an Institution that devoured their substance, and returned them no compensation in the education of their children.

These, and numerous other charges, alike frivolous and untenable, were made against the University. The Jack Cades of the hour rung the changes on them to the sound of letters, and the delight of the illiterate rabble, in which they moved. The demagogues of the day, with tongue and pen, reiterated and magnified them, that they might enjoy the degrading thrills of promotion to office, as the reward of their feign betrayal of the cause of letters and mind in the State.

The natural and inevitable result of this most unjust crusade against the University, followed by the rapid and widely diffused prejudices were excited against it. Looking at the University through the blinding haze of these prejudices, the people of Alabama came to regard it as an intruding alien upon the soil of the State. They extended to it only a stinted patronage. They preferred to send their sons abroad to be educated in the Colleges and Universities of other States, rather than commit them to the intellectual tutelage of an institution which their prejudices regarded down to the rank of a third or fourth rate College, possessing few or no claims to its patronage.

These prejudices still exist, to a greater or less extent, in the popular mind of the State, and have inflicted almost incalculable injury upon the University. They contributed largely to limit its prosperity before the late war. They have continued to injure it since the war.

In the popular prejudices against the University, excited in the two ways above mentioned, we think the chief of the true causes of its moderate success, as to be found. If that be, it follows as a just statement of the case of the University, that the people

of Alabama are themselves the responsible authors of its mutilated fortunes and hopes. It is their own groundless prejudices against it, that have been the chief architects of its misfortunes in the past, and of its comparatively unprosperous condition in the present. But there is another potent cause of mischief to the University, the consideration of which is reserved for our next issue.—*Tribune Times.*

A. & C. R. R. Abroad.

The foreign bond-holders have formed a corporation and appointed a council to conduct the business. The incorporation was effected August 1, 1873, by license of the British Board of Trade, and on the 25th of last February the body corporate held its first meeting at the council house, No. 10 Moorgate street, London. To this meeting the council of the corporation submitted the following report concerning the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bonds:

The State of Alabama, in promotion of the A. & C. Railroad, issued 8 per cent. gold bonds and railroad bonds, which were largely taken up here and on the Continent. The State having this liability thrown upon it at an earlier date than had been arranged, prior to the first coupons, but then became embarrassed. To make the matters worse, the affairs of the road were thrown into bankruptcy in the United States Circuit Court by parties who obtained the appointment of the receivers, and created further indebtedness.

The council having been appointed to convene a meeting of bondholders, formed a Committee, of which Lord Wm. Hay is chairman, and through the instrumentality of the Delegate of the Council at Frankfurt, Dr. Jules Levita, put themselves in co-operation with the German holders. The A. & C. bonds were called in for deposit with Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co., in London, and with several bankers in Germany.

The Governor of Alabama made strenuous efforts to release the railway, in which he was promised pecuniary aid through the channel of the Council. The Council and Frankfurt Committee, besides other measures, have thought it necessary to appoint an agent for this matter in the United States, the Hon. David A. Wells, and steps are being taken to vindicate the rights of the Bondholders in the law courts, for which the Council have undertaken to supply a considerable sum in addition to the disbursement of other parties.

General Jail Delivery.

Gov. Kellogg is charged with releasing from the Penitentiary nineteen persons, who have been convicted by juries and sentenced by courts for serious crimes. Among the pardoned are nine murderers.

We fully agree with the Times that this is a most reprehensible exercise of the pardoning power. It occurred in this State, and we are convinced of a few days' jail would have cured it.

It has happened much lately that guilty persons escape punishment prescribed by the law. Especially is this the case in regard to the more serious crimes—those of murder and manslaughter. In view of these well-known facts, we may well be alarmed at the laxity of Gov. Kellogg in letting loose upon this community so many dangerous felons. There are criminals enough who have never been brought to justice, who copy a sort of license to endanger the lives and property of the citizens, without recruiting their ranks from the Penitentiary and Parish Prison.

The manner in which these pardons are obtained does not extenuate the malfeasance of those dispensing this mercy. We hear that they are generally granted, like offices in the distribution of the patronage of the Government, to the importunities of members of the Legislature, who run a profitable business in this line. Under the log-rolling "you tickle me and I tickle you" system of our Legislatures, every member has his one or more pet fellows to get out of limbo, and by a combination of all the petitioners a list is agreed on, which is pressed upon the Governor until he is actually driven into granting the whole list. This is, however, a culpable surrender and weakness on the part of the Executive in permitting himself to be influenced in the exercise of his most important prerogative by such appeals or considerations.

Cooke of the Advertiser, thus speaks the Radical "Ku-Klux Outrage" gun: "The first 'Ku-Klux outrage' committed in this State was on or about the first day of June, 1865, when a band of so-called Union men took Col. Alexander from his sick bed, two miles north of Jonesboro, in Jefferson county, tied him to a tree in the woods, wore out three or four hickory whips on his bare shoulders, and shot him dead. This was the origin of the Alabama outrages. A few days later on the 19th of June—a fragment of the same band called on Mr. Thomas H. Owen, four miles south of Jonesboro, for a similar settlement, but the prompt interference of Rev. Reuben Phillips, Col. Robt. McKee, of the Seima Argus, Robt. McAdory, Esq., and one of the editors of the Advertiser, put a stop to their R. R. game, by the capture of the invaders and their imprisonment for one night in one of the apartments of Mr. Owen's residence. This was the second Ku-Klux outrage attempted in the State. Then followed the Union League, with its system of organized terror to both black and white.

The Mills House, in Charleston, which cost over \$200,000 in gold, was sold at auction on the 2d inst., for \$27,000.

Alex. Dumas speaks of a dead actress as that pretty little Parisian soul, born in a pen of laughter, evaporated in a tear.

A LINE SHOT AT BUTLER.—Representative Pierce, who made such a gallant fight against Mr. Butler in the Simons affair, aimed a shot at the Essex statesman to day that plainly took effect. He offered the following plausible and resolution:

Whereas, It is believed that a number of important telegraphic dispatches recently sent from this city have been surreptitiously obtained by unauthorized persons, and it appears that the insufficient protection of the various telegraph offices located in the south wing of the capitol renders it easy for unprincipled persons to obtain copies of private telegrams; therefore, be it Resolved, That the architect of the capital be and he is hereby directed to cause the telegraphic instruments located in the corridors and galleries of the south wing of the capitol to be so isolated that it shall be impossible for any unauthorized persons to listen to or obtain copies of private telegrams sent to or from the capitol.

The unprincipled persons referred to by Mr. Pierce were no other than Gen. Butler and a clerk in his employ. It is a matter of common report that this clerk, who is an experienced telegraph operator, and a remarkably good "sound reader," is in the habit of loitering about the telegraph offices, near the door of the House, and by listening to the instruments obtaining copies of such dispatches as he thinks would interest his principal. In this way Mr. Butler is supposed to have got possession of the private dispatches sent during the Simons affair and during the present senatorial contest, and also a large number of other dispatches concerning matters in which he is interested. His countenance, while the resolution was being read, showed that Mr. Pierce's shot had hit him hard, but he jumped up with great alacrity to vote for the adoption of the resolution.

Miscellaneous Items.

The capital invested in the cyclone trade has dwindled from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000.

The body of Carlo Patti is soon to be removed from St. Louis to Paris, and buried in Pere la Chaise.

The printers are opposed to cremation. They do not relish the idea of having their meagre difference of one "m" between the grave and the grave—or between their creation and their cremation; if that phrase suits the case better.

The dinner hall of George Washington's home was recently sold at auction. It has a sweet, silvery sound, weighs about six pounds, and bears date of 1657.—*Graphic.*

Now where in the thunder is that old "naso" him?—*Exchange.*

Great talent for conversation should be accompanied with great politeness. He who eclipses others owes them great civilities. Whatever mistaken vanity may tell us, it is better to please conversation than to shine in it.

—were Baptist.

Another says they were not Baptists, they were United Brethren.

Says the Charleston "News" of the 6th: The steamship Champion, from New York, took on Saturday last 1,195 crates green peas and about 4,000 quarts of strawberries.

Gen. D. H. Hill does not believe in so-called independence. He says in his Southern Home: "When an editor or a candidate for office talks of independence he is simply putting himself up to the highest bidder."

Texas is rapidly recovering credit since the overthrow of the carpet-bag administration. Gov. Coke advises every person who holds a just claim for money against Texas, that it is worth every dollar it calls for, and if he will hold it one hundred days he will get his money.

Congress is about to erect a monument over the remains of the mother of George Washington, interred at Frederickburg, Va. A sub-committee of the House, and an engineer of the U. S. Army are to report on the subject immediately.

Mr. Carvalho, Observer at this station, reports that on yesterday, at 10 o'clock a. m., the velocity of the wind was at the rate of 35 miles an hour, with a pressure of six pounds and forty-eight one hundredths to the square foot.

By a recent decision the Supreme Court of the United States holds that the interpretation of a State law by a court of last resort in the State, becomes as much a part of the statute as if incorporated into the body of it; and directs that in the construction of the statutes of a State, and especially those affecting titles to real property, where no Federal question arises, the Federal courts follow the adjudications of the highest tribunal of the State.

With a loss of 16 men, an English army of 3,500 strong, routed 48,000 Ashantees, captured and burned their capital, and held possession of the country until object terms of surrender were completed. The "colored troops fought nobly," but they were no match for European valor and superiority in every way, save numbers.—England applauds the negro business in America, but she makes short work with the blacks who tamper with her policy.

Judge Lochrane, of Savannah, who has just returned from Washington, says that the idea of running Senator Gordon, of Georgia, for Vice President with a leading Northern Democrat is being considerably canvassed, and meets a large measure of endorsement from Northern and Western men.

Cullman, Mount county, the German settlement on the South and North Alabama Railroad, is to have a paper—printed one-half in German, and the other in English.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For County Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM F. HARRIS as a candidate for Tax Collector of Madison county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic State Convention.

For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM LAWRENCE as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic State Convention.

For County Tax Assessor.

We are authorized to announce THOS. J. TAYLOR as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Madison county, subject to the nomination of the Democratic State Convention.

For Sheriff.

Patron CARRIS of Madison—Having been elected by you in 1873, as the Sheriff of this county, and a full term expiring 1st of Jan. 1875, I have the honor to inform you that I am a candidate for re-election, subject to a convention of the Democratic party, to be held at the Court House, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1874.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Morris & Cabanis, in the book, stationery and news business, at Huntsville Ala., is dissolved by consent, the dissolution taking effect as of April 10th.

The same business will be continued at the old stand of the firm, by S. D. Cabanis, Jr., who will settle the business affairs of the firm.

J. T. MORRIS,
S. D. CABANIS, Jr.

April 6-4w.

NAT. BOOT & SHOE STORE.

FRANK NEWMAN & Co.,

No. 1, Commercial Row,

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA.

Having purchased the Stock of Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., of J. H. PATTON, we continue the business at his old stand.

We will always keep on hand a good stock of

HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and other articles usually kept in such establishments, and are determined not to be undersold by any house in this market.

We solicit the patronage of our friends—especially the ladies—and the public generally.

The undersigned having sold his stock of Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., to FRANK NEWMAN & Co., returns his thanks to his customers for their patronage, and recommends the new firm to the liberal support of the public.

March 5-74-4t. J. H. PATTON.

Agricultural Premiums

The following Premiums will be paid by the Huntsville Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for the year 1873.

Best acre of Wheat, \$20 00

" " Millet, 20 00

" " Oats, 20 00

" " Timothy Hay, 20 00

Three disinterested persons will determine the quality of the same. Samples of the same must be exhibited at the Fair.

March 12-74-2a Wm. M. HOLDING, President.

State of Alabama—Madison County Court of Probate, March 9th, 1874.

Estate of Jacob Broyles, deceased.

This day came Morris K. Taylor, administrator of Jacob Broyles, deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration. It is, therefore, ordered by said Court of Probate that the

13th day of April, 1874,

be appointed a day on which to make said settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

L. M. DOUGLASS,
Mar. 12-3w JUDGE OF PROBATE.
D. D. SHELLEY, Atty.

Grange Seals, FOUR DOLLARS.

We are offering special inducements to the Patrons to order of us, and we guarantee satisfaction in Prices and Work. Send for a circular and price list.

J. R. MONTGOMERY,
39 Cherry St.,
April 2-1m. Nashville, Tenn.

REMOVAL.

Geo. P. Fuhrman, Tailor.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Has removed to the shop on Franklin street, next door to E. N. Davis's Store, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and the public in general.

March 20-3m.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF LAND FOR DIVISION.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of the county of Madison, State of Alabama, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by said Court to sell the lands belonging to said county, deceased, to-wit: The north west quarter of section 26, township 2 east, containing one hundred and sixty acres, will sell at public outcry, for cash at the Court House door, to 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.

J. B. LAUGHLIN,
J. B. HUMPHREY,
ROBT. L. PULLAY,
Commissioners.

Mar 9-4t

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

Prospectus

—OF THE—

HUNTSVILLE DEMOCRAT

For 1874.

J. WITHERS CLAY, Editor and Prop'r.

The first number of the HUNTSVILLE DEMOCRAT, is

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Was issued the 8th day of Oct., 1823,

and, except its suspension on account of two recent wars for States Rights and Constitutional Liberty, its publication has continued till the present time. It is, therefore, nearly

HALF A CENTURY OLD.

It has been conducted exclusively, by the present Editor and Proprietor, since Oct. 20, 1856, but he edited it during several years previously, at intervals. During the whole period of its existence, whether under the name of Democrat or otherwise, it can safely challenge comparison with any other journal, in

CONSISTENT DEVOTION TO THE GREAT CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF STATES RIGHTS, POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

It has always maintained that union and harmony never could exist perpetually between the States, unless the power and authority of the United States Government should be restricted to the limitations of the Federal Constitution, strictly construed.

The exercise, by the Federal Government, of power and authority, not conferred by the Constitution—in other words, not granted by the people of the States to the Federal Government—has been the prolific cause of sectional discussions, which resulted in the late disastrous war between the South and North, and, to exist, but will, yet split the Union into fragments—the next time, North, South, East and West—unless the States be re-invested, each, with the individual sovereignty, of which they have been deprived by arbitrary power, and the Constitution formed by the Fathers of the Republic be restored, and strictly construed by all Departments of the Federal Government.

In the better days of the Republic, the political party, with which we have always affiliated, was called the Democratic Republican, but the Radical iconoclasts, who have seized the temple of our liberties, have destroyed almost all that is valuable in it, have burnt sacred fire on its altars, have defiled its sacred vessels and implements, by applying them to base uses, have driven out its priests, and superseded them with a mongrel rabble, and we stand in the midst of this, and we ask them to contribute all in our power to build up

Although the DEMOCRAT is a political journal, it will, by no means be devoted exclusively to political matters. It will devote much of its space to the publication of matter, affecting agricultural, mechanical and other labor interests, and cheerfully advocate them, editorially. Our chief aim is to contribute all in our power to build up

SOUTHERN INTERESTS

in every department of business.

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We hope our friends will ex-herselves to increase our subscription list, and will send us the subscription price with the name of each new subscriber, less ten cent. for their trouble, or we will send a paper, gratis to any one, who will send us five subscribers for one year, and \$15.

J. WITHERS CLAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

The Democrat

J. WITHERS CLAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office—Franklin Street, next door
to Advocate Office.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 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 DIS-
COUNT in the above cities, and are authorized
to contract for advertisements at our
lowest rates.

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.

The Postmaster at Huntsville, has pro-
vided the following Post Office
schedules office hours, 7 a. m., to 5 p. m.
Mails close at 8 p. m.

HUNTSVILLE POST OFFICE
SCHEDULE.

Office hours (except on Sunday) from
7 a. m., until 6 p. m. On Sunday, from
8 to 9 a. m.
Mails received from all points at 11:
15 p. m. Extra mail from Nashville
at 3 p. m.
Mails opened—General Mail at 7 a.
m. Nashville mail at 3:15 p. m.
Mails close, for all points, at 9 p. m.,
and leave at 11:45 p. m.

Standard of Weights and Measures.

Apples, dried.....	1b.
Barley.....	48
Beans.....	40
Brass.....	20
Beans, castor.....	46
Butterfat.....	52
Corn, shelled.....	56
Corn, unshelled.....	70
Corn Meal.....	50
Oats.....	32
Onions.....	57
Peas.....	60
Peanuts.....	60
Potatoes, Irish.....	50
Potatoes, sweet.....	40
Peaches, dried, peeled.....	40
Peaches, dried, unpeeled.....	33
Rye.....	56
Salt.....	36
Seed, Clover.....	69
Seed, Timothy.....	45
Seed, Flax.....	56
Seed, Blue Grass.....	14
Seed, Cotton, erande.....	33
Seed, Cotton, hulled.....	50
Seed, Millet.....	14
Seed, Orchard Grass.....	14
Seed, Hairygrass.....	14
Seed, Lucerne.....	60
Wheat.....	60

WM. L. CLAY is our authorized agent to
receive and receipt for any money due, or
amounts 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
reasonable to ask us to charge these petty
amounts, and our experience teaches that
we ultimately, get paid for one out of ten
justly.

E. C. Gordon is selling
Dado & Alabama coal per ton.....\$6.50
Dado & Alabama coal, per half ton.....3.50
Dado & Alabama coal, per barrel.....7.00
Knoxville coal per ton.....4.00
Knoxville coal per half ton.....2.00
Knoxville coal per barrel.....2.00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT TION.

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

Services in the Church of the Nativity
during Lent.
On Tuesdays and Thursdays, service
and lecture at 4 1/2 P. M.
On Wednesdays and Fridays at 11
A. M.
During Holy Week, every day at
11 A. M. J. M. BANISTER,
March 5, '74—4c. Rector.

Morris Levy has taken charge of
the Huntsville Hotel Barber Shop,
which is fitted up in elegant style. He
is prepared to cut hair, shampoo and
shave with the highest tonorial skill
and the greatest comfort to his cus-
tomers. Give him a call.
Gentlemen will also be furnished
with warm or cold baths at any season-
able hour.
Jan. 22-4c.

NOTINGS AND DOINGS.

Cott's was quoted, yesterday, in
New York at 17c. for middling and
in Liverpool at 8 1/2d. Prices in Hunt-
sville range from 5 1/2c. to 14c., with an oc-
casional sale of a bale or two, of extra
quality, at 14c.

The planters are far behind in plant-
ing. Few, if any, have planted any
cotton, and very little corn has been
planted. We heard one of our best
farmers say, the other day, that he
commenced planting corn on the 28th
of April, last year, and made a better
crop than any of his neighbors, who
planted earlier, which he attributed to
his land being more thoroughly pre-
pared. We heard another old and
successful planter say that, many years
ago, the first killed his corn and cot-
ton the latter part of April, and he
was forced to plow them up and re-
plant; and he made a fine crop of cot-
ton, but his corn was a failure, because
he had little or no rain till August.—
From the experience of these two gen-
tlemen, we infer that our planters need
not be heart-sick. If the weather
proves seasonable from May to harvest
time, they may, yet, make good crops.

Last Saturday and Sunday were the
first bright and beautiful days we have
had for some weeks. On Monday the
sky was overcast with clouds, and it
rained hard Monday night, and has
been raining more or less, with slight
intermissions, ever since. The creeks
and branches heretofore have over-
flowed the banks, and all the flat
lands have been covered with water to
an extent, seldom, if ever, surpassed.
Some of the railroad track at the
Huntsville depot was washed up, and
at other points was covered with wa-
ter. Many fences have been washed
down, but the injury is not as exten-
sive as seemed likely.

On Monday last, a little daughter of
Maj. Wm. H. Scruggs, fell out of a
window, in this city, to the ground—
a height of about 16 feet—and, strange
to say, was hurt but slightly.

On Monday last, Mr. Swinehart, a
mechanic at Gamble's planing mill, in
this city, got his left hand so badly
lacerated, while planing plank, that
his surgeons, Drs. Erskine and Bur-
ritt, found it necessary to amputate
the thumb and next two fingers up to
the wrist, leaving only half the hand.

We are glad to learn that the opera-
tion was performed successfully, and
that he is doing as well as could be
expected.

We announce the names of several
new candidates in this issue: For
Tax Assessor, Thos. J. Taylor; for
Tax Collector, Wm. F. Hereford; for
Circuit Clerk, Dr. J. T. DeLoach and
Wm. Lawler.

We must remind all candidates that
their announcements must be accom-
panied with cash in advance, accord-
ing to an established rule of the Press
of Alabama.

A citizens' meeting was held at the
Court House, on Saturday night last,
to hear and consider Mr. R. M. Church's
proposition to establish an
agricultural implement factory in this
city. Jas. L. Cooper was called to
the chair, and E. M. Ragland appointed
Secretary. We regret our inability
to attend, but are pleased to learn
that Mr. Church's proposition met
with favor, and a committee was ap-
pointed to procure subscriptions for
the capital stock, with instructions to
report to an adjourned meeting to be
held on the 20th inst. The committee
are J. J. McDavid, J. L. Cooper, Jay
H. Bone, W. M. Holding, John A.
Erwin, Hugh N. Moore, J. F. Mc
Devitt, H. N. Burford, James Ham-
ilton, and J. D. Vandeventer. We
wish the enterprise entire success.

The Grand Concert for the benefit
of the Poor of the Parish comes off
at the Opera House to-night. It has
enlisted some of the best amateur mu-
sical talent of this city, aided by the
distinguished violinist, Prof. H. G.
Hollenberg. The superior claims of
the proposed charity and the prospect
of an extraordinary musical feast,
ought to attract a large audience.

The delegates from Flint River
Grange to the County Convention are
John Lawler and V. A. Nuckolls.

The Madison Circuit Court will be-
gin its Spring Term on Monday, April
27th.

Meeting of New Board of Mayor and
Aldermen.

On Monday, April 14th, at 3 p. m.,
the new Board of Mayor and Alder-
men met the old Board at the May-
or's office. The retiring Mayor, John
A. Erwin, read his valedictory address
and the incoming Mayor, Jere. Murphy,
read his inaugural, both couched in
becoming terms. We failed to obtain
copies for publication, on application.

The new Board was regularly orga-
nized, and adjourned till 9 p. m.
About 8 p. m. the new Board assem-
bled and proceeded to business. Pres-
ent: Mayor Murphy, Aldermen Led-
dy, Blake, Humphrey, Warwick, Van-
deventer, Reid, Patterson, Herstein.
The first business in order was the
election of the city officers, and a res-
olution was passed to drop all candi-
dates, who should receive the lowest
vote on the 3d ballot. The balloting
was done in secret, everybody but
members of the Board being excluded.
We understand that there was
only one candidate, each, for Marshal,
Chief of Night Police, and Superin-
tendent of Streets and Water Works;
twenty-five candidates for policemen,
and two to half a dozen or more for
each of the other offices.

The following officers were elected
to serve for the ensuing year:

City Clerk, W. J. Humphrey; Tax
Assessor and Collector, J. L. Ridley;
Treasurer, National Bank of Hunt-
sville; City Marshal, Britton Franks;
Chief of Night Police, G. W. Blanton;
Day Police, W. J. Street, S. H.
Russell, James O'Reilly; Night Pol-
ice: Alfred Sweeney, Y. A. G. Mur-
phy, R. S. Bogguss; Superintendent
of Streets and Water Works, James
W. Follard; Foreman of Street Hands,
(new office), Joe Seales, (negro); Fore-
man of Carts (new office), Charley
Miller (negro); Engineer of Fire De-
partment, Thos. Fitzgerald; Engineer
Water Works, Milton Martin (negro);
City Attorneys, Richardson & Shelby.

We learn that the members of the
Fire Company sent in a unanimous pe-
tition for the retention of J. H. Whit-
beck as Engineer of the Fire Depart-
ment, but their petition was disregard-
ed and Fitzgerald was elected. It is
rumored that Charley Miller (negro) is
not satisfied with his position as Fore-
man of Carts, and will decline, and
quit.

Some of the Radicals who were
aspirants or whose friends were aspi-
rants, and who demanded a "clean
sweep" of all Democrats from Office
and the election of straight out Rad-
icals for the offices, are so outraged, be-
cause their wishes were not carried
out, that they threaten to vote the
straight-out Democratic ticket hereaf-
ter, and predict a serious diminution,
if not absolute disintegration, of the
Radical party. They think, it seems,
that "to the victors belong the spoils,"
and they failed to get more than half
the offices. Hence, we conclude, the
majority of the Board are not Rad-
icals, or, if so, they did not think the
Radical party afforded the proper ma-
terial for good officers, and, as consen-
sual men, they had to select them
from the Democratic Party. The fact
is, from all we hear on the streets, we
are inclined to believe that the Rad-
icals do not rejoice much over their re-
puted victory, and, with a few more
such victories, they will be undone.
Hence, we hear nothing of the expect-
ed torch-light procession and general
glorification.

The Board passed a resolution, in-
troduced by Alderman Vandeventer,
that it shall be the duty of the Mayor
to suspend any officer elected by the
Board, who shall be found intoxicated,
or who shall be seen taking a drink
of intoxicating liquor, ale or beer,
while on duty. This is a good resolu-
tion, and it is thought, will have a
happy effect on the habits of some of
the elect or secure better men in their
places. So note it be!

The salary of the Mayor was fixed
by the old Board at \$700 per annum.
The new Board fixed the pay of the
other officers as follows: Clerk, \$800;
Assessor and Collector, 2 per cent.
for assessments and 2 1/2 per cent. for
collection; Marshal, \$78 per month;
Chief of Night Police, \$68; Day and
Night Police, each, \$53; Superinten-
dent of Streets and Water Works, \$75;
Chief of Engineer Department, \$75,
and required to reside in the engine
house; Engineer of Water Works, \$50;
Foreman of Street hands, and Carters,
each, \$1.60 per working day; Street
hands and Carters, each \$1.10 per
working day; City Attorneys \$300
per annum.

A memorial of citizens was present-
ed, requesting the Board to invite the
members of the New York Press As-
sociation, who propose to attend the
Alabama Press Association convention
at Birmingham, in May next, to visit
Huntsville. Aldermen Reid, Vande-

venter and Humphrey and citizens, J.
D. Chadwick, Harry Ryan, Wm. M.
Holding, S. H. Moore, W. M. Lowe,
L. P. Walker, and J. M. Edgus were
appointed a committee to extend the
invitation asked for.

The Mayor appointed the following
standing committees:
EXECUTIVE—Humphrey, Herstein,
Vandeventer and Leddy.

FINANCES AND ACCOUNTS—Herstein,
Reid and Humphrey.

ORDINANCES—Reid, Humphrey and
Patterson.

WATER WORKS—Reid, Humphrey
and Patterson.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—Blake, Reid
and Patterson.

CEMETERIES—Vandeventer, Blake
and Patterson.

CALADDOSE—Patterson, Blake and
Warwick.

MARKETS, MARKET HOUSE AND CAL-
ADDOSE—Patterson, Blake, and War-
wick.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—Warwick,
Leddy and Herstein.

GAS—Warwick, Humphrey and
Blake.

CHARITY—Vandeventer, Herstein
and Reid.

BOARD OF HEALTH—Warwick and
Herstein.

The Board consummated their ardu-
ous labors at about midnight, and
retired to their peaceful slumbers and
blissful dreams.

LARGE STOCK of carpets, matting,
crumb cloths, rugs, matts, oil cloth,
curtains, &c. &c., at
CAMPELL & BAILY'S.

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.

SIX NEGROES HUNG.—A special in-
spector to the Galveston News, dated at
Bryan, on the 1st inst., says that a
mob of white men, on the 31st ult.,
called on the sheriff and demanded the
jail keys, but the jailer happened to
have them and could not be found,
whereupon they went to the jail and
broke it open by force, and took out
four of the negroes who had been im-
prisoned on the charge of being implic-
ated in the Leak outrage, and took them
about a quarter of a mile from town
and hung two of them, named Hig-
gins and Brown, to a tree.

They both confessed that they were
guilty, and that the other two were
guilty, and also of the others.

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guilty, and that the other two were
guilty, and also of the others.

THE GRANGERS AND POLITICS.—
Some really good and intelligent
people in our midst are considerably
exercised because they fear the Grang-
ers secretly intend to take a hand in
the politics of the country. We as-
sure these gentlemen that they need
not trouble themselves about this mat-
ter. The part that the Grangers will
take in the politics of the day will be
taken as common citizens of a common
country, and openly. Each one will
follow his individual convictions of
duty and vote for such men and for
such measures as he thinks will best
subserve the interests of the country
and promote its progress. This they
have an indisputable right to do, and
this is their solemn duty to do as
freemen and citizens. Who would
have them do less or otherwise?
Gallatin Tennesseean.

Among the curious revelations
brought to light by the death of
Charles Sumner, was the fact that he
had declined the place of Chief Jus-
tice, when Tancy died. Mr. Lincoln
made him the offer of the place in the
following terms:
"The vacant Chief Justiceship is
placed at your disposal. A. LINCOLN."
Mr. Sumner declined the honor, say-
ing to a friend at the time:
"There was a time when this office
would have been the realized dream of
my youth, but now it must not—it can-
not be. The breach between Mr.
Chase and the President is growing
wider and wider, and this will close it.
No personal sacrifice is too great, nor
can anything tempt me to desert my
post. The Republican party must re-
main intact until its mission is fulfill-
ed."

Damaging statements against Treas-
ury officials are the next thing in order,
and are already promised. The Wash-
ington Chronicle, one of the Adminis-
tration organs, says in its issue of
April 9:

"Startling statements reflecting up-
on Judge Richardson, Secretary of the
Treasury, and Assistant Secretary
Sawyer, are promised to be made pub-
lic in a few days. William T. Haines,
Commissioner of Customs, who is con-
sidered to have been nominated, suc-
cessor having already been nominated,
states that he will give the public facts
which have led to his retirement; and
further asserts that he has personal
knowledge of facts which are so dan-
gerous to the Treasury and Assistant
Secretary as to lead to their removal
from the Treasury Department."

Opellika, Ala., has a new paper, The
Daily Times, J. M. Chilton, editor and
publisher.

ALABAMA NEWS.

The Montgomery Morning News
has been declared City Printer by the
Council, but declines.

Mr. Chas. A. Walker was elected
Mayor of Elyton, on Monday, last,
with the following Board of Aldermen,
Dr. Jos. R. Smith, Mr. J. B. Earle and
Dr. J. B. Vann; all excellent and
worthy gentlemen.

Montgomery had 43 burials in
March, 19 were white, and 24 colored.

Franklin Moon charged with the
murder of W. Pennington, near
Youngsville, was captured in Clay
county, on Sunday last. He is the
nephew of the murdered man, and has
been in Texas since the murder.

Montgomery was visited by a fear-
ful hail storm, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
on the 8th inst. The wind at the time
reached a velocity of 30 miles per
hour.

White Shad is now being caught at
Wetumpka, in the Coosa river.

The Selma National Republican
sails into Judge Busted as a
naughty bad man. The Radicals
were a long time finding it out, we
told them so long ago.

The trains on the A. & C. Railroad
are soon to run tri-weekly instead of
daily. We are sorry for this change,
but we are informed that the Super-
intendent says, the present amount of
business does not justify a continuance
of a daily train.

Seven hundred and eighty officers
are to be elected in this State next
November. The number of aspirants
cannot be less than seven thousand.
Pure patriotism prompts them, no
doubt.

Alabama coal is making quite a stir
in Cuba, the Newcastle Coal Company
has received numerous orders from the
Queen of the Antilles.

J. L. French, the Cincinnati man
reported robbed in Montgomery, at
the railroad depot, on Friday last, is
said to be an impostor. He is a
small, light complexioned, fair haired,
grey-eyed man, about five feet eight
inches high, weighs about 130 pounds,
24 years old, and claims to have been
a printer, and at one time a resident
of Nashville, Tenn.

As an evidence that Alabama is
moving forward to greatness, we refer
the doubtful to the fact that our coal
is now creating excitement in Cuba,
and the people there pronounce it the
best they have used. Several ship-
ments of Alabama coal were made to
Havana during the past winter, and
the vessels coming there were anxious
to get their supplies from the coal we
shipped. By unking proper efforts
our coal dealers can make a demand
for Alabama coal in all the ports of
this country and Europe.—Mont. Led-
ger.

In the City Court on Tuesday, Pro-
bate Judge Ely was fined \$500 for is-
suing a marriage license to a minor
without her father's consent. This is
a case in which the Judge was in-
dicted for issuing a license to a man
named Garvey, some time ago, to marry
a Miss Gamel. Garvey was arrested,
put in jail, and at last released. The
lady was under age and Garvey ob-
tained the license without the father's
consent.—Mont. News.

Gen. Matvey, of Barbours, has water-
marked of last year's crop, in a perfect
state of preservation.

A Ballock county negro stole a
horse and buggy last week, and eloped
with a degraded white woman.

Judge Moody's new Bank Building
in Tuscaloosa, has been completed,
and is an ornament to the city.

The Masons of Selma have organized
a Masonic Historical Society. Col.
Saffold, of the Times, is President.

S. H. Pairo, ex-City Attorney of Mo-
bile, and who was sentenced to the
penitentiary for seven years, for arson,
is enjoying his "confinement." He
was walking the streets of Montgom-
ery, one day last week.

STRAW.—J. C. Stanton and his two
sons have been in Chattanooga for
some days, and it is rumored that he
has resumed work on his hotel and
Passenger Depot. The latter was in
process of construction when the A.
& C. Road passed out of his posses-
sion. Mr. Whitney, Asst. Superin-
tendent under the present Receiver,
and who formerly held an important
position under Stanton, has resigned.
And rumor says Stanton will soon be
in possession of the A. & C. Road,
again.

GOOD ADVICE.—Encourage your
own. If you have any pride in the
prosperity of your own city or village,
patronize its merchants and mechanics
in preference to those of any other
place. You cannot expect outsiders to
be attracted to your stores and shops
while you patronize the traders and
artisans of other places, to their exclu-
sion. See to it that your local and
county papers are well supported with
subscription, advertising and job work.
Nowhere does the public spirit of a
place tell so conspicuously as here. A
well-supported newspaper gives a vil-
lage a good name far and wide. So
long as your own State supplies first
class religious, political or literary pa-
pers, it is the duty of public spirited
men to support them in preference to
periodicals, no better, published in
other States.

HOW A LIEGE SELLER WAS CAUGHT.
—A Richmond (Ind.) special relates:
"As the ladies were about to com-
mence their prayers before one saloon
the proprietor asked one of them to
get a full of four dollars, for forty
drinks which her son had got there.
She took the receipted bill, paid for
the same, and said:
"Now, my son being a minor, I have
forty indictments against you."

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 16-2m Opposite Huntsville Hotel.

OPERA HOUSE. CONCERT!

—FOR THE—

BENEFIT OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16th.

THE well-known violinist, Mr. H. G.
Hollenberg, of Memphis, and Mr. Hon-
ry Farmer, the celebrated artist, have
kindly tendered their services for the oc-
casion.
Admission, Fifty Cents. Reserved
seats are seventy-five cents. Gallery Twenty-
five cents. Reserved seats at Murray's
Book Store.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert be-
gins at 8 o'clock. April 9-1w

For Rent.

HOUSE and lot situated on the corner
of Holmes and Mill streets, next door to
Dr. Demont's residence. Apply to
April 9-1f JAMES P. DRAKE.

CALL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

THE Stockholders in the Memphis and
Charleston Railroad Company, are
hereby notified that the Board of Direc-
tors of said Company have ordered and
called a meeting of said stockholders, to
be held at Memphis, Tennessee, on the
29th day of April, 1874,
for the purpose of ratifying the acceptance
by the Board of Directors, of the surren-
der and cancellation of the lease of the road
by the Southern Railway Security Com-
pany, and also to consider certain proposed
alterations in the by-laws of the Company.
JOHN D. RATHER, President.
Geo. ROBERTSON, Sec'y. April 9-3w.

For Rent.

The hotel property known as the JOHN-
SON HOUSE, also, the Livery Stable ad-
joining the same. The house is being
repaired and enlarged and will be finished
by the 1st of May. For terms apply to
April 9-4w. J. H. EWING.

Administratrix's Notice.

Letters of Administration were
granted to the undersigned by the
Honorable Probate Court of Madison
county, State of Alabama, on the 4th
day of April, 1874, upon the estate
of John T. Hamlett, deceased. All
persons, having claims against said
estate, will present them for payment
to the undersigned, within the time
prescribed by law, otherwise they will
be forever barred; and persons unde-
bted to the estate, will make payment
to the undersigned.
CYNTHIA SHIELD, Admin'x.
April 9-6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Probate
Court of the County of Madison, State
of Alabama, the undersigned, Administrator
of the Estate of Matthew Harrell, dec'd,
will sell at public outcry, at the Court
House door in said county, for one-third
of the balance in 19 mans, with in-
terest from date, to the highest bidder, on

Monday, the 27th day of April,
the following real estate, belonging to
the estate of said Matthew Harrell dec'd,
to-wit: The west quarter of north-east
quarter section 16, township 2, range 1
west, containing 80 acres, more or less.
J. H. CROCKER, Adm'r.
Richardson & Shelby, Att'ys.
April 9-3w.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of a deed of trust bearing
date 10th of February, 1872, made to me
by William T. Barkam and Katharine
Barkam, his wife, I will sell public sale,
in the city of Huntsville, before the Court
House door, on

Saturday, the 23d day of April 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 part
of town lots, the property of Mrs. Sophia
Davis) and consisting of 42-1/100 of an acre
of ground. The other lying and being in
said city of Huntsville, and known as lot
No. 16, containing 62-1/100 of an acre of
ground, which is described in aforesaid
plot, which is recorded in the office of the

