

The Democrat.

J. WITHERS CLAY
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1874.

"A SUGGESTION"—CENTRALIZATION.

"A Suggestion," issued by the central sub-committee at Montgomery of the State Democratic Executive Committee, to the effect that the delegates to the State Convention from each of the several Chancery Divisions and Judicial Circuits shall be empowered (when they meet at Montgomery, July 29th next) to nominate the candidates for Chancellor and Circuit Judge in their respective Divisions and Circuits, has produced quite a sensation in the Democratic Conservative camp. The explosion of a bombshell could not have occasioned more surprise and consternation. Visions of midnight caucusing, secret wire-pulling, bargain, intrigue and corruption, among the numerous office-seekers and their friends congregated in Montgomery, float through the minds of some people (who do not believe much in conventions anyhow), and, possibly, disturb their peaceful slumbers during the present lull in the political storm; and some harsh expressions have been indulged towards the central committee, who made the "suggestion."

Now, we have not had our equanimity in the least disturbed at a mere "suggestion"—this and nothing more—of the amiable and honorable gentlemen who compose the central committee. We cannot do them the injustice to suspect them of any secret and sinister design, but we accord to them patriotic motives. We do think, however, that they acted without duly considering the probable incidents to the carrying-out of their "suggestion," and the probable effect on the popular mind after the nominations so made. It is not at all improbable—for it is the natural history of conventions—that where there will be so many candidates for so many offices, there will, also, be a little juggling and wire-pulling, and a little understanding, if not trading, among candidates, which will cause heart-burnings, jealousies and distrust. Defeated candidates and their friends will be dissatisfied and become lukewarm, if they do not absolutely oppose the nominees, and the success of our ticket all over the State will be imperilled. Besides all this, the people of the State are very jealous of a centralization of political power at Montgomery; and it is unwise to give the slightest ground to suspect a purpose of such centralization.

Madison County Convention of Patriots of Substanty.

Pursuant to a call of Pleasant Hill Grange on the 23d of January last, two delegates, each, from twenty of the twelve Granges in Madison county, assembled on the 27th of April in the hall of the Huntsville Grange in this city. On motion, Morris K. Taylor was made temporary Chairman and J. Withers Clay, temporary Secretary. On motion, the Chair appointed Steptoe Pickett, Geo. D. Norris, Geo. C. Saunders, J. M. Jones and John Lawler, a committee on credentials, and the delegates were requested to present their names at the Secretary's table. Whereupon the following persons were enrolled as delegates:

- Neo Market Grange, No. 10—Geo. D. Norris, Superior Goodner.
- Broyles Grange, No. 43—H. M. Tague, W. W. McCrary.
- Vienna Grange, No. 80—J. B. Dickey, F. T. Butler.
- Meridianville Grange, No. 27—Geo. C. Saunders, W. D. Humphrey.
- Richard Holmes Grange, No. 425—R. S. McGaha, A. J. Moore.
- Highlegrove Grange, No. 251—J. B. Fisk, J. B. Corn.
- Collier's Grange, No. 328—W. J. Spivey, Jas. E. Lawler.
- Indian Creek Grange, No. 427—Jack H. Kelly, E. J. Hughes.
- Shiloh Grange, No. 327—B. F. Steger, W. P. Hill.
- Capshaw Mountain, No. 85—J. S. Bronaugh, J. O. Kelly.
- Madison Cross Roads, No. 511—D. H. Turner, A. B. Shelby.
- Union Chapel, No. 224—J. B. Ellis, Henry Turner.
- Flint River, No. 45—V. A. Nuckolls, John Lawler.
- Pleasant Hill, No. 18—M. K. Taylor, J. M. Jones.
- Calliothous, No. 361—John W. Grayson, J. U. Potts.
- Nam. Davidson, No. 428—Elisha C. Betts, W. M. Douglass.
- Taylor, No. 267—W. P. Jenkins, J. Grayson.
- Hurricane, No. 428—Samuel Barker, J. O. Pover.
- Huntsville, No. 82—C. J. Mastin, G. Milton Harris.
- Forest Home, No. — John Hertzler, Isaac A. Lanier.
- Madison, No. 84—Steptoe Pickett, Elisha Betts.

During the enrolling of delegates, the Chairman stated the prime objects of the call for this convention, and dwelt especially on the establishment of a Grangers' Warehouse at

Huntsville, and the appointment of an Agent to receive, receipt for and sell produce of Grangers and to purchase supplies for them. He specially disclaimed any purpose of antagonism of the Grangers to merchants or others, and said their sole purpose is to protect their own interests, without injury to any one else.

On motion of C. J. Mastin, Resolved that the Chair appoint a committee of five on permanent organization.

The Chair appointed C. J. Mastin, Geo. C. Saunders, James E. Lawler, John W. Grayson and James B. Ellis said committee.

On motion, Resolved that delegates occupy seats immediately in front of the Chair.

The committee on permanent organization, reported the following permanent officers: President, George D. Norris; Vice President, E. C. Betts; Secretary, Henry B. Roper; Treasurer, Geo. M. Harris; Doorkeeper, Morris K. Taylor.

On motion, the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Geo. D. Norris took the Chair as permanent President, and returned his thanks in appropriate terms, and offered a few suggestions for the good of the Order. He stated, in brief, the objects of the Order, to advance and protect their own interests and not to oppose the interests of any other class, and, especially, to adopt the cash system and not to go in debt.

On motion, Messrs. W. B. Jones, John W. Nance, and Ed. M. Ragland were invited to take seats in the Convention.

M. K. Taylor offered a resolution to appoint a committee of five to report to a future meeting as to the policy of establishing a Grangers' Warehouse at Huntsville.

E. C. Betts opposed reference to a committee, and contended that the Convention was as well prepared now to consider this question as any future time. M. K. Taylor urged the adoption of his resolution. A vote was taken and the resolution was adopted.

The President appointed the following committee on Warehouse: M. K. Taylor, E. C. Betts, C. J. Mastin, W. W. McCrary, Steptoe Pickett.

On motion of M. K. Taylor, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the President to select a suitable Agent to transact the business of the Company to be organized, and report to the next meeting of this Convention. Adopted.

The committee under this last resolution are J. W. Grayson, G. M. Harris, Geo. C. Saunders, A. F. Blair, W. D. Humphrey.

M. K. Taylor moved that, when this Convention adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on the 2nd Monday in June next. Adopted.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. We confess to some disappointment that other matters of prime importance were not brought forward and discussed by the Convention—for instance, the establishment of a cotton factory and of an agricultural implement factory, the policy of reducing the quantity of cotton to be planted and increasing the production of grains, grasses, &c., and raising stock, and the policy of direct trade between the South and foreign ports. We trust that these matters will receive due attention in the subordinate Granges, and at future meetings of this Convention.

ARKANSAS.

Brooks Rejects all Overtures.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—There has been little change in the situation today. The three between both parties was put out to-day. Yesterday, Baxter, through his representatives, made propositions to Brooks to leave the final determination of the question between them to a competent tribunal, and, in the meantime, both forces should be retired except a body guard for each. These proposals Mr. Brooks, last night, refused to accede to, whereupon all negotiations were ended, and matters remain now where they did one week ago, except that Gov. Baxter has convened the Legislature, the meeting of which body Brooks is opposed to.

Gen. T. J. Churchill was to-day assigned to the command of the middle division of Gov. Baxter's forces and Brigadier-General Ira McL. Barton promoted to a Major General, and assigned to the command of the Eastern Division. Brig. W. D. Blecher was assigned to the immediate command of the forces on duty in Little Rock. Neither party has dismissed any forces during the past twenty-four hours. The Federal troops are stationed at the Metropolitan, at the City Hall and at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, with two pieces of artillery at the intersection of Louisiana and Second. Gov. Baxter has increased his force one or two companies. Secretary of State, Johnson, has not yet received any reply to his communication to Brooks, ordering him out of his office at the Statehouse. Preparations are still going on to resist an attack.

St. Louis, April 27.—The Democrat's Little Rock special says: The latest advices from the Blue are that Col. White still holds the courthouse, has seized the telegraph office, and under martial law which he has declared in that county will conscript the people. Maj. Gen. Barton, Baxter's commander of the Eastern district, arrived there and commenced arresting prominent citizens. The dispatch also says: It is expected martial law will be declared in Pope, Johnson, Hempstead and other counties under Baxter's sanction, and that it is believed to be a deep laid scheme to obtain money, as the Sheriffs of these counties have just completed the collection of taxes and the money is still in their hands preparatory to making up their accounts with the State Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Gov. Baxter has telegraphed President Grant as follows: "It is not true that I have declared martial law outside of Pulaski county. Nothing has been done on my part to prevent a peaceable settlement by the Legislature. I only want to protect myself until that is done."

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—There is no material change between the two belligerent Governors or the United States forces. The Baxter men to-day removed an old siege piece from the lower end of town where it was used by the Confederate forces during the war and stationed it at the corner of Markham and Scott streets. It is a sixty-four pounder and has been cleared out ready for action. Baxter's forces were increased by the arrival of one company from Hempstead county to-day. A portion of Brooks' forces occupy the Benjamin block opposite the Statehouse and were drilling to-day. Both sides are expecting reinforcements to-night.

The people generally seem to be satisfied that the Legislature should settle the pending difficulty, though the Brooks side say the Legislature will not meet in obedience to Baxter's call. Col. O'Sullivan of the Brooks side, who was wounded in the skirmish of Tuesday last, is getting on finely and hopes to be now entertained in his recovery. Both sides have sent delegations to Washington to present their side of the question.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Attorney General Williams as a Regret on Horseback.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House went to Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment pending yesterday, the appropriation of one million dollars to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims, was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. Nesmith moved to strike out from the paragraph relating to the Department of Justice an item of \$1400 for the care and subsistence of horses and \$600 for repairs to carriages and harness. He spoke of the Attorney-General's sixteen hundred dollar land-anulet, and remarked that lawyers of the Attorney-General's calibre in his State rode on the outside of a fifty-dollar mule. [Laughter.] There was a Spanish proverb to the effect that if you put a beggar on horseback he will ride to the devil.

Mr. Negley objected to the comparison of an officer of the Government to a beggar on horseback.

Mr. Nesmith—I simply referred to the mule. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chairman.—The gentleman from Oregon will continue, being careful to keep in order.

Mr. Nesmith—I was only quoting the Spanish proverb which says, "put a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." I have no objection to the gentleman journeying in that direction, but I don't want the people to pay for the transportation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Durham said as a sub-committee of the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice he had investigated the subject and would be prepared in a day or two to make a report of the extravagance of that department, but he now desired the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to state how many horses were provided for in this \$1,400 item.

Mr. Garfield replied that the bill said nothing about the number of horses. He supposed it would be as many as could be provided for with that amount.

Mr. Durham repeated the question in a somewhat different form and said he wanted a frank and candid answer. Mr. Garfield replied the Committee on Appropriations had required from the Attorney-General a full detailed statement of his contingent expenses for the past year and that instead of appropriating the sum in a lump, as had been done previously, the Committee had now reported the appropriations in close detail.

Mr. Durham still put the question to the gentleman, as he has itemized this matter, how many horses this item is for.

Mr. Garfield.—If the gentleman, as a sub-committee, has made a lawful investigation, he can answer the question as well as I.

Mr. Durham.—There were three horses kept in the past year. I want to know how many there are to be for 1875?

Mr. Garfield.—The number of horses in the future, I suppose, depends upon the amount appropriated for their care and keeping.

Mr. Durham.—How much have you provided for?

Mr. Garfield.—I am utterly incapable of furnishing brains to understand my statement. If the gentleman thinks the amount too large let him move to reduce it.

Mr. Garfield.—There is no need of any heat about this matter. The Attorney General stated to the committee that there is not a day that he does not require the use of a horse and carriage, whether it be what the government owns or is hired. I was one of the commissioners to abolishing the whole system, but it is a custom of seventy-five years standing. There are abuses in the system, some of them older than any Congress. In view of what has been said, some heads of departments want the whole thing abolished. I believe there was purchased for the Attorney General an expensive carriage which ought not to have been purchased. It was an improper and indefensible use of the contingent fund in a way which none of us are here to defend or approve. The Attorney General had no knowledge of the matter and regretted what had happened. The purchase was made by a subordinate.

Mr. Maynard asked Mr. Garfield whether the salary and emoluments, carriages, horses and everything else allowed to the Attorney General were or were not adequate to sustain the position, so that a poor man could properly fill it.

Mr. Garfield replied he did not think that a carriage for the use of an office should be considered an emolument. If a carriage was needed it should be voted to the office and not the man.

Mr. Wood characterized the practice of the heads of the departments, using public horses and carriages for private conveyance as a shameful abuse, but denied that he was one of the offenders. He longed, standing, or of any standing prior to the Republican Administration.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, in reply produced a voucher from the War Department, showing that in 1859, while virtuous John B. Floyd was Secretary of War, he charged \$200 for the difference between an old wagon and a fine German town carriage.

Mr. G. P. Hoar asked the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Nesmith) whether he would like to have the Attorney General ride down Pennsylvania Avenue on the back of a fifty dollar mule.

Mr. Nesmith.—Wheeler's ranch showed that extravagance had been increasing in the ratio of the difference between a \$200 wagon and a \$1,000 one. In reply to Mr. Hoar he said he had seen the Attorney General ride in Oregon on a mule; that Philip Seward, of Spain, rode on an Andalusian mule through the streets of Madrid when he went to marry Mary of England, and sacred history gave an account of a better man than either of them riding one of those useful animals, that had no pride of ancestry and no hope of posterity.

Mr. Ward lectured the Republican members for justifying and defending the abuse.

Mr. Holman said this was the first time Congress was called upon to vote distinctly on such propositions. Hitherto it had been allowed to lump sums.

Mr. Barrows favored striking out the item.

Mr. Williams said the objection to the thing was it was a little peddling piousness attempt which smirched honor and shivered manhood in the eyes of the American nation and of the world.

Finally the debate was closed and Nesmith's amendment to strike out the items for horses and carriages was agreed to by 5 to 69.

Mr. Merriam made a speech on the financial question but was frequently interrupted by points of order which the chairman overruled.

Mr. Hoar moved an amendment providing that no civil officer of the government shall hereafter receive any compensation or perquisite directly or indirectly from the Treasury or any other of the United States beyond the salary or compensation allowed by law or shall make any private use of such property or services or the labor of any person employed in the service of the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson moved an amendment providing that every clerk of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, marshal or district attorney shall reside permanently in the district where his official duties are to be performed, and shall give his personal attention thereto. Adopted.

It will be remembered that Senator Doolittle proposed that the Reconstruction bill of 1868 should be entitled "An act to organize the Southern States." The Northern press, in their comments upon the cases of Louisiana, South Carolina and Arkansas, are acknowledging that Doolittle was about right. The question, where is all this to end? The reply is, it will never end until the white people of each Southern State shall govern it.

The usurpation which occurred in Louisiana under Kellogg, and was attempted in Texas under Davis, was as at-mpted in Alabama under Smith in 1870, and was actually accomplished here by Spencer in 1872; it is repeated in Arkansas under Brooks and will be repeated in every Southern State wherein the vote which elects Conservative rulers is not so decided as to preclude the most shameless impostor from making a case. Unless the Conservative people of Alabama carry the next election by a decided majority, they may expect to see their liberties ravished by usurpers.—*Mobile Register*.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—Nothing has been heard as yet of young Pulliam who so mysteriously disappeared last Monday. An impression prevails that he was murdered and the body thrown in the river.

Of a hundred and thirty-six estimates of the cotton crop of 1873, opened at the Cotton Exchange to-day, the highest was 4,247,615, the lowest 3,910,986, and the average 4,132,192.

It is customary among German aristocrats to issue engagement cards before marriage. They are handsomely embossed, containing the name of the lady, with that of her father, and announcing the intended marriage. The card is signed by the prospective bridegroom.

ALABAMA NEWS.

RADICAL HONESTY.—In looking over the report of the State Auditor, we find that Wm. R. Chisholm received out of the State Treasury, the people's money—six hundred and seventy-eight dollars for 53 days' service in the Court House Legislature, as Senator from this District. It is known to every voter in this District, that Chisholm was defeated for this office. Chisholm himself admitted it. We should like our Radical friends who have lost his name for Lieutenant Governor to tell us what right he had to a seat in the Legislature of Alabama? and by what right he received this pay? They have put him forward for the second position in the State, and must endorse his record. Let them explain Mr. C's conduct in this matter.—*Florence Times-Jour.*

Six "cullud gemmans" were arrested by U. S. Marshal Thomas, on Saturday last, on a warrant issued by J. E. Hawkins, Esq., and brought before the court charged with ku kluxing other negroes. Three of the party were bound over in the sum of \$1,000 each to appear for trial at Huntsville in May next.—*Birm. Iron Age*.

A correspondent of the Abbeville Register says that the time to destroy cut worms is about nine or ten o'clock at night, when if a torch or candle is taken into the garden, they may be found at work upon the plants.

The Enuffula News of Saturday makes this alarming report: "We learn from farmers that the cotton caterpillar has made its appearance in this and adjoining counties. If the cotton crop is destroyed in this section, by these pests this year as it was last, the majority of our farmers will be utterly bankrupt."

There was a quorum present at the Capitol Legislature—all the members holding certificates of election.

There was not a quorum in the Court House Legislature, and many of its members were even without certificates of election. On this state of facts the Senate of the United States solemnly declares Spencer entitled to the seat! Who doubts if the case were reversed, their decision would have been different? Suppose the Capitol Legislature had been composed of Republicans and the Court House Legislature of Democrats, and the Capitol Legislature had elected Spencer, and the Court House Legislature, Sykes, would not this committee have seated Spencer? Most certainly! Why? Because he is a Republican.—*Optika Times*.

There was once a time when every American could point to the Senate of the United States as the first Legislative Body of the world in point of ability, honesty and integrity. The ability remains, but remains unsanctified by either honesty or integrity. The United States Senate is as corrupt as the House, and we need only refer to the Sykes-Spencer Senatorial contest to prove it.

Dr. Sykes was elected by a regularly organized Legislature of the State of Alabama, which had met at the place provided for by law, and which was presided over by the officers prescribed by law. Spencer was elected by a body of conspirators who assembled in a place not authorized by law, and who held most of their meetings in secret.

Mr. Mary B. Easton, daughter of the late John B. Easton, of Greene county, and niece of the late Hon. Wm. M. Murphy, of Dallas, made her first appearance before the footlights in Mobile on the 23d inst. The *Register* in an editorial reference to the fact says that this lady will seem but little like a stranger to visitors from the Western part of central Alabama, and continues thus:

So far all these reasons, we anticipated a crowded and fashionable audience to night for the "Lady of Lyons," and we have heard that Mrs. Easton's rehearsals promise a performance of "Bianca" will be encouraging to the many friends who look so anxiously for her future success. Mr. J. Hunt Smith will play "Claude Melnotte," a part which he has made a careful study for some time and to which he brings the qualifications of a sympathetic and pathetic temperament and of admirable physical attributes. The "Lady of Lyons" will be carefully cast and well played throughout; and we look forward to the record of a most gratifying success of our Mobile debutant.

PRIMA LIX.—We are glad to know that Col. J. W. Sloss, the efficient and enterprising President of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company, has now placed on the market about four hundred thousand acres of land, and belonging to that corporation. These lands are situated on and near the line of the South and North Railroad, between the Alabama and Tennessee rivers, and consist of agricultural, timber, stone, coal, iron, and valuable mineral land generally. Col. Sloss has all the necessary maps, etc., and we learn that there is considerable demand for it. The Company offers these lands on remarkably liberal terms, placing them within the reach of all classes. We know of no superior country in which to locate than along, or adjacent to the line of the South and North Alabama Railroad. The climate is unexceptionably healthy; water abundant and superior, while the lands are productive and of great variety.

These lands should meet with ready sale, and should attract the attention of both immigrants and capitalists.—Alabama offers inducements not equalled by any State in the South, indeed in the Union.—*Mont. Advt.*

Rev. Mr. Boykin, Sunday School Agent of the Baptist Church in this City, has during the past year traveled six thousand miles and organized 113 Sunday Schools.

Decatur, Ala., is looking up. Several business houses and residences are spoken of, while the ground has been broken and work commenced on others.

The competitive examination for the purpose of filling the vacancy at West Point from the 5th Congressional District came off at Gadsden according to previous notice. Prof. Lockett, of Jacksonville, Prof. Heath, Col. Allen, Drs. Bevans and Ralls, of Gadsden, were the examiners. There were seven applicants. Walter Standifer, of Gadsden, received the appointment.

A so-called negro doctor in Selma has come to grief. One of his credulous patients died, and the autopsies have taken the learned doctor in hand and he is likely to follow his dead patient.

Dr. A. S. Garnett, late of the State University, has removed to Hot Springs, Arkansas.

MARRIAGE.—In the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Horace P. Smith, Mr. EDWARD TORREY, of Flanna, to Miss ANNE KISS, of Tusculum.

One of the enlightened Statesmen in whose hands alone, according to the State Journal, the interest of Alabama will be safe, was brought before the City Court yesterday by *revue fairs* for examination as to his competency as a juror. "Would you convict a man on circumstantial evidence?" queried his Honor.

"I dunno what it is, judge," answered the Statesman.

"Well, what do you think it is?" interposed Gov. Watts.

"Well, cordin to my judgment, sarconsantial is bout dis. If one man shoos another 'n kills him he orter be hung for it ef he don't kill him he orter go to de p'ntipentary!"

Now the State Journal tells us that the white men of Alabama cannot be trusted with the conduct of affairs, but that a party made up of men of whom eight out of nine are not more intelligent than this juror is to extricate the State from all its troubles! Bah!—*Mont. Advertiser*.

Mr. T. W. Morefield, Deputy Postmaster in this city for more than a year past, and who has given general satisfaction to all calling at the Post Office, was arrested last week by a U. S. Marshal, on a charge of embezzlement. He was put on bond, and went to Huntsville last Sunday and returned Tuesday morning. Why the Deputy and not the Postmaster should have been arrested, has puzzled many of our citizens. The \$1 M only in next month is set for the trial.—*Birm. Iron Age*.

Four men were sentenced to the Penitentiary at this term of court—two of them white men and two black. John Dabson and William Pack, both white men, convicted of murder, were sent for ten years each. Dodson killed Woots on Paint Rock, in 1863; and Pack killed Steele on Big Coon, in 1872.

Woolfork, colored, assault and battery, sentenced for four years and Summers, colored, burglary, for two years.—*Sentinel-Guard*.

The people of Selma will celebrate Decoration day with becoming solemnity. All stores will be closed, and a procession of citizens, Sunday schools, military, firemen, and other organizations will march to the cemetery.

The Probate Judge of Jefferson county gives notice that the Commissioners will receive sealed proposals till May 9th, prox., for the building of the new Court House in Birmingham.

The injunction to restrain the collection of the tax on the bonds issued by the city of Montgomery, in favor of the South and North Alabama Railroad, was dissolved on the 13th inst., by Chancellor Feltner. The decision will be contested.

Two men were tried for rape by the Hale county Circuit Court, last week, Alfred Parr, negro, and Felix Drake, negro. The former was accused of ravishing a white girl, and the jury failed to agree. The latter was sentenced to be hanged.

Perry county Granges make the following report of crops planted at—Prairie Grange 2748 acres in cotton; 2493 in corn; 330 in sweet grain. Brush Creek Grange 1381 in corn; 1003 in cotton; 63 in oats. West Perry Grange 6856 in corn; 7421 in cotton; 1095 in grain and potatoes.

The State Medical Association held its annual session in Selma, last week, with a good attendance. The proceedings of general interest, included the reading of reports on the yellow fever epidemic of last year, by Drs. Michel, of Montgomery and Jerome Cochran, of Mobile. Dr. W. H. Anderson, of Mobile, made a report in relation to dengue. These Doctors agree that yellow fever and dengue are distinct diseases, and that dengue is a milder form of the disease. Dr. Michel, of Montgomery, attributed the success in the treatment of yellow fever in Mobile, to large doses of quinine at the beginning of the disease.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in Montgomery. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, J. S. Westberry, of Montgomery; 1st Vice-President, J. J. Dement, of Huntsville; 2d Vice-President, R. D. Webb, of Sumter county; Secretary—B. H. Riggs, of Selma; Treasurer, W. C. Jackson, of Montgomery; Censor for four years, Jerome B. Cochran, of Mobile; Censor for three years, James Guild, of Tusculum; Censor for one year, J. E. Kumpke, of Leighton; Censor for two years, N. B. Richardson, of Auburn; Orator, T. O. Summers, of the Southern University; Alternate, W. A. Johnson, of Uniontown.

A youth named Henry Oiler, alias Henry Goodman, alias Henry Ledbetter, fled several merchants in Montgomery a few days ago, by the use of forged orders from gentlemen in the country.

The Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Association, of Mobile, will commence their Fair on the 6th of May, and continue it five days.

The State Journal of the 23rd inst. says: "The Savannah & Memphis Railroad Company has purchased twelve miles of iron in the North, which will be laid so as to extend from Opelika and 84 miles from Childersburg, on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad."

SELMA, April 27.—The Alabama river is two feet above high water of July 27, and rising slowly. The water lacks but two inches of being six feet above low water mark. The low lands South of Selma are submerged, and great damage has been done to the plantations and crops.

Mobile niggers are gay larks—in fact they are full bodied pets of the G. vernment, and the links they get in their heads are as numerous as those on the outside. A day or two ago a female 15th caught the arrest of the genial T. J. James, clerk of the steamboat Peerless, because he had charged her freight on some chickens and garden truck. James still holds on to the \$3 25.

The Revenue man played havoc with 31 tobacco found in Greenville that had been taken out of the boxes. The law requires tobacco to be kept in the boxes bearing the official stamp.

A Confederate War-Horse. The steam of D. L. Kelly, from Selma, arrived from Selma, arrived last night, bringing a horse which entered the Confederate service in 1861, in Davis's battery, Alabama State Artillery. The old veteran is in the neighborhood of twenty-five years of age, went all through the war, was several times wounded, and, after the sword was beaten into the ploughshare, became a Sumpter horse for a river-bottom planter. He was sent for by the company, and will take part in the Memorial ceremonies.

The Talladega Mountain Home, edited by a son of Lewis E. Parsons, is at a loss to know why the Democratic press of the State do not take a more lively interest in the fight now going on for the possession of Bas-tard's old shoes by Mr. Lewis E. Parsons. To satisfy its anxious curiosity, we will answer. It is because the Democratic press have no choice as between Dabsted and Parsons—both being very objectionable.—*Jacksonville Republican*.

A Kuppermish, of Mobile, has been sentenced to six months' hard labor for the county, for tampering with the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

A circular letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mobile, announces that on the 15th of June next, this diocese is to be consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

A Mrs. Williams of Butler county, charged with the murder of her husband, soon after the surrender, and who spent seven and a half years in jail, was acquitted by a jury last week.

BEARS AT THE BEANSHES.—In all parts of the State, the people are beginning to manifest an interest in the approaching political contest for the control of the commonwealth. It is time they should begin to show sign of feeling. It is time they should begin to act. They foot all the costs of a government. They bear the burden imposed by corruption and extravagance. Every dollar paid out of the public treasury, is first taken from some taxpayer's pocket.

And yet, for six years the people of Alabama have been indifferent in regard to public affairs, and negligent in the discharge of their duties to the State. They have sat still on the ruins of their hopes and their fortunes, while politicians and office-seekers and others more or less directly interested have gotten up conventions, and nominated candidates, and made issues to be decided at the polls; and then many have not voted because they were not pleased with the work which it was their duty to do, which they refused to do, and which they permitted others to do for them. As they sowed, so they have reaped.

It is in good part their fault that we have had bad government and all its attendant evils. It will be their fault—and dearly will they atone for it—if the control of the State government in all its departments is not in November put in the hands of honest and capable men. The whole matter is in their hands; and they—those who neither want nor expect office, who have no aspirations to gratify, no friends to reward, no axes to grind—must begin at the beginning if they would do thorough work. They must attend the primary meetings; they must select representative men, who don't want office and are not the partisans of those who do want office, as delegates to the county conventions; they must send intelligent, patriotic, disinterested representatives to the State convention. Then the whole work will be that of their own hands; and there will be none bold enough to rebel against their decrees.—*Selma Argus*.

AN EXTRAORDINARY APPOINTMENT.—A party of Northern excursionists sojourning in Jacksonville recently paid a visit to Tallahassee, where the citizens gave them an extraordinary welcome. We say extraordinary among the facts that prominent among the party was Harriet Beecher Stowe, the woman who probably has stabbed the people of the South more deeply and enormously than any one person who ever lived. The Floridian says that she was introduced to everybody, and called upon by a number of citizens who escorted her around the city. We infer from what the Floridian says that only the men of Tallahassee called on her, and that the women stood at home and refused to do homage to their slanderer. Men may falter and fall, but the women who pray, and worked for this cause that is lost cannot forget it so easily. They cannot yet put their principles and their memories in their pockets at the bidding of expediency—as short-sighted as it is unbecoming.—*Macou Telegraph*.

