





# News-Journal

M. C. BURKE, Editor & Proprietor.  
DEMOPOLIS, MAR. 28, 1874.  
To the Democratic and Conservative Party of Marengo County.

According to the recommendation of the State Executive Committee, I hereby give notice that a Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Marengo county will be held in Linden on the First Monday in June, 1874, for the purpose of electing or appointing nine delegates to a State Convention to be held in Montgomery on the 29th day of July, 1874.

I also recommend upon the suggestion of the State Executive Committee that each beat or election precinct hold a meeting and appoint one delegate for every 25 Conservative votes cast at the last election for Governor, which delegates will compose the Convention at Linden.

The Convention can also take such steps as it may deem proper, as to holding a county convention for the nomination of candidates for the Legislature and county offices, and the appointment of a new Executive Committee for the county.

H. A. WOOLF, Chairman,  
Dem. & Con. Ex. Com.

The official vote of New Hampshire at the late election was as follows: Weston (Dem.) 35,611; McCutchen (Rep.) 34,138; Blakmar (Temp.) and scattering 2,135. Weston's plurality 1,472.

North Carolina is having a first class sensation in the way of a volcanic eruption at Bald Mountain. An old whiskey distiller who has been plying his unlawful trade in the mountain was driven out by the upheaval and splitting asunder of vast rocks and the issuing of smoke from the crevices. Several newspaper reporters have gone to the spot to ascertain the truth or falsity of the reports. The people in the vicinity of the mountain are praying and singing and expecting Judgment Day every moment.

We lay before our readers to day the address of the Democratic Executive Committee of the State. There are several points in which we think it objectionable but our readers can judge for themselves. We must say however, that the apportionment of delegates to the several counties is entirely too large. The result will be that a body of men, unwieldy and impracticable from its very numbers, will assemble at the Capital and the convention will be filled by office seekers. The apportionment should have been on the basis of one delegate to every 500 Democratic voters.

## Press Convention.

The third annual meeting of the Press Association of Alabama will be held in Birmingham on the 3rd, Tuesday in May. Its importance will be greatly enhanced by the visit of the New York editors who are expected to be present on that occasion. This arrangement, which must result in great good to the State, was chiefly brought about through the instrumentality of Mr. M. M. Cooke, of the Montgomery Advertiser, who deserves the highest praise for his activity in compassing an object which will not only be gratifying to the Alabama press but is an event of great public interest. The New York editors will inspect the coal and iron mines of the mineral region and the results of their investigation will go abroad to the world. It would not surprise us if, from this visit of the Northern press, should date a new era in Alabama's history and the commencement of a new career of prosperity. The event is certainly one of great interest and it should be so regarded by the press and people of the State.

If there is any city under the sun that has made a record for generous hospitality, it is the Iron City of Alabama. Yet we think it would be eminently proper that other sections of the State should be permitted to contribute towards the entertainment of the New York editors, as their visit will certainly redound to the advantage of the whole Commonwealth. We throw out this suggestion for what it is worth. There is no doubt that Birmingham is able and willing and knows how to entertain her guests. We regard the sojourning of the Northern editors among us as a matter of great public moment.

## Mr. Editor:—

In a short time our planters will require assistance in the way of provisions to enable them to make a crop the present year, as the limited amount of supplies left on hand at the close of the past disastrous year will soon be exhausted. The important question is, where is aid to come from? The sooner this is solved, the better for our State, as all classes are more or less dependent on agriculture for support. We have heretofore depended on Mobile factors for advances, but it is generally understood, on apparently good authority, that little is to be expected from that quarter as long as they consider the only security the planter can offer—crops and lands—as doubtful. I have been informed that most of the factors in that city decline to advance for fear we may make another failure in our cotton crop, and if so, property—particularly lands—will be almost worthless. If these apprehensions, and extreme caution are indulged in generally in our own State, a failure is inevitable unless we can obtain assistance outside, for it is impossible for our planters, in their present crippled condition, to make a crop without help. It seems to me that the planters, by proper action through the organizations of Grangers, can make arrangements to procure what they need. To accomplish this object every one who needs aid should at once connect himself with that body. Then let the Grangers pass a by-law regulating the number of acres that each member shall plant in cotton and corn, and provide, if he refuses to conform to the law, that he shall receive no assistance through the Grange. Then, by union and co-operation, contract with capitalists to furnish the necessary supplies on a pledge of crops, and such other security as the party needing them can furnish. The details can be arranged by the Granges. By concert of action and co-operation of all the Granges in the county, I think there would be no difficulty in making this arrangement with capitalists in the West—members of the organization. A fair profit and the large amount of provisions to be required would make such a contract desirable, and when it is seen that provisions enough would be raised by the planter to carry on his operations next year, the land and crops would be ample security. Nothing has contributed so much to reduce the price of our lands as the dependent and helpless condition of the proprietors.

In order to contribute to our future prosperity, the Grangers should encourage and foster a home market for the sale of cotton, and in pledging cotton for advances, should stipulate for its sale in the nearest market. It is demonstrated that the planter can sell his cotton in our interior towns, located on railroads, for as much money (net) as he can in Mobile. He saves in weight, insurance, freight and commissions for selling, and can see it sampled. As soon as it is understood that planters will sell their cotton at home, we shall have buyers enough. Within the last few weeks a cotton buyer connected with one of the largest firms in New York has settled here, and has purchased a large number of bales considering the season of the year, and so we've pleased are those who sold to him that they have determined to make this place their market for the future. The facilities and advantages of forwarding cotton by rail, place Demopolis and other towns on railroads on an equality with the seaport of our State as a cotton market.

The advantage of establishing and encouraging markets for the sale of cotton in the counties where it is raised can't be overrated. Among others it brings up population, builds up our towns, and increases the taxable property in our counties, thereby diminishing the burden of taxes on each individual—and affords a ready market for all those surplus provisions, of which we shall soon have an abundance, if we are true to ourselves in the future. A wide field for useful actions is before the Grangers of Alabama and by proper exertions and co-operation the organization will be the salvation of our people.

GRANGER.

The President has appointed Gen. Lafayette McLaws Collector of Internal Revenue of the 1st District of Georgia. Gen. McLaws was a Major General in the Confederate army.

## ADDRESS To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on the 20th, of February, 1874, some important business was transacted that it is proper to communicate in the form of an Address, for the information of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion.

First—That the next State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama should be held at the State Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 29th, day of July, 1874.

Second—In compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an apportionment of delegates in the different counties of the State, on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last preceding general election, a table of apportionment was arranged and ratified by the Committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties, for their guidance in selecting their several delegates to the approaching State Convention.

This table is as follows:  
First District—Baldwin, three delegates; Clark five, Conecuh five, Covington three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Mobile thirty three, Monroe seven, Wilcox six, Washington two.

Second District—Barbour, twelve delegates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee four, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Geneva one, Henry ten, Lowndes five, Montgomery fifteen, Pike ten.

Third District—Chambers, nine delegates; Clay five, Coosa five, Elmore seven, Lee eleven, Macou five, Randolph five, Russell nine, Talladega eight, Tallapoosa eleven.

Fourth District—Autauga three delegates; Baker two, Bibb four, Choctaw six, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale four, Marengo nine, Perry seven, Pickens eight, Sanford three, Shelby six, Sumter nine, Tuscaloosa nine.

Fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Cleburne three, Calhoun nine, DeKalb three, Etowah four, Jackson eight, Madison twelve, Marshall three, St. Clair four.

Sixth District—Blount three delegates; Colbert five, Franklin two, Jefferson six, Lauderdale seven, Lawrence six, Limestone four, Marion one, Morgan five, Walker two, Winston one.

These delegates represent a large aggregate four hundred and eight in number, and the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No other persons except such duly accredited representatives will be allowed to take seats in the Convention.

It is of course expected that the county organizations will proceed, at the proper time, to put this machinery into practical operation. We would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the County Committees hereafter assemble their County Conventions for the purpose of electing State delegates, on a ratio of uniform popular representation. And in order to accomplish a plan at once equitable in spirit and expedient in party practice the various County Committees should, at as early a moment as it can be judiciously effected, appoint representatives among the several beats or election districts of their several counties, with a view to calling together county conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one, by the usual method of proceeding, by whose agency a just apportionment of delegates to the county convention from the different beats or election districts may be made.

While the regulation of this subject must be left to the county committees, it has been thought not out of place in the State Committee to advise that the county conventions, be convened on the basis of one delegate for every twenty-five Democratic and Conservative votes cast at the last general election in each beat or district; but that no beat or election district shall be without one delegate in the county convention.

By a system of this sort we shall be enabled to initiate for the approaching canvass our party tickets, both in the State and in the several counties, with perfect fairness and impartiality for the rights and interests of all, and at the same time introduce what is so absolutely needed for success, where the margin of difference between parties is comparatively small—an unvarying rule of representation and effective discipline.

So much required in Alabama, a much larger body of citizens will be thus persuaded to actively participate in our party movements, and thousands of ballots will thus be added to our ordinary voting lists. If it happens, however, that any counties shall fail to establish a representative basis in time for the July State Convention, the Committee recommends that such county or counties shall select the delegates to which they are entitled under the classification arranged by the committee, in the heretofore accustomed manner.

Fellow citizens of the Democratic and Conservative party of

Alabama, we are now taking the first step towards the inauguration of a contest in this State between the healthful principles of Conservatism and the destructive principles of a vicious and lawless Radicalism, which is destined to be conclusive of the future character of our State and people. While obedient and patient under government and bad laws, and waiting for an opportunity to accomplish the removal of all most innumerable wrongs by peaceful remedies, and with intentions just and liberal toward the liberties and interests of all classes, the Democratic and Conservative party represents, more especially, the intelligence, the integrity, the energies and the aspirations of *white men*, upon which it has been shown, throughout the South, the past six or seven years, that the prosperity of every Commonwealth depends. It is the typical exponent of the White Man's Government, and the synonym of a Tax-payer's party. Radicalism, whatever it may be or may have been in the Northern States, has been in the Southern States, since the war, the embodiment of everything calculated not only to offend reason and decency, but to overthrow and prostitute the higher moral standards of human conduct, thought and feeling by which private virtue is protected and the public safety is secured. It has run riot in the remorseless perpetration of every crime against freedom and popular rights. On the false pretext of upholding republicanism, it has substituted the bayonet for the ballot, to indicate elective results. In several instances it has imposed governments by force on the people of States composing an integral part of the Union, in utter disregard of the principles of free institutions and the history and provisions of the Constitution. It has sought to perpetuate corrupt and tyrannical power by using, as governing instrumentalities, the most ignorant and degrading elements of society. It has not, in its reckless and arrogant dominion, even paid a decent regard to the opinions of mankind. At this very moment it insists on governing three or four States of the American Union with disorderly assemblies of irresponsible negroes and adventurers, farcically called legislatures. It has pertinaciously striven to reverse the natural social order, and it has backed by the force of its numbers, many of our noblest, once best governed and really most oppressed Commonwealths. It has gradually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very doors of starvation and misery, and asserts no hope of a happier change, either for the present or the future. From the disastrous results of these grievous wrongs it is time to make a final, and we trust a successful effort to relieve Alabama, or our social and political organization must surely perish. Radicalism has ruled the State, almost without obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it has brought us indeed to a miserable plight. The partial success achieved by the Democratic and Conservative party in 1870 only had the palliative effect of arresting Radical schemes of further State spoliation, which had been concocted but not yet put into execution. The influence of the Democratic party, only in possession of one department of the State government, could present no positive barrier to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by corrupt and treacherous men. We have now, in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity to repossess and to harmonize all the different departments of our State government under a wise, generous and temperate Conservative policy, from which alone Alabama may hope for happiness and prosperity. Here in Alabama we cannot reach efficient remedies, either political or financial—for the situation of our State is lamentable beyond expression—under a Radical government, which has harassed and degraded us so much at home and deservedly incurred the distrust and contempt of all intelligent men abroad. What good can a Republican administration do, next year, that it has so impotently failed to do for nearly two years past? That we can do nothing advantageous to the State with a government divided between the two parties, is obvious. Experience incontrovertibly proves that the conflict of parties in the departments of the government only begets a meaningless neutrality in so-called measures of relief. On the contrary, it must be apparent to all men of common sense among us, that it will require thorough co-operation between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, on a common platform of conservatism, to allow any reasonable hope to the people of Alabama of an escape from their present distressed condition.

In the presence, therefore, of a vital emergency, we earnestly invite all men in our State with Conservative instincts and sentiments, to rally in one determined and gallant effort for our social and political salvation. We invite the fraternal co-operation of all men, no matter what their past opinion may have been. The honest party differences heretofore existing between the white men of Alabama have been artfully seized upon by our adversaries to divide, conquer and plunder our tax paying people. The Conservative voter, desiring to receive the vote of all men entitled by the law to the ballot, is composed, both in its constituent body and its leadership, of white men. The Radical party is made up of a constituency chiefly of negroes, while the whites in its ranks, in seeking office from the negroes, represent their ideas, sentiments and wishes, and tend in their machinations to arouse the passions and to confirm the prejudices of their African patrons, for the purpose of effecting their unworthy and mercenary objects. The distinguishing difference between the two parties can be reduced, consequently, to a single proposition. Should the Conservative party succeed in the next election, we shall have in Alabama a government pledged to protect the interests of all, white and black. On the other hand, should the Radical party succeed, whether with pretended white or mixed tickets, the primary inspirations of the government of the State will be derived, beyond dispute, to a controlling negro constituency. We must elect the destiny of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Texas, or eventually meet the hideous fate of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. The issue is directly upon us and cannot be avoided, and we call upon the people to meet it firmly and triumphantly. Our best interest, our honor and our manhood demand that we shall now assert, as far as it may be practicable, to accomplish the worst moral and political effects of the degrading and ruinous system of Radical reconstruction, government, to which we have been so blindly and deplorably subjected. Very respectfully,  
ROBERT TYLER,  
Chairman.

T. B. Bertha, Thos. H. Watts, P. T. Sayre, H. O. Semple, Price Williams, E. W. Martin, J. F. Johnston, Thos. J. Judge, R. H. Howell, H. D. Clayton, Osceola Kyle, R. E. Ligon, W. B. Bulger, H. M. Somerville, W. B. Modave, James Crook, Wm. M. Lowe, R. K. Boyd, R. McFarland, John Phelan.

JOHN G. WINTER,  
Acting Secy.

PARISIAN SERVANT-GALISS.—A Paris correspondent says: "The papers here are taking up the servant question, which is one of even greater moment in Paris than it ever has been in America. The French servants may be, and usually are, neat-handed and skilled in their various duties, but their faults are far greater than those of the clumsy, ignorant Biddies who beset American kitchens. Lying, stealing and cheating are common vices, joined to a deplorable laxity of morals. Whatever Biddy may be in other respects, she is almost invariably clumsy, but the Maries and Louises who replace her over here are accustomed to spend their evenings in a maner that would cause their Irish contemporaries to swoon with horror. Besides, the thieving principle is so general and so openly carried on that it has become almost impossible for a lady to engage a cook unless she permits her to purchase all the provisions required for the house, she of course, making a handsome percentage in the process. I know of one case where the servants stole forty candles, out of a box of fifty, in a single week, against all this knavery it is impossible to guard oneself or to warn others, as the laws of France punish as a libeler the master who dares to inscribe the true fault for which a servant was discharged on his book or *livret* of recommendation."

The New York "South" reminds the people of the Southern States that the present is an opportune time for them to secure the most reliable laborers to be found in that city. The widespread and protracted destitution has convinced a very considerable of really worthy men that the South offers the most desirable opening, and they are willing to accept such terms as the Southern people will be able and willing to make. The "South" invites correspondence from those desirous of securing labor.

—[Mont. Advertiser.]

An exchange says: "Compare the publisher of a newspaper, who has to go all around the country to collect his pay, to a farmer who sells his wheat on credit, and not more than a bushel to any person. If any farmer will try the experiment of distributing the proceeds of his labor over two or three counties, with an additional one or two in distant States, for one year, we will guarantee that he will never, after that year's experience, ask a publisher to supply him with a newspaper a year or two without the pay for it."

The Boston Journal of Commerce (Rad.) says:  
The result of the New Hampshire election is only part and parcel of the general breaking up of the Republican party, unless those prominent in the organization unload. The most disastrous thing to the country to-day is the delay of Congress to settle the financial question, and put an end to the feverish suspense, the general inactivity of business men.

PINCIBACK.—That distinguished Louisiana politician P. B. S. Pinchback, seems to have given up his Washington schemes, and has gone back to printing a newspaper for the instruction of the colored people. This is the most sensible thing Pinchback has done since he rose to his present eminence.—N. Y. Herald.

## LEGAL.

### Administrator's SALE.

WILL BE SOLD IN THE TOWN OF Nannafalia, on the 20th day of April, 1874,

the following real estate, belonging to the estate of J. E. Law, deceased, to-wit: East half of northeast quarter, east half of southeast quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, northwest quarter of southeast quarter, southwest quarter of north east quarter, east half of northwest quarter of southeast quarter, east half of southwest quarter of southeast quarter, north half of northwest quarter of southeast quarter, quarter of section fourteen, township twelve, range one east, three hundred and twenty acres more or less.

TERMS.  
One-half Cash, balance in twelve months with interest from date of sale.  
J. E. COMPTON,  
Adm.

### Administrator's NOTICE.

Estate of W. S. Berry, Deceased.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1874 by the Hon. R. L. Maupin Judge of the Probate Court of Marengo county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them within the time required by law, or that the same will be barred.

P. W. GUNDERSHEIMER, Adm.

## NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL persons are forbidden from entering upon or passing over or from pasturing any stock upon the following described lands, lying in Marengo county, Alabama:

Tract of quarter of sec 23 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 26 town 13 range 1 w. Tract of sec 27 town 13 range 1 w. Sec 28 town 13 range 1 w. Ne 1/4 sec 33 town 13 range 1 w. All of sec 34 town 13 range 1 w. 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