

SHULMAN, GOETTER & WHILL

5 Court Square and 16 & 18 Montgomery Street,
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO OUR MERCHANT TRADE FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE 1874. ALL OF WHICH WE WILL SELL AT NORTHERN JOBBERS' RATES.
BUSINESS MEN WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON US.

"Webster the standard for the English Language."

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES, UNABRIDGED and the SCHOOL DICTIONARIES.

THE Georgia agent of Worcester's Dictionaries, in his zealous efforts to earn his salary, has lately in various ways attempted to prejudice the Southern people against Webster; having gone so far as to issue a proclamation "To the Friends of Constitutional Liberty in Georgia and the whole Country," in which he relieves himself of many adjectives and an amount of invective quite sufficient to contemplate. He seems to think the safety of constitutional liberty depends upon the immediate annihilation of Webster, Dr. Hooper, whoever he may be, and all who are so base as to be in any way connected with this conspiracy to crush out the liberties of the country. To illustrate the extraordinary extent of the conspiracy, and to show how widespread it is in Georgia and the sacrifices the Worcester people are making to check it, we present a few facts for the consideration of whom it may concern:

A BUGLE BLAST
From Mr. James H. Smythe, Agent for Worcester's Dictionaries, dated Augusta, Ga., Jan. 17th, 1874.
Extract from a letter from Mr. Smythe, to a correspondent, dated Jan. 17th, 1874. "I have just received your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the Worcester's Dictionaries, and the latter must be of great value to you. I will endeavor to get you a copy for a time upon terms that may induce our people to use them."

OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Sale of Dictionaries in the South in 1873, as reported by Booksellers.
Baltimore, Feb. 20th, 1874.—We supply the public schools of Baltimore city, and a majority of the counties of our State, and, with few exceptions, furnish Webster's Dictionaries, they being exclusively adopted.—W. C. DODD & CO.
Baltimore, Feb. 4th, 1874.—Our relative sales of Webster's and Worcester's School Dictionaries are probably twice to one in favor of Webster.—J. W. BOND & CO.
Baltimore, Jan. 5, 1874.—Where we sell one copy of Webster's we sell at least six copies of Webster's Dictionary.—DUSHLINGS & BAILEY.
Richmond, Jan. 23, 1874.—We sell probably 30 Webster's Primary to one Worcester's Primary.—STARK & KYLAND.
Memphis, Jan. 23, 1874.—We sold in 1873 from 80 to 100 of Webster's Primary, and very few of Worcester's.—CLEAVES & CARPENTER.
Nashville Publishing House of Methodist Episcopal Church South, Jan. 21, 1874.—Our sales of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary last year were about 150 copies—of Worcester's none. We do not handle school books.—A. H. REID, FORD & CO.
Nashville, Jan. 1874.—Of the smaller Dictionaries we sell 100 to one, probably in favor of Webster.—J. W. BOND & CO.
Savannah, Jan. 23, 1874.—The sales of Webster's School Dictionaries, as compared with Worcester's, are as twenty to one.—JOHN M. COOPER & CO.
Macon, Ga., Feb. 2, 1874.—We have sold during the past year more than five Worcester's Unabridged and perhaps two dozen School Dictionaries; of Webster's Unabridged we have sold nearly sixty and over 100 Webster's School Dictionaries.—J. W. BUKKE & CO.
Franklin, Jan. 21, 1874.—Of the school editions I sell 100 of Webster's to one of Worcester's.—JOEL WHITE.
Louisville, Jan. 23, 1874.—Should say our sales of Webster's are at least fifty to Webster's to one of Worcester's.—SHERILL, DEN & CO.
Louisville, Jan. 22, 1874.—Our invoices show sale of 30 Webster's to one Worcester's.—DAVIDSON, BROTHERS & CRUMP.
Louisville, Jan. 21, 1874.—How many Webster we have sold we could scarcely ascertain, but we do not think we have sold more than one call for Worcester's Quarto, and none for the smaller editions.—MAXWELL & BROS.
New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1874.—We sold during the past year twelve Webster's Quarto Dictionaries and two Worcester's.—GEORGE ELLIS & BROS.
St. Louis, Jan. 23, 1874.—Our sales of Dictionaries during the past year have been in proportion of 100 Webster's to 10 of Worcester's.—R. T. A. LINDSAY.
St. Louis, Jan. 31, 1874.—Our sales of Webster's Dictionaries for 1873 were 110 Unabridged, 5,000 Primary, 1,100 High School, Statistics of other sales not convenient at this writing. Of Worcester's our sales did not reach \$150 for year.—ROBERT D. PATTERSON & CO.
St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1874.—We sold in 1873 of Webster's Unabridged, 140; of Worcester's Unabridged, one.—HENDRICKS, CHITTENDEN & CO.
RECENT EXPRESSIONS
—FROM—
PROMINENT PARTIES TO THE CONSPIRACY.
From Rev. G. F. Pierce, D. D., Bishop of the Church South and formerly President Emory College, Ga.
Webster, on the ground of merit, has won its way to well nigh universal authority.
From Hon. G. J. Orr, State School Commissioner, Ga.
Webster surpasses all other works of its class, in fullness and comprehensiveness, and in the quality of its definitions.
From Gov. Smith, of Georgia.
There were some objections to the late edition of Webster on account of certain definitions, but if there was any foundation for these objections it seems to have been removed, as far as it has been able to examine the present edition, I find nothing whatever objectionable to it. It is certainly a great work, and is the only Dictionary used in this office.
From Rev. A. J. Battle, D. D., President Mercer University, Ga.
Webster's Dictionary is a miracle of laborious research, vast erudition and magnificent scholarship. It is a grand testimony to American scholarship and energy.
From Pres. O. L. Smith, D. D., Emory College, Ga.
The general adoption of Webster by publishers and by literary institutions of all grades, from the Common School to the University, is an appreciative testimonial of the world.
From Prof. Edward S. Jones, of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
Webster's Academic Dictionary is just what I desired. I shall recommend it always for the use of our students.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. Edited by G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.
WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARIES. Webster's Primary School Dictionary, 272 pages, 60 cents. Webster's Common School Dictionary, 336 pages, 75 cents. Webster's High School Dictionary, 400 pages, 85 cents. Webster's Academic Dictionary, 400 pages, 85 cents. Webster's Counting-House Dictionary, 32 pages, 25 cents. Webster's Pocket Dictionary, containing 15,000 words, and tables of Money, Weight and Measure, Abbreviations, Proverbs, &c., bound in Morocco, gilt edges, 160 pages, 50 cents. By mail on receipt of price.
Published by
TROTTER, Blackman, Taylor & Co., New York.
The most liberal terms will be made for the introduction of the SCHOOL DICTIONARIES. Correspondence on the subject, from Georgia and Alabama, should be addressed to
Robt. E. Park, Gen. Agt., Macon, Ga.

tee, of which Mr. LEWIS was chairman, reported that the State was "involved by the action of her former and present agents, with different Railroad companies as follows:"
By endorsement for..... \$13,600,000.
By straight bonds issued for \$2,620,000.
The straight bonds included \$2,000,000 issued to the A. & C. R. R. These latter bonds were therefore not classed among the "contingent liabilities." But accepting as true the statement of the Journal that they were so classed the total contingent liability of the State at that time was for \$15,600,000 of which, according to Mr. CHARDAYOYNE's statement (an official paper), Gov. LINDSAY had created but \$3,850,000.
It is therefore clear that there was \$12,750,000 of contingent liability, for which LINDSAY was in no way responsible. Subtracting this sum from the \$17,100,000 reported by the Auditor at the close of his term, we have \$4,350,000 as the sum total of "contingent liabilities" created against the State during Governor LINDSAY's term of two years.

If it was necessary we could produce ex-Gov. SMITH's testimony in substantiation of this exhibit, to the extent of the six millions issued and endorsed by that gentleman during his official term to the A. & C. R. R. alone; but after what we have already said, such evidence would be cumulative merely and wholly unnecessary in the absence of any impeachment of Maj. CHARDAYOYNE's official statement. Will the JOURNAL still further persist in its error?

A Question of Journalistic Etiquette.

It is our private opinion that the reply *** the ADVERTISER makes to the betting man of the Ledger, is the most sarcastic, and at the same time correct and fitting rebuke to an outrageous, "unprofessional" and "impolite" article which has come under our notice in a long time. One thing is certain, the Ledger must "pay up," as journalists etiquette requires that they "dry up" on this point. However, it is none of our fuss. The explanation given by the Ledger, yesterday, is a poor "get out."—Morning News 10th.

We touch our hat to our generous neighbor and appreciate his kindness—but, in our opinion, "the fuss" is one in which every newspaper in the State is indirectly involved. It will not do to let this style of attack become a precedent without a protest, because it places the party attacked in a position in which he cannot exculpate without derogating from his self-respect, nor remain silent without subjecting his motives to suspicion. It will be observed that no open charge is made—but a wager is offered which comes armed with the stinging of a covert insinuation, and which can only be properly met by a prompt acceptance. The jockey, on a race course, does not always mean to assert that the horse he bets on is, in his opinion, the fastest in the field. Yet the outside party—the uninitiated—will, nine times out of ten so understand it and become victimized accordingly. If the victim then goes to the jockey and ask why he—an experienced man—was led to believe that the slowest horse was the fastest, the ready reply will be: "I believed nothing of the kind!" "Then why did you say so?" "I said nothing of the kind; I simply offered a wager and you, like a ninnyhammer, have jumped to a wrong conclusion!"

Precisely in this condition do such attacks "waggers" as the one now under consideration, place the public. They assert nothing. They simply insinuate. They may mean one thing or they may mean another, at the will, or caprice, of the party making them. Meanwhile the party assailed is without any sufficient recourse, within the line of "the proprietors." He cannot descend to come before his readers reasserting that which at first had the sanction of his name and his honor. He cannot come, finger in mouth, to say: "Yes I did!" without some twinge of that feeling which we see illustrated in the actions of a spaniel. He cannot deny anything, because there is nothing necessarily involved in the mere offer of a wager to deny. He cannot say that the man who offers the wager asserts a falsehood, because, in point of fact, he asserts nothing. He cannot descend to abuse, because that would be, at the least, to write himself down: No gentleman! He may say that the insinuation is false, but that is implied in accepting the wager. Meanwhile the people, who are not curious to explore underlying motives, form and express opinions which do hurt to an already outraged and injured man, whose hands are tied by the artfulness, intangibility and impersonality of the charge against him. For these, and other good reasons, we at once denounced such attacks as "unprofessional," and everything that has since transpired has but served to strengthen our earlier convictions. And we now insist that no journalist has the right to place another in an attitude where he can neither answer without self-degradation nor be silent without confession.

It will be observed that we have taken this question out of the sphere of personal controversy and placed it on its own naked merits. This we have done with a view to a general discussion of the novel proposition involved, without reference to the particular circumstances under which it developed itself.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Excess and Abuse in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 3 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—In situation having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

helm himself?" We have no "calm weather" now. It is all storm; and every man is, to a certain extent, the pilot of the Ship of State.

The State Press.

The Tuskegee News proposes our distinguished fellow citizen, Col. J. W. A. SANFORD as a candidate for the office of Attorney-General. It refers to Col. SANFORD's fine record as a soldier; speaks of the distinction he has achieved in his profession, the marked ability with which he has heretofore filled the office of Attorney-General and of his services to the party in the past.—The News might also have added that Col. S. is on record as an "anti-salary grabber." When the Legislature of 1871-2 appropriated \$2,500 as the salary of the Attorney-General he promptly signified, by a letter to the House of Representatives, his firm determination to accept no more of the State than the law in force at the time of his election allowed him. Thus much we say in justice to a man whose conduct stands out, in such bold relief, from the back ground of pecuniary greed laid by the foremost men of the Radical persuasion in the United States.

The Randolph Enterprise of March 6th contains a suggestion against which we most respectfully and earnestly protest. The substance of it is that the two parties of Randolph county shall agree on a joint ticket, composed of Radicals and Democrats in equal numbers, to be voted for in common. This will never do. As well attempt to combine the powers of light and darkness as strive to mingle the principles of Radicalism and Conservatism. Oil and water would mix infinitely better. We do most earnestly hope that our excellent friend of the Enterprise will reconsider this suggestion and withdraw it.

The Southern Star objects to the nomination of Hon. PETER HAMILTON, of Mobile, for the Supreme bench on the ground that it would remove that distinguished gentleman from a position in which he can do the State better service perhaps. The Star thinks that "no Conservative Senator should resign his office," and its reasoning is very cogent.

The Oxford Chronicle regrets the want of independence in the State Press, and intimates that there are but few newspapers in Alabama which do not follow the rule of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." If the Chronicle means all that it says on this point and all that it says is true, the editors of Alabama ought to be taken to the nearest mill-pond and "slighted in with as little remorse as one would drown a bitch's blind puppies, fifteen 't the litter." We have a far better opinion of our brother quill-drivers.

With characteristic generosity and manliness the Henry county Register volunteers a retraction of a former severe criticism of the action of the Supreme Court on the appeal of two negroes charged with burglary and convicted by the Circuit Court of Henry County. The man who fails or refuses to rectify a conscious wrong, does his own character a grievous hurt.

The Jacksonville Republican suggests that those who favor and those who oppose nominating Conventions compromise their differences, in that largely Conservative county, by agreeing, on the one side that such a Convention shall be held and on the other that it shall simply seal the ticket; i. e. make two or three nominations for each office to be filled. Now let us see how that might work. We will say that A. and B. are left to stand for the same office, that they are both equally popular, equally meritorious and equally matched in every way. As the day of election approaches the warm personal friends of the contestants will become still warmer. Propositions will be made to hopeless Radicals to "swap." "Vote for my man for this office and I will vote for yours for Governor." Two such exchanges at each precinct will aggregate a difference of 3600 in the State! That looks rather dangerous.

The Convention may be an evil, but it is a necessary one and a vital necessity at that. There is nothing which can be substituted for it. And all this objection to Conventions means nothing more or less than that the party is disorganized. Look the truth firmly in the face now, and go to work to correct the evil.

Col. D. R. HUNDLEY, of the North Alabama Reporter, was a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island from the 23d of June 1864, until the surrender. During his confinement he kept a "Journal of Prison Life." But on the 2d day of January 1865 he attempted an escape. The attempt failed. His captors searched him and confiscated his "Journal." From that time he heard nothing of it until about the 17th of January last, when he received a letter from a gentleman in New York, a stranger by the name of ALEX. B. JONES, of 433, Broadway, who stated that he had seen and read it and could purchase it, if Col. H. desired its return. Col. HUNDLEY replied that he was too poor to purchase that which was his of right without purchase, but hoped that it would be returned nevertheless. He heard nothing more from Mr. JONES, but in a few days his Journal was sent to his address through the U. S. mail. He now proposes to publish it under the title of "Prison Echoes of the great Rebellion." He says that it will make a volume of 500 pages; and judging from the ability of the author we take the liberty of adding that it will be a very interesting and valuable addition to Southern "war literature."

In a very able and timely editorial on "The approaching contest" the Southern Argus advises the conservative people of Alabama to attend the primary meetings of their party and

Avertiser and Mail.

W. W. SCREWS, Editor.

Montgomery, Ala., Wednesday, March 11, 1874

All Communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for. News Letters solicited. No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, the oldest daily paper in Middle Alabama and with one exception in the State, is published every morning except Monday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER (Wednesdays), a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; ten copies SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AND A HALF; fifteen copies TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

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THE ADVERTISER, Montgomery, Ala.

A Few Plain Words.

It is with regret that we find, in various parts of the State, an undue prejudice against nominating conventions. The gist of the complaint seems to be that they are not representative bodies. A representative body is one which supplies the place of another, and generally a larger body. The greater the number who participate in the selection of delegates the more generally representative the convention becomes. If all participate, who are entitled, the convention becomes as thoroughly representative as the system will allow. If representatives betray their trust that is the fault—not of the system but of weak, human nature.—In this article we have only to do with the system. It is beyond the art of man to purge that, or any other system, of evils growing out of the imperfections of human nature.

Now this is the point to which we invite the attention of those who complain of the non-representative character of county Conventions. The selection of delegates is a matter of popular choice. No man can properly go into a Convention, upon the credentials of a minority. If the majority is against him he stays at home. If those who complain constitute that majority they can cure the evils complained of. There is nothing to prevent them from meeting with and out-voting the rest. But if, through sloth or indifference, they allow the minority to exceed them when the voting begins and ends, they have none but themselves to blame. In that event it would be undignified and unmanly to complain. If, on the contrary, the complainers constitute the minority, which is generally the case, then are they both unwise and unpatriotic to attempt to ruin because they cannot rule. It is not the fault of the system that this is so; because if the minority refuse to be controlled by the majority in Convention, it would also refuse if the whole county constituted that Convention. In other words it is the fault of the factious and not of the Convention.

No man can foresee, nor any body of men, however pure and patriotic, prevent, the spirit of factious opposition. There is one proposition which, for various good reasons, we shall take to be beyond all dispute, and that is that without thorough unity of purpose and action in this campaign we shall not be able to win. A second and kindred proposition, equally true if not equally clear is this: We cannot secure that unity without county conventions.—The people must, therefore, make up their minds to do one of two things: either to submit to a continuation of the evils of Radical control or to forego all objections against conventions. They have these bodies thoroughly under their own control, and if they cannot please themselves they will have only themselves to blame. If every man will make up his mind to go into the primary, or beat meetings, and go, it will be utterly impossible for politicians, or any other class of men, to "manipulate" them. But if every second or third man makes up his mind to stay at home, and subordinate his share of the public good to his own private interests, he cannot be surprised if others, more self-sacrificing than he, take hold of the matter and pay as little respect to his opinions or interests as he paid them by remaining away. If his principles, opinions, interests or prejudices are worthy of representation in the best meeting no man is more fit than he to go there and represent them. If they are not, then he has no right to set them up afterwards, in opposition to the interests of the whole people. He need hardly flatter himself with the hope that other people will do for him anything which he willfully refuses to do for himself.

We have spoken plainly on this subject because we regard it as one of the utmost importance, as also because this is no time for "siren's songs." It is the duty of every Conservative in this State, who feels the burdens of an unwise and extravagant administration, to shoulder his own share of the responsibility of getting rid of them. He cannot willfully cast any part of it on the shoulders of another, without assuming his full share of moral responsibility for all the evils, to his fellow citizens and to his country, which may afterwards flow from a Radical victory. Every man in Alabama should now feel as old SIMON GLOVER felt, and receive within himself as he received: "The pilot, in calm weather, will let a sea-bird trifle with the rudder; but, when the Lord, when winds howl and waves arise he stands by the helm."

Grand Total..... \$2,850,000
A few days afterwards the Commit-

Advertiser and Mail.

Montgomery, Tuesday Evening March 19, 1874

GRANGERS' COLUMN.

Purchasing Agency.

A. F. ELDERBERRY, of the Capital City Grange, has been appointed Purchasing Agent for the Patrons of Husbandry in this State. His office is in the Alabama Warehouse in this city. I take pleasure in recommending brother ELDERBERRY as an entirely competent and trustworthy, and assuring Patrons that any business entrusted to him will be satisfactorily attended to. He is prepared to have any orders filled at the lowest market price.

G. P. KEYES,
Secretary C. C. G.

Resolutions of Eufrasia Grange

No. 46, at its regular meeting, February 23, 1874.

Whereas, It is evident that a large majority of the farmers of this county have failed to make their farms profitable, and farming remunerative in consequence of inadequate management, whereby poverty and distress have followed, instead of plenty and prosperity, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to make our country prosperous and happy, we want to make our farms profitable, and in order to do this, they must be made self-sustaining, or as nearly so as possible.

Resolved, That we believe it an easy matter for this county to produce enough to raise sufficient provisions for their own support, besides cotton enough to make money matters easy; and that it is unquestionably the interest of all to do so.

Resolved, That this Grange does not deem it prudent to look abroad for work of importance to be done at home and that we recommend the putting of our own house in order, "to live and not to die."

Resolved, That the price of corn should not be a matter of concern with us, and would not, if we had our corn crib at our doors, and not in the West; that he who buys corn to supply his home demand, pays dearly for it, at any price; and that therefore, every farmer should be condemned as remiss in duty, and as wanting in good management, who fails to make corn enough to abundantly supply all his own demands.

Resolved, That the question, what proportion of our crops should be planted in grain? should not be the question at issue, but what quantity of provisions can be harvested from a given number of acres?

Resolved, That we recommend it as a duty of all Patrons of Husbandry, not only to study the meaning of economy, but to practice it in every thing, never forgetting that industry is its necessary hand-maid and associate.

Resolved, That we heartily adopt the resolution of a sister Grange, "That it is no part of our duty, in our means, though in no doing, we may be forced to appear in public less elegantly than others, either in style of dress or equipage."

Resolved, while we recommend all honest and useful callings and occupations, and will strive to build up these, that we feel constrained to wage an everlasting war against the occupation of idleness, white and black, and will do all in our power to root them out of our land, and to destroy both their name and habitation.

Resolved, That while we do not deem the credit system in itself an evil, but the abuse of it, yet we commend the advice of the Apostle Paul, "owe no man anything;" and advise a strict observance of the eccentric Randolph's rule, "pay as you go," and we say to all, be wisely cautious in making debts, but religiously prompt in paying them.

GEORGE M. BATES, Master.
J. M. BUFORD, Secretary.

How to get a Good Stand of Cotton.

Editors Southern Cultivator:—I wish I could in some way convey to you and your many intelligent correspondents for the pleasure and satisfaction I have had in perusing their timely articles during the year.

Surely, some men are peculiarly blessed with the faculty of being able to say just the right word at the right time. Others, like myself, were no doubt intended by Providence for good listeners.

I never fail to get a uniformly good stand of cotton. My plan is to fill a wagon body one-third full of ashes and dry horse manure (equal parts of each); I then throw in a basket-full of cotton seed, on which I sprinkle a bucket of water; and then with a mallet or spade-fork (the latter is better) I throw on the pile several forks full of the manure and ashes, mixing it as well as I can, proceeding in this manner until the body is filled, and haul the wagon to the nearest point, and with a basket a small boy can easily attend the planter.

I use the "Stat" or "Stewart Planters" which roll the seed so that when they come from the planter, each seed is completely encased with the fertilizer. I usually do this some 12 hours before planting, tramping and packing the seed in the wagon, causing them to become warm enough to start the germs. They always come up in a few days and grow up vigorously with a long dark green and purple shank (no matter whether the ground is dry or not). I prefer to plant on fresh or newly manured beds. I have usually commenced planting on the 20th of April, and generally have a good stand up a week before many who planted with dry seed and an opener, many days before me.

I never have to replant. On new or fresh made beds I take up the opener, the weight of the wheel makes an indentation deep enough to cover the seed.

My cotton is never troubled with lice or worms—try it.

WOOD LAWN, TENN., Jan. 8, 1874.
I take the above from the Southern Cultivator. Does it not go a great ways in establishing my theory that the first germ of the caterpillar is in the seed? Mr. Hassler says his "cotton is never troubled with lice or worms. Both lice and worms are parasites, and the seedling the seed has gone through, probably destroyed the parasite. —Col. J. M. B. B. B.

Cocoa Farming Prospects.

ROCKFORD, Ala. March 6, 1874.
Editors Advertiser: In renewing my subscription to your paper, and as you solicit correspondence on matters of general interest, I will report for Cocoa a greater area of land sowed in wheat and oats, and the crop looks

unusually promising for this season of the year. Our farmers have supplied themselves generally with a sufficiency of hands, but are very backward in pitching their crops; we have less than the usual number of idlers bemoaning without employment, but all hands seem to take hold with a hearty good will and a seeming determination to do all in their power to produce a supply of the necessities of life. I hear a very general expression of determination to keep out of debt as much as possible and turn more attention to stock and the raising of provisions.

We have a good number of Granges in working order in this county whose influence is perceptible, and meets with the general approbation of our citizens.

Capt. W. S. Gordon—the deputy of our State Grange, for the third Congressional District has just visited several of the Granges in this county on his way to Talladega. He also organized several new ones, which have given new vigor and impetus to the cause in this section, and by the way, Capt. Gordon is a whole-souled and lively young man and worthy the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and no doubt ripe years will find him clad with the crest of his distinguished brother John B. Gordon.

Yours, very Respectfully,

The green fields of small grain in this vicinity are calculated to gladden the hearts of our people and to inspire hope even in the most despairing. We venture the assertion that the acreage of small grain in this county this season is double that of any other year since the war. There is also considerable inquiry for stock hogs which is another cheering sign. Farmers seem determined hereafter to make enough to eat so that if any cotton is produced, the proceeds from its sale shall be clear gain whether it brings little or much. —News-Journal.

Officers of the State Grange of Alabama.

The following list of the permanent officers of the State Grange for the ensuing year:

- W. H. Chambers, of Russell county, Worthy Master.
R. H. Ervin, of Wilcox county, Overseer.
S. J. Harrington, of Colbert county, Lecturer.
R. D. Thornton, of Bullock county, Steward.
W. A. O'Hara, of Shelby county, Assistant Steward.
James S. Smith, of Greene county, Chaplain.
John H. Harris, of Lee county, Treasurer.
E. M. Law, of Macon county, Secretary.
Mr. L. G. Jenkins, of Calhoun county, Ceres.
Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, of Russell, flora.
Mrs. E. D. Conner, of Marengo, pomona.
Mrs. D. H. Odum, of Greene, lady assistant steward.
T. H. Ferguson, G. K.
Executive Committee:
S. S. Scott, of Russell county, for three years; P. A. Bates, of Perry county, for two years; W. B. Jones, of Madison county, for one year.
District Deputies:
1st District—J. B. Bosch, Wilcox county; 2d District—W. S. Meniford, Pike county; 3d District—W. S. Gordon, Russell county; 4th District—Geo. D. Johnson, Perry county; 5th District—W. Jones, Madison county; 6th District—J. S. Harrington, Colbert county.

W. B. & A. R. BELL,

No. 9 Market street,

Have on hand a full assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

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TERMS STRICTLY CASH!

A few of the celebrated Florence Sewing Machines at HALF PRICE.

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SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, ETC. HOUSE

SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO

PAINING, AND WALL PAPERING

DONE IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

January 12, 1872.

EXCHANGE STABLES!

—These popular

stables are now under my charge, and

I am prepared to receive my old

friends and acquaintances.

I am prepared to feed stock

at the lowest rates and promise to

undivided attention to the interest

of all who entrust to me.

Special care taken of transient stock.

Horses, Cattle and Carriages of the finest

quality and at reasonable rates.

W. B. CHAPMAN.

NOTICE!

The undersigned most respectfully

announces to his friends and acquaintances

that all amounts for meat must be settled

during this week, and that in future they

cannot make any more charges, except to

those who settle up every Saturday. We

have no stock, and cannot

afford to sell on long credit.

Respectfully, S. SCHUESSLER & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To satisfy an execution in my hands from

the Circuit Court of Montgomery county,

against Harriet Billingsley, I will proceed to

sell on

S. BERWIN.

22 MARKET STREET

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

SPECTACLES,

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES!

FOR THE CASH.

—

WORK DEPARTMENT

Special attention to all customers in

this department can rely upon having their

repairs made promptly and in the best

manner. Diamonds mounted on the premises.

Jewelry made to order, and Job Work executed

promptly and at low prices.

This Department will hereafter be conducted

strictly on a CASH BASIS, from which

positively no deviation will be made.

S. BERWIN,

22 Market Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction,

for Cash, the Artesian Basin in the city of

Montgomery, on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF APRIL NEXT

the following described property, under the

provisions of a deed of trust executed to and

by J. W. H. Wall and Jacob Wall, on the

day of May, 1872, which is recorded in the

office of the Judge of Probate in Montgomery

county, in Book 12 of Mortgages, page 284, to

wit:

1. The lot of land conveyed by Henry C.

Temple to Jacob Wall, being one hundred and

five feet on Court street, by lot, and

ten feet deep, and described as the south half

of lot No. 1, in Court street.

2. The store house and lot, on south side of

Market street, conveyed by W. Knox and wife

to J. E. Wall & Co. by deed, and known as C. P. May's, west by the glandrat

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GREAT CLOSING OUTSALE

—OF A—

LARGE STOCK OF HARDWARE AT COST!

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

J. P. STOW & CO.

WILL EXPIRE THIS YEAR BY LIMITATION. THE SENIOR PARTNER DESIRES

TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS, AND HAS THEREFORE DETERMINED TO CLOSE

OUT OUR EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

—CONSISTING OF—

IRON, STEEL, CUTLERY, CASTINGS,

WOODENWARE, FARMING TOOLS,

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.,

AT COST FOR CASH.

A Rare Chance for Country and City Merchants, and

all others desiring to avail themselves of

GREAT BARGAINS.

Those wishing Cook or Heating Stoves, Grates, Cast-

ings, Hoes, Axes, or Tools of Any Descrip-

tion, will do well to Call at once.

AT COST! AT COST FOR CASH! FOR CASH!

March 2 to Aug 17

J. P. STOW & CO.

(Successors to BLOUNT, WEATHERLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS

(SIGN OF THE NEGRO AND MORTAR.)

NO. 2 COURT SQUARE, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

DEALERS IN

Drugs.

Medicines,

KEROSENE,

AND

LUBRICATING

OILS,

ANILINE

COLORS,

GARDEN

SEEDS,

&c., &c.

For sale IRVINE, WALLACE & CO.

MOBILE UNDERWRITERS.

Aggregate Assets, \$900,000 00.

—COMPOSED OF THE—

MOBILE FIRE DEPARTMENT INSURANCE CO.,

CITIZENS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

STONEWALL INSURANCE CO.,

MOBILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

WASHINGTON FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Board of Officers:

JOHN MAGUIRE, President, A. Du MONT, Secretary, Mobile Fire Department

Insurance Co.

W. D. DUNN, President, S. W. ALLEN, Sec., Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co.

WM. H. GARDNER, President, R. D. MOFFATT, Sec., Mobile Mutual Insur-

ance Co.

JOEL W. JONES, President, E. A. SHAFER, Sec., Stonewall Insurance Co.

JOHN H. HIGLEY, Sec., Washington Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

CHARLES WESENBERG, Special Agent.

Feb 9 dnm

NORTON & ADAMS,

Agents for Montgomery and Vicinity.

LEHMAN BROS., NEWGASS, ROSENTHAL & CO., LEHMAN, ABRAHAM & CO.

133 Pearl St. N. Y. Exchange Building, Liverpool. 155 Grover St. N. Y.

LEHMAN, DARR & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICES COURT SQUARE,

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE UPON COTTON CONIGNED TO US, OR OUR

CONNECTIONS IN NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS AND LIVERPOOL.

We receive and execute promptly all orders for purchase or sale of FUTURE CONTRACTS

in Cotton and Western Produce. We keep on hand a full supply of BEST INDIA

AND DOMESTIC BAGGING AND IRON TIES of most approved patterns, which we offer

at the lowest market prices. We also have on hand a full supply of the DOMESTIC

FRAMED AND UNFRAMED IRON TIES, and will have kept on hand a full

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