

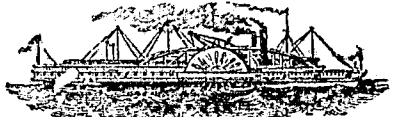
OLD SERIES--NO. XLIII. MONTGOMERY, ALA. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1874. NEW SERIES--VOL. 9. NO. 198.

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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.

SHULMAN, GOETTLER & WEBB.

Esqs., of Wilcox county, JOHN R. HENRY, of Butler, and Hon. R. C. TORREY, and J. W. POSEY, Esq., of Monroe, are candidates for the Judgeship of that Circuit. We do not know whether Judge HENRY will be a candidate or not, but presume he will be. Among the number, the people ought to be able to select a good Judge.

The Greensboro Beacon gives it as its opinion that a large majority of the newspapers of Middle Alabama are devoting more space to the farming and other interests of the State than to political matter and refers, for the grounds of that opinion, to the columns of the Selma Argus, the Times, the Farmers' Vindicator, the Demopolis News-Journal, the Marion Commonwealth, the Eutaw Whig & Observer, the West Abolitionist, the Hayneville Examiner, the Livingston Journal, the Tuscaloosa Times, the Tuscaloosa Blade, the Beacon, and other journals that might be named. It will be observed that the Beacon omits the Advertiser, which devotes 12 columns a week to the interests of which it speaks.

Commenting on Hon. J. P. OLIVER'S "Flea for Public Schools," some time since published in the Advertiser, the Wilcox Post-Vindicator says:

Neither the press, nor our public men, have bestowed that thoughtful "free public schools," the subject demands. We are glad to see that Mr. Oliver has taken the matter in hand, and hope he will continue to discuss it. The education of our poor children is sacred trust that the State should faithfully execute.

The Hayneville Examiner thinks that "there should be a committee of grangers appointed by every county Council in the State to carry out some plan to secure immigration to this State, like that lately suggested by the Tuscaloosa Blade. If landholders would give in fee simple every family 40 acres of land after they had cultivated them five years, thousands would be lured to the State. We hope the press of Alabama will enforce some such plan on the ear of the landholders."

Recounting a few of the blessings(?) which Radicalism has conferred on the Southern States the West Abolitionist says:

While they had this State they robbed us of millions, and have no idea that any man in Alabama will live long enough to see the debt that party has created and fastened upon our people, paid off. Even the judicial department of the Radical Government has bestowed a party to this monstrous oppression, by deciding all political questions in favor of those to whom they owe their office and power. They must crush out their political adversaries right or wrong. Even Congress has sustained thus far all this iniquity, the seeds of which were sown in the reconstruction measures.

We advise our people to be on the alert. We wish once more to see the destinies of our State in the hands of her own people. We can secure all this if every man will do his duty. Again we call the attention of our readers to the South Carolina memorial, and ask them to read and reflect upon it.

The Marion Commonwealth on the information that the farmers of Hale county have begun corn planting, and that a few of them have already begun planting cotton and that the farmers in that county are preparing more land than they can cultivate the coming season, advises them to be wise in time.

These admitted facts, recapitulated by the Dadeville Headlight, ought to inspire every Alabamian with great hope for the future of his State.

When the South is supplied with transportation facilities equal to those now existing in Pennsylvania, the coal and iron trade of Alabama will be a power in this Southern land greatly exceeding that which the coal and iron of the Keystone State are to-day in the land of Pennsylvania. The field is, in every respect an inviting one. With a general, healthy climate, a generous soil, unparalleled facilities for the production of iron and other valuable minerals, Alabama must soon command the attention of the world. New Birmingham and Sheffield will soon spring up within her borders, and New Manchester, also, for she has all the raw material at her command which has built up England's great textile city.

The Sinking Saved.
The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulant properties in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters especially adapted that famous speed to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the strong influence of a long protracted morbid habit is to be surmounted. In chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and vital energy of persons who are sinking under the debilitating effects of chronic disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequalled. The permanent tonics included in the preparation are associated with a diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of alternative ingredients slower in their operation and capable of producing more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 3 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"CLOSING UP."
WINTER has closed, and I propose to close my COAL BUSINESS with it. Clean, well-burned coal at \$5.75 to \$6.25. WAREHOUSES free from dust. Call soon. MARSHALL C. B. FERRELL.

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
The entire stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS of the late MRS. DUGARY, No. 23 MARKET STREET, must be sold off at once. All will be disposed of WITH-OUT REGARD TO COST. Call early and examine the stock. MARSHALL C. B. FERRELL.

BREAST AND GENUINE CATTAIL.
MILLET SEED. A large supply just received. MARSHALL C. B. FERRELL.

The State Press.

The Scottsboro Herald repudiates the idea that North Alabama conditions her support of a candidate on his selection from her territory. We have never heard that charged, but there is a feeling abroad that North Alabama will do more and work harder and "turn out" better for one of her own sons than she will for any other man. But independently of that, South Alabama is disposed to concede her the candidate for Governor because the last nominee came from the Southern part of the State.

A correspondent of the Selma Times writing from Washington says that: Alabama can never pay her Senator Dr. F. W. Eastland, a distinguished lawyer, Gen. John T. Morgan, the debt of gratitude due them for their vindication of the citizens' rights and the State's honor. Thousands of dollars have been expended by Dr. Sykes in the necessary preparation and conduct of the contest. His time and great talents have been devoted to accomplish the wishes of the people.

The Eutaw Whig favors the passage of the cotton-tax refunding bill now before Congress. It truly says that "if the planters of the South could now receive their rights, in the way of recompense for the cotton thus appropriated by the United States government, many of them would be greatly relieved financially, and our whole State would be vastly benefited thereby."

The Eufaula News thinks that the late decision of the Supreme Court, if adhered to without interference by Legislative or Executive action, will be a good thing for the public schools of Alabama.

The News-Journal refuses to second the nomination of Gen. E. W. MARLIN for Lieutenant Governor and warmly urges the claims of Col. C. C. LANGDON, of Mobile, for that place on the ticket. Of the latter gentleman it says:

Col. Langdon would bring strength to the ticket which few other men in the State can command. His great ability and unquestioned qualifications for any political position, together with the fact that he is acceptable to Conservatives of all shades of opinion—mark him as the best and strongest man for the nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor.

The same paper nominates Hon. W. E. CLARKE, one of the truest and ablest men in Alabama, for Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit. It says:

Mr. Clarke is well known throughout the State as a lawyer of the highest order of ability, and profound legal attainments. His irreproachable character and strictly judicial mind qualify him especially for the office of Judge and his thorough knowledge of law, fills up, to completion, the measure of his qualifications.

The Jackson Guard, of the 5th, thus defines "Democracy":

Democracy is only the voice of the people speaking, through the ballot-box. It is the voice of the people, its enemies, but firm in its purposes. Partisans and Demagogues may, through cliques and caucuses, lead true but thoughtless Democrats astray, but the whole party out of its proper channel; but, sooner or later, like water finds its level, they will return to first principles—without which no republican form of government can exist.

The Huntsville Democrat, speaking of B. B. WHITE'S bill to re-district Alabama by Congressional enactment, says:

This is the first time, so far as we are advised of political events in this country, that a proposition has ever been made for Congress to usurp the right of a State to establish its own Congressional districts. Yet, we are surprised, because of the frequent bold and baseless assumptions and usurpations made by the Radical party and its individual members.

The Birmingham Independent is "pleased [and so are we!] to see that the auspices are decidedly favorable to the success of the Democratic-Conservative party, and by judicious action on our part, we insure a glorious victory next November." These remarks are supplemented by the following sound advice:

Now, while our political enemies are so divided, let us prove our pure faith and higher patriotism by unity of action, and a determination of purpose, in order to drive from office the party that has fattened on our labors, and that has fattened on our misdeeds. The victory is in our own hands, the day of triumph is approaching.

Mr. W. E. BEGGS, of Butler, dons the editorial harness as associate of Mr. YEATMAN, of the Choctaw Herald, and in his salutatory says:

I feel that I have assumed a responsible position, and do not think it necessary to make pledge of fidelity to the interests of the public; for I am a southerner, actuated by southern principles, believing in the democratic party as the hope, the only hope, of a final restoration of our country. To this end, the restoration of my native land, I do all in my power, pledged, as every man should, to do all in my power.

We extend to our new confrere a warm welcome and wish him much success, pecuniarily and politically.

A letter in the Meridian Mercury, from New York mentions as a plausible rumor that Col. JNO. FORSYTH of Mobile has been offered a position on the Herald at a salary of \$7,500.—Young BENNETT could not do a better deed for his splendid paper.

The North Abolitionist & Times closes a long and able article on "Repudiation" with the following:

Shall we cover Alabama with railroads on borrowed money, and when they are finished repudiate the debt? Away with such bad faith! Away with dishonesty! The people of Alabama will not tolerate its advocacy.

The Ashland (Clay Co.) Times reflects the sentiments of all good and true men of all parties when in discussing our approaching elections, it says:

Let us put in office, so far as we can, men who will strive for the promotion of the public good, and not for self-enrichment. Let us put forward our very best men, and try to secure an honest administration in both State and county.

The Monroe Journal is informed that "S. J. CUMMINS, and R. C. JONES,

leant was rotten—and now that the "little cloud like a man's hand" has become more distinctly visible we think it not unsafe to predict "an abundance of rain."

A "Right" which is no Right.

The Morning News of yesterday fell into error when it asserted the "right" of either a newspaper, or an individual acting through a newspaper, to "investigate" any private affair. We readily agree that where one newspaper detects another in the act of publishing the fact and denounces it. But we do most emphatically deny the right of any man, or of any newspaper, to assume as a fact that of which he knows nothing, personally or by information, and demand an "investigation" to find out whether or not his suspicions, forsooth, are well founded. The bare statement of the proposition almost demonstrates its utter falsehood. To concede any such "right" is to throw open the composing room to the inspection of every intruding, intermeddling fellow who may think proper to suspect that an editorial, or other article has been purloined. It would inaugurate a system of ethics which would result in the total subversion of the influence of the press in this country. It would encourage a code of morals calculated to yield the richest rewards to the least deserving man, and hold out the most tempting inducements to those who could get lowest down in the scale of humanity. It would actually invite men to come into our offices and demand (1) an inspection of our manuscripts and (2) proof of the negative proposition, that we have not copied and "paraphrased" other men's ideas and language. The right to investigate carries with it the right to use the means necessary to that investigation, and this would lead directly to the results indicated above. No man questions another's right to his private opinion; but that opinion, without some show of proof to sustain it, confers no right to overhaul another man's private affairs. For instance, and to illustrate, we may have a private opinion respecting the authorship of the News editorial on which we are now commenting, but will the editor of the News agree that this gives us any "right" to enter his sanctum and demand and prosecute an "investigation"? Is our mere idle curiosity, or mortified vanity it may be, to be treated with all that deference? Would the News editor submit to any such "investigation"? If we had the "right" to prosecute it he would have no right to prevent it! This renders the absurdity of the proposition apparent at a glance. Nor would the mere publication of our private opinion, or belief, in a newspaper, help the matter in the least. No law, human or divine, will permit a man to create for himself a "right" which cannot fall to inure to the wrong of another. Hence, if the "private belief" conferred no "right to investigate" because of its necessarily resulting wrong, the party entertaining it cannot create a better right, out of the same belief, by giving it publication. The mere act of publication would add no sanction to the original "right," and as that original "right" has been shown to be nothing more or less than an outrage, if acted upon, it follows that the News was in error when it conceded the existence of the "right of investigation."

Information Wanted.
In the State Journal of Tuesday last we find the following:

The printed volume of Acts of the General Assembly at the late session contains several improvements introduced by our present Secretary of State. In the front appears the Constitution of the State, a document of the first importance and one to which reference is constantly made. The Acts of the Board of Education for the first time are compiled and published with the Acts of the Legislature. The insertion of the order of business in the Supreme Court, the Judicial Circuits and Chancery Divisions, with the counties comprising them, and the times of holding the Courts, will be appreciated, especially by the legal profession. The volume also contains, a list of the officers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial department of the State, as well as a list of the officers of the several counties.

We are satisfied that the Journal is mistaken with respect to the publication of the acts of the Board of Education. Not having the book before us we shall not undertake to say when it was, but according to the best of our recollection the school and other laws of the State, were once before bound in the same volume. We do not think the idea a good one because it compels those who want only the school laws to pay for a mass of matter for which they have no use and vice versa.

But all this is foreign to our present purpose which is to enquire by what authority of law all this extra printing has been done, and who is expected to pay for it? There was no law passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing it—at any rate none of which we have any recollection or knowledge. If Mr. BINGHAM did this printing at his own expense, *proprio publico*, it is all well and good, and goes far to entitle him to a re-nomination by his party. That we take it, is the anticipated *quid pro quo*. But if Mr. BINGHAM expects to draw "obligations" for it, we most respectfully protest, and call upon the Auditor to stand before that Treasury door with a sheathed pen.

That was a most infamous outrage which that fiend, Douglas, committed in Troy a few days ago. The officials did not strike him a blow and, as well he may have been thankful that they let him loose with life. The letter in another column tells all about it.

and a man in whose colossal shadow his native State loved to repose. But there is no armor against Fate, and the mercurial conqueror lays his icy hands on the loftiest as well as the lowliest in the land. He has gone down into the "dark valley of the Shadow," supported, as we trust, by the Rod and Staff which will secure his footsteps, and guard his rising from the chill waters, to a land of everlasting Light and Life.

New Hampshire.

Contrary to our expectations the Old Granite State has pronounced against Radical corruption and misrule. We knew that, locally considered, everything was against the Democrats, and, naturally enough, supposed that local measures would be allowed to decide the contest. But the offense of Radicalism had grown too rank. It smelt to heaven. The unpopularity of Weston's liquor record, the "horny hand" of McCUTCHEIN, the money and influence of the Government, the grand army of bums, and the usual apathy of the people all went down before it. Credit-mobility, SANBORN contracts and SIMMONS were more than Radicalism could bear and live. New Hampshire leads the van of States in what we believe to be one grand, glorious and successful charge upon the cohorts of the most insidious foe that Freedom ever had. Now for the little wooden nutmeg State, whose trial is set for the sixth of next month. This victory cannot fail to inspire her gallant sons, and light the way to another great triumph. Speed the day—for with its dawn comes—deliverance!

A Slight Mistake.

The Morning News of yesterday has the following:

But it does seem to us highly impolitic at this time for the ADVERTISER to attack Senator Carpenter in his effort to repair, in some degree, at least, the cruel wrong perpetrated by the Radical party upon Louisiana.

The ADVERTISER did not attack Mr. CARPENTER nor attempt in any way to discourage the prosecution of the very laudable purpose to which his speech and his bill committed him. We simply attacked two political heresies enunciated by Mr. CARPENTER as fundamental and accepted political principles in this Government. If the Government interferes in Louisiana matters, on any such vicious theories, it may next year overturn every State Government in America. It may reverse the decision of every court—set aside the result of every election. Better let Louisiana remain in the hands of KELLLOGG for a dozen years than be rescued at the expense of the foundation principles of Republican Government. Mr. CARPENTER is aiming at the proper end, but he proposes to reach it by improper means.

Whistling to Keep the Courage Up.

The State Journal, of yesterday, has the following, by way of caption to a few remarks made by the New York Commercial Advertiser:

Let the New York Tribune look at the late Republican successes in the city and town elections in New York—in Rochester, Utica, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Rome, Oswego, and other places—at the heart of comfort therefrom. Instead of "disappearing," the Republican party moves straight onward from victory to victory.

This is how it strikes the Journal. Now, let us see how the Chicago Tribune looks upon the same matter. The Tribune was not long ago the leading Radical organ of the Northwest, and continued so to be until the iniquities of that party forced it to assume a position of armed neutrality. Says the Tribune:

Of the local elections in New York, March 3, the telegraph reported to us only the following:

"The town elections in Erie county, N. Y., on Tuesday, resulted in a general defeat of the Republican candidates, mainly on local issues."

What these "local issues" were, so fatal to the Republican candidates, the Buffalo papers do not explain; but "local issues" or "general apathy" appears to have done a smashing business, on Tuesday, elsewhere than in Erie county. There is an opposition victory in Auburn, N. Y., by 400 majority, against Grant's 835; another 351 majority, in Elmira, where Grant had 161; still another, of about 500 majority, in Newburgh, where Grant's majority was 483; and in Rochester the Republican Mayor wins by 450 (Grant had 1,773), but the opposition carry the City and County Boards. On the same day "local issues" (we suppose) elected an entire opposition City Government in Burlington, Vt., against all precedent, and gave the opposition position some unexpected municipal successes down in Maine. "Local issues," too, have carried a good many elections, this week, in Iowa, invariably against the Republicans. The gentlemen who consider themselves "the party," at Washington, should beware of these local issues, instead of giving us more of them—such as Simmons.

There seems to be a slight difference of opinion between the partisan and the neutral. Which of the twain has the more interest in representing things impartially?

Perhaps it was the same "independent press" of which the Journal complains that played such mad havoc in New Hampshire yesterday. It is well known that we did not anticipate a victory in that State. The Democratic candidate, WESTON, had bearded the western whiskey lion in his den and that rendered him unpopular. It was almost wholly on this local discontent that "the great Radical heart of the State" relied for success. But in spite of all adverse conditions and circumstances the corruption of Radicalism were more than even the gallant Granger—the "horny-handed" McCUTCHEIN as his friends called him—could stand up against. He went down before the gale because the staff upon which he

Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SWEENEY, Editors.
M. M. COOKE,

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, March 12, 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 SIXTY DOLLARS AND A HALF; fifteen copies TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

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THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

The Death of Hon. Charles Sumner.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER, whose sudden but not altogether unexpected death is this morning announced by telegraph, was born in Boston, January 8, 1811. At the age of nineteen he was graduated, and the next year entered Judge STORY'S office as a student of law. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar, at which he achieved almost immediate distinction. A few years later he received the appointment of Reporter for the United States Circuit Court, and about the same time became the editor of the American Jurist. For awhile he was the associate of the renowned GREENLEAF as lecturer of the Massachusetts Law School, and delivered many able and instructive lectures on "Constitutional Law" and the "Law of Nations." From 1837 to 1840 he travelled in Europe, returning during the latter year to Boston, where four years later he published an elaborate edition of VESSEY'S Reports.

The first active part he took in politics was in 1846 when he opposed the admission of Texas into the union and denounced the arbitrament of the sword as applicable to the dispute then pending between this country and Mexico—assuming the ground that battle was as much a relic of barbarism as the duello or private ordeal of battle, that it settled nothing but the question of superior force, and that it should give way to peaceful measures of compromise or arbitration. This was followed by a series of speeches and lectures which won him much fame, not only in America but also in Europe, where many of them were printed and widely read. His opposition to the admission of Texas was based upon the fact that it would enlarge the area of slavery. This procured him the enmity of his Whig allies, and resulted in his affiliation with the free-soil element, led by VAN BUREN and ADAMS.

In the late notice of Mr. FILLMORE'S death we stated that on the accession of that great and good man to the Presidency in 1850 he called DANIEL WEBSTER to his cabinet. Mr. WEBSTER was then a Senator of the State of Massachusetts, and on his resigning that office Mr. SUMNER was elected to succeed him, by a coalition of the free-soilers and democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature, and from that day until his death he continued to represent that Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. Inspired with a love of freedom which gradually fused itself into the flame of fanaticism, he made it the business of his official life to war upon slavery in the South. This he did on every ground that offered the shadow of a resting place for a fact, a theory or an argument. His maxim was that freedom was national—slavery sectional. The "Fugitive Slave Act" was the first measure which encountered his opposition. Then followed the Kansas embroglio, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, etc., which provoked heated discussions in which Mr. SUMNER bore his due share. It was for words spoken in the debate of the latter bill that PRESTON S. BROOKS of South Carolina, caned him in the Senate Chamber. He was not an active supporter of the war of coercion, but he did not oppose it. He was opposed to war on general principles, and could not, or would not, be inconsistent. Three years ago he offered in the Senate his celebrated "battle-flag" resolutions, the object of which was, as far as possible, to erase from the minds of the people all recollections of their bloody dissensions. For this wise and statesman-like act he was formally censured by the Legislature of Massachusetts, but the resolution of censure was ordered expunged by that body about three weeks ago. His advocacy of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency was prompted by the same motive, and was in keeping with the whole tenor of his life. It was unsuccessful, even with his most devoted adherents, and now he follows his great leader to that shore where the tramp of conflicting armies is never heard, and the sound of battle never comes. And as we stand at what may be termed the very foot of his sepulchre, let us cast upon the cold clay before us all bitter recollections of the past—not as evergreens, which betoken perpetual remembrance, but as gentle snow flakes, which shall melt as they fall and sink into the sod, to be resurrected no more forever.

He was a great man, a learned man,
