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(The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of Social Services, State of New York.)

Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SCREWS, Editor.
M. M. COOKE, Editor.

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, March 26, 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.

REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office Money Order or Express, or by sending the money in a Registered Letter.

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More Mention.

THE Marianna Courier in the following statement shows what Radicalism has done for Florida. In Jackson county 400 acres of land was sold at 20 cents per acre, 300 acres at 10 cents, and 200 acres at 5 cents. These sales were made by the Sheriff, under execution. These lands were assessed for taxes at one dollar per acre.

A FAITHFUL brother in a Fairfield Connecticut church recently prayed for the absent members "who were prostrate on beds of sickness and chairs of wellness."

The editor of a New York child's paper received a letter from a lady subscriber recently, in which was written: "Our Anna died last week, after reading the last number of your valuable paper."

THE Washington Republican appears to be of the opinion that the time has come for reading Mr. DAWES out of the party. It wants to know what true Republicans think of that speech of his, in the light of the New Hampshire returns.

THE formal laying of the cornerstone of the main edifice of the Vanderbilt University is to take place Monday, April 27. Bishop WIGHTMAN is to deliver an address. It is hoped that the halls will be open for students by the beginning of next year.

ENGLISH railway directors are as thick in the new Parliament as National bank directors are in Congress. There are fifty-two railway directors in the House of Lords, and one hundred and twenty-four in the House of Commons, making a total of one hundred and seventy-six.

CONSIDERING the few women who have yet attained unto the dignity of office-holding, it sounds bad to hear that Miss BELL MURRAY, who has been acting a deputy clerk of the Circuit Court of McLean county, Illinois, is charged with embezzlement, and her trial is in progress at Bloomington.

As evidence of the importance of the produce interest, the following figures give the aggregate sales in New York city last year: Butter, \$90,000,000; cheese, \$15,000,000; wheat, \$24,000,000; flour, \$23,000,000; corn, \$23,000,000; petroleum, \$10,000,000; oat meal, \$12,000,000. Total, one hundred and thirty-three million dollars, for produce, not staple crops.

THE new army bill reduces the cavalry to nine regiments, now ten; artillery to four, now five; infantry to twenty, now twenty-five. This will make the army twenty-five thousand instead of thirty-three thousand strong. Any officer may resign, and will be entitled to one year's pay, besides what may be due him at the date of resignation. Officers declared unfit for duty are to be reported by commanding officers and mustered out, and officers of thirty years' service may be retired. The reduction is to be effected by January 1, 1875.

THE city of Huntsville, Ala., has voted \$50,000 subscription to the South western University by a vote of 655 to 13. The Southwestern University will be established by the Presbyterian Church—South. The location of the university is yet an open question. This will be determined by the greatest advantages as to healthfulness, accessibility, moral tone of society, and material inducement. It is thought that competition for the location of the University will be confined principally to two States, Tennessee and Alabama.

If the very plain-spoken bill introduced by Mr. O'BRIEN passes Congress, the great National Livestock and Intelligence Office at Washington will be broken up. It declares any public officer, who uses public property for private purposes, to be guilty of embezzlement and liable to removal from his place, and to be punished by law. To set up a private landaulet or other vehicle at the public expense, or to put any government soldier or other employee into livery at private work, is a misdemeanor, and subjects the official found guilty to impeachment and fine and imprisonment. Somebody seems to have been guilty of the further enormity of putting black cockades on the soldiers thus employed, for it is further provided that to place any of these servile badges, which are the mark of the menial service of the British Crown, upon any government employee, shall be punished by \$100 fine for each offense. It has long been matter of notoriety, as charged by Mr. WHEELER in the debate on the Army bill, that the soldiers of the army were misused in the way forbidden by this bill.

No Tariff on Iron.

Not long ago the Pennsylvania iron men held a meeting in Philadelphia, at which the following was agreed upon and reported as the average cost of producing pig iron per ton, in every year since 1849:

Year.	Cost per ton.	Year.	Cost per ton.
1850	\$14.25	1862	\$16.11
1851	14.25	1863	16.50
1852	14.25	1864	16.50
1853	14.25	1865	16.50
1854	14.25	1866	16.50
1855	14.25	1867	16.50
1856	14.25	1868	16.50
1857	14.25	1869	16.50
1858	14.25	1870	16.50
1859	14.25	1871	16.50
1860	14.25	1872	16.50
1861	14.25	1873	16.50

The statement includes the cost of the several items of which these sums are made up, and the progressive increase of each. We give these at several periods, before and after the war: Of cost, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873.

The cost of producing iron in 1873 was 2½ times as great as in 1850, and the same causes which led to the advance are destined to operate with increasing force with each succeeding year. We refer to the prices of coal, ore, limestone, labor, etc., which were comparatively insignificant in 1850.

Yet labor was better rewarded, *pro rata*, in 1850 than in 1873, because in the former year it received fifteen per cent. of the whole cost of production, whereas last year it received but twelve per cent. Now, the idea of the tariff is to enable the American manufacturer to compete on equal terms with the foreign. If it does more than that, it robs the many for the benefit of the few. When American iron cost in its production but \$13.30 per ton, the tariff was but \$3.90 per ton, and that was more than ample, because, in 1853, when the cost of making had increased to \$17.73 per ton, the tariff was reduced six per cent. per ton. That was under an honest Federal Administration, before the government had become a mere "Jimmymy" in the hands of moneyed "rings."

After that, the duty was raised to \$9 per ton—equivalent to an *ad valorem* of 68 per cent, in 1851—and at this rate it remained from the time it was laid, in 1851, until 1872, when it was reduced to \$7. But if it required but \$7 to put the manufacturer in this country on an equal footing with the foreign producer in 1872, when the cost of production was \$30.53, what was the object of a \$9 tariff in 1855, when the cost was only \$20.95? Was it the robbing of the many for the benefit of the few? If so, how can men who are thus robbed support the robbers for office of any sort?

One other thought in connection with this subject and we have done. If a tariff of seven dollars will enable the Pennsylvania producer to compete on equal terms with the foreign, then there is no longer any excuse for a tariff on iron, because the experience of Alabama Manufacturers shows that iron can be made in this State for less money than it costs in Pennsylvania after subtracting the tariff! This we say has been demonstrated by experience. Why then should the whole people be taxed to maintain and keep aloft a few iron manufacturers in Pennsylvania when Alabama can hold her own successfully against free trade in that commodity? That the duty goes to the Government is no plea or excuse, because it enables the manufacturer to charge \$7 per ton more for his iron than he would otherwise charge; so that after all, it amounts to a direct tax, for his personal benefit, upon the consumer. If the intention of the tariff is to build up Pennsylvania at the expense of her Sister States and particularly of Alabama, it is time that Alabama should be apprised of the fact.

1874.

There will be a thorough overhauling of Congress by the elections which take place in 1874. Eighteen States elect Governors, thirty-five elect Representatives to Congress, and thirty-three Legislatures elect Senators. Of the States to elect Senators the following, now represented by Radicals and Republicans, will probably choose Democrats or Reformers to succeed the Senators whose terms expire next March: Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Connecticut, Florida, and Wisconsin. The first election in the series will take place in Connecticut, April 6th. After that follow Rhode Island on the 6th; Oregon, June 1st; Kentucky, Montana and Utah, August 3d; North Carolina, August 6th; Vermont, September 1st; Wyoming and California, September 20th; Maine, September 14th; Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska and Ohio, October 13th, Georgia, October 14th; West Virginia, October 22d; Louisiana, November 2d, and the other States November 3d. All of these elect Congressmen and State officers, and all the States, except Arkansas, Indiana, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, California, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Iowa and Indiana, elect Governors.

"The" vs. "One of The."

The Morning News of yesterday, having descended from its proud perch as "The" organ and assumed its place in the ranks as "one of the organs," we withdraw all comments heretofore indulged with respect thereto.

Go Slow Brethren.

An editorial in the *State Journal* of yesterday morning, headed "Personal," leads us to infer that the Editor of that paper has been unnecessarily stirred up by the squibbing of the *Evening Ledger*. The man who places himself, or is placed by his friends, in public station, must make up his mind to bear with fortitude any charge not affecting his personal honor. If he "breaks down" he gives his adversaries the very advantage sought. Now the *Ledger* has heretofore assailed the ADVERTISER with as much vim as characterized its squibs at the *Journal* and its Editor. But the "want of political sagacity," with which our amiable contemporary has been pleased in his anger to taunt us, was not so great in this office as in the *Journal*. We refused to let the attacking party get the advantage of our temper. The result was and is that the affair passed off without injury to the ADVERTISER and we presume harmlessly to the *Ledger*.

It must be remembered that the *Journal* mixed the ADVERTISER up with this affair by unnecessarily referring to the political sagacity and financial status of this paper. So far as the latter reference is concerned we might reply that it would be strange indeed if the *Journal* should be embarrassed. Its proprietor holds two different State offices, and if with the perquisites of these to supplement the profits of his paper he fails to keep the latter up he would be trebly unfortunate. But we do not choose to drag private business affairs before the public nor to be personal in any matter or manner not demanded by the interests of the public. We have never descended to personalities yet, nor do we expect to. But if occasion should demand that course the *Journal* may rest assured that nothing whatever will be left to mere inference. As far as possible we have spoken of "the *Journal*" as such—as an exponent of Radical opinion—as a party mouth piece—and in no other capacity. We do not choose to notice it in any other, except in unlooked for and extraordinary contingencies.

If we thought the *Journal* expressed nothing more than Mr. BINGHAM's, or any other man's individual sentiments, its importance would be so far degraded in our estimation as to leave it unworthy of any sort of mention. A newspaper which has no higher object than to become a mere vehicle of private opinions, prejudices, or sentiments, mistakes widely the true mission of Journalism. And the man who attempts to make that sort of vehicle of his paper must first feel persuaded that his own opinions are infallible, his own prejudices sacred, and his own precepts the only salvation of the Commonwealth. The guidance of a man of that sort is always to be dreaded, because no one can guess to what it may ultimately conduct. He sinks the paper in the man and not the man in the paper—thus making Journalism purely personal instead of impersonal, as it should be to have its due weight and influence.

State Press.

Speaking of the cotton tax wrung from the Southern States just after the close of the war by a Congress in which no Southern State was represented, the *South Alabamian* says:

There is now, as there was at the last session, a strong conviction that this money was wrongfully and unconstitutionally extorted from the cotton States at a time when their prostrate condition dictated a wholly different policy.

Commenting on the position assumed by the ADVERTISER, that the question of fraud in the issue of bonds is one that should be left to the decision of the courts, because the constitution has created the courts for that purpose, and because it is no part of the duties of the Legislature to usurp functions not committed to it by the constitution, the *Southern Argus* says:

As the courts are at present constituted in Alabama, the people would have no show in a judicial controversy with the innocent bondholders. The people know whether the disputed bonds were authorized by them, and, if authorized, whether they were issued in accordance with the plain provisions of the authority, and, having the power, they ought themselves to pay them or reject them as may seem right to them.

Just so; nor will the people ever have any "show" if we are to quarrel about this, that or the other remedy while the Radicals, by continued successes, render all remedies inapplicable or fruitless. If the courts are corrupt, all the better reason that we should unite and elect better Judges. But we can never have better Judges if either wing of the Democratic and Conservative party insists upon forcing its peculiar views on the other. Men may be led, but they cannot be driven. So far as the point made about the "knowledge" of the people is concerned, it is sufficient to reply that they know nothing of the kind, except from more rumor and hearsay. But if their knowledge was positive it would be something new to see a debtor or become defendant, Judge and jury in his own case. We very much doubt that the moral sense of the people would approve that patent, back-action manner of lifting themselves out of difficulty. Such an example, thus set, would have a very degrading influence we fear.

The Tuskegee News says that the death of Mr. SUMNER was "a great public calamity" and that "the world will regret his loss."

The Hayneville Examiner places in nomination for the Chief Justiceship of our Supreme Court one of the truest, ablest and most trusted sons of Alabama—Hon. GEORGE W. STONE of this city. The Examiner thus graphically limns the outlines of his qualifications.

He is learned in the law; he is laborious and thorough in research; he is prompt in the dispatch of business; and his integrity and moral standing are conspicuous. Such a man is now needed to clear the docket of the Supreme Court, burdened as it is with cases. When Justices A. J. Walker and G. W. Stone and R. W. Walker were on the Supreme bench they acted upon fully 300 cases at each term, and won that high rank for the tribunal which makes the Alabama reports of that day standard authority throughout the Union. It is for these reasons that we hope no slate will be made up without hearing on it the name of George W. Stone of Montgomery for Chief Justice.

The Livingston Journal always clear-headed, conservative and correct (three excellent e's for any barque to sail) truly says that the whole Democratic party favors "repudiation" if that word means nothing more than the "non-payment of claims which have been created by improper practices and without authority of law." The *Journal* also adds:

Why, we would as soon urge the payment of a bonded obligation, as one "created by improper practices and without authority of law." But we don't see why some papers should claim special credit for recommending a policy in which all concur.

And to which no paper has ever objected, so far as we know.

The following from the *Marion Commonwealth* respecting the death of Senator SUMNER seems to reflect the views of nine-tenths of the Democratic and Conservative party, so far as observation has enabled us to judge.

Mr. SUMNER was a bitter partisan, and never let an opportunity escape to strike the people of the South under the fifth rib. But his work upon earth (whether good or bad) is done, and we lay aside all malice for the wrongs that he has helped to heap upon our people, and cherish the hope that he is "repaid" from his sins, and that he is now in the land of rest.

Says the Greensboro' Beacon: A State, like an individual, may compromise its liabilities, without tarnishing its honor; but it cannot repudiate them without a loss of reputation. Good policy, then, suggests compromise, rather than repudiation.

An article in the *State Journal* informs the people that the way to have the State prosper is to diversify her agricultural pursuits—plant more corn, grain, &c. Another says Alabama would be better off if Clay county were cut out from it. The Talladega Watchtower sheds some light on the *Journal's* animosity to Clay county—particularly in the last sentence quoted below.

"The people of Clay county sow wheat and oats; they raise corn and pork; they have plenty of cattle milk, butter, eggs and poultry. They have not forgot how to weave jeans nor lost the music of the spinning wheel. They owe but little, have but very few mortgages, and are to-day among the most prosperous and independent people in Alabama. Population almost exclusively white and conservative."

If the Clay county people had been negroes the tone of the S. J. would no doubt have shamed that of the sucking dove in softness and amiability. Naughty people of Clay "to go and be white" to the disgust of the virtuous S. J.

The Dadeville Headlight thinks that: Party has been, and still is the bane of this country. It has brought a large portion of the evils that are upon us, and will continue to do so, unless there is a great change to bring evils upon us, and we fear still greater ones may come upon us, without a "wonderful change and that speedily."

But admitting all this it is a necessary evil and one which, it is now impossible to throw off. Without parties we should speedily have no Government, worth the name. Two evenly matched parties are the best safeguards of popular rights, because the false step of one will insure the success of the other. It quickens an office-holder's patriotism wonderfully to find his own "cat" and that of the public "jumping" in the self-same direction.

The Demopolis News Journal thus defines its position on the "Repudiation" question:

We think the State should disown all obligation for the endorsement of railroad bonds by the South administration, and at the same time, should disavow any and all claims against railroads on account of such endorsement.

The West Alabamian unmercifully ridicules the late report of Mr. LAMBERT (alias BROWN), Commissioner of Industrial Resources for the State. As Mr. BR—LAMBERT forgot to honor us with a copy, we append the extract, which we find in the *Alabamian*. It relates to "Southern Alabama."

This region extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward, for a distance of ninety miles. The general characteristics extend across the entire State from the western border of Georgia to the eastern boundary of Mississippi. Some portions, of course, have advanced in improvements beyond other portions. The largest part of this section abounds in forests of long-leaf yellow pine. The trees attain a gigantic size and height. They make excellent and durable timber for all purposes. They also yield tar, pitch, and turpentine.

The *Alabamian* thinks this "a wonderful document indeed! We feel under great many obligations to the learned Commissioner of Industrial Resources for informing us that we have pine trees in Alabama of 'gigantic size and height,' and that they produce 'tar, pitch, and turpentine.'"

Judge KIRKS of the Eufrasia City Court is evidently crazy. Charity itself can put no other construction on his actions, without condemning them most unparaphrasing. The Eufrasia News tells of his going to the jail last Sunday morning and releasing a prisoner (Jim Goode, a negro) held on a charge of grand larceny, without the least warrant or authority of law. Here is the *News'* account:

It appears that Jim was tried on a charge of grand larceny at the court held by Judge KIRKS of the Eufrasia City Court, was required to give bond for his appearance at the next term of

the Circuit Court, in the sum of \$150. He made a bond, we believe, but it was unsatisfactory to the Court and he went to jail. Judge KIRKS then issued a writ of habeas corpus for the release of the prisoner, and without bringing the defendant into his presence or ordering the Sheriff to do so, went to the Guardhouse and released the prisoner himself. Ned said he did not think of a poor ignorant negro as that he took of him. Ned was jailor.

A man of that sort courts denunciation because that renders him popular with his party and increases his chances to hold on to power. We shall not accommodate him. His conduct carries its own condemnation with it.

There is as much truth in the following from the *Mobile Register* as man can put in words political.

No man has a claim upon a great political party, that it is bound to respect at the expense of its own strength and success, and the moment an individual begins to demand and to threaten, as a means of compelling a nomination in his favor, which he should receive as a matter of grace, that moment he should be turned down and tabooed as an enemy to the common weal. A party is weak in its organization, and powerless of united action and discipline to win victories, that suffers individual dictation in its nominations.

The Birmingham Daily News, referring to the duties of the Southern people in the present emergency, says:

Let us lay aside all the bitter feelings and enmities that sprang from the war, and meet our Northern brethren half way with the extended hand of reconciliation, and after such reconciliation is made it will be the grateful task of all true men, no matter whether they live on the granite hills of New England or among the orange groves of Florida, to assist in cleansing our national capital of its corruption, and elevating the morals and manners of our country once more up to its exalted ante-bellum standard.

We have been endeavoring to do that thing ever since the war. Heretofore the difficulty was that our "Radical Northern brethren," through their Congress, always met our endeavors with some act of unjust or repressive legislation which spoiled everything. They are now tinkering up a so-called Civil Rights bill which they hope to use as another fire-brand.

The Selma Times now calls for the repudiation of the bonds for \$4,000 per mile, issued in lieu of the State's endorsement for \$16,000. This may be good policy, but we have an idea that it will defeat the Democratic and Conservative party, if insisted upon. Not to mince matters, we know it.

Commenting on the SYKES-SPENCER contest the Huntsville Independent, a non-partisan, independent paper says: We have no reason to expect favor to Dr. Sykes from that body—nor do we ask it. We shall be agreeably surprised if he obtains bare justice. But whatever may be the result, we take occasion to say that he and his attorneys have done their whole duty. Gen. Morgan who filed the brief and made the argument in this matter before the committee at Washington, based on himself, the admiration and gratitude of the State.

If this is the way it strikes those outside of the party organization, who shall say that those of the household are extreme if they assert a belief that the Senate will not attempt to do Dr. Sykes justice?

The Wilcox Indicator reproduces and warmly commends "SELDEN'S" late communication to the ADVERTISER on the subject of "Extreme men."

The Wilcox Pacificator copies with its endorsement the able and excellent editorial of the Livingston Journal on the subject of "Repudiation." We copy the following portion of the article approved:

The State is justly indebted in a certain amount, be it more or less. There are certain so-called obligations for which she may or may not be legally and morally bound, as investigation may determine. If the democratic and conservative party of Alabama will declare in favor of repudiating a debt justly due, and for value received, they will be disappointed when they read the platform next put forth by the party, and the disappointment will be less if they expect the party to advocate the payment of all claims—without regard to the nature of them and their origin. It is an imputation against the party to imply that there is danger of its making common cause with rogues and thieves.

Speaking of the proposed nomination of Major JERRE N. WILLIAMS for the office of Chancellor, the Clayton Courier says he is "one who is not only known to be one of our ablest lawyers, but an upright, honest and patriotic citizen—like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. Let the convention nominate him and the people will elect him. No stronger or more acceptable name could be placed before the people for that office."

MARRIED:

HARPER—WATSON.—On the evening of March 18th, at the Presbyterian Church in Augusta, Ga., by Rev. Dr. Irvine, James E. Harper to Sallie E., daughter of Mr. Anderson W. Walton, all of Augusta.

Ask Them.

An advertisement of a medicine, however candid and conscientious it may be, does not always carry conviction with it. The public know to their sorrow that the boasted claims put forth in behalf of many so-called remedies are literally "a delusion and a snare." Probably the best use, therefore, that can be made of the space devoted to this notice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to invite those who read it to inquire of the parties that have tested the curative and preventive properties of the article what they think of it. We earnestly request all doubters to ascertain from such of their friends and neighbors as have taken this standard tonic and alternative as a protection against malarious diseases, or as a cure for indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, low spirits, jaundice, biliousness, &c., what Hostetter's Bitters has done for them. There is no testimony so trustworthy as that which comes from personal experience. mar26/74

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 Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 8 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honest conduct and professional skill. feb18/74

SPRING & SUMMER SEASON

1874 1874

SHULMAN, GOETTER & WEIL

The First in the Field!

We hereby announce our readiness to display to the Citizens of Montgomery and the surrounding Country, our

MAMMOTH STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND SHOES,

Suitably Adapted to the SPRING AND SUMMER SEASONS.

The present Stringent Condition of the Money Market has been fully considered and carefully weighed by us, and we

STATE EMPHATICALLY that during the entire season the prices on our goods will be placed at the VERY LOWEST. Our determination during the Season will be to

SELL OUR GOODS!

And in order to carry out this ultimatum, all the goods comprised in our Selections are to be offered at such confessedly low prices as

POSITIVELY TO DEFEY ALL COMPETITION!

Further, our Assortments are the most extensive we have been in receipt of for many Seasons, and have been purchased with the sole view of offering to purchasers at EXTRAORDINARILY LOW FIGURES.

THIS WE ARE DETERMINED TO DO, AND MAKE THIS

ANNOUNCEMENT BOLDLY

AND FEARLESSLY, THAT

FOR THE DURABILITY,

NEATNESS AND CHEAP-

NESS OF OUR GOODS, WE

ARE RESOLVED TO STAND

UNRIVALLED!

Those anticipating the purchase of such articles as are always found in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS HOUSE will positively SAVE MONEY by calling at our Stores.

SHULMAN, GOETTER & WEIL,

5 COURT SQUARE AND 16 & 18 MONTGOMERY ST., MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Advertiser and Mail

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

Montgomery, Ala., Thursday, March 26, 1874

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIV. OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 25, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature/Weather. Rows include Barom., Therm., Wind, Clouds, etc.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Official: CARVALHO, Observer.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME CARD

Giving arrivals and departures of all trains corrected and reported by Messrs. Hough & Benson, General Ticket Agents, office under Exchange Hotel, where any information, as to rates, distances and connections can be obtained. Calls for the Omnibus and Baggage Wagon at the Exchange Hotel will be promptly attended to. Passengers stopping at hotels are notified that omnibuses will call at hotels every half hour before the time specified below.

Table with 2 columns: Direction and Time. Rows include South & North, West Point, etc.

To Dr. HELMBOLD'S PATRONS.

The celebrated extract Catarrh, of which Dr. Helmbold's is still performing wonderful cures of obscure diseases of the urinary organs, restoring shattered constitutions, and overcoming debility and diseases arising from impudence and excess. This great and diuretic remedy, which has been particularly successful in the cure of the gonorrhea, is the doctor's signature. All druggists sell it.

DEAFNESS CAUSED BY CATARRH

Catarrh not unfrequently produces deafness.

Mr. Levi Springer, of Nettie Lake, (P. O.), Williams Co., formerly of Durand's Corner, has been cured of deafness of fourteen years' standing, by using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He was so deaf he could not hear a person talk when seated by his side, and now he hears the church bells at two miles distant—so he writes.

A MARKED CASE OF DEAFNESS CURED

DICKERSONVILLE, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1874.

About one year ago, which terminated in a severe form of Catarrh. During the time ulcerations occurred in the nasal passages, and I became wholly deaf in one ear, with partial deafness in the other. The inflammation of the ears, and I was in immediate danger of permanent deafness. The discharge became profuse and fetid, both in my throat and from my ears. In this condition I called on Dr. Pierce, who prescribed his Catarrh Remedy, and under its use have rapidly recovered. My hearing is restored, and my Catarrh is entirely cured.

JOHN SMITH.

SPECIAL NOTICE

For the accommodation of Mechanics and others who are unable to visit our Stores during the day for the purpose of making purchases, we will have a Saturday night sale, from 6 o'clock, p.m., until further notice.

LEGRAND & CO., Temple Stores.

mar10dim

OFFICE MONTGOMERY DEPARTMENT

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO., MARION C. BROWN, President.

The great success of the "Southern Life" ranking it with the oldest and best companies in the land, and the absolute security it affords, commend it to the consideration of the Insuring public. Its rates of premium are as low as any of the companies, and its dividends to the assured, on participation policies, compare favorably with any, and far exceed many of its most active rivals.

Losses adjusted and paid at Montgomery Branch Office.

Reliable Agents wanted, to whom most liberal terms will be given.

H. W. CLARK, Department Secretary and Manager.

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Grover and Baker Sewing Machine

Company have removed to Linkin's Photograph building, up stairs 49 Market street, where machines and attachments can be had. Sewing Machines repaired at short notice.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would lead to a mild remedy, but if neglected, often attacks the lungs.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

HOUSTON COUNTY, GA., Dec. 22, 1868.

Messrs. Zellin & Co., Macon, Ga.

GENTLEMEN:—SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has been used in my family many years with great success. I regard it an invaluable family medicine, and take pleasure in recommending it to the public.

Very respectfully, REV. J. RUFUS FELDER.

Lowndes county has 11 Granges and will soon have 14.

Fresh Shad and other Fish received this morning at Kessler's.

The Equal Rights Association will hold a convention in this city on the 25th of June.

Much of the trestling on the S. & G. road about 20 miles below Selma, was washed away by the late rains.

The tax sales of Crenshaw county aggregate four pieces of land. Quite a difference between that and counties where negroes rule.

We are assured on good authority that hen's eggs, when long in shape, will hatch male birds, and when round will hatch female.

The Methodist Mite meeting for this week, will be held this evening at the residence of Mrs. Lanier, corner of Church and Moulton streets.

Cheerfulness is tantamount to repose. It enables nature to recruit its strength; whereas worry and discontent debilitate it, involving constant wear and tear.

We regret to learn from the Eufaula News that a little son of Capt. S. H. Dent, while out gunning last Saturday, shot himself. He is not dangerously hurt.

The Hayneville Examiner says that Col. Francis L. Campbell, of Gilmer's, Lowndes county, is a great grandson of Richard Henry Lee, the great Virginia statesman.

The Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers have fallen rapidly in the past twenty-four hours, and in consequence the Alabama is gradually assuming her usual spring proportions.

The steamer Mary, Capt. John Quill, commanding, will leave for Mobile Friday evening, March 27th, at 5 o'clock.

J. P. TERRY, Agent.

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Does anybody know anything of "Mollie Deas"? The Opelika Observer says that the woman who left the baby at Auburn gave that name. Let us find the wee wanderer's kindfolk if possible.

Robust persons may safely sleep in a temperature of forty or under, but the old, the infant, and the frail should never sleep in a room where the atmosphere is much under fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

Bits of iron will prevent water from becoming putrid. Sheet iron or iron trimmings are the best. The offensive smell of water in vases of flowers can be prevented by putting a few small coils in the bottom of vases.

The editor of the Fredericksburg (Virginia) News was asked by a stranger "if it was possible that little town kept up four newspapers," and the reply was, "No; it takes four newspapers to keep up the town."

Judge J. D. Cunningham, of the City Court, held, yesterday morning, in an appeal case from the City Council of Montgomery, that the back ordinance of this city was unconstitutional in authorizing imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Peter Montgomery, against whom an indictment was found at the last term of the City Court, on charge of killing Greene Oliver, at the city election in December, was released on \$3,000 bond yesterday, and his case set for April 16th.

We invite attention to the statements published this morning by the officers of the 1st National and Merchants and Planters Banks. These are institutions of true and tried capacity, and justly rank among the most solvent and best managed in the United States.

The Graniteville (S. C.) Mills now run over 20,000 spindles and 700 looms, pay from 10 to 12 per cent. dividends, have a handsome surplus, and are about building a new mill. The Langley (S. C.) Mills run 10,000 spindles, and are paying handsome dividends. Bring the mills to the cotton.

The Court Street M. E. Church, (Dr. E. Wadsworth, pastor) which has been undergoing a most thorough and effective overhauling, is now so nearly ready for re-occupation that the tenth of April will find pews and pulpit once more filled with worshippers.

The outside work was finished some days ago, and now the fresco and all the other painting on the interior, except that dark, rose-wood grain to the pews, are complete. Mr. Schmidt, of the firm of Schmidt & O'Brien of this city, has exhausted all his skill to give the interior of the edifice the finest finish possible under the circumstances, and his success has been commensurate with his endeavor. The church is therefore destined to be one of the handsomest in Alabama, an ornament to the city, and a work of which artists, architect, workmen and congregation (not forgetting to include the committee of construction) may well be proud.

The fresco is very handsome. Our readers, who can make it convenient, should call and see it. The doors stand open every day. The ceiling is painted in water-color, in square, round and oval panels. Of these the three center ones are ornamented with the work and beautiful roses. The cornice is supported by 18 fluted columns, crowned with ornamental capitals in onyx. The space back of the pulpit represents a heavy, projecting entablature from the center of which projects an ornamental shield. On the summit of the entablature stands a chalice and before it two rounded columns between which a number of damask panels are arranged. The whole of this work is *renaissance*. Other matters occupy so much space this morning that we must refer the reader to the church "for further particulars."

GOOD TEMPLAR'S DEMONSTRATION.

Large Audiences at the First Baptist Church

Yesterday was a grand day with our friends of the Good Templar organization. The presence of the R. W. G. T. of the world, S. D. Hastings, and Dr. J. J. Hickman, P. R. G. C. brought together at Good Templar's Hall, not only members of the order here but some from neighboring towns. At 11 o'clock the Montgomery Cornet Band taking position on Commerce street, in front of the hall furnished some delightful music, and among other pieces played "Come home, dear father, come home."

Soon afterwards a procession was formed, in charge of Mr. Lewis Schwank, as Marshal. First the band—next a Temperance banner, borne by ladies and gentlemen—then the Patton cold water Templars, (little boys and girls) and the Good Templars, all in regalia and making a most imposing demonstration. The distinguished visitors named above, escorted by Dr. Buck, State Lecturer, and Dr. J. O. Patton, P. R. G. C. T. were in the rear and the procession thus formed moved up Commerce to Market, Market to Perry, Perry to Monroe, Monroe to Court and thence to the 1st Baptist Church. Arriving at the church, they were met by a large concourse already assembled. Rev. Dr. Gwin in behalf of the Good Templar organization made an address of welcome to Messrs. Hastings and Hickman. His remarks were in most excellent taste, eloquent and impressive.

Dr. Patton then introduced Mr. Hastings. This gentleman returned thanks to him for the hearty welcome extended to him throughout the country, and briefly referred to the spread of the order throughout the world and gave an interesting account of his visits to various countries in its interest.

He alluded to its being the largest temperance organization in the world and said that he came to bring greetings in the name of the Temperance Lodge of Australia, England, France, Ireland, Scotland and all other countries in the world. He spoke of the evils of intemperance and of the efforts making to get rid of the curse.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hastings remarks the choir of the 1st Baptist Church sang a beautiful hymn.

Dr. Patton then introduced Dr. Hickman who spoke of the great cause of temperance, of the good the order was doing, and of the great work yet before it.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hickman's remarks the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Buck and the procession then formed and moved back to the Hall. Here in response to a call Mr. Buck made a few remarks after which the crowd dispersed until 7 1/2 P. M. when they met at the Lodge Room and thence proceeded to the 1st Baptist Church.

The Church was densely crowded, every seat in the main part and in the gallery being occupied, and many stood up at the door and in the aisles.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wadsworth, of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Hastings was introduced and spoke at considerable length in an able style. He touched upon the various temperance organizations, and advocated with great power prohibitory legislation. At this late hour it is impossible to do justice to his fine speech. Dr. Hickman followed and made a telling speech replete with eloquence, wit and pathos. For the reason before stated, we have to defer extended comment. These gentlemen may rest assured that their visit here will result in great good and be long remembered.

Dr. Hickman will lecture on temperance at the 1st Baptist Church tonight.

The Eufaula News of the 24th says: Between 12 and 1 o'clock on last Friday night, the saloon of Mr. Seth Grubbs, in Clayton, was forcibly entered by three negroes, who, after brutally beating Mr. Z. W. Dykes, clerk of the establishment, until they thought he was dead, robbed him of \$155 in greenbacks. Mr. Dykes had closed the house for the night, and was in the act of retiring to bed when he heard the negroes breaking into the house through a side door. He seized his pistol and noiselessly took his position near the door, and the first negro that entered. While standing there he heard them talking about the light they saw in his sleeping apartment, and also heard them agree to enter the room, hold and kill and on the way the negroes entered the door. Mr. Dykes thrust the muzzle of his pistol against the villain's breast and pulled down on him, but, unfortunately, the pistol failed to fire, when the other two negroes rushed in and seized Mr. Dykes, and struck him two or three heavy blows upon the head, which felled him senseless. They also struck him a severe blow across the abdomen and on the side while he was down on the floor, and as they thought dead. They then laid him on the bed, robbed him and retired. The foul deed was not discovered until next morning, when Mr. Dykes was found lying on his bed and insensible. Medical aid was quickly summoned and under skillful treatment was restored to consciousness in three or four hours, when he told all he could remember of the night's doings. He identified two of his assailants—Abe Cotton and Jack Lightner—and they have been arrested and are now in jail. The other negro still at large, but it was confidently believed that he would be arrested yesterday. We did not learn his name.

Mr. Dykes is slowly recovering from the assault but suffers a good deal from his wounds.

A girl of the period thus comments on Monogamy: "How absurd, four or five wives to one man, when the fact is, each woman in these times ought to have four or five husbands. It would take about that number to support one decently."

ADDRESS

To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on the 24th of February, 1874, some important business was transacted, and a resolution was adopted in the form of an Address, for the information of the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama, and for the consideration of the people of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion, 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 24th day of July, 1874.

The resolution adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an apportionment of delegates to the State Convention, on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative voters, was carried out at the last preceding general election, a table of apportionment was arranged, and the delegates to the next State Convention were elected on the 24th day of July, 1874.

The following are the names of the delegates to the next State Convention, as elected by the people of the State, on the 24th day of July, 1874:

First District—Baldwin, three delegates; Charles E. Gresham, five; George A. Gresham, three; Monroe, seven; Wilcox, six; Washington, three.

Second District—Barbour, twelve delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Third District—Greene, nine delegates; Clay, five; Coosa, five; Elmore, seven; Lee, eleven; Madison, five; Randolph, five; Russell, nine; Tallapoosa, five; Wilcox, three.

Fourth District—Attala, three delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Tenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eleventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twelfth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirteenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fourteenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifteenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixteenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventeenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighteenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Nineteenth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twentieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Twenty-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirtieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Thirty-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fortieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Forty-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fiftieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Fifty-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixtieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Sixty-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Seventy-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eightieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Eighty-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninetieth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-sixth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-seventh District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-eighth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; Ninety-ninth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; One hundredth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; One hundred and first District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; One hundred and second District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; One hundred and third District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; One hundred and fourth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale, five; De Kalb, one; Henry, three; Lowndes, five; Montgomery, fifteen; Pike, ten; One hundred and fifth District—Cherokee, six delegates; Baker, two; Butler, eight; Coffee, four; Crenshaw, five; Dale

