





## Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SUREWS, } Editors.  
M. M. COOKE, }

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, March 28, 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 Sunday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS a quarter; and ONE DOLLAR a month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city.

The WEEKLY ADVERTISER (Wednesday), a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; ten copies SEVENTEEN DOLLARS and a HALF; fifteen copies TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS and a HALF.

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### More Mention.

AND still another! Maj. Wm. J. BODENHAMER, receiver of the United States Land Office at Springfield, Missouri, has proved a defaulter to the amount of \$10,000.

SINCE the middle of the fourteenth century, among the fifty-three Popes, fifteen have got beyond the age of eighty years.

IN the event of Maryland and Virginia not being able to agree upon their new boundary line, it is proposed to leave it to be decided by the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

IT surprised a good many people about Washington and in Texas when GRANT appointed W. T. CLARK, formerly a member of Congress from the Galveston district, postmaster at Galveston. CLARK now turns out a defaulter to the amount of about \$10,000 and has forwarded his resignation to the President.

AN elderly gentleman being greatly smitten with a young lady in church, passed her an open prayer-book with the passage marked at the marriage service, "Wilt thou take this man to be thy wedded husband?" The girl quickly returned the book with this sentence strongly underlined, "No woman may marry her grandfather."

A YOUNG man, who left Brooklyn three years ago to "go West and grow up," has just been heard from. He writes home to his friends, from Idaho, saying that the country is the most beautiful the sun ever shone on, and the inhabitants the most sociable he ever met. Also, that he expects to be hanged in about fourteen days for stealing a mule.

THE officers of the Belle Lee, which arrived at Memphis from New Orleans on the 25th inst., say the river below Napoleon is higher than was ever known. About twenty-five miles of the Chicot and Pine Bluff Railroad have been swept away. No further breaks are reported, and while the country adjacent to Chicot (Ark.) and Bolivar (Miss.) is under water, no great damage is apprehended.

THE Columbus Enquirer says a prominent merchant tells us that \$1,500,000 were required for corn and meat to make the cotton crop of the present year in this vicinity, and \$1,200,000 for the next one. It is folly for farmers to think they can buy cheaper in the West than which they can raise plentifully in Georgia. Talk as you will, the only planters who have made money are those who raised their own provisions.

THE people of the Territory of New Mexico are becoming anxious to be admitted into the Union as a State. The Territory has a population of at least 140,000, which is a much larger number than one-half of the States which have been admitted since the organization of the government contained at the date of their admission. The bulk of the population are the native Mexicans and their descendants, about 40,000 of them being, it is said, of American or European descent.

### North Alabama Republicans.

When Hon. G. W. SMITH of Morgan opposed the passage of the "Civil Rights Bill" in the House of Representatives in March, 1873, FANTROY of Barbour, denied that he (SMITH) reflected the sentiments of the white Republicans of North Alabama and quoted from NICH DAVIS, CROSS and McCULLOUGH to show that the Republicans of that part of the State were in favor of opening the hotels, theaters, cars, steamboats, churches, &c., to negroes and white men alike, on terms of perfect equality. In the same speech FANTROY read Mr. PARSONS, Mr. WHITE, Mr. SMITH and others out of the party lead, because they opposed the bill. He said Mr. SMITH was "a sheep of the same flock with himself" and not a leader. GREEN SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS, of Perry, inquired of FANTROY whether he meant "recognized" or "self-constituted" leaders, and proceeded to say that he (L.) had never recognized as leaders those who then opposed the "Civil Rights Bill." It is speech was warmly approved by every negro and by all but three or four of the white Republicans in the House. Two days later, the same bill being before the House, GREEN SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS, of Perry, delivered himself of a long harangue, in which he said that "Congress would grant the negroes Civil Rights, and when that was done the negro would take his station along side the white man, notwithstanding the objections of North Alabama." Said he "the

people will HAVE to be educated up to this thing because we (the negroes) intend to go further than this bill goes to asserting and exercising the rights it proposes to grant; and we intend to do it in DEFTANCE of the imbecile white people of North Alabama! We are done begging and pleading for our rights. Hereafter we intend to DEMAND them and press them on every occasion; and the day is not far distant when you will find on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State a man as black as I am, and North Alabama may help herself if she can!"

CLARK, of Perry, (white,) complimented "the able and unanswerable argument of his colleague," and said he "thought him about equal to any man who had opposed the bill." He assailed those weak-kneed Republicans who had not the moral courage to act up to the PRINCIPLES OF THEIR PARTY by supporting the bill, and rebuked TREADWELL, a colored member, for having moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the 21st of December following.

These extracts suffice to show the animus of the Radical party in Alabama; and we print them for the purpose of asking the white Republicans, of North Alabama, how they like the picture. This is the feast to which their own party invites them, and this bill would have finally become a law, but for the Democratic members and those five or six Republicans, (out of 58) whom LEWIS, CLARK and FANTROY, so bitterly ridiculed and denounced. But what are six men out of fifty-three? Do the "six," or the remaining "forty-seven," make the party? This is a nut for those North Alabama Republicans to crack, who are so flippantly derided and insulted by the negro, LEWIS—the very negro whom Gen. GRANT two months ago appointed to Federal office, over the head of a white Republican, removed to make way for him.

### Unnecessarily Alarmed.

Our Commerce street contemporaries are quite unnecessarily excited about the ADVERTISER'S *amende*, which, as our readers will remember, appeared the next morning after the article "amended." It says that the ADVERTISER:

"Does not inform its distressed readers that the fearful announcement in a local business item of the *News* was voluntarily rectified by the Editors of the paper as soon as notified by them, and before the vigilant cries of our aroused sentinels on the watchtower of the Alabama press had detected the dangerous assault upon the citadel. The very morning the ADVERTISER and MAIL 'organ' presented itself so gallantly and powerfully with 'its bow and its spear' to repel the usurper, it must have been rather disappointed in surveying the whole ground to discover that its outcry was over a false alarm! It says that its complaint was a shadow, and that its offended dignity had been thoroughly, quickly and voluntarily appeased."

This surrenders the whole field. It shows that our complaint appeared "the very morning," that the *News* made its rectification. It follows, therefore, that the ADVERTISER did not have known that the Editors of the *News* had rectified, or that they intended to rectify, the error complained of. As soon as the ADVERTISER saw the correction, unaccompanied though it was with one word of editorial explanation, the *amende* was promptly tendered. Now this *amende* appeared the very same morning that the *News* explanation did; so it is once more apparent that the ADVERTISER could have known nothing of the intentions or acts of the *News* editors which would have justified a voluntary explanation on our part. If the circumstances of the correction by the *News* had been such as to warrant us in volunteering an explanation we might have done so; but the editors of that paper will at once see, on perusing the language of that business local, (we do not believe that they had any hand in its preparation or that they saw it before we did) that it speaks of a "designation," and of that designation conferring an "official" sanction. We saw, or thought we saw, no use for any "designation" to constitute the *News* one of the organs of the Democracy. We had never heard of any other newspaper becoming "one of the organs" by that process. Nor did we see any use for a proclamation of that "designation" on the part of the *News* if it was not intended to do the very thing of which we complained. Arguing thus we reached the conclusion that the business local was the work of one of the proprietors, and that it was designed to create the impression throughout the State that the *News* had been commissioned to take the chief command of the Democratic and Conservative forces and that every other Democratic and Conservative paper had been reduced to the ranks and deprived of all official authority. Here is the language of the *News* from which our conclusions were drawn:

"Our paper has been designated as one of the organs of the Democracy of the State and of course is official."

The next morning we found this language changed to read: "Our paper has been designated as one of the organs of the Democracy of the State and of course is official."

But this mere change of verbiage was unaccompanied by any editorial or other explanation, and reasoning from the mere facts, as they appeared of record, we reached the conclusion before stated. It never once occurred to us that any reader would believe that the correction by the *News* was due to anything said by the ADVERTISER, because the appearance of the complaint and the *amende* on consecutive mornings conclusively proved that the latter was inspired by something which appeared in the *News* coeval

with our complaint, and therefore not influenced by it. We have no objection, however, to state, now and here, on the authority of the *News*, that the matter of which we complained was the result of a misprint in that paper, and not intentional. We have not only no objection to do this, but are pleased to know that we were misled by the train of reasoning before recapitulated, and therefore tender our apologies for any injustice that may have been done either editors or proprietors.

### Colonizing Navy Yards with Radical Voters.

At the recent New Hampshire election it is a well-established fact that the Federal Administration quartered one thousand extra hands at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and on election day voted them for the Radical ticket like so many machines. The game was lost, however, as the indignation of the people manifested itself at the polls and administered a just rebuke to this Federal interference. The Government is now lending itself to the same disgraceful interference in Connecticut affairs, and the New London Navy Yard is as well stocked as was the New Hampshire recruiting station. We hope the people in the land of "steady habits" will administer as signal a rebuke as their neighbors did.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Times* corroborates, in the following statement, all that has been charged in regard to colonizing the Navy Yard at that place with hundreds of men to vote at the recent election, and then discharging them after the election was over. It says:

"The yard at this station was turned over to the control of the political manipulators shortly after the result of the fall elections became known. The country had been scoured for miles around and far back into the interior, to scrape up the voting material to be supported by the Navy Department in the recent election. The pay-rolls at the 'vote-manufactory' show that 1,500 men have been kept on the yard at this naval station during the campaign, and it has cost the United States Government the neighborhood of half a million of dollars in the attempt to carry the State in the interests of the thieves and plunderers at Washington."

When this subject was brought to the attention of Mr. ROBINSON, he had the effrontery to make a general denial, and said that the entire force at this station was not 600 men. On Saturday last there was discharged from the yard a large number of men, and 225 more than the Secretary said was in the whole yard.

The naval department is bankrupt, and the vessels that are afloat are almost worthless, and the yards are fast being crowded with old hulks, all going to decay.

Is it any wonder, then, that the country is in a critical condition, with our means of defense rotting away?

This is the party that prates about the "purity of the ballot-box!" Now, suppose an Alabama planter, who had under hire a gang of negroes, should march them to the polls and vote them, as the Government officials voted the white Government employees in New Hampshire under threats of dismissal if they voted otherwise than as directed. How long before they would be indicted, fined, and perhaps imprisoned, and that, too, under the operations of a Federal law? In elections in the North white men are treated by the Radical leaders who have them in their power as merchandise, and nobody seems to care, but let there be even the appearance of taking such liberty with a negro in Alabama, and was to the unlucky white who may be caught at it. Color makes a great difference.

### Hon. Millard Fillmore.

From a speech, delivered before the Virginia Legislature by Hon. A. H. H. STUART, who was Secretary of the Interior, in Mr. FILLMORE'S cabinet, we make the following extract, for the purpose of contrasting Mr. FILLMORE'S conduct, with that of President since his day have not been isolated to establish quite different precedents. Speaking of the President's approval of the Fugitive slave law Mr. STUART said:

"A question had been raised at a previous meeting as to the constitutionality of the act, and the Attorney General, John C. Calhoun, had been instructed to examine and report on this question. It was a season of intense excitement, but Mr. Fillmore maintained his equanimity undisturbed, and his opinion that there was nothing in the act at variance with the constitution, the President did not hesitate to sign it. I know well how painful it was to him to discharge this high constitutional duty. He was an anti-slavery man, in sentiment was well known to us all. He had been born and reared in Western New York, where the anti-slavery feeling was peculiarly strong. His education and all his associations tended to strengthen the prejudice of his childhood against slavery. I know, too, the powerful influences which were employed to induce him to withhold his signature from the bill. He was told that if he approved the bill it would be the death knell of all future political aspirations. On the other hand, he was assured that if he should veto it he would become the idol of the North, and be elevated to the Presidency by acclamation. But all these considerations, potent as they were, seemed to have no weight with him when opposed to what he regarded to be a high constitutional duty. I doubt if history furnishes another example of such high moral courage as was displayed by Mr. Fillmore on that occasion. When he decided that duty required him to pursue a particular line of conduct, I never knew him to falter in following it. He seemed to have adopted as the rule of his conduct the noble sentiment uttered by Mr. Clay, 'I would rather be right than be President.'"

Mr. STUART proceeded to state that while the cabinet of Mr. FILLMORE embraced such men as WEBSTER and others of high intellectual endowments, Mr. FILLMORE was emphatically

the President, and "brought" to the council board more elaborate preparation, more abundant information, and a more thorough comprehension of the subjects under consideration than any member of his cabinet." The address of Mr. STUART was animated by deep feeling. It seems to have faithfully expressed the sentiment of Virginia in regard to Mr. FILLMORE, and was certainly indorsed with remarkable unanimity by its Legislature.

It is well enough to remark here that in his sermon eulogizing SUMNER HENRY WARD BEECHER, took occasion to belittle Mr. FILLMORE, as a time server and coward. A more degrading and slanderous example of pulpit oratory we have never heard of. MILLARD FILLMORE was among the most morally valiant of men, and the World did well to remind this sublime carlatan that a clergyman who endorsed ANDREW JOHNSON'S "my policy" in a public letter, and was compelled to retract and eat humble-pie by the Plymouth congregation, has not (to borrow the phrase of a literary critic) vindicated his right of judgment by his power of performance. It does not quite become such a man to bandy charges of "cowardice."

### A Card From W. V. Chardavoyne Esq.

We have received a letter from Mr. CHARDAVOYNE, stating that he had sent the following communication to the State Journal, and as it has not appeared in that paper, he desires its publication in the ADVERTISER.

COURTLAND, Ala. March 20, 1874.

Editors State Journal: Never, in my life, have I claimed to be a good Republican, or that my Republicanism dated from the "last Democratic Convention." "Last Summer while examining the books of the State officials," no one, principal, subordinate, or anyone else, ever heard me express any opinion authorizing the report that I had ever, or intended ever to abandon my life-long connection with, and firm attachment to the Democratic party. Any report or statement to the contrary from any one is emphatically and unqualifiedly false.

Very respectfully,  
W. V. CHARDAVOYNE.

### The State Press.

In an able and timely article urging harmony and union the Opelika *Observer and Logomotive* thus conclusively meets the plea for the right of every man who wants office to run for it:

This is folly in the extreme, and the result would be a general defeat of the State. We must be united, and to be united we must take steps for immediate organization. There can be no answer made to that, and the only question it leaves for determination is whether the good of two or three office seekers is "more to be preferred" than the general good of the people. Admit all that may be said against county conventions, and the whole argument is met and overthrown by the practical fact that the minority will be sure to control where the majority allows itself to be divided.

Replying to the statement of the S. J. that Jefferson county is a burden to the State, the Birmingham *Independent* says:

Taken from the *Journal's* standpoint there is not a Democratic county in Alabama that is not a burden to the State. What white man would so congregated, locate and irradiate, the *Journal* can see nothing beautiful; there is something unpleasant in his optics in seeing so many stalwart Caucasians with determined spirit and energy, who are resolved to be governed by men of their own race, whom they confide in, rather than by importations of the *Journal's* style of office holders, or jabbering American statesmen of African descent.

The *Iron Age* warns the people of Jefferson county to beware of "independent candidates." It says that, as a rule:

"They have no political principles of their own; they have no clear manliness to declare them and they are going to try to slip in between the regular nominees of both parties as independent candidates. Such men are actively opposing the holding of a County Convention and are preparing the way to disaffect the minds of the people from the regular nominees. They should be compelled by the voice of the people to declare themselves on one side or the other of the great political contest now being waged between the powers of light and those of darkness. A man who professes to be a Democrat but expects to be elected by Radical votes and the disaffected of his own party, will be known by his title of 'independent candidate.' Let the honest men of both parties watch out for these timid place-hunters and require them to take sides. This is one time when we believe the line should be sharply drawn. The issues at stake are too momentous to be placed in the hands of men of no principles or of uncertain principles."

Now turn back and read that over again, and again if need be, until the truths which it asserts have sunk deep in the mind.

The Birmingham *News* has the following splendid recipe for "hard times": "When our men cease grieving over the shattered fortunes of the past and go cheerfully to work at whatever their hands find to do, when our farmers by judicious management become self-supporting and independent of all merchants and supply stores; and when our ladies use all their mighty influence to encourage economy, and practice it themselves, then we will see 'hard times' pack all of his rags in his knapsack, and march away forever."

A correspondent of the Tuscaloosa *Times* suggests the nomination of Hon. W. M. BYRD, of Dallas, for a position on the Supreme bench of the State. The correspondent very truly says that no man in the State "has more qualifications for the position, than JUDGE BYRD. A long life spent in the profession of law; an honor which is unimpeachable, a judicial turn of mind, which is impartial in its reasonings; an experience of several years as a justice of the Supreme Court, all render him eminently suited to wear

the robes of justice. His displacement from office by the Radical party, without right or proper authority, makes it proper, that Alabama should vindicate her supremacy, in replacing one of the purest of her sons in the position to which she had assigned him."

The Cherokee *Advertiser* thus "goes for" the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* for heading an account of an Alabama killing "the land of murders." Take Alabama, and compare it with other States, and it will establish the fact that Alabama has as law-abiding people, both white and black in it, as any State in the Union. Now, Mr. *Enquirer*, we are much obliged to you for your sympathy for us in having to bear Radical rule and all that, but when you publish such balderdash as that, you must recollect that it is a slander on the whole people, and while it may be fun for your readers, it affects the people of Alabama. Our State is a favored one by nature in the way of coal, iron, minerals, etc., and we want immigration, we want a population to develop these things, and of course we cannot get it when the impression is out that Alabama is a land of murder and the people all out throats. It is true we are cursed with bad legislation, yet thank Heaven we have yet some good law, and some judges and juries that will see that it is faithfully administered.

The *Advertiser* is right. Alabama will compare favorably with any other State in the Union, not excepting Georgia; and if we limit the comparison to the white people we believe that she can show the most unspotted record in America.

The Greenville *Advocate* is at some loss to know what "the ADVERTISER and the S. J. are disputing about." That is the *Advocate's* misfortune—not our fault. It is not denied that we have made our points clear, and we have no idea that the *Advocate* meant to insinuate that they were not understood. But, if we are mistaken in this, it will afford us much pleasure to have the *Advocate* make the matter plain. Briefly, then, the S. J. contends that during Gov. LINDSEY'S term he endorsed \$17,100,000 for the railroads. Will the *Advocate* admit or "dispute" the proposition? The S. J. declares that there is no evidence going to show that agrarian ideas are entertained by the Radical party. Will the *Advocate* admit or "dispute"? The ADVERTISER asserts that the Radical party of Alabama favors social equality. The S. J. disputes. What does the *Advocate* do? Now these are among the most vital issues of the campaign; yet the *Advocate* seems not to know what they are!! At any rate, its language is open to that interpretation.

The North Alabama *Reporter* contains an extract from the first chapter of "Prison Echoes," giving an account of the capture of Col. HUNDLEY near Kennesaw mountain in June 1864 and his experiences during the first day or two of his captivity. The book will be published some time in April. The extract given by Col. H. promises well. It is well written and contains a faithful portraiture of the feelings of a brave a chivalrous gentleman suddenly "taken in out of the wet" and consigned to the guardianship of vigilant eyes, blue coats and gleaming bayonets. Every Johnson's Island prisoner should order a copy of "Prison Echoes."

We cannot better close this chat with our exchanges than with the following pertinent and earnest remarks of the LaFayette *Clipper*, on the subject of Conventions. They are clear, succinct and eminently to the point.

We must select standard bearers, in whose wisdom, honesty and fidelity we can trust. But how is this to be done? Must every man who chooses proclaim himself a leader, and thus have a thousand Richmonds in the field, each leading his own way without order or discipline? Such a course would insure a disgraceful defeat. We must have organization, thorough and complete, and but one set of candidates in the field. It is proposed to hold a convention in Montgomery to nominate candidates for the State offices, and we are called on to send delegates.

In the name of common sense how can we have candidates if we do not select them, and how can we choose them if we do not have conventions? Every body can't go to Montgomery; let every body select some one whom he can trust. In the present attitude of political parties, conventions are unavoidable. If we wish to defeat the Radical party, we must first assure that the radicals will have but one candidate for each office, and if we have a multitude, inevitable defeat awaits us. What then can we do but to have primary county meetings, and select delegates to represent us at Montgomery.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MONTGOMERY THEATRE.  
MONDAY & TUESDAY, Mar. 30 & 31.

First appearance in this city of FRANK MACEVOY'S NEW HIBERNION.

IRELAND IN AMERICA! The favorite Irish Comedian, Mr. W. V. LAWLER, in his great character, BARRY THE GUILTY. Mr. Emil Ames, the celebrated impersonator of German characters. Miss Kate Reddy, the favorite Soprano. Miss Mary Moore, the popular Contralto. Miss Kate Brynes, late of Dublin Theatre. Prof. Moeslin, Musical Director.

To conclude with the laughable Farce, THE HAUNTED GUIDE!  
Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats 75 cents. Children under 10 years 25 cents. 40% Reduced Seats to be had at 10 O'CLOCK.

MATINEE TUESDAY, at 2 P. M. Adults 50 cents, Children 25 cents.  
Mar. 31. F. C. GARLICK, Agent.

NOTICE.  
MISS L. STRINGFELLOW

Is now receiving her stock of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, with a handsome and varied assortment of ready-made HATS, and all FANCY GOODS usually kept in her line, and WILL OPEN ON

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, when she will take pleasure in showing her stock to her customers, and will sell low for CASH ONLY!

She hopes none will ask credit, as it is very unnecessary to raise.

DRESS-MAKING.  
MISS A. F. SYKES, Fashionable Dress-Maker, Market Street, over White's Book Store, is prepared to Cut, fit and make all work entrusted to her care.

## SPRING & SUMMER SEASON

1874

1874

SHULMAN,  
GOETTER  
& WELL

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 DEFY 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

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5 COURT SQUARE and 10 & 18 MONTGOMERY ST.,  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.







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