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**SHULMAN,
GOETTER
& WEIL,**
6 COURT SQUARE and 16 & 18 MONTGOMERY St.
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

Has been tested at YORK, PA., by
D. M. KETTINGER, C. E.
and at HOLYOKE, MASS., by
JAS. EMERSON, H. E.
or Pamphlet and Test Report ad-
N. F. BUNNMAN, York, Pa.
Jugzwil

the whips of a counter-revolution. The first faint and then a full year old, were getting louder. Several States said, were to unite in calling a convention of all the Confederate States, ostensibly to amend the Constitution and get rid of Mr. Davis as Commander-in-Chief of the army; and movement for peace by negotiation through separate State action, was publicly advocated by many in State and Confederate positions. Whatever might have been the motives of such movements (and I am not now dealing with their motives) every reflecting

But we insisted that he had made our people believe something could be done by negotiation—that the people

straight-jacket" on the commission. There was no braver or truer man than Mr. Hunter, and there was no good reason why Mr. Stephens should be sent to Mr. Hunter.

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Advertises and Mail.

W. W. BOWEN, Editor.
M. M. COOKE, Editor.
Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, May 9, 1874.

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 a half; and a HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter terms, as ordered by the carrier in the city.

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

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THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

Our Northern Visitors.

We received, yesterday, a long letter from Mr. H. N. BEACH, of the Brockport (N. Y.) *Republic*, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on the part of the New York Editorial Association, in which he mentions some facts that our brethren of the Alabama Press should know before they meet at Birmingham. We therefore publish such parts of the letter as appear to be of general interest.

BROCKPORT, N. Y., May 4, 1874.

We shall have an excellent party. Our committee of arrangements will have entire charge of our movements. The best speakers of the party will be required to do the speaking for the Association as well as for the excursionists. We stop at the Mammoth Cave, and arrive at Birmingham on the 19th.

I have received an invitation from the Mayor, etc., of Huntsville, tendering hospitality of city to our party. I thanked them for the invitation, but stated that I should necessarily confer with your committee before accepting. You can arrange for our party to remain in your State from three to five days; but not longer than the latter period without previously consulting our committee. It will be agreeable to visit Huntsville but the order of that visit might, perhaps, be fixed with regard to the return of our party, so as to make the travel as short as convenient. It would add much to the pleasure of our party to return by a different route from what it goes. The return route can readily be arranged here from Alexandria, Virginia, this way. Can you do anything by the way of Atlanta and Richmond? That route is about as short as by the way of Chattanooga. It does not return that way it will be all the same, as we are bound to have a good time anyhow, and shall make it as we go along. I do not want you to feel the least troubled about our return, or fear that there will be any dissatisfaction if we are obliged to return by the same route that we go. All the lines have offered us free passage both ways. Our own roads have cordially seconded our efforts. Palace cars will be provided over the Erie & A. G. W. Besides the local roads mentioned in the circular two in Pennsylvania have, without solicitation, invited our party to visit the oil district.

I extended a special invitation to Rev. Mr. Beecher, by your request. Maj. Hotchkiss has also been invited; but not yet heard from.

With the exception of Mr. Hotchkiss, no gentleman has been invited, except bona fide members of the press. All "dead beats" have been excluded, unless about fifteen ladies are to be classed under that head.

Italics ours. It will be seen that some of our Alabama brethren are expected to speak, and they should, therefore, be making some preparation. Col. R. H. Powell, of Union Springs, will deliver the annual oration before the association. He didn't get rid of that little job by slipping off his editorial robes. We are satisfied that the press of the State will hold him to that obligation, *non con.*, and we are also satisfied that no man in the State can better represent our noble fraternity than he. But other speakers will be required, and as there is no authority to appoint orators, in advance of the occasion, we throw out the foregoing suggestions in time for all to prepare.

President SANFORD has invited the entire fraternity to meet with the Association at Birmingham and we hope to see the invitation accepted. It was well and wisely done, because there is much excellent material outside of the Association which we should be pleased to see utilized on that auspicious occasion.

Again: It will be seen that the excursionists have only given us leave to arrange for a five days stay in Alabama, "without a previous consultation with their committee of arrangements." If no intimation is given us of a desire to have the party visit other places than Birmingham, Huntsville and Montgomery we cannot hold any "previous consultations," nor arrange for any longer stay. "Time is time" now, and there is none to spare. Therefore let some man in each city make it his business to inquire into this matter and inform us without delay of what action may be expected. We have not exceeding two or three days to work and must, therefore, work with a will.

Civil Rights Bill.

A Washington telegram to the Baltimore *Sun* says:

There is no doubt that the Civil Rights bill will pass both Houses and be a law before the end of this session.

To which the Richmond *Dispatch* promptly answers: "Then away goes the University of Virginia, the Military Institute, the Agricultural College, and the whole public school system. There's reform for you."

The Albany *News* says: "The plants of the *Despatch*, recently received by the Secretary of the Board of Trade and set out by the members of the board, are growing daily. One pound of the plants of the *Despatch* has been received by Mr. C. at Mississippi. Some of the plants were sent by the *Despatch*, and a little of them, from a day about a week or two since the *Despatch* was sent."

The Hampton Roads Conference.

We surrender most of our available space this morning to Hon. B. H. HILL's relation of the History of the Hampton Roads Conference. A commission was sent from Richmond on the 20th. of January 1865 to confer with a like commission from Washington as to the possibility of adjusting the terms of an honorable peace. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, headed the commission sent from Richmond. Messrs LINCOLN and SEWARD represented the Federal Government. In his "constitutional view of the war between the States" Mr. STEPHENS relates the History of the Hampton Roads Conference. In the history which we publish this morning, Mr. HILL gives a very different version of some of the facts connected with the conference and one which is exceedingly damaging to Mr. STEPHENS. It alleges that Mr. STEPHENS turned upon the South in her hour of extreme need and stung her, and that he sympathized and co-operated with those Southern mal-contented who favored going back into the Union, before hostilities had ceased, by separate State action. It also charges duplicity and bad faith upon Mr. S., in his negotiations with the Georgia delegation in the Confederate Congress. It gives dates, circumstances, the names of living witnesses and many other facts which may be turned with terrible force against Mr. HILL, in case the charges he prefers are not true. That gentleman has apparently resolved to destroy his enemy and the battle will be a titanic affair. Our readers must bear in mind, however, that this is but one side of the question. We will endeavor to give them the other side to-morrow—Mr. STEPHENS, having already published his reply.

The Cause of the Mississippi Inundation.

Why the Louisiana levees of the Mississippi are in their present condition the New York *World* makes plain, through a correspondent at New Orleans. Under the circumstances it is not strange that whole districts are flooded, valuable lands lost, and much property swept away. The Radicals in Louisiana got up a levee ring; a corporation was formed "to reclaim and protect from overflow the alluvial lands of the State." The Legislature at once gave this company control of the levees of the State, with the privilege of taxing the thirteen millions of acres liable to overflow five per cent. The income of the company is about six hundred thousand dollars annually. On the lands or real estate situated within the limits of all towns and cities in the districts subject to overflow, including the city of New Orleans, an annual tax of 1-10 per cent. is levied. The revenue from this source is over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In all, the company has received over three million dollars, and has not expended one hundred thousand on the levees. The consequence was that when the present Spring flood came, the levees gave way, and the papers daily report the immense damage done. So much for another Radical scheme of plunder.

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE Hampton Roads Commission.

BY HON. B. H. HILL.

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I agreed that the objection to Mr. Hunter was not reasonable. He was President, pro tem., of the Senate, and the Senate could easily remedy this. I did not believe a better man, every way, could be selected, and there was certainly no good reason why he should not be one of the number.

This interview with the President lasted several hours, and it was midnight when I left him. I had not mistaken the character of this great man. While the President did not make, nor I ask any positive promises, yet the responsibility I had assumed in presence of the delegation, I was satisfied, before the sun rose again, was not recklessly assumed. Other members of the delegation approached the President on the same business, as both they and the President afterwards informed me. It is fashionable with some to say Mr. Davis was unreasonable and impracticable. I did not find him so. Such men as Lee, Jackson, Fremont, Sherman, Grant, Howells, Cobb, Sparrow and Henry found no necessity to quarrel with Mr. Davis during the war, nor have they abused him since the war ended—two who were themselves not particularly impracticable or whose zeal, efficiency, or fidelity, in any form, to the cause, was a matter of debate, could not agree with Mr. Davis during the war, and of writing books in their own defense since the war is over.

Mr. Davis until he came to Montgomery to be inaugurated President. We had belonged to different political parties. For the first two years I knew him but slightly. The journals of the Senate will show I often differed with him. But I never decried the laws, nor weakened his administration. As the struggle grew harder we drew together. I studied his character well. A truer man to the cause he was chosen to lead is not furnished by the history of human struggles. Because I know him I shall honor him while I have breath. It is curious, too, that those who found so much to quarrel with in Mr. Davis and the Confederate laws, have found so little to quarrel with in the most striking usurpations of those who were then our enemies, and are now our oppressors. But this is not the time for comment and I resume the narrative.

I was informed by members of the Georgia delegation that within a very short time—only a day or two—after our meeting at Mr. Stephens' room, the identical resolutions then read by Mr. Stephens to us were reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs to the House in secret session. Mr. Rives, the chairman of that committee, desired to report them, not approving them, and they were reported by Mr. C. at Mississippi. Some of the resolutions were sent by the *Despatch*, and a little of them, from a day about a week or two since the *Despatch* was sent."

ed for their consideration. The morning after they were reported I met Mr. Hunter on his way to his house to see me. He seemed to be much troubled as I ever saw him. He expressed alarm at the resolutions, and especially at the Georgia delegation, including myself, had agreed to them. Could it be that the rumor he had heard that the Georgia delegation, including myself, had agreed to them? I told him it was correct, and briefly repeated the reasons for our course. He seemed a little better satisfied; expressed great confidence in the Georgia delegation, and said he hoped it would come out all right, but he was afraid a movement so irregular and uninvited by the slightest indications from the enemy would do mischief.

In a day or two after this, and before the day fixed by the House to consider the resolutions, Mr. Blair arrived in Richmond. His mission was at once understood by the authorities, and was the general topic of conversation by the press. His official consultations with the President, and I soon called on Mr. Davis to learn from him what was proper for him to communicate on the subject. He showed me the letter dated January 12th in which Mr. Davis expressed his readiness to send a commission whenever he had reason to suppose it would be received, or to receive a commission if the United States Government should be disposed to send one.

The visit of Mr. Blair opened the way for getting up a commission in a proper and regular way, and rendered further action on the resolutions of Mr. Stephens unnecessary.

Mr. Stephens returned to Richmond again, bringing the letter dated January 18th, in which Mr. Lincoln expressed his readiness to receive any commission whom Mr. Davis, for any official purpose, might designate. National authority, might, informally, send this letter was delivered to Mr. Davis about the 21st.

Mr. Davis also showed me this letter, and we discussed its prospects, and the various expectations that were being raised among the people, during which discussions might spring up that might result in a final termination of the struggle. Mr. Stephens returned to Richmond, bringing the letter dated January 18th, in which Mr. Lincoln expressed his readiness to receive any commission whom Mr. Davis, for any official purpose, might designate. National authority, might, informally, send this letter was delivered to Mr. Davis about the 21st.

The President also received a telegram from a high military official in Georgia, giving account of a deplorable demoralization in the State, and urging that the Government should, if possible, to arrest it.

At Mr. Davis' earnest request, I agreed to come to Georgia in time to meet the Legislature on its assembling, and address that body in opposition to Gov. Brown or a Convention, which it was well understood he intended to make. It was the very movement which the Georgia delegation sought to prevent by the meeting at Mr. Stephens' room, and the Georgia movement—even an irregular one—for a peace commission at Richmond, in order to get Mr. Stephens' aid in arresting the movement by Gov. Brown.

In the meantime the President having determined to decline the offer of the Cabinet as one of the commissioners, it became necessary for him to have an interview with the Vice President—an event which, I believe, had not occurred for a long time. The President undertook to bring about that interview, and it took place on Friday the 27th. On the afternoon of that day Messrs Stephens, Hunter and Campbell were proposed as commissioners to the Georgia delegation. The President afterwards told me that when he proposed the name of Mr. Stephens, it was objected to; and I think he stated it was either rejected, or was about to be rejected, and that the Georgia delegation on the subject, the assurances I had given him, and especially my speech that "the negotiation of terms must be made to take their own course, and not be dictated by us to suit themselves," and they ratified his nomination. On Saturday the 28th the President and the commissioners had the conversational interview preparatory to their departure on their mission, a full conversation which conversation the President reported to me on the 3d of February preparatory to my departure for Georgia.

On my part the whole substance of the letter of the Secretary of State, heretofore recited, was stated and insisted upon, and nothing was said inconsistent therewith; while, by the other party, it was not said that in any event or under any condition they ever would consent to re-union; and yet they equally omitted to declare that they never would so consent. They seemed to desire a postponement of that question until the opening of their course first, which, as some of them seemed to argue, might or might not lead to re-union, etc.

It was evident to Mr. Davis, in the interview of the 3d, that Mr. Lincoln had changed his mind, since he wrote the letter of the 18th, delivered by Mr. Blair. The refusal to let our Commissioners go to Washington, the refusal to let them see anybody but himself and Seward, and their hesitation in letting them go anywhere to see anybody, all showed that Mr. Lincoln had changed his mind. What had changed him? Had Mr. Blair and the papers carried news to Mr. Lincoln of the separate State movement in Georgia, and the consequent early resignation of the Georgia delegation? Had Sherman informed him of movements in Georgia for a State Convention to get rid of himself (Davis) as commander of the army? Whatever was the cause of the change in Mr. Lincoln (Mr. Davis) was now satisfied the commission would accomplish nothing. Seward was wily and treacherous, and would allow nothing to be done. Our only chance now was to realize that we had but one enemy, and that enemy meant our subjugation and utter humiliation. He hoped on reaching Georgia I would aid in arousing the people, and succeed in stopping the movements proposed by Governor Brown. If on this return to Hampton Roads, the Vice President would tell the people that no hope was left for them but in arms, and aid in rallying them to re-fill the ranks of the army, we should all be saved. Mr. Lincoln and his government would soon be brought to treat indeed, and independence could and would be won. But if others chose, in such a crisis, to continue their war on him, he should not be the man to be but one enemy, and all his blows were for him. He should do his whole duty to the last, and if defeat must come, the consequences must be charged to those who were responsible. I said that I should cheerfully aid him to the utmost of my poor abilities to the very end of the struggle; and of one thing he might be assured, and that was, the Legislature of Georgia would refuse to approve the recommendation of the Georgia Gov. Brown's recommendation for the call of a convention. It grieved me that officials in and from Georgia were continuing to give so much trouble in such a serious crisis, and the delegation in Congress from Georgia true, able and faithful, and they best represented the real views of the people of the State. He expressed warmly his confidence in the delegation, and that he had but one enemy, and that enemy meant our subjugation and utter humiliation. He hoped on reaching Georgia I would aid in arousing the people, and succeed in stopping the movements proposed by Governor Brown. 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Advertiser and Mail

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Saturday, May 9, 1874

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIV.

OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR

THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND

AGRICULTURE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., MAY 8, 1874.

Table with 4 columns: Ht. Barom., W. Therm., M. Therm., and Wind. Data for May 8, 1874.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Official: CARVALHO, Observer.

C. L. RUTH,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

(Formerly with B. M. Levy)

Is again located at No. 22 Market St.,

with S. B. B. and is prepared to do

all kinds of watch and jewelry work

at very moderate prices.

W. E. HAYGOOD'S HACKS-SIN-

GLE OR DOUBLES.

Fare on single hacks by the seat, 25

cents. By the hour, \$1. Tickets, five

cents. For sale at Irvine & Co.'s

Drug Store.

Double hacks for special calls, at

\$1.50 per hour, if visiting. Special

arrangements can be made for one or

more. His name is on all his hacks.

Good teams, and drivers well ac-

quainted with the city.

apl22dem

TO MERCHANTS—If you want to

buy boots and shoes, we will duplicate

New York and Eastern bills. Try us.

KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTT'S

april No. 7 Market street.

PROBES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—The

wholesale and retail trade can be sup-

plied with boots and shoes, at prices

comparing favorably with the times, at

KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTT'S

april No. 7 Market street.

The tables of the Opelika House are

now constantly supplied, and the

convenience of the house to the train

arrivals is greatly enhanced by the

excellent meals. Trains give ample

time.

Passengers on the M. & E. trains

from Montgomery and Eufaula get

breakfast and supper at the Johnson

House, situated immediately at the

crossing at Union Springs. Warm

and good meals and polite at-

tention guaranteed.

LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S

Shoes, made by the Zeigler Brothers,

best in the world, can be bought only

at KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTT'S

No. 7 Market street.

J. H. Lakin's Photograph Gallery,

No. 51 Market street. Photographs

taken in cloudy weather. Sittings

from 8 to 5 o'clock during the Spring

months.

NEW ARRIVALS

—AT—

POLLAK & CO.'S

MAMMOTH EMPORIUM!

1,000 Ladies' Fine Leghorn

Hats.

1,000 Misses' Fine Leghorn

Hats.

5,000 Ladies' Straw Hats—

latest styles.

1,000 Misses' Straw Hats.

3,000 Boys' Straw Hats—

new styles.

1,000 Children's Straw Hats.

RIBBONS

In Endless Variety.

STRAW TRIMMINGS

In all Styles.

10,000 yards of Beautiful

Hamburg and Suisse

Embroideries.

25,000 yards fine Victoria

Lawn.

10,000 yards fine Bishop's

Lawn.

10,000 yards Jaconets.

ALL THE LEADING BRANDS OF

BLEACHED DOMESTICS

—AT—

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

50,000 YARDS STRIPED AND

CHECKED MUSLINS.

10,000 YARDS NAINSOOKS.

10,000 YARDS SATIN STRIPED

YARDS—ALL COLORS.

500

FINE LADIES' VERY

FINE 18 THREAD CLOTH

SHOES AT \$2.00 A PAIR;

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

200 DOZEN GENUINE ALEX-

ANDRE KID GLOVES.

10,000 LINEN HAND-

KEGGERIES.

10,000 LINEN TOWELS.

OF DIFFERENT QUALI-

TIES.

300 DOZEN LINEN TABLE

CLOTHS, VERY CHEAP.

WE HAVE ALL THE ABOVE

NAMED GOODS IN STORE, AND

INTEND TO SELL THEM AT

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

CALL AND CONVINCE YOUR-

SELVES OF WHAT WE OFFER.

POLLAK & CO.,

DOLLAR STORE

—AND—

COURT SQUARE

The sale of the A. & C. Road which

was to come off at Mobile last Monday,

has been postponed to June the 15th.

When Mr. Carvalho first came to

Montgomery that wild colt, the weath-

er, tried to run away with him. But

he seems to have the reins well under

control now and he is making the

young steed behave himself.

The Ladies' Memorial Association of

Selma have voted Col. S. J. Saffold

of the Times an honorary member in

publishing their various calls and no-

tices free of charge.

The very finest lamb and mutton, to

be bought in this city, can be procured

from Mr. Chappell at his stall in the

city market, this morning and after-

noon. Also the very choicest of vege-

tables and strawberries from Mrs.

Chappell.

All of the eloquent tributes offered

throughout Georgia and the South on

Memorial Day, to the memory of the

late Mrs. Charles J. Williams, of Co-

lumbus, none were more touching and

sublimely beautiful than that offered

by Major Thomas G. Jones, of Mont-

gomery, Ala.—Macon (Ga.) Star.

In the local of yesterday morning in

reference to the accident to a street

car mule, the expression "a drunken

man and a mule were never known to

be killed by accident" was used in a

general and not a personal sense, for

the driver of the street car is one of the

most sober men in the city. This ex-

planation is necessary as some misch-

ief making fellows have undertaken

to create a different impression.

Messrs. Tewksbury and Ricker of

Portsmouth, Ohio, were in the city

yesterday. These gentlemen, who are

iron founders, have been prospecting

in Alabama with a view to future loca-

tion. They say that Montgomery is

the best place in the State to locate a

rolling mill—giving, among other

reasons for the fact, the same that

were given by the Advertiser last

Sunday morning. We are glad to

know that the favorable situation of our

city is beginning to attract the notice

of those who intend settling in the

State and that there is a brighter fu-

ture in store for our children if not

for us.

The Grand Commandery was in ses-

sion all of Thursday, and much busi-

ness was transacted. The following

Grand officers for the ensuing Templa-

ry year were elected and installed:

Sir W. L. Bragg, R. E. G. G.

Sir J. B. Smith, V. E. D. G. G.

Sir J. B. Luckie, Grand Generalis-

simo.

Sir S. H. Beasley, Grand Capt. Gen-

eral.

Sir J. H. Gano Winter, Grand Pre-

sident.

Sir W. H. Dingley, Grand Treasurer.

Sir Daniel Sayre, Grand Recorder.

Sir H. C. Mullen, Grand S. W.

Sir H. F. Armstrong, Grand J. W.

Sir B. Jacob, G. Standard B.

Sir A. V. Lee, G. Sword B.

Sir A. B. Baker, G. Warden.

Sir J. S. Davidson, G. Capt. of G.

Referring to Mr. C. A. Lanier's

splendid eulogy, delivered before the

Ladies' Memorial Aid Society of this

city on the evening of the 1st inst.,

the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Mes-

senger says that it was a stirring and

truly eloquent address, by a talented

son of Macon. It then proceeds to

state the ground of its claim:

"The orator is a son of our esteemed

townsman R. S. Lanier, Esq., who is

The fare on the street cars is ten

cents every day except Sunday, when

it is only five cents.

The steamer Mary left the wharf at

5 p. m. yesterday with a fine list of

passengers. She brought up quite a

heavy freight.

Owing to the fact that the 14th inst.

is Ascension Day, the Machinists and

Blacksmiths' Union will give their

annual picnic on the 13th inst.—next

Wednesday. Don't forget it.

As the list of officers of the Grand

Commandery was incorrectly pub-

lished yesterday, by the transposition

of some of the names, the list appears

this morning in a corrected form.

The delegates from Montgomery to the

Direct Trade meeting at Atlanta,

returned home on Thursday last. The

Convention adjourned until the 14th

inst.

The decision of the motions for new

trial and arrest of judgment, in the

case of the State vs. Pat. Robinson,

will be rendered in the City Court at

10 o'clock this morning by Judge Cun-

ningham.

Messrs. Jackson & Cowan can supply

the Grangers with hay seed for

their hair. At their next regular Mon-

day morning levee a large quantity of

hay will be sold. Also, various and

sundry other articles.

We have now before us a closely-

printed list of persons who have in-

sured in the Mobile Life Insurance

Company (Moses Bros., local agents).

It covers just twenty one feet. How is

that for high—and a young company

at that?

It is thought that by Sunday trains

can run to Mobile River, and there

make connection with the city by

boat. The water was falling slowly

yesterday, and if no other rise reaches

Mobile the track between Tensas and

that city will soon be relieved of the

water by which it is now covered.

Among the Sir Knights present

during the late session of the Grand

Commandery, were our gallant young

friend George F. Moore, of Rockford,

Coccos county. Mr. Moore is really a

member of Montgomery Commandery,

but his distance from the city entitles

him to the distinction of a visiting Sir

Knight in the roll of visitors.

Remember the entertainment to be

given for the benefit of the Greys by

the Historic Association of Amate-

urs next Monday evening. And we

hope that the people of Montgomery

will show their appreciation of a fine

military company and of first-rate na-

tive talent besides, by giving the Am-

ateurs an overflowing house.

The firm of Sistrunk & Maul has

been dissolved by the withdrawal of

the senior partner—Mr. Walter Sis-

trunk. The business will be continued

under the firm name and style of E.

G. Maul & Co. Success to both the

outgoing and the incoming, for they

are all excellent and deserving gentle-

men.

The steamer Mary reached our wharf

yesterday morning, having on board

quite a number of passengers, and

among others, Messrs. Foster, Brown,

T. J. Bernard, W. S. Poole, Dan'l

Smith, and Jno. Cortwright delegates to

the Grand Commandery. They arrived

too late to take part in its delibera-

tions as the body adjourned yesterday.

This was a cause of regret, as they

are bright in the knowledge and rules

of the Order, and are always wise in

council. They returned home on the

Answer to "Tax-Payer."

