Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

OLD SERIES--NO. XLIII. MONTGOMERY, ALA., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1874. NEW SERIES--VOL 10. NO 261.

Advertiser and Mail.

PUBLISHED BY W. W. SCREWS.

EVENING EDITION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Weekly, per annum	2 00
Weekly (Clubs of Ten)	$17 50
Weekly, (Clubs of Fifteen)	22 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, first insertion.....$1,00
" each subsequent insertion... 75

A Square is eight lines of Nonpareil type.

Advertisements inserted otherwise than daily for less time than one month, charged as new each insertion.

Advertisements ordered in Weekly for less time than three months, charged $1.50 per Square for each insertion.

Liberal arrangements made for advertising for term of three or twelve months.

All Communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of corporations, societies, or individuals, will be charged as advertisements

NOTICE.

Calls upon Persons to become Candidates for Office.

We adopted a rule, three years ago, that we would require payment, of twenty cents per line, for all communications calling upon persons to become candidates, or communications commendatory of candidates. This rule has not been changed, and will be adhered to. All interested will please take notice.

In all legitimate demands of the Democratic party, or of the great interests of the general public, upon our columns, the ADVERTISER will not fail of its duty; but where mere individual schemes or interests are to be promoted, it will be done as advertising, and at the rates stated above.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Civil Rights bill passed the Senate this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. It was a strict party vote, with forty-five Senators present.

Many colored, and all the white people who are not Government pap-eaters, deplore the action of the Senate as destructive of the public schools throughout the South.

It is asserted by the best informed parliamentary tacticians that the Democrats have the power to stave off action in the House on the Civil Rights bill until after adjournment.

Carpenter upon the final vote was among nays. His point was that the Federal Government had no right to interfere with State Juries any more than with the State Legislatures. Carpenter swallowed the bill in all other respects.

The House is considering reports from Committee on Military Affairs by special assignment.

The Senate vote on Civil Rights was yeas, Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, of Vermont, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29.

Nays, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Cooper, Davis, Hayes, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury and Stockton—16.

Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, of Michigan, Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwaite and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

LONDON, May 23.

The Times' correspondent at Paris thinks the new ministry will fail if it attempts to go beyond mere administration, and states that President McMahon yesterday morning threatened to resign.

The News' special Paris dispatch reports all hopes of passing constitutional laws have been abandoned.

Appointment of Gen. Cissey to premiership causes a sensation.

Dispatches from Santander represent that the Carlist raid in that vicinity is formidable.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.

Board of Health is restricted from collecting quarantine fees.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.

In conference of M. E. Church South to-day a minority report on temperance was read which provides an amendment to general rules that any person making, buying, selling or using as a beverage, intoxicating liquor shall be on conviction, debarred from membership, and was adopted by vote of 335 to 38. The question caused very animated and prolonged discussion. This action will be sent to the annual conferences, and if three fourths concur therewith it will pass into a law.

PARIS, May 23.

The papers generally think that the Ministry is more of a business one than representative of any distinct political programme.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22.

The friends of Rochefort, state authoritatively that he has departed over land for New York.

SPRINGFIELD, May 23.

Loss by the reservoir flood 138. Unrecovered 14.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.

Committee on Home Missions recommend that the church be color blind.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE MONTGOMERY DAILY ADVERTISER, MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 23, 1874.

COTTON—Ordinary 13½ cents; Good Ordinary 15¾ cents; Strict Good Ordinary 16¼ cents; Low Middlings 16¾ cents; Middlings 17¼ cents. Market quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH TO-DAY.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Quotations To-Day.

In Liverpool at 3 p. m., cotton was quoted as follows: Middling Uplands 8⅛d; Middling Orleans 8⅝d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 4500 bales were American, exporters and speculators taking 1,000 bales. Market dull.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Financial.

Gold 12⅛; Money 2½ per cent.; Exchange, long 4 88⅛, short 4 91½; Governments strong; State bonds quiet; Stocks steady.

Spot Cotton.

In New York, to-day, cotton was quoted as follows: Strict Good Ordinary 17⅜c; Low Middlings 17⅛c; Middling Uplands 18⅞c. Market dull.

Future Delivery.

May 17 11-16@¾ cents; June 17¾@13-16 cents; July 18¼@5-16 cents; August 18¾@11-16 cents; September 18¼ cents; October 17¾ cents; November 17½ cents; December 17½@9-16 cents. Sales 6,700 bales. Market easier.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale, issued from the honorable Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, on the premises of Perry Ozier, deceased, near Pine Level, Ala., on

SATURDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1874,

the following property, to-wit: One buggy and harness, one yoke of oxen, five cows, five head of hogs, fifty bushels cotton seed, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, carpenter's tools, etc., as the property of the said Perry Ozier, deceased.

may10td JAMES U. OZIER, Administrator.

STRAYED—

From my lot, last Friday night, a red HEIFER CALF, about four months old; no mark, except a small bruise on the backbone near the hips. For any information, leading to her recover, a liberal reward will be paid.

may18dtf THOS. B. JONES.

BANKRUPT SALE.

IN THE MATTER OF J. & H. WEIL & CO., BANKRUPTS.

By virtue of the power in us vested, as Assignees of the said Bankrupts' estate, we will offer for sale, at auction for cash, at the storehouse lately occupied by the said Bankrupts (No. 6 Market street) in Montgomery, Ala., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 3D DAY OF JUNE, 1874,

the entire stock of goods belonging to said Bankrupt estate, consisting of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Shoes, ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Scales, Desks, an Iron Safe, &c., &c. The sale will continue from day to day until complete.

JOHN F. BAILEY, JAMES R. SMITH, Assignees.

JACKSON & COWAN, Auct's. may20td

Advertiser and Mail.

W. W. SCREWS, M. M. COOKE, } Editors.

Montgomery, Ala., Sunday, May 24, 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 AND A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter o s. S ved 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.

Contracts for Advertising Space made upon liberal terms. Address

THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

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.

County Convention.

The Democratic Executive Committee of this County issues a call for a County Convehtion to be held in this city on the 27th of June. It is the bounden duty of every good citizen to interest himself in this highly important meeting. The welfare of Alabama depends upon a Conservative triumph in November next, for with a continuance of Radical rule there will be still further depreciation of property and still less inclination to invest capital in our State. Because we in the cotton belt are crushed beneath an immense black majority is no reason why any Democratic voter should fail to cast his ballot for the candidates of his party. Every vote tells in the State contest, and it is well enough to understand at the outset that our enemies are already working night and day and marshalling their ignorant battalions for the fray. It is, therefore, more than ever incumbent upon every man in Montgomery county, who wishes to see the administration in the hands of true representatives of the tax-paying and intelligent portion of the State, to lay aside indifference and go heartily to work. We hope to see Montgomery poll the largest vote for our ticket that has been cast since the war. It can be done if the proper spirit is shown.

New York Church Choirs—How They are Paid.

The *Herald* has been investigating this subject and gives some interesting facts and figures. Church organists receive salaries from $1,000 upwards, one organist receiving as high as $2,500. Soprani receive from $800 to $1,500 per annum—cases have been known in which they have been paid as high as $2,000. Tenors receive about $1,000 per annum; contralti from $700 a year upwards. A bass voice is well paid, some cases receiving as high as $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. These figures seem "fair" when it it considered, on the one hand, that a high order of musical ability and culture is required, and, on the other hand, that the positions require but one days' service during the week and not more than one night's average rehearsal.

Sometimes the organist is intrusted with the entire "appropriation" for the music of the church and makes all engagements and pays salaries. Sometimes the matter is in the hands of a committee, and the organist himself ranks merely as one of the musicians. In one case in this city an organist has undertaken to "job out" the music of several churches, taking the "appropriations" of them all, and out of it securing musicians by the wholesale. To this course the musicians themselves generally object.

An Easy Way of Paying off the Southern State Debts.

A novel petition was presented in the House of Representatives last week by Mr. WHITTHORNE (Dem.), of Tennessee. It is entitled "A remedy for the tax-payers in South Carolina and other reconstructed Stats," and contemplates in substance, the assumption by the general government of the State debts of all the Southern States. It does not, however, include the Confederate debt, but simply the debts that have been contracted since the reconstruction of those States, which it is said amount to $200,000,000. The petitioner, whose name is WATSON, and who is said to be a reputable citizen of Tennessee, makes an argument to show that it will be impossible for the Southern States to carry on internal improvements or to sustain their common school systems, and pay the taxes now levied for the payment of interest on the State indebtedness. In order to provide money for carrying out his scheme Mr. Watson proposes an addition to the currency of $400,000,000, to be devoted to the purchase of the bonded indebtedness of the Southern States. The interest on these bonds would be five per cent., and this interest would be paid over not to the government of the United States, but to the States, for the education of their children.

The South of the Future.

The Wilmington *Post* sets the subject of manufacturing in the South before its readers in this way:

"The South, to grow great and prosperous, must get clear of the agricultural pressure on its brains. Our water courses are needed for power; the aid of steam is invoked; abundance of fuel is at our doors; we have cotton growing all about us, shall we look on forever, and see it pass by on its way to Michigan and Maine, to be made into cloth and brought back again to be consumed by the cotton planter? It seems as if it had been our fate long enough. We ask our people to examine well this important interest. All the mills heretofore established in the South have paid handsome dividends. Why not multiply them?"

County Convention.

A County Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party of Montgomery County is hereby called, to assemble in this city, on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State Convention, which assembles in this city on the 29th of July, and for the transaction of such other business in party organization as said Convention, on assembling, may, deem expedient. All the beats in the county are earnestly requested to hold primary meetings, and send full delegations. The ratio of voting, and the number of delegates to the State Convention, will be fixed by the County Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. T. HOLTZCLAW,
Chairman.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. May 23, 1874.

Address of Mr. A. L. Pease.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the eloquent speech of Mr. A. S. PEASE, of the Saratoga Springs *Daily Sun*, in response to the addresses of welcome by Mayor FAGER and the Hon. DAVID CLOPTON, at the Theatre, on Friday evening last:

Mr. Mayor and citizens of Montgomery:

In being called upon, without any previous notice, to respond to the eloquent, courteous and hearty address of welcome so graciously just made by yourself and the Hon. Mr. Clopton, you must be aware that I am taken at great disadvantage. Besides, speaking for myself and all my associates in this Editorial Excursion, we are travel-worn and weary, and still feel ourselves gorged with the limitless hospitality of your neighboring city, Selma. But it were still more difficult to keep silence and not respond to a welcome so honest and hearty, and which so challenges all the better emotions and patriotic sentiments of the perhaps colder but none the less frank and generous hearts of these my associates, who, although from the remote North, are to be the guests of their magnanimous brethren of the South.

We are here as guests of the Editorial Association of your State. All the members of our Excursion party are active members of that profession which you have been pleased to compliment so highly, and we feel that before God we are clothed with the imposition of duties which can only be well and properly discharged in the spirit of love to all sections of our great country—to all classes and conditions of our fellow-citizens—and of devotion to the best, the highest and purest interests of mankind. You, sir, have complimented our profession by speaking of it as the "Fourth Estate," and I trust that we all, having full appreciation of its dignity, power and responsibility will ever labor to keep pure this source from which flows so many influences for good or evil. I trust you will not esteem it vanity on our part if we go even farther than you have in conscious conception of the dignity and power of the Press. The Statesman legislates for the protection and government of the people. The Philanthropist studies how to ameliorate the condition of the wretched. The Clergy preach the blessed Gospel which gladdens the eye of faith by the glimpses it gets of the Heaven beyond the grave. But the Press does or should do more than all these.—With a catholic purpose, and a pure and unbiased and unselfish intelligence it touches all grades of human society, and while it is the Hercules which hurls tyrants from their thrones, and slays the demons of corruption and the dragons of superstition and oppression, it is also the lever which reaches down, down beneath all the most lowly and despondent peoples and lifts them into the sunshine of opportunity and makes it possible that they shall become wise and useful and good.

The triumphs of war are achieved by shot and shell and the bullet and bayonet, and the attendants of such victories are the destruction of life and property, and the demoralization of all the established safeguards of society. But the triumphs of the Pen and the Press are the bloodless victories of peace, and give a higher and more dignified attitude to the individual life and to human society. I think I have thus only expressed the honest real sentiments of all here to-day who are my contemporaries in the fourth estate, and I think I speak for the uncorrupted Press of the whole country when I say

Our purpose is to wield the Pen and Press
In aid of Right and every Wrong redress.
Our glory is a people wise and free,
Our motto, Faith—in God, in Man, and Liberty.

Our frends of the city of Montgomery and of the State of Alabama, you are not strangers to us, Your name and your fame have been as familiar as house-hold words to us of the great State of New York, and I think I express the sentiments of all the members of this Editorial Excursion party when I say that we have often and always in our thought honored you for your patriotism, and admired you for the valor with which you defended your social customs and your political traditions. Plutarch, in his parallels, makes record of one who, in his native State, was rich and indolent, powerful but not wise. Wealth was prized only as opportunity for luxurious living. Power was but the instrument employed for further aggrandizement. Fame was the feather which flaunted before the opening eyes of the ever-advancing common people. Wealth wrought haughtiness, which is ever offensive. Indolence wrought enervation of both body and mind. Reverses came; reverses of bad generalship in war, and as the result of bad counsel in statesmanship, and as the then custom was the fallen Statesman and General was ostracised, banished, and his fortune confiscated. Years passed away—years of loneliness in a strange land—years of self-denial, of rigorous discipline of domestic life; but disaster fashioned itself into the similitude of deep and broad and firm and enduring foundations, upon which was reared a superstructure of crystalized character and the genuine worth and beauty which come of the active exercise of all the functions of a noble and self-sacrificing manhood. Having attained to this nobler elevation of personal influence and moral power, he made a proper feast to which only his children were invited, and speaking now to their enlightened appreciation he only and simply said: "*My children, we should have been ruined if we had not been ruined.*" Pardon me, my generous friends, for quoting to you this ever true legend of classic literature and join with me in stimulating the hope that the time is not far distant when the patriarchs of Alabama and of the whole South shall from the more beautiful halls of their better social, industrious, political and commercial condition be also able to say in all thankfulness and truthfulness and sincerity to their energized and ennobled posterity—"*My children, we should have been ruined if we had not been ruined!*" To the accomplishment of such an end we pledge you as far as we may all the encouragement that it is possible with pen and press to give, and we stand here now—citizens of New York, fellow-citizens with you of one common country, expressing by this act what we believe to be the unanimous sentiment of the North—to clasp hands in everlasting friendship with our chivalric, hospitable and magnanimous brethren of the South.

I said we were travel-worn and weary, and so we are, for our journey *from* New York through Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee and until we have reached this spot, although it has been one of great and even growing pleasure, has yet severely taxed our powers of endurance, and I again confess to you that we are jaded and weary, but thank God we are with you, and we joyfully appropriate the legend adopted as the motto of the great seal of your State—"Alabama!" "*Here we rest.*"

Our visit to the South at this time and in such numbers is in response to the invitation extended to the Editorial Association of New York a year ago, when they were in session in the city of Poughkeepsie, by the Editorial Association of Alabama, through its worthy representative Mr. M. M. Cooke, of the ADVERTISER. He urged us to come and test the hospitalities of the Sunny South, and to be surprised at the vast treasures of mineral wealth which formed the very mountains of Northern and Middle Alabama. His tale was wonderful. We thought it too wonderful to be true; but we accepted the invitation so generously tendered. We knew the hospitality of the people of the South, and, especially of Alabama, was no myth, for the fame of it was as broad as our common country, and comprehended all the peoples of the world in its kindly tenders of confiding and encouragin welcome. And so we came. Our journey hither has been a succession of ovations, of generous welcome and kindly greetings. The far-seeing, practical, large-hearted Mayor Powell, of the enterprising city of Birmingham, did not even wait for us to set foot in the young and vigorous municipality which owes so much to his wisdom and his wealth. He saw us coming afar off, and came even to Louisville, Kentucky, with open arms to give us welcome and to escort us to the mansions of the "Magic City," where we found as great a feast had been made as though we were prodigals returning from the husks of waywardness to the halls of rejoicing. During our brief stay there, and also in other portions of your State, we were permitted to visit and examine for ourselves the vast stores of mineral wealth which God in His good providence seems to have hidden away in the hills of Alabama in conservation against the time of human, social and commercial need. We can testify that your mountains of iron are in thickness, richness and extent too wonderful for any to conceive of, or to believe the story of, and the deposits of coal, ever in convenient juxtaposition, are sufficiently inexhaustible to warm the firesides and cheer the homes and contribute to the domestic friendship of all the people of the world forever. Why, sir, it is overwhelmingly wonderful, and must be a present and lasting future source and means of that better wealth which comes of the energy and industry which while it wins its own rewards contributes at the same time to the comfort and the advancement of all others. In other sections of the world where deposits of iron or coal abound they are so far removed from each other as to amount to the hindrance of a real commercial embarrassment. But here in the most remarkable contiguity you have the coal that kindles the fires that refine the ore that make the steel that shall track the intersecting highways that shall carry the commerce and the interchanging friendly populations of the world.

Your mineral wealth, citizens of Alabama, is alone a broad and firm basis upon which to rear the superstructure of ever-increasing prosperity and enduring greatness. Not only have we witnessed these, but we have also beheld your glory. At Tuscaloosa, while we looked with pity into the blank faces of the insane—many of them made so through the iconoclastic misfortunes of unholy and unnecessary and ensanguined civil strife—we could not restrain emotions of admiration of a people who from their depleted fortunes could yet contribute so generously for such patient and friendly care of the unfortunate. There, too, in that literary center of Alabama, Tuskaloosa—the Athens of the South—we inspected the broad halls of your spacious University; and there, too, we tasted the flavor of your female college and other seminaries of learning, and tested and proved the intelligence and culture of your people. Education, charity, pertinacious patience, intelligence, industry, energy, and a magnanimous forbearance with and love for all men—these shall lead your State into an era of prosperity and true manhood and noble citizenship, which will speedily overshadow all the brightest glory of your past. Even now we are vain of your greatness, and we cannot forbear to exclaim of your great State: This is not *your* Alabama only and exclusively, but *our* Alabama; ours by right of equal citizenship in a great common country, speaking one language, cherishing one hope, living in harmony and good will under one Constitution, and glorying in the flag that floats protectively over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Yes,

From South, East or West, or North though we be,
We are all proud of and glory in thee—ALABAMA!

Time was, Mr. Mayor, when great men cropped out from the masses of the people, and, either by popular consent or ambitious assumption, swayed the scepter of party or political tyranny over whole States and sections. Lewis Cass stood for Michigan, Tom Benton for Missouri, Henry Clay for Kentucky, John C. Calhoun for South Carolina and the whole South, Wm. H. Seward for New York and the whole North, Stephen A. Douglass for Illinois and the whole West, and Daniel Webster for Massachusetts and the whole country as the great expounder of the Constitution.—But these times, thank God, and thank God more yet that the exigencies which made them necessary have passed away, and now or at least soon hereafter the people—the great intelligent masses of the people—will each and all in their respective constituencies he compeers with those whom they shall choose to represent them in the Halls of—God speed the day—uncorrupted and incorruptible legislation.

All human attainments and all national achievements, Mr. Mayor, have their conditions. And so we may say that the condition of financial success is commercial integrity; that the condition of national greatness is political union, and the condition of a pure and wise government is sectional forbearance. Assuming these premises to be true, I make no doubt that all of you, people of Alabama, like myself and these, my associates from New York and other States, are anxiously looking forward to the time when the wisest best men, the purest and most incorruptible statesmen of each and every State shall, in their Halls of Legislation and in the magnificent capitol of our loved common country pledge themselves, respectively and as a whole, to commercial integrity, to social elevation, to political equality and to sectional forbearance, so long as men love liberty.

Mr. Mayor, I fear that I have already too long occupied your time and that of your fellow citizens with these impromptu and desultory remarks. Permit me again sir, in my own behalf and on behalf of my associates and of the whole Editorial Association of the great State of New York, to thank you and the people of your beautiful city for the abounding welcome which has been extended us. Your greeting, sir, cannot be so hearty but that it shall awaken in us a resolution to deserve and emulate it. Our stay among you will necessarily be brief—until Monday morning only—but when we leave you and shall have returned safely to our homes and vocations we shall ever cherish in greenest remembrance the pleasant visit we made to Alabama and to Montgomery, and the kindly words and the cordial, hearty, hospitable welcome with which you and your fellow citizens gave greeting. We feel that even our great ocean-bounded country is not so large but that whether we be East, West, or North, we can never reach out our hands towards the South but that we shall feel them glow again with the pressure of the warm clasp of friendship given us by the generous and honorable men and beautiful women of the great State of Alabama.

Col. J. R. Powell's Address of Welcome.

On Wednesday the members of the New York Press Association were formally received by the city of Birmingham and the Alabama Press Association. Hon. James R. Powell, as Mayor of Birmingham, welcomed the New York guests to the "Magic City" and introduced the excursionists to Col. S. J. Saffold, President of the Alabama Press Convention who extended the welcome in behalf of the Alabama Press. At the earnest request of the New York Press, Col. Powell has been induced to write out for publication the substance of his remarks made upon the occasion.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is made my agreeable duty to announce to you the arrival in our midst of your distinguished guests from the Empire State of the Union. That State, Sir, which has a population of 4,500,000 is well entitled to be called the Empire State. You well remember Sir that at your last annual Convention 12 months ago, in this Hall, among other wise and proper proceedings had, you passed a resolution unanimously inviting the Press Association of New York to be with you on this occasion, and here I will not refer to the distinguished compliment paid the two and a half year old Mineral City of Alabama, in being made the Theatre of two consecutive annual Conventions of such an intelligent body as the Press Association of Alabama, except to acknowledge the distinguished honor in the name of Birmingham with the profoundest gratitude.'

Your alleged reason for this unusual preferment was the high character and determined will of a people who gathered together, of the best material, from all quarters, and before the bisection of the two great Rail Roads of the State in the heart of the mineral region, understanding and appreciating the situation, built a city in 3 months and 20 days within which time the Legislature of the State gave a charter and the city of Birmingham was the result. Now Sir, I see a great wisdom united with this deserved compliment to our people. It presents itself now before us. You expected on this occasion the power and talent of New York and you desired that they should witness what you had seen twelve months ago, the highest natural mineral development on earth. Mr. President, your distinguished guests have traveled a great distance from their respective homes in the State of New York to accept your invitation. That journey, however, as I can testify in some degree, has been greatly relieved of the tedium and toil incident to ordinary Rail Road excursions of that great length. It was my pride and pleasure, as the Honored Representative of our little city to meet your guests on the way—at the city of Louisville, Ky., there I met the most agreeable party of ladies and gentlemen, New York Editors and their wives, that it has ever been my pleasure to meet as strangers. After passing an agreeable time at Louisville, the celebrated Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and receiving for two days the unbounded hospitalities of Nashville, we met at Decatur, Culman and Blount Springs, Ala., the welcome greetings of our State, with sumptuous entertainments at each place. On the other end of their route from Salamanca, New York, their place of rendezvous, to Louisville, via Cincinnati, they received the hospitalities of Ohio. They had a good time. The pleasures which I enjoyed, being largely increased by the society of lovely and agreeable women who adorned the party will ever be a green spot in my memory.

Suffice it to say, Sir, that the pathway of your guest, from their respective homes, in the State of New York, to our beautiful City, has been literally strewn with roses, and ever and anon when they have been arrested on the route, the willing captives of hospitalities, instead of the toil and fatigue of a long journey, they have met with nothing but ovations and pleasures. It is in this condition of enjoyment of hospitalities on the way they have now arrived and are your guests—and in the name of Birmingham, Sir, your Convention and the guests of your Convention are thrice welcome to the hospitalities of the magic city.

Mr. President, before you shall have taken your guests hence to other portions of the State to mingle with our people and become better acquainted, with your permission, and with your assistance, we propose to show them our inexhaustible mineral wealth inviting development in the language of nature not to be misunderstood, when we leave this hall, as our friends cannot be induced to remain in this locality longer than three or four days, within which limited time we cannot hope to show them the tenth part of our surrounding mineral wealth we propose to take them to the office of the Elyton Land Company, and show them our cabinet of minerals, embracing the following catalogue of specimens, handed me by my secretary, viz:

IRON ORES.—Red Hematite, Brown Hematite, Crystalized Brown Hematite, Sparry, Black Band, Fossiliferous Red Hematite, Fibrous Brown Hematite, Magnetic, Specular, Clay Ironstone.

COAL.—Bituminous, Semi-Anthracite, Cannel.

MARBLE.—Grey, White, Variegated.

LIMESTONE.—Blue, Fluxing.

SANDSTONE—building, of various kinds.—Granular (for making glass) Granular (for making furnaces), Flagging, Fireclay, Kaolin, Roofing Slate, Soapstone, Mica, Gold Quartz, Galena Sulphate of Baryta, Tripoli, Lithographic Stone.

But we propose to take them to the top of yonder mountain which overlooks our city, and show them the inexhaustible bed of ore 100 miles long, half a mile wide, and 300 feet high, above the rich valleys below. We wish to show them from that high eminence where bounteous nature points us to the fuel she has prepared for the reduction of these ores into metal embraced in the great Warrior coal fields on the north, the Coosa coal fields on the south, and the Cahaba coal fields on the west, all closely hugging this unparalleled deposit of all the family of ores known to metallurgy. Then occupying the same standpoint, we wish to point them to the inexhaustible beds of fluxing material, lime-stock rock, which underlies the entire surface of the beautiful vallies which lie in all their rich and inviting scenery below us, and which here and there protrudes above ground in great bulk at different points, and when, from the same point, we show them our inexhaustible quarries of Sandstone for building furnaces, which are now made tributary to the building of all the furnaces in 100 miles of this locality, then we shall have demonstrated that here in Alabama, where alone can be found in close proximity, and exhaustless abundance all the elements used in making iron, that this valuable metal of such increasing usefulness can be made cheaper, and therefore more profitably, than anywhere else on the globe. And to exhaust any one of the constituent elements of iron in this region, to-wit: the ore, the coal and the limestone, including the sandstone for building furnaces, is practically impossible. When we shall have shown your guests the attractions of the mineral region of Alabama, and that iron can be made here, by reducing the ore with stone coal or coke, at a cost of $12 per ton—$18 per ton cheaper than it can be made in the great manufacturing marts of Pennsylvania and the West, where ironmen have made their principalities in the manufacture of this metal at former prices, and when we shall have satisfied them that we will soon be able to send the products of our furnaces to Pittsburg, Penn., and the other important iron markets of the East and West, and sell our iron there at a good profit and for less money than it will cost them to manufacture the same article; then, sir, I hope you will take your distinguished guests, who by this time may become weary of looking at dry minerals, to other portions of the State, that they may become well acquainted with more of our people, and when they shall have visited Tuskaloosa, Selma and Montgomery, and other cities of the State and accepted their hospitalities and cultivated the acquaintance of our people as generally as their limited time will allow I hope you will take them to the rich cane brake and prairie—the cotton belt of South Alabama, there point to them the half tilled fields which under well regulated labor give such comfort and happiness to our people and reflect such great commercial advantages to the North and enable the South to pay her proper proportion according to estimated values, of the National expenses and the National debt; point them to our uneducated voters and sable law-makers every one of whom expect to go Congress. Show them the ignorant dupes who are beguiled from the councils of their old masters and best friends, by carpet-baggers from the North, and scalawags of the South, whom they would not permit to cross the thresholds of their northern homes. Thus they will be enabled to see something of the troubles of the South, which affect so much their material prosperity, and which appeals so directly to the noblest impulses of that humanity which is alone able to extend relief. Now Mr. President, allow me to introduce the presiding officer of the New York Editorial excursionists, Mr. H. N. Beach, of Brockport, New York.

Officers and Members of the Editors and Publishers Association of Alabama.

PRESIDENT—Seaborn J. Saffold, Selma Times.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—R. Randolph, Tuscaloosa Blade; Joseph Shackelford, Tuscumbia Times; W. Brewer, Hayneville Examiner; J. M. Richards, Montgomery News; L. H. Mathews, Birmingham Independent.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—L. W. Grant, Jacksonville Republican.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—J. H. Francis, Selma Times.

TREASURER.—J. F. Grant, Jacksonville Republican.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Frank A. Duval, Birmingham Iron Age; J. B. Stanley, Greenville Advocate; C. C. NeSmith, Summerville Free Press; G. M. Johnson, Huntsville Advocate; Willis Roberts, Columbiana Guide.

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Robert Tyler, Montgomery Morning News.
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A. B. Persinger, Jasper Mountain Eagle.
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D. W. McIver, Tuskegee News.
D. R. Hundley, Courtland Reporter.
R. H. Powell, Union Springs Ledger.
J. D. Anthony, Jasper Mountain Eagle.
W. W. Wynn, Union Springs Ledger.
J. R. Stockdale, Ashville Times.
J. R. Thames, Greenville Alabamian.
Sidney Herbert, Troy Messenger.
M. C. Burke, Demopolis News.
E. J. Black, Eufaula News.

GRANT-SATORIS.

Glowing Account of the Brilliant Marriage.

How Everybody Dressed and how They Looked.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

The absorbing event of to-day is the marriage of Miss Grant to Mr. Satoris, which took place this morning at eleven o'clock in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. During the morning and up to the hour the guests took their departure, the avenues leading to the Mansion were closed to all persons excepting those invited to the wedding, and there were policemen on the grounds to prevent intrusion by outside parties, many of whom had gathered at the outer gates to see the guests ride into the enclosure. Door tenders had received strict orders to admit no one without an invitation. The East Room, the

Scene of the Wedding,

was tastefully and elaborately decorated with plants, flowers and evergreens. On the east side was a platform raised about a foot from the floor, and covered with a portion of the carpet several years ago presented to the Government by the Sultan of Turkey. The platform was arched with evergreens and flowers, and from its centre hung a marriage bell of large proportions, composed of choisest white flowers. Splendid new chandeliers were lighted and handsomely decorated. Never before has the East Room presented so brilliant a display of floral adornments as on the present occasion. Punctual to the hour the invited guets entered, and arranged themselves in full view of the platform.

The Toilets

of the ladies were of the richest descriptions and a profusion of point lace, variously worn. The scene was unusually brilliant, the large display of flowers, with their fragrance, adding to the charm of the interesting occasion. The bridal party, passing through the Blue-room, entered the East-room. Their presence immediately hushed the company to silence. The approach was announced by music from the marine band. First came Mr. Satoris and Colonel Frederic D. Grant, the only groomsman, the next being bridsmaids, two by two, President and Mrs. Grant and her two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. They were followed by relatives of the family. On reaching the platform the President transferred his daughter to Mr. Satoris, who with the bride ascended the platform, where the officiating minister in waiting received them. They took position under the floral bridal bell. President and Col. Grant, together with Miss Barnes, of the bridesmaids, were the only other persons with the bridal couple on the platform, Mrs Grant and sons standing in front of the seven bridesmaids, on the side of the structure.

The Bride

wore a white satin dress, elaborately trimmed with point lace, tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms. The dress of the

Groom

was in the latest style, with the conventional white necktie. The bridesmaids were the Misses Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelinghuysen. They were dressed in white carn with silk, covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings cut up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same as their dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other four by blue flowers. All things being in waiting, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the

Ceremony,

with the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved a marked silence and listened attentively to every word, while closely watching the manner and countenances of the bridal pair. The ceremony over, the minister was first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father who embraced her and kissed her. Then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also the brothers of the bride, and numerous relatives and female friends. The new made husband enjoyed his share of the hand shaking and orally expressed congratulations.

The band played the wedding march at the conclusion of the ceremony.—Not less than 200 persons were present, including Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, Senators Frelinghuysen, Carpenter, Cameron, Conkling and Logan, Vice-President Wilson, Speaker Blaine, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Porter, Commodore Ammer, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexell, Judge Pierrepont, Generals Arthur, Porter and Babcock, and Sir Edward and Lady Thornton. Officers of the army and navy appeared in uniform. The persons named were accompanied by ladies of their respective families. After congratulations were over the company, to the sound of music, proceeded to the library in the second story of the mansion, where a series of tables displayed elegant presents to the bride, the names of donors being attached to all articles.

Next the company partook of a

Wedding Breakfast.

An elegantly prepared bill of fare was printed on white satin, and stated that breakfast was from the President and Mrs. Grant, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Satoris. All the bridesmaids were presented with handsome boquets. Little boxes lined with white silk, containing wedding cake, were brought away by the guests. At 1:40 this P. M. bride and groom left Washington in a special train for New York. The Pullman palace car was handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and American and British flags. They were accompanied by Governor Porter and Messrs. Drexel, Childs and their families. Friday, the President and Mrs. Grant will go to New York to take leave of their daughter on her embarkation for England. The Metropolitan church bells were rung this P. M., in honor of the marriage, and several appropriate pieces played.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells the following:

There is a very ugly story going the rounds of the press to the effect that at the wedding of Miss Stewart the refreshments gave out. For the sake of all who were guests on that occasion, we are sorry to tell the truth; but the facts are these: Toward the close of the evening there was much rioting—for it can be called by no other name—in the suppper-room, such drinking, such breakage of fine glass—goblets and dishes being pitched under the table by the guests to get rid of the labor of holding them, that Mrs. Stewart ordered the supper-room to be closed.—Just such scenes transpired at the last ball given by Mr. Corcoran in honor of the *debut* of his daughter, and they have been repeated in this city in a greater or less degree at every large entertainment given since.

THE MILLS OF THE GODS.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The election, by the Connecticut Legislature, of this distinguished, uncompromising Democrat, is an impressive sign of the times. It is the fruition of a great and thorough political change, and proof, if any were needed, of the subsidence of the shilly-shally apologetic sort of policy by which, in the past, good men and true have been postponed and disparaged only because they are good and true. Democracy is, we trust, fast and completely recovering from its prudery. To have, not a sanctimonious Radical like Buckingham, or an "uncertainty" like Ferry, or a military blusterer like Hawley, but an out-and-out Democrat, as Senator for six years—this is something to be proud of, something like a practical though tardy reversal of that judgment which timidity, playing into the hands of fanaticism, once passed on those who, in the day of inflamed intolerance, dared in the North to battle for the right. Of such was William W. Eaton. He has survived to win his just trophy. His election must make the flowers brighten and the grass grow greener on the still fresh graves of Toucey and Thomas H. Seymour—those Democratic Governors of Connecticut whose pictures for a time were turned to the wall as unworthy to look upon a loyal, war-mongering constituency. Now, yielding to a wave of popular sentiment, Buckingham passes away and Eaton reigns in his place. The very individual contrast is significant. Senator Buckingham is typical. He is Puritan all over—a gold spectacled, dapper Puritan, faithful to the Saybrook platform and the New York Custom House; a decorous, obsequious whipper-in for the powers that be. Governor Buckingham's conceded conduct as a member of the Senatorial Committee, sent to investigate the Leet and Stocking frauds at New York can never, in a judgment of his public character, be forgotten.

To all this the new Senator is in proud contrast, and the gallant Democratic band, who now in Congress confront corruption and political heresy of all sorts, will find an auxiliary trained by the uses of such adversity as has been visited for years on Connecticut Democracy, who will never fail. We note that in certain quarters, not wholly unfriendly, Mr. Eaton's extreme views, meaning those he held during the war when it involved danger, and holds now when it involves none, are mildly referred to as being an impediment to his career—as in a measure disqualifying him to stand by the side of Bayard, and Saulsbury, and Thurman, and Gordon, and our own Senators. We reject the disparagement. If Mr. Eaton held to the faith, that, but for New England's unreasoning fanaticism, constitutional conciliation could have been consumated, and a mad war of coercion with all its miseries avoided, so did and so do we. If Mr. Eaton denounced as wicked and unnecesary the outrages on personal liberty and every historical right of the citizen committed by the Lincoln despotism, so did we. If Mr. Eaton is of opinion with that great jurist whom, as each day rolls by and each contrast is revealed, we learn more to venerate, that the great writ of liberty cannot be suspended at the will of the Executive so did we. If, when Forts Warren, McHenry, Delaware and Lafayette were filled with political prisoners culled from the highest ranks of our own social organization, Mr. Eaton denounced the outrage and uttered his sympathy for the victims, all the more honor to him. It is to us a pleasure to find even at this day the sentiments he then expressed endorsed by the people of his State. It is a good sign and a glorious for the future of Democracy. Maryland extends her hand of welcome to Connecticut. Such hands have not been clasped for a great while.

Fish Culture.

An interesting article on fish culture, from the Jacksonville *Republican*, we take pleasure in reproducing:

Last season, one of the editors of this paper excavated a hole in the ground on his premises, some 20 feet wide by 30 feet long and from 2½ to 4 feet deep, bricked and cemented it and turned in the water upon it from the iron pipes, which convey water upon it from the mountains over our town. This was designd for a fish pond, more ornamental than useful. Of course, the experiment was viewed in different lights by different people. Some said the water would become impregnated with the cement and kill the fish. Others said that the cement would do no harm, but that the iron in the water, gathered from the iron pipes, would kill the fish. Others yet said that the fish put in the pond would live, but not increase. The experiment yet had to be tried, to see who was right. Fish from the streams near town (mostly trout) were caught with seines and about 300 put in. For a long time, they were shy, but finally grew with astonishing rapidity. Some days ago, thousands upon thousands of young fish appeared upon the top of the water and are doing "as well as could be expected." Thus is demonstrated the fact, that fish can be raised in flower yards of our town, at comparatively no expense, adding beauty and interest to the same. That ornamental ponds supplied from the water works can be made very useful withal is now beyond question. In a season or two more, he can be able to divide with his neighbors.

A Pen-Picture of the Happy Pair.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND writes to the Chicago *Tribune* concerning Miss GRANT and Mr. SARTORIS, thus:

Nellie has grown to be a fine, piquant young woman, with a squarish body, thin but graceful arms, a countenance expressing her mother's spirit with some of the solidity of her father's features, and the general appearance of a hearty, long-lived matron. Mr. Sartoris is a young English lad, below the average height and bulk of English youths, with an amiable face, straight flaxen hair, cut short; and he conveys an idea of good intentions and gentle breeding, without great force. But confound force! we have too much force—too much big jaw and copper-lined stomach, too much drive and bolting of meals, fed to the human intestines as if we were poking cord-wood into an old steamboat furnace. We don't want any force, particularly at weddings.

DIED—on Wednesday morning at his home in Cusseta, Ala., Mr. Thomas L. Penn, Sr. aged sixty-five years. The deceased was for a long time a member of the Alabama Legislature, and was regarded as a most worthy and estimable citizen in every respect. The funeral services were held at Cusseta, Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.—*Opelika Times.*

Advertiser and Mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Sunday, May 24, 1874

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIV. OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.
MONTGOMERY, ALA. May 23, 1874.

	7 A. M.	4 P. M.	10 P. M
H't Barom.....	30.110	30.003	30.017
Mean "			30.011
H't Thermom	.75°	87.5°	.76°
Mean "	.....	.....	77.7°
Max "	.....	.....	.90°
Min "	.....	.....	.62°
Humdity p t	.66	.32	.60
State weather	Clear.	Fair.	Clear.
Course wind...	E	N W	N W
Velocity "pr h	5	3	6
Inches rainfall	—	—	—

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.
Official: CARVALHO, Observer.

Go to Nicrosi's for nice candies—French or domestic.

If you want a splendid ice cream, call on A. F. Giovanni, under the Exchange Hotel.

Rev. Rufus M. Figh will preach this morning at the Adams Street Baptist Church. Services begin at 10:30.

Bishop Wilmer will preach at St. John's (Episcopal) Church this morning. In the evening the rite of confirmation will be administered.

We tender our cordial thanks to the Silver Cornet Band, Prof. Mayer, instructor, for the compliment of a delightful serenade, last evening.

A letter from Texas, received yesterday, does not advise people to emigrate to the Lone Star State. Yet, "there are many men of many minds," etc.

The Mayor's Courts are slimly attended these days, except by the stereotyped dusky hangers on. But little revenue comes to the city from that source.

Mr. Albert Taylor, conductor on the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, is rapidly improving. His numerous friends hope soon to see him on his feet again.

The Civil Rights bill has passed the United States Senate. If it should become a law the education of the negro will cease where it is, in all the States of the South except Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

COLORADO SUMMER EXCURSIONS.—The MISSOURI PACIFIC THROUGH LINE is now selling Excursion Tickets from *St. Louis to Denver and Return*, at $75 each. For full particulars, address E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, No. 25 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo., or Hough & Benson, General Railroad Ticket Agents, Exchange Hotel, Montgomery; Ala.

Extraordinary inducements are offered to all who wish to purchase dry goods of all description, ribbons, notions, &c., at the Dollar Store. Messrs. Pollak & Co. are in receipt of full lines of everything suited for summer wear and are determined to get rid of them at once. Those who want bargains should call at once. Hats, clothing, boots and shoes at wholesale and retail. Remember the place.

Judging from the expressions which we have heard from our guests of New York and Alabama, they are, one and all, delighted with the whole-souled hospitality of the good people of Montgomery. We are more than gratified—we are *happy*—to believe that this is so. They leave to-morrow *via* the S. & N. and S., R. & D. railroads, for Atlanta, and with them go the benedictions of the many friends they have made in this city, and the kind wishes of *all*.

There has been discovered out in Iowa a pond in which every living thing is perfectly white—turtles, tadpoles, snakes, and so forth—and it is the water that makes them so. It is understood that efforts will be make to remove the pool to the nation's capital; or, that failing, to move the capital out towards the pool: Now the main desire with a few whites who are consorting with the blacks in this region is to find some process to change white to black.

The confirmation services at the Jewish Synagogue on Friday last were of an exceedingly interesting character. There was a large congregation and many persons not of the Jewish faith were present. After the services that are usual in the Synagogue, Mr. David Weil, who is the President of the congregation, entered. He was accompanied by Misses Clara Marks, Pauline Hausman, Rebecca Cellner, Sarah Weil, Pauline Steiner, Rosa Munter and Rebecca Waldman. They approached the altar and went through the solemn services of confirmation and of taking upon themselves all blame for their sins. The choir at the conclusion of the services sang the beautiful hymn, "Heat us oh father." After this each young lady recited an address appropriate to the occasion.—At the conclusion of each address there was prayer and appropriate music.—Dr. Jacobs delivered a most eloquent address to the young communicants, and also a lecture upon the revelation to Moses on Mount Sinai and impressed upon his hearers the necessity for rigid keeping of the creeds and doctrines of the church. During the exercises there was the beautiful ceremony of "opening the ark."

The choir at the conclusion of these solemn and impressive ceremonies sang "Thou art our Father." Dr. Jacobs, pronounced the benediction and the exercises were over. There has seldom been a more interesting occasion in any church in Montgomery.—Nearly all the city ministers were present and many of the members of all the churches. Heretofore the ladies of the congregation have occupied seats up stairs to themselves, but now they sit in any part of the church.

The La Grange, *Reporter* speaks the sentiments of every citizen of Montgomery, when it says:

We may be stating a fact which is known to everybody, but nevertheless we will say that the best railroad conductor on the continent is James A. McCool. He can find more ways to accommodate his passengers than any conductor we ever saw. In fact he seems to have a talent for accommodation that was born with him, and which has been growing ever since. We would feel perfectly safe in offering a reward of $1000 for any lady that ever got on or off of McCool's train without his assistance. Such a one could not be found. McCool doesn't allow a lady to travel on his train without giving her every assistance in his power. We believe we are saying what every traveler between Atlanta and Montgomery will endorse, when we say his equal is not to be found.

Our visitors and guests of the New York, Tennessee and Alabama Press had another experience of the hospitality of our noble-hearted people on yesterday—an experience which we trust will delight them for many years to come, and shed around their pathway the fragrance of balmy and blissful memories. Offerings which spring warm from the heart, creamy with all the most generous and lofty emotions, are to be prized for the motive which prompts rather than the abundance which marks them. But when these two qualities unite in one and the same offering it becomes a *perfect* ovation and this it was that our distinguished guests had yesterday and last evening. They saw the South as it *is*, in point of genuine feeling; and with the tangible evidences which the display afforded lingering in their minds and warming their hearts, it will be hard to convince them that we are either "hypocrites" or "knaves."

At an early hour the streets in the vicinity of the Exchange were crowded with vehicles in which our guests were conducted to a few of the points of interest, historic and otherwise, in the eastern half of the city. These were the State House, including the public offices and the halls of the two Houses, the Ice Manufactory, the Alabama Warehouse, LeGrand's magnificent Temple Stores, the new Masonic Temple and Grand Lodge room, the rooms of Alabama Fire Company No. 2 and of Mechanics' Hook and Ladder No. 1, the offices of the Industrial Aid Association, the City Hall, Market, and perhaps other points not now remembered. At the elegant rooms of Alabama No. 2 a splendid bowl of punch crowned the central stand, from which plentiful libations were poured out to the Genius of Hospitality. Several of the members of the company were on hand to do the honors and most gracefully and gallantly did they do them. From the Market where they were met by Mayor Faber, Mr. Hughes and other city officials the visitors took different directions, in order to avoid the dust which followed like a cloud behind the wheels of the foremost vehicles. At the Alabama Ware House Messrs. Lehman, Durr & Co., had prepared a most excellent lunch, to which, about 11 a. m., ample justice was done by the Editors and their friends including those ladies of the party who accompanied their husbands on the drive around town. After the repast came the champagne that so well symbolizing our southern character. At the Masonic Temple the brethren of the mystic tie had a bountiful supply of ice cream iced lemonade, &c., which came in excellent time, for old Sol, anxious doubtless to show the northern editors some extra attentions, had crowded on all steam, thrown her throttle valve wide open and chased the timid Mercury away up among the nineties. At the State Capitol, the spot on which Mr. Davis was inaugurated, and the halls in which the first Confederate Congress assembled were pointed out. After that all hands ascended to the dome and "viewed the landscape o'er"—the loveliest perhaps in the whole south, if we except the view from Lookout mountain.

At other places other attentions were shown but we have no space for further details just now. In the afternoon Mr. Dunham of the Montgomery and Eufaula Road ran a special train "down south" among the rich cotton lands—the prairie or black lands, lying near Pike Road which took many of the New Yorkers among scenes that they had never before witnessed. Of these not the least was land worth $100 which can be bought to-morrow for $15 per acre.

After the return of the train to the city the gallant boys of Lomax No. 4 gave the members of the New York Press and their escort some complimentary music (made by the Silver Cornet Band), after which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Wilcox and Winegar on the part of the New York Press, and by Hon. Ryland Randolph on the part of their escort from the Alabama Press. After this supper was announced and after supper a grand parlor concert under the management of the accomplished Mrs. G. Jordan.

an early hour the theatre was filled almost to overflowing with the elite of the city, and when the curtain rose on the handsomely decorated stage, expectation rose to a high pitch, and for once at least the highest expectation was fully met. The order of music was very high and the execution did justice to the compositions. The programme embraced selections from Lucia di Lammermoor, Mathilde de Sabrand, Il Trovatore, Giovanni d' Arco, Martha, etc., all of which were well and some of them most exquisitely rendered. The performers were Messrs. Karsch, Hille, Huber, Mayer, Dreher, Holbrook, Michel, Cramer, Bellingrath, Goetzen, Ellerbe, and Goldman, Masters Leo and Bennie Strassburger, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Jordan and Misses E. Lewis, James, and Jordan, Where all did so well it would be invidious to discriminate even though we had space to devote to a critique.

After the concert, the editors were invited to the handsome rooms of the Arlington where Col. J. W. A. Sanford in behalf of the membership of that splendid association (most of whom with their wives and daughters were there to receive them) delivered a short but eloquent and appropriate address of welcome which was responded to in like handsome style by Mr. Pratt of the New York Press. A few pleasant hours were spent in social pleasures including that inexhaustible pleasure, the dance, after which iced punches and lemonade, prepared by the skillful hands of Pellegrini, were served and the party dispersed, gratified and delighted.

At this lats hour (3 a. m.) there are other considerations than that of space which suggest brevity as the soul of wit; and if we have omitted anything or failed to go as fully into details as our readers and ourselves could wish it must be charged to the final surrender of energies which for six days and nights have been taxed to the extreme limit of human endurance.

Call at Gonzalez & Seligman's cigar store, under this office, and smoke—Figaros five cents apiece.

There is sentiment abroad in this community that it is time to come out of flannels.

A game of baseball, between the Pastimes, of this city, and the Prattville club, takes place at Prattville next Friday. Look out, ye Prattvillians.

Notwithstanding all the heavy rains the farming prosdects in the up country are bettter than have been known for several years at this season.

As the Wetumpka Base Ball Club appears very anxious to play Pastimes why do they not come down. Our boys have already gone to the expense of a visit to Wetumpka, and if their boys don't feel satisfied let them come down.

The Old Folks are working vigorously towards making the coming concert a grand success. Mr. R. Dorman, who will have the management, is justly celebrated for his success in this line. Mrs. Craig of Nashville, one of the party, is pronounced by those of our citizens who have had the pleasure of hearing her, to be one of the best amateur singers of the South. The object of the concert is certainly a good one, as the proceeds go to pay for the recent improvements of the Court street M. E. Church.

We will announce the date fixed upon in a few days.

Science is a wonderful thing. At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, on April 13, M. Bouley laid before it a memoir by M. Bourrel, a veterinary surgeon of Paris, entitled a "Complete Treatise on Rabids in the Dog and Cat, with a Method of Preserving Oneself Against It." We commenced reading an abstract of the paper with the pleasing hope that French perseverance had at last discovered a remedy for this appalling malady; but confess our disappointment, not to say disgust, to find that the preventive measure consists in taking off the edge of the teeth of the dog by the aid of nippers and files, so that he cannot bite through the clothing or skin. To us, the old plan of taking off his tail just behind his ears seems better.

Lippincott's Magazine for June presents a charming variety of subjects, treated with the ability and brilliancy so characteristic of this favorite periodical. The continuation of "The New Hyperion, by Edward Strahan, illustrated, is quaint, original, and entertaining as ever. An illustrated article "Vignettes from the Schuylkill Valley," is an attractive feature of this number. The present installment of "Malcolm," by George MacDonald, decidedly intensifies and complicates the interests and prospects of the hero and heroine of the story, and introduces some new and mysterious characters. In the unpublished letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, which appear in this number, the cultivated readers of *Lippincott's Magazine* will find much that is especially interesting and enjoyable, as giving a clearer insight into the mind and character of the great poet and philosopher. The second and concluding paper of Deshler & Deshler," by Sarah Winter Kellogg, is really captivating, the conclusion of the whole matter being just what it ought to be for a woman of such pluck and ability. "A Call on a Bonze," by William E. Griffis, is a very pleasant and suggestive description of the social and inner life of the Budhistic priesthood. "Bounce," is a short but charming and touching story of to-day. "Present Aspects of Social Life in Rome," by T. A. Trollope, is a familiar paper, showing the monotony of modern life in the great papal city. "A Modern Cressida," by Francis Asheton, is brought to a somewhat tragic conclusion, with lessons manifold for those who care to learn. This number also contains several fine Poems, with the usual happy variety of Monthly Gossip, making it most attractive reading to all classes of persons.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JUNE.—"The South Carolina Problem" is discussed with fullness, sharpness and apparent fairness by Mr. Edward King, in the June number of Scribner's. This being one of "The Great South" series, the illustrations are, as usual, numerous, and deal with character as well as landscap and architecture. There are in this number six stories or parts of stories, the authors being the now famous Saxe Holm (the beginning of a story in two installments,) Henry James, Jr., Rebecca Harding Davis, Adeline Trafton, Amalie La Forge, and Jules Verne. The second and concluding paper on Tennyson, by Stedman; an illustrated paper on "Au Sable Chasm," the gate of the Adirondacks; a sketch, with portrait, of the poet Aldrich; an account of An Elephant Hunt in Siam;" and poems by Col. Higginson, Benjamin F. Taylor, Mary L. Ritter, Elizabeth Aken Allen and Martha P. Lowe, complete the list of contributions. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland writes about The Late Brooklyn Council, The Moral Power of Women, and A Good Fellow. The Old Cabinet has to do with Barbarism.—There is a long and "timely" poem "Diogenes in America" in Etchings, and there are book notices, scientific notes, &c., as usual.

There is great demand for corn in this section. There will be none of this, however, after this year, as planters are trying to make their own bread.

We understand that the object of the meeting of the Industrial Aid Association, to-morrow evening, is to receive a report from the Committee on Real Estate and Immigration. It is desired that a full attendance be had.

A Card.

MONTGOMERY, May 23.

I feel called upon to state in justice to members af the Alabama Press Association that the *State Journal* does them great injustice when it states that their Association is a partisan affair. As a Republican editor I have been treated with the greatest cordiality and consideration. Col. Ryland Randolph, who has greater cause than any other man in Alabama to be mortally offended with me, moved that the constitution of the Association be set aside in order that I might be admitted immediatly. (The constitution requires applicants to give sixty days notice of their intention to join the Association.) Besides that I was elected a member of the Executive Committee, the most important committee of the Association.

While I deprecate and dislike the unnecessary and uncalled for abuse which is heaped upon Republicans indiscriminately, py some of the Democratic editors through their papers, I must say that I have no cause to complain of the treatment I have received since connecting myself with the Association. I think that if all the Republican editors of Alabama were members of the Associatson, the bitterness of the Press would be greatly lessened, and that there would be but little of the fierce and disgraceful personal warfare now being carried on by opposition editors.

G. M. JOHNSTON,
Editor Huntsville *Advocate*.

I concur in and substantiate all of Mr. Johnston's statements.

D. J. HAYNES,
Editor Florence *Republican*.

News Depot under Exchange Hotel for rent. Apply at the office.

Cabin at Blount Springs for rent this summer. Apply to
R. L. WATT.

ATTENTION ALA. No. 2.—Attend Regular monthly meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
By order of
R. H. SOMERNILLE, Prest.
BELSER L. WYMAN, Secy.

NOTICE.—The Industrial Aid Association is called to meet on TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired, as important business will be presented to the Association.
By order of the President.
T. G. FOSTER, Secretary.

HOW BOCK BEER GOT ITS NAME.—In the former German kingdom of Hanover there is a town named Eimbeck, where, as early as the eighteenth century (because of the most excellent water suitable for brewing beer,) there were 300 breweries exporting their products at a time when in the whole of Germany you could hardly find a glass of tasteful beer. The exportation was especially made at Bavaria, and above all its capital, where of course that beer, was called Eimbeck beer, then Beck beer, and at last Buck beer, buck. Since the brewing business has been eminently improved, the number of breweries at Eimbeck has so much decreased that now, there are at that town but sixty breweries.

The attention of visitors to our city and others is called to the barber shop and especially the bath rooms, of Mr. John Henes, under the ADVERTISER building. Good accommodations furnished. ht

TATUM & WILKINSON, have a supply of John S. Dunham's celebrated Yeast Powders; those who use them like them, they are unequalled for purity and strength, "TRY THEM."
mar29d&wem

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—The wholesale and retail trade can be supplied with boots and shoes, at prices corresponding with the times, at
KIRTLAND & TOURTELLOTTE'S
apr4 No. 7 Market street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having purchased the barber shop of my brother (the late Henry Henes), persons visiting the city, and the public generally desiring to get a good shave, or a hot, cold, or shower bath, can find it at the old stand, (under Offutt's Book store, corner Market and Court streets). Always in attendance a set of first class Barbers, who will do all in their power to give general satisfaction, to those who may favor me with their patronage. Thanking the public for past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same.
I am, very Respectfully,
JOHN HENES.

The tables of the Opelika House are now abundantly supplied, and the convenience of the house to the trains affords travelers easy means of getting excellent meals. Trains give ample time. tf.

Passengers on the M. & E. trains from Montgomery and Eufaula get breakfast and supper at the Johnson House, situated immediately at the railroad crossing at Union Springs. Warm and good meals and polite attention guaranteed. tf

DIED:

HOLLEY.—At his residence, on May 5, 1874, John Holley, Esq., aged 81 years, 9 months and 23 days.

He was born in Anson county, North Carolina, removed from thence to Georgia in the year 1825, and from thence to Alabama in 1842, where he resided until his death. He raised fourteen children by one wife—ten boys and four girls. They are all grown and married, and he had seventy-five grandchildren. Seven of his sons served in the Confederate army during the war. He lived in the church, a consistent member, a number of the years of his life. He was a citizen of Elmore county, Alabama.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported by the Associated Press for the Montgomery Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Congressman Mellish is dead. *On dit*, that he worried himself to his bier over National finances.

Representative Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, has purchased a summer residence in Windsor, near Hartford, Connecticut.

The steel feature of the tariff, telegraphed last night, disappears from the perfected tarifi bill.

House.—Military affairs occupied the main part of the day.

The bill passed making Montgomery, Alabama, a port of entry, with a Deputy Collector at $1,500.

Probabilities.—For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy and warm weather, southeast to southwest winds and stationary to falling barometer.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.

In General Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, yesterday a Committee on Fraternal Relations with Northern Church, reported that it is deemed proper for the attainment of the object sought, to guard against all misapprehensions, to declare that organizations are not involved in fraternity, and in our view on the subject the reasons for separate existence of the two branches of Methodists, are such as to make corporate union, undesirable and impracticable. Causes which led to division in 1844, have not disappeared.

Reference is made to inconvenience of organizing a proper basis of representation to General Conference, and to difference in power claimed by the two branches as inherent in the General Conference. On the subject of slavery, the report says the position of Southern Methodism is scriptural. Our opinions have undergone no change. It refers to the fact that many colored persons who had been converted through their instrumentality have gone over to the Northern Church and says following the indication of providence, we have without abandoning this work adapted our Methodists to the changed condition of the African race. Meny of them had been drawn away from us by appliances they were not prepared to counteract but a remnant remained, and at their request we have set off our colored members into independent ecclesiastical bodies. We have turned over to them titles and possession of church property formerly held by us. Our Northern brethren have pursued a different plan and they seem committed to it by honest and conscientious convictions. They have mixed conferences, mixed congregations and mixed schools. We do not ask them to adopt our plan. We could not adopt theirs. The report then gives the details of an effort made by the Southern branch in 1846, to reconcile differences, and the refusal of the Northern branch to receive the Commissioners. Also, renewal of the effort made in 1870. The report then says: "Thus stood the case when the distinguished delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Conference of 1874 brought us their fraternal greetings. We hail them with pleasure, and we welcome the opportunity at length offered us of entering into negotiations to secure tranquillity and fellowship to our alienated communions upon a permanent basis, and alike honorable to all." Special stress is laid upon the necessity of recognizing the plan of operation originally prepared by the Church South. It says the plan of separation is too importont to be lightly estimated by us. Some of its provisions touching territorial limits have been violated. We are ready to confer with our Northern brethren on that point. Measures preparatory to a formal fraternity would be defective that would leave out of view questions in dispute between the Methodist Episcopal Church and ourselves. These questions relate to the course pursued by some of their accredited agents while prosecuting their work in the South, and to property which has been taken and held by them to this day, against our protest and remonstrance. Although feeling ourselves sorely aggrieved in these things, we stand ready to meet our brothers in a spirit of Christian candor, and to compose all differences upon principles of justice and equity. The report expresses regret that the Northern commissioners were not empowered to agree on a plan of settlement, and says we are prepared to take advanced steps in this direction, and provide for a commission to meet a similar commission for the purpose of settling the disturbing questions.

An animated debate followed the report, in which it was evident a large majority endorsed the sentiments expressed in the report, but were in favor of not complicating the basis for establishing fraternal relations with reference to old difficulties between the two bodies.

The report was finally recommitted.

NEW YORK, May 23.

The following is the bank statement: Loans decreased $1,750,000; specie decreased $1,250,000; legal tenders decreased $2,750,000; deposits decreased $2,125,000; reserve increased $2,000,000.

On complaint of the Superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, William Banker, a conductor who had been employed by the road for twenty years, was to-day arraigned at the Tombs on the charge of embezzling $50,000 during his term of employment. The prisoner was held in $10,000 bail for trial.

The bridal party made a graceful and successful embarkment. There were some touching scenes and many tears in the offing.

PARIS, May 23.

Prince Clavis Hohenlohe, the new German Ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President MacMahon to-day. Speeches conveying the friendliest assurances were exchanged.

The Assembly has adjourned until Thursday next, to enable the Ministry to arrange the order of business with the Constitutional Committee.

A majority of the Assembly appears resolved to support the new Ministry.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE
MONTGOMERY DAILY ADVERTISER,
MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 23, 1874.

COTTON—Ordinary 13½ cents; Good Ordinary 15¾ cents; Strict Good Ordinary 16¼ cents; Low Middlings 16¾ cents; Middlings 17¼ cents. Market quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH TO-DAY.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Quotations To Day.

In Liverpool at 3 p. m., cotton was quoted as follows: Middling Uplands 8½d; Middling Orleans 8⅝d. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 4500 bales were American, exporters and speculators taking 1,000 bales. Market dull.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Financial.

Gold 12⅜@½; Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling firm at 4 88½; Governments strong considerable doing; State bonds quiet and steady.

Spot Cotton.

In New York, to-day, cotton was quoted as follows: Strict Good Ordinary 17⅜c; Low Middlings 17⅞c; Middling Uplands 18⅜c. Market dull.

Future Delivery.

May 17 11-16@¾ cents; June 17¾@13-16 cents; July 18¼@5-16 cents; August 18⅝@11-16 cents; September 18¼ cents; October 17¾ cents; November 17½ cents; December 17½@9-16 cents. Sales 6,700 bales. Market easier.

NEW ORLEANS.—Net receipts 997 bales; exports 6,601 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock on hand —— bales; middlings 17⅜c, low middlings 17, good ordinary 15½. Closed quiet.

MOBILE.—Net receipts 742 bales; exports 25 bales; sales 600 bales; stock —— bales; middlings 17¼ cents; low middlings 16½ cents; strict good ordinary 15½ cents. Closed lower.

CHARLESTON.—Net receipts 194 bales; exports — bales; sales 100 bales; stock 12,755 bales; middlings 17⅝@½ cents; low middlings 17@⅛ cents; strict good ordinary 16⅝ cents. Closed dull.

BALTIMORE.—Net receipts — bales; exports 227 bales; sales 205 bales; stock 9,422 bales; middlings 18½ cents; low middlings 18⅛ cents; strict good ordinary 17 cents. Closed dull.

GALVESTON.—Net receipts 154 bales; exports ——; sales 140 bales; stock 14,701 bales; good ordinary 16 cents, middlings 18 cents. Closed dull.

SAVANNAH.—Net receipts 272 bales; exports 219 bales; sales 40 bales; stock —— bales; middlings 17½ cents. Closed dull.

NORFOLK.—Net receipts 767 bales; exports 790 bales; sales 120 bales; stock —— bales; low middlings 17½c. Closed steady.

MEMPHIS.—Net receipts 590 bales; shipped 144 bales; stock 28,779 bales; low middlings 16¾ cents. Closed dull.

BOSTON.—Net receipts — bales; sales 200 bales; stock 9,500 bales; middlings 19 cents. Closed dull.

AUGUSTA.—Net receipts 39 bales; sales 82 bales; middlings 17¼ cents; stock —— bales. Closed dull.

PROVISIONS.

Cincinnati Market.

Flour quiet and unchanged, family $6 25@$6 50. Corn steady at 70@75c. Pork firm at $18 00. Lard firm, kettle 10¾c, steam 10½c. Bacon firm, shoulders 7¼, clear rib 10⅛@¼c, clear sides 10½@¾c. Whiskey steady at 94c.

Louisville Market.

Flour quiet, superfine $400, extra $5 00, double extra family $6 00, Al $7 00, fancy $8 00. Corn quiet at 84@85c. Pork quiet at $18 25. Lard, leirce —c, kegs 12¼@¾c. Bacon shoulders 7½c, clear rib 10⅜c, clear sides 10¼ cents. Whiskey 94½c.

St. Louis Market.

Flour firm and active at $4 50@6 25. Corn dull and lower, No. 2 mixed on track 63½c. Pork firm at $18 00. Bacon strong, shoulders 7½c, clear rib 10½c, clear sides 10¾. Lard firm, eam 10¾c. Whiskey 96c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertiser and Mail.

Montgomery, Saturday Evening, May 23, 1874

GRANGERS' COLUMN.

"Sedge Grass Hay."

Editors Advertiser: In a recent number of the ADVERTISER is a short article on the subject of "Sedge Grass Hay," in which it is pronounced better than Timothy.

In February of last year I burned the sedge off a piece of ground near my cotton patch with the intention of cultivating it. Failing in this, I allowed my plough horses to graze on it occasionally when not at work. Finding them remarkably fond of the grass, and unusually thrifty; just as it reached its full height, I put one hand to mowing it with an ordinary grass scythe. He saved about five thousand pounds of well cured hay, and twelve or fifteen hundred pounds that was slightly injured by being wet when partly cured. This latter I fed to my cows during last winter and they ate it eagerly and were thrifty.

The well cured hay I have been feeding to my horses during the present plowing season and they eat it with as much apparent relish as they would the best blade fodder.

I think my earliest cutting nearly equal to Timothy, but as the grass became riper, inclining to turn yellow, its nutritive qualities were rapidly lessened, and the stock is less fond of it. Yet this was far better than the abominable mixture of weeds, briars, bushes and coarse grass which is often shipped and sold to us for Timothy.

Just before frost in the fall I saved about two hundred pounds of the second growth on a place I had previously mowed. Of this the stock was remarkably fond, but think it less nutritious than the first crops.

This one hand worked about twelve full days, on a part of eighteen acres, assisted by a small boy whose duty it was to spread the hay as mowed, turn it over when dried on top and assist in loading. It all had two full days sunning, turning it once each day, and was packed in compact heaps before the dew fell, shaking it out next morning after the dew had been dried off.

All grass to make the best hay, must be cut when in full bloom, or before; and not a drop of dew or rain should be allowed to fall on it after it is wilted.

If you deem this worth the room, you are at liberty to insert it in your Granger's columns.

Very respectfully,
P. N. CILLEY.

LOWNDESBORO, Ala., May 22d, 1874.

Mosaic Health Laws.

Dr. Mendez, of Shaaria Tephila, in West Forty-fourth-st, preached Saturday morning on Jewish Dietary Laws. Were any literary person, said he, to come before you and lay claim to perfection, you would except him to substantiate his claim by a faultless logic, research, profound thought, and a perfect style. These requirements are met in the Pentateuch of Moses, that great teacher whose writings are the Hebrew's heirloom. The Pentateuch distinguishes our nationality; it is, as the Psalmist says, a perfect law. It ascends to the regions of psychology and does not hesitate to descend to the plan of Moses's corporeal wants. In the language of every day, it speaks of food, wages, garments, and of their fitness and requirements. With regard to blood as an article of food, the law in Leviticus, xvii., 10, reads, "And whatsoever man there may be of the House of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn among you, that eateth any manner of blood, I will even set my face against that soul that eateth blood, and will cut him off from among his people." Let us turn our attention to blood prohibition in particular, and the dietary laws in general. Blood is considered in Holy Writ as the connecting link between soul and body, a view expressed by modern scientists in terms perhaps a little less gross than those of the Mosaic writing. We may remark, in passing, that the scripture version is not that of the earlier Greek philosophers, who say that the blood is the life. In the days of Samuel, during the war against the Philistines, the Israelites, suffering with hunger, were tempted to slaughter cattle and eat of the blood. They thus called forth a severe reproof from Saul. The prophets, who seldom speak of dietary laws, notice the blood prohibition. The early founders of so-called Christianity regarded Moses' command. A loyal Hebrew pays strict attention to the removal of any appreciable quantity of blood. But let us turn to the wider subject of dietary laws—laws which have always been a fruitful topic for discussion, and have been mentioned in terms either of disparagement or honor. There is a scholar who asserts that the Mosaic law had its origin in a more ancient code—that of the Zend Avesta—in which animals are divided into clean and unclean. It is remarkable that the critical discernment of the learned author did not enable him to appreciate the spirit embodied in the Jewish law, and to contrast it with that of the Indic. The religion of the Jews is monotheistic, and their God is a God of goodness. A resemblance between the Egyptian and the Jewish dietary laws has been traced and their relative antiquity considered. The Allegorical school takes exception to certain meats, such as the flesh of beasts of prey and serpents, because it believes that the characteristics of these animals are transmitted to those who feed upon their bodies. The Rationalists, in their sanitary law, approach more nearly to the truth. Turning to modern Jewish thought, we find a hint upon the subject. In Deuteronomy, in the preface to matter relating to forbidden beasts, the law says:—"Thou shalt not eat abominations." The substance of this precept is also found in Leviticus.

From these two sources we deduce three motives for abstinence from food forbidden in the Mosaic writings—motives resulting from a desire for the wellbeing of the body, the mind, and the nation. The same God who gave the immortal decalogue furnished the dietary laws of the Pentateuch; and in his eyes there can be no gradation with regard to any of the wants of man's nature—all are of the first importance. Moses, who was educated among the most learned of his medical cotemporaries, was admirably adapted to the expounding of a hygienic system.—His laws are so simple and yet so complete that they are the wonder of modern medicine. Because of their observance of Moses' health laws the Jews have been peculiarly exempt from epidemics, and have, therefore, sometimes unfortunately been persecuted. During the Middle Ages, when so many were stricken with a fatal pestilence, great numbers of Hebrews were destroyed because, they were said to have poisoned the wells. Secondly, the observance of the Mosaic dietary law is essential because food affects not only the physical state but mental characteristics. The Romans understood this when they advocated a sound mind in a sound body. Thirdly, because the Mosaic law is intrinsically unique, its fulfillment fixes the Jews among other peoples as peculiar.—They are moreover a holy people, and the law given to them will eventually be adopted by other nations desirous only of truth.

There are some Hebrews who, sensitive over their national traits and isolation, attempt to deny their Hebrew origin and education. They seek to curry favor with the stranger. But right well does the stranger understand the pitiful part they play. They call upon their heads the derison of the Gentiles and the bitter contempt of their own race. For their own sakes let them not deem themselves, wiser than they will find that the dietary laws of Moses conduce to health. Let the Jews so educate their children that those children will have no desire "to glut themselves with the course food of the Gentiles." To my young friends who have this day assumed all the responsibilities of Judaism, let me say that they may do great good by a steadfast adherence to their principles. Let them remember that the gratification of sin is small, the penalty large, that, if they are steadfast, God will be with them throughout a long life, a life of health and prosperity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage to us executed on the 3d day of April, 1873 by Paul G. Chappell, Septima Chappell, Octavia C. Hopkins and Marion C. Deas, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Lowndes county, Alabama, in Book "L" of Mortgages pages 301, 302, 303, 304, 305 and 306, we will sell at the Artesian Basin, in Montgomery, Ala., at auction for Cash, on the

"18TH DAY OF MAY, 1874,

the following described real and personal estate, to-wit: The lands situated in Lowndes county, Alabama, known as the homestead of the late J. J. Chappell, to-wit: The s hf of Sec 33, T 15 R 16; the ne qr of Sec 7 T 14 R 16; w hf of Sec 4, se qr of Sec 5 T 14 R 16; ne qr of Sec 5 T 14 R 16; the s hf of Sec 32 T 15 R 16; the fraction of nw qr of Sec 5 T 14 R 16; the w hf of Sec 9 and the ne qr of Sec 8 T 14 R 16, containing in all 1060 acres, more or less.

Also, one sorrel mare mule called Fanny, 8 years old, one bay horse mule called Mike, 8 years old, one bay mare mule called Sallie, 6 years old, one mouse colored mule called Fanny, 5 years old, one bay mare mule called Mary, 9 years old, one mouse colored horse mule called Charley, 9 years old, one bay mare called Nellie, 7 years old, one roan colored horse mule called Luke, 10 years old, and one black mare mule called Kate, 6 years old.

Also, a lot of cattle and various farming implements, wagons, &c., described in and conveyed by said mortgage.

MARKS & BAUM,
ap12wtd] By Sayre & Graves, their Att'ys,

☞ The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, MAY 28TH.
may19td MARKS & BAUM.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 10th inst., one BAY HORSE MULE, 12½ hands high, collar-galled on point of left shoulder, in poor condition. A suitable reward will be paid for his return, or any information that will lead to his recovery, by L. D. GRAY, at Central Warehouse.
may14dhw

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage executed by Gustave Albright and Emily Albright, on the 7th of April, 1872, and recorded in Book 23, page 18, in Probate Office of Montgomery county, I will, on

MONDAY, 1ST DAY OF JUNE, 1874,

sell to the highest bidder for Cash, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, the north half of Lot No. 7, fronting 101 feet and 9 inches on west side of Jackson street, and running back west 210 feet, according to "Jackson's survey." T. WILLIAMS, Transferee.
may7dtds By Judge & Holtzclaw, Attys.

NOTICE!

The undersigned most respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that all amounts for meat must be settled during this week, and that in future they cannot make any more charges, except to those who settle up every Saturday. We have to pay cash for our stock, and cannot afford to sell on long credits.

Respectfully, S. SCHUMBERLER & CO.
apl5tf

MORTGAGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Under and by virtue of a mortgage executed by Robert Henley and wife, on the 18th day of March, 1872, to Mary E. Lee, and transferred to us, and recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Montgomery county, in Book 12, page 340, we will proceed to sell, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, to the highest bidder for Cash, on

MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF JUNE, 1874,

the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. 11, according to plat of land drawn by John W. Watts and known as Wattsville, being 100 feet on Watts street and running back 136 feet, more or less, on Grove street, more particularly described as a parcel of land out of the n hf of the e hf of the ne qr of the ne qr of S 18, T 16, R 18, in Montgomery county.

WHETSTONE, SISTRUNK & CO.,
may16dtd In Liquidation.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Solomon, deceased, hereby gives notice that under and by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, Alabama, he will sell at private sale, at the store house of the late Joseph Solomon, situate on the north side of Court Square in the city of Montgomery, within thirty days from the date of this notice, all the personal property, including Goods, Wares, Merchandise and other chattels belonging to the estate of the said Joseph Solomon, deceased; and at the expiration of thirty days he will sell at public auction the balance (if any) of the personal property of said estate. JACOB S. SOLOMON,
Adm'r est. of Jos. Solomon, dec'd.
apl18dhm