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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

Mere Mention.

By an act of the Illinois Legislature the railroads of that State are prohibited from mortgaging their stock with a view to protect the stockholders.

The smartest rascal yet is JORDAN OVERSTREET, of Little Rock, Ark. He was adjudged by a jury to a punishment of one year in the Penitentiary. His lawyer asked for a new trial, but JORDAN made up his mind that the quickest way to get out of trouble was to go to the penitentiary and serve out his term at once.

MRS. WESTMORELAND, of Atlanta, Ga., is lecturing in the North and taking ground in favor of female suffrage. Mrs. W. does not speak for the ladies of the South in this matter—all of whom, to a man, are against any scramble at the polls. They are not willing to unsex themselves, and will never be.

GOV. MOSES, of South Carolina has been lecturing "on Religion." The very idea of such a man lecturing on such a subject is disgusting, to say the least. But MOSES understands the principle of compensating balances. He does violence to his character by lecturing on Religion—but he salves the wound by *stealing* the lecture.—The original of the "Lecture on Religion" may be found in HALL'S discourse on "Modern Infidelity."

THE NEW YORK *Commercial Advertiser* is responsible for the following pleasant bit of Washington gossip: "PINCHBACK swears loudly and longly that if he must go up in MORTON'S balloon, he will have distinguished company. Let the circus begin, he says, but of one thing I am certain, and that is that the result of a fair investigation will be to make me a minor figure in the grand cavalcade of damned scoundrels who will have to march in my van."

A SAUCY little woman, who doubtless knows how it is herself, says that "no matter how homely old widowers' are they have the very best of everything, and all they want of it.—They can sleep serenely while some tender woman mends their torn garments and darns their tattered socks, and the lone bachelor transfixes his thumbs (his fingers are all thumbs) in futile endeavors to make his wardrobe presentable. A widower has only to look at a woman and hint a proposal, and he is accepted without a word of protest, a murmur, or a sign."

JNO. M. LANSDON, the oldest man in Butler county, died on the 14th inst, aged 94 years. The *South Alabamian* says that his wife, to whom he was married in 1801, was born in 1781, and is still living. The deceased was a native of Edgefield District, S. C., and a soldier of the war of 1812, and while on duty at Beaufort Island, S. C., captured the Brigadier in command, who tried to pass him without the countersign, and held him in duress. He was a man of blameless life, too liberal and generous for financial success, and died in the full faith and hope of the christian.

OUT of five children which composed the family of John Jacob Astor, one only remains. This is William B., who is now upwards of eighty. He is now one of the oldest native-born residents of New York, and has seen a wonderful series of changes. He can remember the first steamboat which greeted his boyish eyes when he was a youth of fourteen, and he has seen the city increase from 39,000 to a population of more than a million. He has also seen his father's estate expand from $200,000 to $50,000,000; and he has beheld all the associates of his youth pass away, as his parents and their children have passed.

UP to the present time, says the Chicago *Tribune* three candidates have offered to dispute the succession with our Presidential MARIUS. These are Senator MORTON, Senator CONKLING, and Speaker BLAINE—to whom some Euthanasians add Senator LOGAN. Mr. MORTON undoubtedly represents the present animus and purposes of the Republican party better than any other man in it, and even in point of physical health he is a not an inapt representative, since the party is as much in need of crutches as himself. With the eloquence of DANTON, the unscrupulousness af MARAT, and the inexorableness of ROBESPIERRE, he stands at the end of a great revolution, the embodiment not of its best, perhaps nor of its worst, but certainly of its last features.

THE *Chronicle & Sentinel* draws an interesting and instructive parallel between the Siamese twins and the North and South. It compares the constitution to the "the fatty cord" which united the two brethren, and shows how the bad disposition of one of the twins made the bond of union very unpleasant to the other. But the *Chronicle* fails to draw the the most obvious "moral" from its own story. It fails to show how the death of one brother hastened the demise of the other and that no matter how that death was occasioned, whether by natural causes or ill treatment by the survivor—the survivor was compelled by inexorable laws to share his fate. If the people of the North shall be enabled to find a lesson of wisdom in this practical parable then will CHANG and ENG have done their country a service in their death which will entitle them to a monument more lasting than brass.

THE inflationists in the United States Senate are Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry (of Michigan), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—38. Those who favor an early resumption of specie payments are Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, (Conn.) Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton (Vt.) Hamilton, (Tex.) Hager, Hamlin, Jones, Kelly, Morrill, (Me.) Morrill, (Vt.) Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wadleigh—34.

The State Press.

The Selma *Times* is not disposed to shed a tear of regret over the mournful fact that Mrs. ADELBERT AMES (née Miss (BEN.) BUTLER) has been run out of house and home at Jackson, Miss., by her negro visitors. It admits the sadness of the affair and conjectures that Mrs. AMES will change her views on the social equality question.

The Florence *Times-Journal* thinks that the urging of the claims of various men to Gubernatorial honors, by the press of the State "is impolitic and unwise." It says that:

It is calculated to cause dissensions in the Democratic ranks. Those who fail to secure the nomination of their man will naturally feel some disappointment and dissatisfaction. In the Democratic State Convention, to meet ere long, the claims of all will be duly considered. The convention will we know, put forward a man honest, capable and qualified; and we are for him, be he from North, South, East, West or Central Alabama.

The Choctaw *Herald* contains a letter from Col. J. J. ALTMAN on the subject of the fees and dues of tax assessors and tax collectors which shows that before any fee can be legally charged a *personal* demand *must* be made, if the delinquent can be found. If he cannot be found a written notice *must* be left at his place of residence. All this is required to be done *after* the advertised sittings of the collector shall have been *completed*—and the seventy-five cents is the fee for making this demand or giving this notice. The Supreme Court has just decided the law in accordance with Mr. ALTMAN'S views. It is clear therefore that when no demand is made or no notice left as required by law, no fee is due the tax-collector. "A farmer" writing to the *Herald* inquires: What is my remedy when this fee is unlawfully charged? To which Col. A. replies: "Make tender of the amount of tax due, and if it is refused put the money quietly in your pocket and walk off. A sale of your property under such circumstances would be void!"

The Weekly *Republican* is the name of a new candidate for public favor, which has but just made its bow to the people of Montgomery. It is published by the Republican Association, and edited by Robert H. Knox, who appears to be determined to make things lively for certain prominent officials. He stirs up SPENCER, WHITE and P. G. CLARKE in the issue before us, with the sharpest sort of a stick. If the half that the *Republican* charges upon these men is true, the people of Alabama have been miserably swindled. Of Mr. WHITE it says:

He is shunned and not trusted by the mass of the white republicans of the state, because they no longer believe him honest or sincere.

The chief charge against SPENCER is that he secured the appointment of P. G. CLARKE to the position of special agent of the Post-office department.

Of CLARKE the *Republican* says:

This person was late a member of the legislature from Perry county—where he never had a domicil, and of which county he was a most unworthy representative.

In reply to some unjust and illiberal strictures upon the Southern people, indulged by some paper published near Cape Cod, the *South Alabamian* has this to say:

The broad assertion that the people of the South ever believed or taught that manual labor was dishonorable or otherwise than respectable, is both false and malicious. Labor was always regarded as honorable, and the fact that many people in the South did not labor was the result of the possession of a wealth which rendered it unnecessary in order to procure a livelihood. It is the same in all countries, and the only reason for its being more marked in the South was that there was more wealth, and a greater number of persons maintained by it in proportion to population than elsewhere and which wealth was at last the cause of our destruction by exciting the jealousy, hatred and cupidity of New England.

Some sore-headed Radical writing over the *nom de plume* of "RED SNAPPER," accused Maj. W. T. WALTHALL (who is editing the *Register* in Col. FORSYTH'S absence) of "heaviness" in his editorials, of being an "abstractionist" and a "theorist" and wanting in "many-sidedness," "tact" liberality, &c., to which said several charges the gallant old knight responds as follows:

He, (Maj. W.) admits being "an abstractionists and a theorist," to such extent that he has never abandoned his principles nor betrayed his race.—He pleads guilty to a lack of "many-sidedness," inasmuch as he has never taken but two sides—the side of his own country and his own people—and no pressure of poverty or temptation of self has ever induced him to take sides with their enemies. This may argue a want of "tact and liberality," but you and he are not likely to agree upon that point. He thinks it quite natural that the rejection of certain contributions, in past years, may have lowered your estimate of his qualifications as an editor, but he assures you, (as he assured you then,) that he was very sorry to have to refuse them.—Nothing in the world but consideration for his readers could have determined him to do so. Moreover, that was five or six years ago, and since then you have had him under your official thumb, and made him feel its weight. The most vicious of "snappers" ought not to bear malice after such a glorious revenge.

The Selma *Times* still insists that the "bond question" shall be made *the* issue in the approaching State elections. It says that it is "not wedded to any party name and does not care a copper what name may be given" to the men it acts with, "if they give us an honest and economical administration of the government." In reply to the *Times* we have only to say that we have no right or reason to expect that kind of government but from *one* party in this State, and that we shall not jeopardize that party's success by any ill-timed discussions which can only *tend* to its defeat and which can never result in any good. Every man's mind is made up on the subject. All the discussion in the world cannot convince either the one side or the other of its error. It is, therefore, worse than useless to attempt it—it is suicidal.. If the *Times* wishes to defeat the Conservative party at the polls it has only to persist in its attempts to thrust obnoxious doctrines on men who will not endorse them. We here bid all such discussions adieu.

The Demopolis *News-Journal* approves the suggestion of Gov. AMES, of Mississippi, that members of the Legislature be compensated for their services by a salary instead of the *per diem* pay. It says that:

If this change were made, the expenses of our State government would be considerably diminished and we would be saved the infliction of bad and foolish laws. Members would reflect and inquire before they met, what legislation was necessary, and dispose of such matters as speedily as possible after the session commenced. We would hear no more of extra or prolonged sessions, or carpet-baggers lingering at the capital, after the adjournment, begging the Governor to call an extra session, to furnish them the means of buying their food, whiskey and cigars.

Col. JNO. FORSYTH, in a letter to the *Register* says that New York is not a little disquieted by the now admitted fact that she is falling behind in the growth of her grain trade, while Boston and Philadelphia, and especially Baltimore, are gaining. There are those there who predict that New York will lose her commercial supremacy in ten years, unless she can devise means to keep up with the competition. The belief is general that the future of the South is full of hope, and that that it is destined to become the most prosperous section of the country. *Ojala!*

Our Natural Allies.

A dispatch to the Western press says that the most gratifying feature of the proceedings in the Senate is the approach made to a union of the West and the South in opposition to the injustice of the fiscal legislation which pampers the East at their expense; and the indications are that this fusion will go on to kindred questions, regardless of party lines. The union thus far has taken place naturally, without any special effort to procure it. The feeling of Eastern men and of those in sympathy with the monopolists is exceedingly bitter. They regard the present fiscal and tariff arrangement as beautiful, and any effort to emancipate the producing and debtor interest is accounted little short of disloyalty. The New England idea, from time immemorial, has been, and is, that the West and South are mere "dependencies of the realm," and that New England is "*the realm*." We do not doubt the sincerity of the conviction. The conduct of the West and South in time past has justified New England in forming just such convictions. But we hope that the people of both these sections have had their eyes opened by this time.

The Signs of the Times.

The note of preparation for the approaching political conflict comes up from almost every county and town in the State. It reminds us of that peculiar sound which a few years ago could be heard in every camp when the order to advance upon the enemy was communicated to the troops. It is a busy note, as of men buckling on their armor, and the portent which it communicates is inspiring. It breathes courage into the wavering, fortitude into the weak, energy and hope into the strong. This note, thus early awakened, will swell into the roar of the tempest before November next—and unless we have over estimated the patriotism of the Conservative masses of the State, the Radical party will be swept from Alabama as the west wind of Egypt swept the devouring locusts into the Red Sea.

Afraid to be Just.

Of the seating of Wilshire, the Republican claimant from the third district of Arkansas, by the Republicans in the House of Representatives, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:

"The six votes of a majorty will be worth more than as many thousand dollars to Mr. Wilshire. He will get at least a year's pay and mileage, to which he has no rightful claim and no apparent claim except one that is proven to be manufactured by fraud. The people of the district will be fortunate if, by the end of the session, they get the representative they elected in place of the man the Clayton Ring, with the aid of Mr. Butler, and his partisans, have foisted upon them. The action which a majority of the House was dragooned by Mr. Butler into taking, is a virtual indorsement of an exposed fraud. The way an apparent majority was fabricated for Mr. Wilshire was by scattering about 2,000 of the votes cast for Thomas M. Gunter, his opponent and returning them as cast for Gunther Guntee, &c. The tickets cast have been produced and the original returns, and it is shown by both that there were no such scattering votes cast."

This case shows the outrageous partizanship and disregard of right and justice by the Republican majority in the House. Notwithstanding the Republicans have a two-thirds majority in that body they cannot afford to be just.

Going to the Bad.

The indications that the Republican party is going to the bad accumulate daily. Here is a specimen of the manner in which the Republican organs are talking:

The *Springfield Union* says: "We are almost ashamed to appeal to so ignoble a motive as a desire for re-election, but we do not know of any other likely to have much effect on those members who call Mr. Dawes' speech an attack on the Administration."

The Troy *Whig* says: The Republican party need not of necessity die for some time yet, but if a portion of our leaders who are bent on making the party profitable to politicians persist in refusing to fight honest men like the Hon. Henry L. Dawes, the sooner we change our policy the better."

The Hartford *Post* says "A wholesale discharge of the crops of spies and informers would be a wise deed; but at least some alteration is imperatively demanded in the law which permits these creatures to feed and grow fat on sinecure government offices. If reform be needed anywhere it is needed in our custom houses."

JOHN G. POTTS, said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, in good standing in the Order, was buried at Galena, Illinois, on the 15th inst. A dispatch from that place gives the following account of him. He was initiated in Lodge No. 1, at Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1825, and was Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pensylvania in 1829. In 1836 he and George M. Dallas were arrested by order of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for being connected with secret societies. He moved to Galena in 1838, and was in 1839, and for four years after, District Deputy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States for the Territory of Iowa, which included Wisconsin and all the country known as the Territory of Iowa. After 1841, he was District Deputy Grand Sire for the Grand Lodge of the United States for the Northwestern States, north of 40 degrees of north latitude. He instituted the Grand Lodge, six encampments and eight lodges in Iowa; six lodges in Wisconsin; the Grand Lodge, one encampment and three lodges in Minnesota; and two encampments and six lodges in Illinois. He was presented, on the 24th of May, 1873, by Pennsylvania Lodge No. 1, of Philadelphia, with a gold medal for the faithful performance of the duty of Treasurer of that Lodge for twenty-three years, and for twenty-eight of Lead Mine Encampment, of Galena The body was followed to the grave by over 600 Odd Fellows on foot, and 500 persons in carriages and sleighs.

The Louisiana infamy is at last confessed even by the immediate organs of GRANT. The New York *Times* says:

"A State being in the hands of men not legally chosen to office, who obtained possession by an illegal decree of a Federal judge, backed by the military force of the United States."

Confession of Judgment.

The Mobile *Register* denounces "tyrants, thieves and malefactors," and the *State Journal* insists that the *Register* means "Republicans." This reminds us of the following scene in "Love's Labor Lost":

KING (*reading*)—There I did see that low-spirited swain; that base minnow of thy mirth—

COSTARD—He means *me*.

KING (*continuing to read*)—That unlettered, small-knowing soul—

COSTARD—*Me!*

KING—That shallow vassal—

COSTARD—*Still me!*

The guilty conscience of the clown needed no accuser. He cried out at each specification, just as the S. J. cries out in response to the specifications and charges of the *Register*. Well, if the S. J. feels that its party, *as a party*, was hurt by the *Register's* shot, we suppose that it is none of our business to interfere. "Let the galled ade wince."

The Eufaula Election.

The Eufaula *News* publishes a full report of the difficulty in that city at the city election on Monday last, which corresponds with the special telegrams sent to the ADVERTISER. It says:

The managers had arranged ropes very nicely and securely around the polling places, to protect them from the crowd. The challengers stood within these lines and the voter passed one at the time, from one side, deposited his ballot and out at the other side. One Abe Cawthon, a negro of no very enviable reputation, attempted to vote an idiotic brother. Mr. R. A. Solomon one of the challengers, objected, as he was clearly not entitled to vote. Abe bolted over the ropes with his knife drawn when Mr. Solomon knocked him down and expelled him violently from the lines. Mr. G. C. Beckham, a Democrat, and Mr. R. D. Locke a Radical, went to the negro in the crowd and tried to quiet him by means of reasoning. One Bill Flagg, a negro of far less good repute, continued the difficulty and when Mr. Beckham told him that the idiot was not entitled to vote, replied that he was a liar. Mr. B's fist went out of its own motion, as lawyers say, and caromed on Bill's mouth. He returned the blows and the firing commenced. Not less than thirty shots were fired and they were delivered in a minute. Mr. J. T. Everett, of the firm of Everett & Hart, received a wound in the left temple, the ball mading its exit about one inch from the place of entrance. It is somewhat painful but not at all serious R. D. Locke, Solicitor, was shot in the left wrist, the ball passing up the arm and out two or three inches from where it eneered. Bill Flagg received three pistol wounds in jaw, neck and shoulder, and several fearful contusions on the head from a vigorously handled stick. His wounds are very serious, but not necessarily mortal. Three or four other negroes received wounds in legs, arms and shoulders. Mr. Solomon received a blow in the face from a stick, but suffers little from it. The Eufaula Rifles, under command of Capt. S. H. Dent, responded immediately to the "long roll," but as the excitment subsided in a few moments, their services were not needed. Mr. R. D. Locke is very greatly censured by the community for having given such encouragement to his negro associates as constituted him a veritable originator of the troubles. This is about all there is to be told concerning the fight. We simply warn the element of this community that whenever they wage war against the whites they will surely "go under."

The vote for Mr. Bray Democratic candidate for Mayor was 464 and for POWERS Radical candidate 288, giving Mr. BRAY a majority of 176. Democratic candidates for clerk, marshal, and Aldermen were elected.

As a finale to the days doings the *News* furnishes the following item:

The large Exhibition Hall at the Fair Grounds was destroyed by fire about twelve o'clock last night. We dislike much to charge anything to an incendiary, but fear that some colored troop vented his spleen and attempted to regain what was lost in the fight yesterday by destroying this valuable property.

Now is the time for get ting up clubs to the Weekly ADVERTISER; show the paper to your friends and neighbors and get them to join in. We want to roll up the biggest subscription list in the South. that was ever accomplished Remember that this is the great election year, in which Alabamians are all deeply interested. All Democrats and Conservatives, friends of industry and progress, should do their utmost to increase the circulation, as it will prove of vast benefit to the cause. Every family who will read the ADVERTISER regularly will be wiser and happier at the end of each year; therefore, every one should be induced to subscribe. We want all our friends to work with a will.

Terms:—For single copy, $2 00; clubs of ten, $17 50; clubs of fifteen, 22 50.

Show this to your neighbors. Send us one or more subscribers.

JOVELLAR, Captain-General of Cuba, has declared the entire Island of Cuba in a state of seige. In other words he has patterned after GRANT, and proclaimed martial law. Of course this dispenses with all unnecessary formality in disposing of obnoxious persons, or those who are suspected of being friendly to Cuban freedom. The machinery of the civil law was not adequate to their conviction and punishment, so JOVELLAR, has abrogated all civil law, and holds the lives of all Cubans in his own hand. This is always convenient for tyrants. GRANT, found it to be the only way to put the carpet-baggers in power in the Southern States.

AN Englishman with rheumatic gout found this singular remedy a cure for his ailment: He insulated his bedstead from the floor by placing underneath each post a broken-off bottom of a glass bottle. He says the effect was magical; that he had not been free of rheumatic gout for fifteen years and that he began to improve immediately after the application of the insulators. We are reminded by this statement, says the *Scientific American*, of a patent obtained through this office for a physician, some twelve or more years ago, which created considerable interest at the time. The patent consisted in placing glass cups under the bed-posts in a similar manner to the above, and the patentee claimed to have effected some remarkable cures by the use of his glass insulators.

Mere Mention.

THE Clarksville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* puts it thus: "Ireland wants local self-government. So do Louisiana and Arkansas; but Old England will not permit it in the first case, nor New England in the last."

THE Florida assembly has abolished the ornamental office of Adjutant-General, and an amendment to the Constitution has been adopted prohibiting the State from loaning its credit to individuals or corporations.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "BEN BUTLER and his confederates attempted to steal the Piedmont Railroad." If BEN attempted the job and failed, no other man need try his hand on it. The road may now be considered very firmly established.

THE *Courier-Journal* says: "The Federal Court is no favorite of ours." If the *C. J.* had been living in Alabama and suspected of ku-kluxing it would have thought differently. The Federal Court would have been more in favor with it than any of the petit Courts.

SINCE the "Reformers" and Democrats have had a showing in Iowa they have stirred up twenty-five defaulting county treasurers. Next year, when they have carried the State, these prying parties propose to double that number. They have had no fair showing this year—having failed to get away with over half the counties.

IT is pleasant to know that the Texas missionaries have established Sunday Schools in Black Jack, Lazy Cove, Rat Skin, Coon Hollow, Wolf Creek, Sleepy Hollow, all Mountain, Smoky Hollow, Goose Creek, Lousy Level and Tare Shirt. We regret, however, that Tickle Gizzard and Lick Skillet have not been provided for.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* thinks that the resolution offered by Senator SIMMONS, to sue HEBY CLEWS on his unsettled account with the State, is a good move. HENRY is just married. He is in all the clover of his honeymoon. He gave his bride some very splendid wedding presents. The probabilities are that the State of Georgia furnished the money that bought the presents. As this use of the State funds was not contemplated in the organic law of the State, it is perhaps a good time for legal investigation of the matter. By all means let HENRY be forced to a legal settlement of his accounts with the State.

REFERRING to the late report of LIVINGSTONE'S death the Savannah *News* says that this is not the first time that the death of Dr. LIVINGSTONE has been reported. The truth is, every thing connected with the great African explorer is becoming so mythical that people do not know what to believe.—For our own part we have had our doubts about his having been discovered by STANLEY, and we are not now convinced of his death. In fact, we begin to doubt whether such an individual as Dr. LIVINGSTONE ever existed. The subject is, however, one about which we feel no very great concern.

IT is believed that Hon. BEN. H. HILL of Georgia, will be a candidate for Congress from the Athens District. The Atlanta *Herald* very truly says that his "superb ability; his matchless eloquence; his absolute mastery of the philosophy of government, will make him a Congressman second to none in this broad land. It is impossible to estimate the good that Mr. HILL would do in the National councils, and the honor he would reflect, upon his District especially and the State at large." We hope that he will have no opposition, for the whole South has a direct interest in such men and she needs them in places where they will do the most good.

THE New York *Sun* relates an incident showing the acuteness of smugglers. There was a sale of confiscated goods, including an old quilt, at the Niagara Suspension bridge. After being contemptuously kicked about the house of the purchaser for some time, the quilt was finally assigned to duty on a servant's bed. By and by a rent occurred in its calico integument, and the servant girl one day chanced to notice a corner of superior looking stuff emerging from the aperture. An examination was made, and some rich results followed the old quilt's dissection. Five yards of rich pink silk, nine yards heavy black ditto, a quantity of velvet-ribbon and numerous silk neckties were succesively exhumed from its capacious interior, greatly to the comfort of the comforter's owners. Since the affair transpired there has been an active demand at the Collector's sales for bed-quilts, but the importation does not seem to be kept up.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the *Baltimorean* asks of the editors of the South: Have you ever thoroughly considered the scope of Maj. Hotchkiss' aims, and the progress he has made towards rendering his ideal aspiration an existing fact? I confess I never did, until a recent respite from the editorial harness gave me an opportunity to read carefully *The Pine and Palm*. All tremember the editorial excursion South of 1871, and the editorial excursion North of 1872. How glorious was that interchange of hands and hospitalities! How we vowed that, God helping us, we would aid by tongue and pen, the actual re-union of our sections! Have we done so with one half of the faithfulness that Major Hotchkiss has? I know not how it may be with my brethren of the South but I confess that we of the North (and I confess it in metaphorical sackcloth and ashes) have remembered the jollifications and have, judged by our editorial columns, forgotten the underlying motive of our reunion.

BEAST BUTLER, urged by the country's demand for retrenchment, was induced to prepare a bill to abolish the custom house at Marblehead in his Congressional district. The Customs received there last year amounted to $510; the salary of the Customs officers and the rent of the building, &c., amounted to about $3,000. But BEN was afraid of his constituents and dared not offend his office-holding friends. So he attempted a bit of sharp practice which Mr. DAWES "rose to explain" a few days since in the House of Representatives. Said Mr. DAWES: "One morning not long since," my colleague (Mr. BUTLER) brought me a bundle of bills, and told me *he had to go out of the house*, and asked that I would introduce the bills for him. I did so, and among them was one to abolish the collection district of Marblehead, and I have had all of my colleague's constituents from that town down upon me ever since." This was greeted with "roars of laughter" and for once at least the BEAST had no "last word" to utter in a personal controversy.

The Late Gen. Wigfall.

Gen. LEWIS T. WIGFALL, who died in Galveston, Texas, on the 18th inst., was well known throughout this country, having been a Senator of the United States from Texas previous to and at the time of the breaking out of the late war, and afterward a general in the Confederate army, and a member of the Confederate States Senate. He was a native of South Carolina, and went to Texas when a young man.—His ability as a lawyer soon gave him a prominent place at the bar of that State, and equal success attended him in his political career. In the Senate of the United States he was a leader of the advocates of secession, and was noted for his boldness. Upon the secession of Texas he resigned his seat in the Senate, and took an active part in the movement of the Southern States. He was present at the taking of Fort Sumter, and received the surrender of the fort. Soon afterward he was given the command of a brigade of troops from Texas, and participated in a number of battles. Later in the war he was elected a member of the Confederate Senate. After the war he went to England, and became interested in mining operations in Colorado and the Far West. About eighteen months since Gen. WIGFALL made his home in Baltimore. His age was but little more than fifty. Gen. WIGFALL was essentially a man of force, and was full of energy and will.

Grange Meeting at Deatsville.

We have received a letter giving an account of organization of a grange at Deatsville, but as the communication is unaccompanied by the name of the writer, we are compelled, in accordance with the well-known rule in all well conducted Journals, to lay it aside without publication. It also contained some recommendations for nominations for political offices.

IF it is any consolation to those of our readers whose first volume of "BANCROFT'S History" have rotted on the shelves, we will tell them, on the authority of MADAME RUMOR, that the prolix old author expects to launch his tenth volume some time within the next two years.

A NEW census of Richmond, Virginia, has just been taken by the local authorities, and shows the population of the city to be 60,795, or about 9,000 more than in 1870. This is an increase of about fifteen per cent. in about three years. Should the city continue to grow as rapidly until 1880, the census to be taken at that time will show the total population to be in the neighborhood of 90,000.

Sweet Potato Culture.

ELMORE Co., 10 miles east of Wetumpka, Feb. 20, 1874.

Messrs. Editors:—Last fall when I complimented you with a sample of my Yam potatoes, you extorted a promise from me that I should give you the *modus operandi* of making them, and as the time is close at hand to prepare for the crop, I avail myself of the present moment to give you my plan.

1st. Take the seed potatoes out of the hill on the 15th of March. Make a basin place on the ground, put the potatoes in said basin in a flat bulk. Cover them over with dirt. Let them remain there 10 or 12 days and then dig a pit 4 feet wide and as long as the quantity you wish to plant may require, say 2½ bushels per acre, 8 or 10 inches deep. Fill the pit with straw leaves or any vegetable matter mixed with loose dirt raked from the corners of the fence, stamp it down as tight as you can.

Fill the pit with water; lay poles, or plank, or boards by each side, as you will be getting above the level of the earth. Then spread on stable manure, two inches thick, then dirt one inch thick, then place the potato on the dirt, as ordinary bedding. Then cover with dirt two inches; then cover the bed with straw or leaves. Let the top cover remain ten or twelve days; rake it off, and within twenty days from the time of bedding you will have a fine bed of draws to set out, and you will raise twice as many from the above process as on the ordinary plan. Now, for my plan of cultivating: I sowed one sack of salt on a half acre before breaking the land. After breaking deep with a scooter plow, I then bedded with a turn-plow, like bedding for cotton rows, three feet three inches, checked with a shovel plow three feet three inches, then drew up all the loose dirt with a hoe, and made the old fashioned potatoe hill. I then set to drawing right on the top of the hill pushed it down deep with a stick. Then cultivate with a hoe by shaving the grass as light as possible. Two plowings will do ordinary seasons and will leave enough hill without drawing up more dirt. The vine should never be covered any and when the vines begin to run take a poker and raise so as to prevent them taking root in the ground. The largest potatoe weighed about 8½ lbs. I weighed what one sprout bore in several instances, ten and a half was the highest. I sold what was raised on the half acre, manured with, and planted as before described for $115. The last I sold on the 3d day of October last, sold for $1 per bushel. The first load $2,25. There were some 10 or 15 bushels of small potatoes, I did not sell raised on said patch. As I have given my plan of making sweet potatoes I would thank some friend to give me some sure plan to keep the potatoes from rot after being made, the proper time to dig, and the best plan to house, &c.

W. JACKSON.

Death of Dr. Mabry.

Selma has lost another of her most valued citizens. Dr. A. G. Mabry is no more; he died yesterday morning about two o'clock. He had been sick for some two weeks with pneumonia and succumbed to the violence of the attack in spite of all that medical science could do. Dr. Mabry was a Virginian by birth and about sixty-three years old. He had been for long years a representative man, and had filled positions of honor and trust to the satisfaction of the people who had honored him. He was a man of unswerving integrity; a positive man in character and action, and his friends were devoted to him. He was a physician of high standing and was, as we are informed, a most successful practitioner of medicine. He was also a Christian gentleman, being a member of the Episcopal Church; and his Church will sadly feel his loss, especially so when it is remembered that Hardee and Fahs have but recently "crossed over the river to rest under the shade of the trees."

Dr. Mabry is gone, and it can be truly said of him that he filled all the relations of life in a manner that proved the affectionate father, good husband, kind physician and upright citizen. Selma will mourn his loss, for he was a most useful man. Peace to his ashes.—*Selma Times, 24th inst.*

HAVANA, Feb. 26.

An Aid-decamp to the Capt. Gen'l died of vomito.

Santa Anna has sailed for Mexico.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 26.

The meeting of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was this morning called to order by Charles Wilson, grand chief engineer. Delegates appeared in great numbers against Wilson for his acts during the recent strikes, and a resolution asking him to resign was adopted by a large majority. Thereupon Wilson tendered his resignation which was accepted, and he retired from the convention. A resolution was also adopted to keep the proceedings of the convention from the press.

Jefferson County Granges.

The following Resolution was passed by the Birmingham Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, at its regular meeting on 12th February, 1874:

Resolved that all Granges of this Order, in the county of Jefferson, Alabama be requested to select at least three Delegates, including the Master, from each Grange, to meet at the Grange room in this city at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the first Monday of Court week in April next, for the purpose of organizing a county Council of the the Patrons of Husbandry in this county.

W. A. SMITH, Secretary. W. F. MOTES, Master.

A Timely Suggestion.

The Patrons of Husbandry know their business better than we do, but this does not exempt us from suggesting the idea that the action of the National Grange, lately in session in St. Louis, has presented certain amendments to be incorporated in the By-Laws of the Grangers which must be voted on for adoption or rejection by the State Granges. The question is, would it not be better for Granges that have not yet had their By-Laws printed to defer the matter until the vote is taken? This might be the cheapest plan.—*St. Clair Regis.*

Early Corn.

Our table is loaded with letters again this week asking for early corn with which to try Capt. Donavan's experiment with a joint crop of corn and cotton. We have no early corn for sale, neither has Capt. Donavan, and we find early corn rather difficult to procure. All the money sent has been turned over to our Mobile seedsmen, who will doubtless fill the orders as soon as possible.

In answer to many enquiries we would state that the variety of corn used in the experiment makes no difference, so it is early and does not produce a very large stalk.

Early seed corn is unusually scarce this season, owing to two facts, it is thought—short crops at the North last season, and a buying up of the seed by the Grangers.—*Mobile Register.*

Good for the Grangers.

The Nashville *Banner* says that "There was less spirituous liquor drank in Gallatin, during the time the State Grange has been in session, there than is generally the case in towns or cities where such large bodies of men assemble. This was a noticeable fact, and was mentioned in the pulpit and by the Master of the State Grange. We heard a Northern man, whose business takes him to meetings of Granges, Conferences and other like assemblies, remark yesterday, that for sobriety, intelligence and sociability, the Tennessee Grangers had the call. The general effect of the meeting at Gallatin last week, will be to arouse those subordinate Granges, that have not heretofore been apprised as to the rapid increase of their ranks, to work more diligently and industriously in the interest of their order.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the grangers in Virginia are increasing in number and power. They are understood to be united upon the dog-and-sheep question—*i. e.*, dogs or sheep? And they being sensible men—as the farming-community always is—take the right side. Dogs become daily of less value and sheep are daily increasing in value. Dogs were of especial service in clearing the "varmints" in fox-hunting, primitive days; but now in one fox-hunt dogs will do more damage to crops than will all the beasts of prey, other than themselves, in a year. On the other hand, sheep, are a great element of wealth. They furnish the very best food for the table, and they give us the best clothing for winter. Shall there be any doubt which of the two to choose—sheep or dogs? They can not live together in peace in the same district. Sheep can not prosper where there are dogs. The grangers know this, and they demand some degree of abatement of the dog nuisance.

What Pinelanders may do.

The editor of "*Our Home Journal*," New Orleans, has been ruralizing "among the pines," and gathering information qualified to show what pineland farmers might do if they would. On the Jackson Railroad, in the neighborhood of Summit he found them growing sugar cane successfully, and using small sugar mills—making it pay first rate.

Some farmers, less progressive, he found with crude arrangements for pressing the juice from the cane—a pair of home-made wooden cylinders with one or two small horses to drive them. These press out half of the juice of the cane, but they get enough to make their home supply of sugar and molasses, and have some to sell to their neighbors.

For a few hundred dollars, he says, one may purchase small sugar mills and kettles with which may be made, in a short time, eight or ten hogsheads of sugar, and double that number of barrels of molasses. They have made as high as three hogsheads of sugar to the acre, by the use of fertilizers, on these pine lands.

Dr. Rooker purchased cylinders and kettles with which he made forty-eight hogsheads of sugar in 1872, and sixty-one hogsheads in 1873, paying for his outfit, only $765. His sugar went off readily $100 per hogshead, which, you see, gave him a nice thing to be made with machinery so inexpensive.

Our editor friend further found that on the pine lands many farmers made their own rice without irrigation. An acre, well planted and cultivated, will yield about 18 bushels, or 6 barrels of clean rice—equal to 1880 pounds. Why should any farmer fail to have an ample supply of rice for his own table when it can be raised at so small an expense and so little trouble?

In the matter of fruits he found that they could be raised at so small an expense that one is at a loss to conceive why there is not a small orchard behind every farmer's house.

All that is necessary to secure a good orchard, with grapes of a dozen or more varieties, acclimated apples, delicious pears of a half a dozen or a dozen varieties, well adapted to this climate and soil, is to plough and prepare an acre or two of ground (nature has underdrained it already,) put a fence around it, plant a few grape vines of approved varieties—among them half a dozen scuppernongs, a few opple trees, some peach and plum trees, and take care of them from year to year, and in a few years the family will have the greatest abundance of delicious fruits from May to October.

By a little trouble, a plain farmer may have fruit luxuries for his family yearly that would cost, in New Orleans, a thousand dollars.

He may also have excellent wine of his own making, and cider; make his pickles, preserves and vinegar; have dried fruits for winter and spring; have a fine strawberry patch in his garden, and be supplied with delicious strawberries two months each year.

It only takes a little industry and care to do all this, and the reward is a hundred fold more than the trouble.

If is not the fault of the soil or climate that there are not thousands of such orchards all over this country.

In the pine lands there is excellent range for cattle. They keep in better order in pine range in the winter, with bottom lands near, than they do in the prairies of Attakapas and St. Landry.

By providing winter food for cattle, and it may be easily and amply supplied by industrious farmers, the people of the pine lands may have butter and milk the year around in the greatest abundance.

But good pasture fences are needed; a good breed of cows, winter oats and other small grain, and a man who not only knows the duties of a farmer, but one who is up at peep of day, attends to his own business, and does not think that corn bread and pork, with a little more slumber and a little more folding of the arms to rest, is more desirable than an abundance of the comforts and luxuries of life produced by honest toil.

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS OF THE Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

Reported exp

Advertiser and Mail.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

Mere Mention.

THE late Auditor of Minnesota appears to have gone the way of all Radical flesh. Two years ago he was a poor man. His salary was $3,000 per annum. He is now worth $200,000. And the Minnesotans, like the boys at the juggler's show, are wondering where and how he managed to get so much out of so little.

The Hartford *Times* says: Our Connecticut Republicans are so ashamed of the head of their party (President GRANT) that their State Convention of 1874 adjourned without endorsing the National Administration, and only referred to the subject in a manner which implied, and was intended to be, a rebuke.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* states that in the contested case of SYKES against SPENCER, from Alabama, the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate will be divided as follows: For SPENCER—MORTON, MITCHELL, LOGAN and ANTHONY. For SYKES—CARPENTER, ALCORN, HAMILTON and SAULSBURY.

MR. SANBORN is the man who collects unpaid taxes on shares with the Government—keeping one-half by way of compensation and returning the other to the Secretary, who gave him his appointment. It is hardly necessary to add that Mr. SANBORN is a Radical friend of General BEAST F. BUTLER. It is thought he and BUTLER share the proceeds.

AND now here it is again! An intimate friend of the President—one of the great guns of Radicalism—is said to be at the head of a "ring" which makes its money in this wise: Whiskey is manufactured in St. Louis and Pekin, Ill. and shipped to New York for exportation. The barrels are emptied at New York filled with water and sent to Europe and the whisky is either sold or reshipped to various points in the country.

ONE of the European steamship companies proposes to land emigrants in Texas for $44 per capita. The immigration to that State in 1873, reached 125,000 souls. Of these 37,000 went via the Gulf and Galveston and the others over land. In 1850 the population of Texas was 212,000. It is now equal to that of Alabama. And still the enterprising people of that commonwealth are not happy. They are establishing emigration agencies in all neighboring States.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is an "old fogy." It mentions "statesmanship" and "gentlemanly conduct" in its list of qualifications for the position of President of the United States. It even hints that "it would be a pleasure for many people to vote for such a candidate before bidding a final adieu to transitory things." "Many 'people'" can certainly have that pleasure after the Democratic and Conservative Convention has nominated a candidate and we hope they will have the pleasure of electing him.

THE Talladega *Watchtower and Reporter* says that the celebrated Indian chieftain, OSCEOLA, was a native of Alabama, born near the Macon county line, at some point near where it is crossed by the Western road. His Indian name was USSA YOHOLO (Black Drink), and his English name BILLY POWELL. His father was an Englishman by the name of POWELL, and his mother a half-breed called POLLY COPINGER. He was, therefore, but one-fourth Indian. His grandfather was JAMES MCQUEEN.

THE Washington *Chronicle* is charged by the press of South Carolina with having emasculated the tax-payer's address—substituting for it "a feeble telegram that affords no idea of the force of that remarkable paper. The editor of the *Chronicle*, unable himself to stand the fearful picture of griefs he helped to inflict, thinks it safest to withhold it from his readers. It is the impatience of the tyrant with the clamors of the oppressed. It is something to be grateful for that the *Chronicle* is not the only medium to the public in this country.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL says that the true attar of roses is not the perfume which comes to us in those deceitful little bottles of glass wrapped in oriental looking papers. The veritable attar is not liquid, except at summer heat, when it appears as a golden-tinted oil or mucilage, too precious to use in either flask or vessel. The erudite Eastern perfumer touches that golden globule with a tuft of pure snow-clean cotton, and it is this impregnated tuft which he sells as the vehicle of fragrance to his delighted customer. It is almost imperishable—lingering for years around even the shattered vase in which the roses were distilled.

THAT old "Railroad man," ISAAC F. REDFIELD of Boston, (former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont,) seems to be going back on the railways. In the last issue of the *American Law Register* he publishes a declaration that "if the railways are allowed to pursue the unrestrained course they have now entered upon the expenses of transportation will ultimately absorb the profits of inter-State trade and manufacture." Mr. REDFIELD has made Railroads and railroad laws the study of his life. He has written a standard book on the subject of "Railway law," and is thoroughly familiar with his theme. A declaration of this sort, from such a source, is therefore worthy of the most profound thought.

MUCH conversation is now held at Berlin, about a scandal which has just broken out in the Imperial family. A niece of the Emperor WILLIAM, the Duchess ALEXANDRIA, daughter of the late Prince ALBERT, of Prussia, and the Princess MARIANNE, of the Netherlands, demands to be separated from her husband, Duke WILLIAM of Mecklen-Schwerin. The Duke resided a short time ago, at Cassel, while his wife inhabited the Prussian capital. The husband commanded a division of the Prussian army and attracted so much attention by his intimacy with an actress of the Theatre Royal, that it was thought proper to recall him to Berlin. The demand for a separation has necessitated a great family council.

IT is known to many of our readers that before the war Texas owed nothing. Her people paid no taxes of any consequence. It is also known that Congress required all the Southern States to repudiate their war debts.—So that Texas "commenced anew" virtually out of debt, whether she had any capital or not. But the Radicals captured her, and like every other State which has fallen under their control, she now bleeds at quite a number of pores. There is not a dollar in her Treasury, and the sinking fund and other special funds have been exhausted. State warrants in multitudes are floating around—the interest on the debt falls due next month—the Legislators are paying their board bills with "scrip" and yet there is—no money! If a Legislature of impecunious Radicals cannot bankrupt a state, it would be sheer folly for the owners of that cave in which ALI BABA was imprisoned to think of "cracking" a defenceless "crib."

THE New York *Times* is undergoing another paroxysm of virtue. If such attacks do not become less frequent and less violent its career as a Radical organ will be brief. The paroxysm of which we now speak is a sort of States rights spasm. It has the effrontery to say that Congress has no right to enter upon and administer a state government in opposition to the wishes of the people of that State. The denial of this right to Congress almost excludes the *Times* from the roster of the "truly loil." The only redeeming feature in it is that the *Times'* remarks are intended to "bully" the Congress into a refusal to right poor down-trodden Louisiana. What a pity it is that the *Times* could not think of this strange doctrine when the rape of Louisiana was first attempted! But Louisiana does not *ask* Congress to interfere. She only asks that *nobody* be allowed to interfere. If she can secure that guarantee the KELLOGG government will last so long as it requires for stran gulation by hemp to produce death and no longer.

The State Press.

The S. J. says that the "ignorance" of Alabama is in the Democratic ranks, and that the intelligence of the Radicals is equal to that of their opponents. This is what Democrats receive in exchange for the patronage they bestow on that paper. Perhaps the S. J. reasons from that fact to the conclusion stated above. But how do the poor white men of the State relish being classed with the negroes, *en masse*, in point of intellect? As a matter of course they know, as we do, that it is a slander; but how are the readers of the S. J. in other States to know that it is not true? Is it not bad policy to warm into continual life anything which thus turns and stings the hand that feeds it? The news, no matter how fresh or sparkling, is not worth purchasing when the vehicle which conveys it carries leprosy along with it.

J. E. COBB, former editor of the Tuskegee *News*, has retired to the shades of private life, and Mr. D. C. McIver succeeds him. In his short, straight-forward, business-like salutatory, Mr. McIver calls upon the people among whom he was reared to sustain him in the important position he now holds, and we hope they will do it.

The Tuskaloosa *Blade* says that the first move to make in turning the tide of immigration from the West to the South is for the land owners to give immigrants a portion of their lands for nothing. The *Blade* "argues the point" and submits the following sensible proposition:

> Take a planter who owns a thousand acres of land. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that, if sold under the present order of things, his possessions would realize ten thousand dollars, or ten dollars an acre. We propose that this individual should surrender, gratis, for the purpose of inducing immigration, one hundred and fifty acres, on the following conditions:
>
> 1st. That to each immigrant settling on his lands thus donated, not more than forty acres shall be given.
>
> 2d. That the land thus donated shall be in alternate lots, or placed apart so that no forty acres shall be contiguous to the forty given to any other immigrant.
>
> 3d. That no immigrant shall obtain a title to his land unless on the stipulated condition of actual residence and cultivation; and should such resident desire to remove elsewhere, the land thus given shall revert to the donor, together with whatever improvements have been made by the immigrant.

The Birmingham *Iron Age* bestows a well-merited compliment on the mechanics of the South. We cordially endorse its remarks, from which we quote as follows, only regretting that we have not the space for the whole:

> All honor, we say, to the noble mechanics of our Southern land—the bone and sinew of our country—the stalwart men who run our machine shops, foundries, forges and railroads—the men of nerve who wield the hammer and the saw, the plane and the adze. *One such man is worth a thousand of our well-dressed idlers* even though their pockets be lined with gold and their face with brass.

The *Age* endorses the *Blade's* nomination of GEN. E. W. MARTIN for Lieutenant Governor.

The LaFayette *Clipper* takes a general view of the "situation and arrives at the conclusion that our own people are blamed for the existing condition of things (1) because they allow merely local quarrels to divide them and (2) because they are daily fanning the smouldering embers of "Co-operation," "Secession" and other dead and buried issues. It wisely counsels the laying aside of all distracting differences and a thorough union of all Conservative elements for the overthrow of Radicalism and the redemption of Alabama. Comparing the present prosperous condition of Georgia and Tennessee with what that condition was under Radical rule the *Clipper* says that "the change was wrought by one grand, united concert of action on the part of all the good and honest voters of these States. They laid aside all past differences and opinions and to-day their people are prosperous and happy. Men of Alabama, go thou and do likewise."

The Birmingham *Independent* referring to the criticism of the financial policy of the Government by Harper's *Weekly* calls it "sweet music for the patriot" because it indicates a scattering of the clans, a breaking up of the most corrupt party that ever swayed the destinies of any country in modern times. We can now safely hope for the annihilation of the foul thing, with its crushing taxes, venal office-holders, monarchical espionage, and tyrannical ku-klux laws. Light is breaking, and with its appearance the cohorts of darkness must flee. We have borne hardships, insults and injuries, but when the day of sorrow is past and the light of Freedom beams refulgently on the Southland, our people chastened by the past will appreciate it, at its true value."

The Opelika *Observer and Locomotive*, strikes the key note when it asserts that *perfect organization* is the *sine qua non* of harmony and cordial co-operation. It is true beyond all question that "the first duty of the people of every county and beat in the State is to begin at once work of a complete organization, if they would secure themselves against the fate which hangs so threateningly and gloomily over them."

The Eufaula *News* complains that the S. J. containing the attack upon the good people of Eufaula was not sent to it. The editor says he telegraphed Mr BINGHAM to know the reason and was told, in reply, that that particular edition was short and that "exchanges" were cut off. Perhaps the S. J. was "short" on that day on account of some extraordinary demand from Northern Radical newspapers for an "exchange!" But the *News* borrowed a copy and goes for the *Journal* and its correspondents ("Eye witness) and "One who was there") in much the same style and certainly to the same effect that Messrs. BRAY and EVERITT go for them in the cards elsewhere published.

The Selma *Times* mistakes the position of the ADVERTISER. The ADVERTISER said that certain doctrines were "obnoxious," *not* to the Montgomery ADVERTISER, but to the men down whose throats the *Times* seemed disposed to thrust them. If the ADVERTISER had been in perfect accord with the *Times* it would have made *precisely the same remark*. The point of the ADVERTISER'S remarks was directed solely to the promotion of harmony in the councils of all opponents of Radicalism. We have no "pride of opinion" to set us against the good of the State. If we thought that any opinion of ours was obnoxious to any considerable element of the Conservative strength of the State, that opinion should find no expression in these columns so long as Radical success in the approaching elections threatened to become the price of its publication. We are not laboring for the bond-payers or the anti-bond payers. Neither are we endeavoring to force our own peculiar views on any man or set of men. Our sole and only aim is the good of the whole State, and for that we shall continue to labor and if necessary, continue to sacrifice. It is much better to sacrifice individual opinions than to sacrifice a *State*.

Letter from Mayor Bray of Eufaula.

Editors Advertiser: When niggardly spite hisses its foul breath, in utterance of base falsehoods and cowardly slanders, upon individuals and whole communities, its most merited punishment is the silence of unspeakable contempt. I recognize that the observance of such a course comports with good taste; and do, as a general rule, disdain to notice the snarling lies of those ignoble slandering curs ever barking at the heels of decent men, lest inflated with the importance which the consideration necessary to the full exposition of their audacity and meanness, may be, invests them with, they should momentarily enjoy the satisfaction of a disgraceful notoriety so much longed for by their ambitious spirits, and ransomed at the price of truth, character and honor. Yet so palpably shocking to all ideas of truth are the statements of an article appearing in the State *Journal* of the 25th, inst. over the signature, "One who was there" concerning the election held on the 23d in this city, that I depart from the general treatment such articles deserve, and forbear to disappoint the craven spirited author who seeks the honor (?) of being shown up as an audacious and unblushing slanderer. The whole article is a base tissue of falsehood, without even a color of fact to make it current, trumped up by the ingenuity of a villain and written by the pen of a coward. But I propose to dignify the obscure and villainous writer so far only as to expose and denounce the falsehoods contained in relation to myself. And to be summary—for already the notice has exceeded his merits—I can only enumerate in short hand, "and my language is plain," his outrages on truth. Lie No. 1 appears in relation to myself, in the second paragraph of said article, wherein it is stated that "the Mayor appointed the inspectors of the election from the most extreme Bourbons of the Democratic party," and also in said paragraph a colloquy is reported between me and others (Republicans) in which said Republicans are represented as receiving rude and almost insulting treatment at the hands of this monster! Now, this paragraph promulgates a complex lie, involving two other lies, as is shown by the fact that it is the office of the Councilmen of Eufaula to appoint inspectors of election, and in this instance they discharged that duty, and I as Mayor had nothing to do with said appointment whatever. (Proof by the City Council of Eufaula, and every other decent man who knows anything about it.) And as to the dialogue between A. E. Williams and Solicitor Locke of the one part, and myself of the other (the second element of the compound falsehood in paragraph second), this as blatant and unmitigated a slander as was ever uttered—my authority, not only the truth of the case, but the assertion of Mr. Locke, who states that in his interviews with me in my official as well as individual capacity, he has always received the most courteous and polite treatment.

In paragraph three appears the second complex lie in relation to me, involving two other flagrant, and unfounded falsehoods. For as Mayor I made no order that concealed weapons should not be carried to the polls, notwithstanding the danger a penalty for a violation of the act.—Clearly, but "One who was there" and is insane on the subject of lying will say so.—There is no ordinance of the city authorizing such an edict. It is against the statutes of the State, but the Mayor has no power to make such an order, much less to threaten indictment by the Grand Jury for a violation of it. It is also stated, that the Mayor was found down with *concealed* weapons." "*One who was there*," saw them; doubtless several pistols and many bowie knives! Observe the statement "the *concealed* weapons were *clearly shown*." Now the lie grins on the face of this statement so ghastly grim that one who runs may read, and no other fool, but the "one who was there" and told the stupid lie, could err therein. How could it be *clearly shown* that I was loaded down with weapons, if they were *concealed*? Now "one who was there" has shown himself entitled to the double distinction or being not only a knave but a fool. His lies don't possess the merit of being intelligent or even cunning but show on their face that they are the stolid lies of a corrupt dunce and I only regret that I have wasted a few moments in holding their detestable author up to the scorn and derision of the public. Yet as men we can not suppress our indignation when inflamed and fatigued by the effrontery of such base born creatures as "one who was there," in their feeble and unworthy efforts to traffic on the credulity of sympathizing friends. The said article undertakes to delineate the proceedings of the day of the election. And herein "one who was there" fully and signally develops the characteristic talent of his mental organism, of wilful, designed and malicious lying. No one else recognizes the account as applicable to the transactions of the day, no not even the honest Radicals themselves. "One who was there!" you certainly deserve the congratulations of your admirers for your triumphant success in the perversion of the truth, and doubtless you enjoy the envy of all other liars, for you stand without a peer or precedent in the devilish art.

The Editor of the *Journal* can hope to add but little to the respectability of his paper by founding an editorial on the statements of such communicants as "One who was there" and indulging the scurrilous language that "the lordly air of a small despot" characterized my acts. But may be, I mistake the ambition of his Journal. I do affirm, however, no gentleman should venture such articles or editorials without some knowledge of the responsibility and veracity of his author for the facts he states.

Very Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
WELLS J. BRAY.

"Another One who was there."

EUFAULA, ALA., Feb. 26, 1874.

Editors Advertiser:—My attention has been called to an article in yesterday's *Journal* relative to the "election fight here on last Monday, purporting to emanate from "one who was there."

Now, "One who was there" is a most base hearted villain, or a contemptible ignoramus—whichever horn of the dilemma he prefers. He has made a number of false statements, and has most positively lied. Besides, he does not say that a single follower of the immaculate (?) "King Kiels," did a single thing on that occasion contrary to law and order. He does not say that one of their "chief rulers" gave them encouragement to push this thing to a difficulty, which I will swear to be a fact. So far as the statement concerning my shooting Mr. Locke is concerned, it is all false. I never saw Mr. L. from the time the firing commenced until we met in Goodwin's drug store to have our wounds dressed.

Mr. L. and myself have always been personally on good terms, and are so yet. And Mr. L. says he does not believe I shot him.

Respectfully, One who was there, too.

J. T. EVERRITT.

The Greenville *Advocate* says the farmers of Butler are planting more sugar cane this year than ever before. The demand for seed cane is greater than the supply.

Important Supreme Court Decision.

4th Division No 24. James E. Gachet *vs.* Solomon McCall. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Bullock county.

PETERS, C. J.

This is an action of Assumpsit brought to recover back money alleged to have been paid under protest for taxes, penalties and fees improperly collected by the Tax-Collector. The evidence offered on the trial below is all set out in the bill of exceptions. In this there does not seem to have been any conflict. It is then equivalent to a case agreed. On the case thus made the Court charged the Jury: "That if they believed the evidence, they must find for the plaintiff the amount received by the defendant for the Tax-Assessor's fees after deducting therefrom the fees due the Tax-Assessor for making four assessments." To this the defendant excepted; and then moved the Court to charge the Jury as follows:

1. "That, if they believe all the evidence in the cause, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover in respect to anything beyond the assessor's fees, which the preceding charge authorized him to recover and interest from the time the fees of the assessor were paid by the plaintiff."

2. "If the jury believe all the evidence in the cause, they ought to find for the defendant."

These charges were refused and the defendant again excepted.

The testimony shows that the plaintiff was an inhabitant of the county of Bullock in this State during the year 1869, when the tax in controversy was assessed and collected, and that the defendant was the Tax-collector of said county during the same year and the year following. It also appears that "certain lands in said county in the said year, 1869 were assessed to an "Owner unknown," which lands were described in the Assessor's list as "Section 18, of Township 14, in Range 24, containing 640 acres," and "Section 19, of Township 14, in Range 24, containing 640 acres," and "Section 30, of Township 14, in Range 24 containing 400 acres."

"There were no values proven to have been affixed to these lands thus described. The taxes assessed on these lands were not paid, and they were advertised by the Tax-collector for sale as the lands of a delinquent Tax-payer. This advertisement was made in a proper newspaper and in proper form, except as to the description of the lands; which it is contended by the plaintiff were improperly made. These lands were described in the advertisement in the newspaper, not in tracts of whole sections as they had been assessed, but in tracts of sub-divisions of a section each, which made instead of three divisions by sections, sixteen sub-divisions of forty acres each in each section: That is forty-eight tracts of forty acres each in all. Of these lands the plaintiff was the owner of said sections 18 and 19, and the N½ of the N. E. ¼ and the N½ of the N. W. ¼ of section 30. On these lands thus belonging to the plaintiff he paid the Tax collector for State and County taxes $816.80, which sum included also, "interest at 10 per cent, and penalties, forfeitures and costs. And fees, in said sum of $816.80, were included on State and County Taxes as upon an assessment for a double Tax; also the sum of $36.00 for making thirty-six levies; the sum of $36.00 for advertising said lands, and the sum of $27.00 for Tax-assessor's fees for assessing said lands, all which costs, fees and taxes "were demanded by the defendant as such Tax-collector to be paid by the plaintiff under protest as is hereinafter more fully stated and explained." There was no proof of any levy on the personal property or on said lands, or of any notice to plaintiff under section 34 of the Revenue Law of December 31, 1868. It was also shown that the plaintiff lived in a few miles of the Court House of the county, where the lands were advertised to be sold, and was a subscriber to and a reader of the paper in which said advertisement was made, that said lands would be sold for the taxes unless paid before the sale. On the day appointed for the sale under said advertisement, the plaintiff went to the defendant, still being Tax-Collector of said county, and "procured him to withhold said lands of plaintiff from sale, by promising and agreeing to pay the defendant the whole amount of the taxes, dues, costs, fees, &c., which appeared from said advertisement to be due upon said lands of plaintiff, if the defendant would indulge the plaintiff till next day." And on said next day, under said agreement "the plaintiff did pay said sum of $816.80." "And said plaintiff at the time of said payment, but not before, did protest against the payment of the fees, but not against the payment of the State and county taxes included in said sum of $816.08." "Soon thereafter and without notice of any claim by said plaintiff to said State and county taxes, the defendant paid the same over properly to the proper State and county officers." The regular fees for advertising lands so advertised by Tax Collectors was *one dollar* for each tract, whether it was described by sections, or by sub-divisions in less than a section. That is, if the description was by sub-divisions each sub-division was charged as one tract, and if by sections, the section only was charged as a tract. The sections and the sub-divisions of sections were each charged at the same price. The advertisement was in the usual form, save said description.

It is unnecessary to go into any question arising out of the improper levy or collection of the taxes assessed upon the plaintiff's lands or the interest or penalties thereon, as the plaintiff paid these without protest or objection. They were therefore paid willingly with a full knowledge of all the facts on the part of the plaintiff. Such a payment to the Tax Collector, who does not levy or hold the money thus obtain for his own use, does not subject him to a recovery after he has paid the taxes, interest and penalties to the county and State officers, entitled to receive them, and before he is notified by the claimant not to do so. [Hall *vs.* Shelby, 4 John 240; Hearsay *vs.* Pruglin, 7 John 179; Crutchfield *vs.* Wood, 16 Ala. 702; 1 Chitt. Pl. (100.) *et seq.*] The Tax Collector is but an agent of the government.—There is no pretense that he acted in bad faith and in wilful disregard of his duty. The county and the State have received the sums which were collected for their use. In this they have adopted their agent's acts. It is to these principals that the plaintiff should resort for redress, if they have possession of his money without authority of law. It is not to be presumed that the State or the county will hesitate to do, what the laws of the land command should be done. Very clearly the Tax-collector could not use the power of his office to extort the payment of illegal taxes or illegal fees for himself or for the Tax-collector.—[Repy *vs.* Golson, 9 John 201; Clinton *vs.* Strong, 9 John 370; Prior *vs.* Craig, 5 Sergt and R. 48; 34 Ala. 407.] But where he has acted in good faith, and on a construction of a statute that admits of doubt as to the proper fees to be charged and collected not for himself but for the assessor, the Tax-payer may waive his right to withhold an improper fee for the assessor, and promise and agree to pay it. The proof is that there was such a promise and agreement in this case, and that the payment made to the Tax-collector was so made "under" this promise and agreement. If this was so, and so the proof states it, then the compulsion was the voluntary promise and agreement of the plaintiff, and not the force of official authority exerted by the Tax-collector in violation of the law. The plaintiff paid the fees now objected to, not because he acted *under* illegal compulsion, and unwillingly paid them, but because he had agreed to pay, and acted *under* his agreement. The protest at the time of payment, cannot, in such a case, be construed to contradict the agreement *under* which the plaintiff admits he made the payment. It merely meant that if the plaintiff had not made the promise he would not have acted *under* it. This gives some force to both these expressions without the one being held to contradict the other. The jury then had a right to look to the agreement under which the fees were paid as evidence of a gratuitous and voluntary payment. If it was intended as a voluntary payment then the plaintiff could not recover the money thus paid in this form of action. [6. T. R. 681. 3 Taunt, 264; 1 Camp. 124; 34 Ala. 407; *supra.*]

There is no evidence that the promise and agreement *under* which the fees were paid were extorted. They were wholly voluntary and of the plaintiff's own proposal. It would be denying all force to this portion of the proof to say that the promise and agreement were made *under* compulsion, and that the payment of the fees was not made *under* them.

In an advertisement of notice of the sale of lands for a failure to pay taxes, the description of the lands to be sold by the Tax-collector under the Act of December 31, 1868, entitled "An Act to establish Revenue Laws for the State of Alabama," should be made as near as possible in the manner directed by that law. "It is required that such advertisement shall state the time and place of the sale, and contain a *description* of the several *parcels* of real property to be sold, *as the same are recorded on the tax list*; the amount of the Tax for each year; and the names of the owners when known, or persons if any to whom taxed. The Collector is directed to charge and collect in addition, interest, forfeiture and costs *on each tract*, and the price of advertising the same for sale." [Pamph. Acts 1868, p. 297; 317 sect 63.] It is evident from this, that the Tax-Collector should, as a general rule, use the same descriptions of the lands in his advertisement, that are found "*recorded on the Tax list*" made by the assessor. If the tract is as large as an entire section, in one body, and all of equal value, the description should be by Section, Township and range, with the proper numbers affixed to each of these particulars. In such case, the sectional description is enouth. But as the Sections are differently numbered, each Section should be included in a tract by itself and divided only when the parts are differently valued; those parts of the same values being included in the same parcel. The divisions and subdivisions of the Section should be described in like manner. [Pamph. Acts. 1868, *supra* p 311, Sec. 38, 39: Ib. p. 310; Sec 33; Ib. p. 306; Sec. 19.] But it is sufficient if the Tax-Collector follows the descriptions entered in his list and recorded by the Assessor. Here the proof shows that the assessment as entered of record by the assessor was by section only and not by the sub-division of the Section.—There were three Sections and three entries on the book of the assessment. The advertisement should have followed this manner of description. Then there should have been but three assessment fees allowed the Assessor, and a fee for advertising three tracts, and no more. Then, the charges for these services demanded and paid were too high, and illegal. But for the reasons above shown the plaintiff waived his right to object to them, and consented to pay them "under his promise and agreement," shown in the proof as above. It follows, from the above and foregoing, that the descriptions of the lands in the Tax Collector's advertisement of notice of sale for unpaid taxes, should follow those used in the recorded list of the assessment. These descriptions must be the guides of the Tax Collector. He has no warrant to increase the costs beyond this, either for fees to the Assessor or newspaper publisher, or owner, for the advertisement. This is the limit which the law prescribes; and as costs are penal, it cannot be enlarged by construction.

The recommendation of the grand jury to the Judge of Probate to have lists of the taxable lands of the county made out in sub-divisions of the sections for the convenience of the people of the county, though very proper in itself can have no influence in this case, except to aid in showing that the Tax-Collector did not intend to act in bad faith in the manner adopted by him in describing the lands in his advertisements. This action of the authorities of the county could not change the duties of the Tax-Collector or give him authority to depart from the requirements of the Revenue Law under which he was acting.

No double taxes or forfeitures can be imposed by the assessor, and collected by the Tax-Collector except in strict conformity with the saw. Such laws are penal and must be strictly construed. The language of the statute is this:

"SEC. 35. BE IT ENACTED, That having failed to procure from any delinquent a list of taxable property, before the first day of June, the assessor shall ascertain from inquiry or otherwise, the property and other items of Taxation, upon which such person is liable to be taxed, to the best of his information and judgment, and assess a double tax upon the same." [Pamph. Act. 1868, p. 310. Sec. 35.] The proof does not show that any such steps were taken to fix the tax in this case at double rates, as above prescribed. Nor does it show indeed, that any double tax was levied, but only that the lands in controversy were assessed and entered on the assessor's list of assessments to "owners unknown". A demand or notice should be given the tax-payer as required by section 34 of the act, before he is in default and liable to pay double taxes. In this case this was not done. [Act Sec 34; 35, and Smith *vs.* State 43 Ala. 344.] But this tax whatever it may be, was paid without objection and upon consent of the Tax-payer, and cannot be reclaimed.

There is no authority given in the act of December 31, 1868, above quoted for a levy on the lands of the delinquent Tax-payer, and consequently no fee for such a levy. This act directs, "That where no personal property can be found, with reasonable search, the Tax-collector shall proceed against the tract, whether it was described by sections, or by sub-divisions in less than a section. That is, if the description was by sub-divisions each sub-division was charged as one tract, and if by sections, the section only was charged as a tract. The sections and the sub-divisions of sections were each charged at the same price. The advertisement was in the usual form, save said description.

It is unnecessary to go into any question arising out of the improper levy or collection of the taxes assessed upon the plaintiff's lands or the interest or penalties thereon, as the plaintiff paid these without protest or objection. They were therefore paid willingly with a full knowledge of all the facts on the part of the plaintiff. Such a payment to the Tax Collector, who does not levy or hold the money thus obtain for his own use, does not subject him to a recovery after he has paid the taxes, interest and penalties to the county and State officers, entitled to receive them, and before he is notified by the claimant not to do so. [Hall *vs.* Shelby, 4 John 240; Hearsay *vs.* Pruglin, 7 John 179; Crutchfield *vs.* Wood, 16 Ala. 702; 1 Chitt. Pl. (100.) *et seq.*] The Tax Collector is but an agent of the government.—There is no pretense that he acted in bad faith and in wilful disregard of his duty. The county and the State have received the sums which were collected for their use. In this they have adopted their agent's acts. It is to these principals that the plaintiff should resort for redress, if they have possession of his money without authority of law. It is not to be presumed that the State or the county will hesitate to do, what the laws of the land command should be done. Very clearly the Tax-collector could not use the power of his office to extort the payment of illegal taxes or illegal fees for himself or for the Tax-collector.—[Repy *vs.* Golson, 9 John 201; Clinton *vs.* Strong, 9 John 370; Prior *vs.* Craig, 5 Sergt and R. 48; 34 Ala. 407.] But where he has acted in good faith, and on a construction of a statute that admits of doubt as to the proper fees to be charged and collected not for himself but for the assessor, the Tax-payer may waive his right to withhold an improper fee for the assessor, and promise and agree to pay it. The proof is that there was such a promise and agreement in this case, and that the payment made to the Tax-collector was so made "under" this promise and agreement. If this was so, and so the proof states it, then the compulsion was the voluntary promise and agreement of the plaintiff, and not the force of official authority exerted by the Tax-collector in violation of the law. The plaintiff paid the fees now objected to, not because he acted *under* illegal compulsion, and unwillingly paid them, but because he had agreed to pay, and acted *under* his agreement. The protest at the time of payment, cannot, in such a case, be construed to contradict the agreement *under* which the plaintiff admits he made the payment. It merely meant that if the plaintiff had not made the promise he would not have acted *under* it. This gives some force to both these expressions without the one being held to contradict the other. The jury then had a right to look to the agreement under which the fees were paid as evidence of a gratuitous and voluntary payment. If it was intended as a voluntary payment then the plaintiff could not recover the money thus paid in this form of action. [6. T. R. 681. 3 Taunt, 264; 1 Camp. 124; 34 Ala. 407; *supra.*]

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In an advertisement of notice of the sale of lands for a failure to pay taxes,

That Eufaula Fight.

In another column we publish cards from Hon. WELLS J. BRAY, Mayor, and Mr. J. T. EVERITT, one of the councilmen elect, of Eufaula, indignantly denying certain allegations made by one or more correspondents of the Alabama *State Journal*. If the language used by these gentlemen is strong, it must be remembered that they have had strong provocation. It is no light charge to make against men—that of inciting to riot and bloodshed,—particularly when the facts do not warrant it, and Messrs BRAY and EVERITT repel it in the plainest and most unequivocal terms.

MARSHAL MACMAHON is having the Column Vendome rebuilt. The eighth spiral has been finished, and the workmen declare their ability to complete the Column by the 1st of June.

REV. W. H. STOCKING of Chicago has been preaching from the text: "For we are made a spectacle unto the world." What a pity that there were not two STOCKINGS so that the purblind world might have had a pair of "spectacles."

THE New York *Times* hints at the formation of an "unholy alliance" between Gov. DIX, of New York, and the Liberal Republicans of the JOHN COCHRANE school. It says that the "boody chasm" between the two has been gradually closed, and that now there is hand-shaking all around.

THE Western newspapers seem to think that DIO LEWIS is making a good thing out of the whisky crusade. He charges fifty dollars a day and they say that his services are not worth that sum to the cause. It is unnecessary to add that DIO "carpet bagged" from "down East."

MR. WILLIAM WELCH, the eminent quaker, has written a letter to the Philadelphia *Press* showing the existence of a combination, between Secretary DELANO on the one side and Indian Commissioner SMITH and a fellow by the name of BOSLER on the other, to swindle the Government in the matter of Indian supplies. The effect of this letter and of the facts adduced by the writer, may be judged by the remark of the Chicago *Tribune* that a few more such letters from MR. WELCH will convince the whole country that MR. DELANO is one of the swindling "Ring."

IT is gradually coming to light that GEN. HARNEY was not mistaken when he laid the blame of our Indian troubles at the door of the "agents" and rum sellers on the frontiers. COL. JOHN E. SMITH commanding at Ft. Laramie gives an account of the late troubles with the Sioux, which places the Red man altogether in a defensive attitude and shows that the impending conflict with that war-like nation was precipitated by white men. The white men stole some ponies from the Indians. The latter retaliated by carrying off some cattle. This led to bloodshed and Lo! must of course bear all the blame.

THE Republicans of Connecticut say that New Haven will decide the election for Governor in that State. They rely for success on a local quarrel between what are known as the REED and GALLAGHER wings of the Democratic party in New Haven. The State Executive Committee sustains the REED wing, but the GALLAGHER wing, which represents the Irish population of the Third and Fifth Wards, is the stronger; and if it elects to execute the *role* of ACHILLES, disaster will be the consequence. We, therefore, hope that the quarrel will be settled speedily and on terms honorable alike to both parties.

SOME singular changes of sentiment in certain localities, especially in Ireland, were developed by the late British elections. In Belfast, for instance represented for five years or more by THOMAS MCCLURE, a Liberal of the strictest sect, the Conservatives elected their candidate by more than two to one. A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing from Ireland, ascribes MCCLURE'S defeat to certain "No-Popery bugbears" at which many of his former Liberal supporters took fright. The same correspondent says the Liberals suffered more fearfully at the hands of the "Home Rulers" than the Conservatives did. The truth is politics across the water is getting to be "considerably mixed."

THE investigation of the affairs of JOSIAH E. HAYES, Radical State Treasurer of Kansas, begins to reveal some very ugly facts. The correspondent of the Kansas City *Times* telegraphs that paper that it has already been shown that COLLINS, HAYES'S clerk, has been in the habit of loaning the State's money in large sums not only to banks but to individuals. Among others the Cashier of the Shawnee County National Bank got $20,000 and the bank itself $30,000. That this was done with the knowledge and consent of the Treasurer is shown by the fact that he himself loaned to the People's Bank of Olathe $9,000, giving to the bank State paper worth every cent upon its face, and taking for security paper that was worthless.

THE old conundrum respecting the names of the persons who ate ROGER WILLIAMS (after his dust had been changed into apples) is succeeded by another as to who first introduced the tomato, as an article of food, into America. That honor is claimed for JOSEPH HARROD of Portland, Me.—The spot where he made his first toma to hills is now covered by spacious stores, and is opposite the new marble Postoffice in Portland. The story runs thus: In 1816, Mr. HARROD had a store in Portland, with house and garden attached. In June, a friend, who was a ship-owner gave him some tomato ("golden" or "love" apple) seeds which were brought in a vessel from Cuba. They were planted in the expectation of seeing a nice flowering plant. Three years afterward, he sent some seeds to his father and others in Haverhill, Mass. Two years later still one of these friends, Sheriff BARTLETT wrote him, saying the tomato was good for a salad, if cut up and dressed like a cucumber.

ALL the best men of Boston are signing protests against the appointment of BUTLER'S SIMMONS to succeed RUSSELL as Collector of that port. The status of the case is about this: RUSSELL, the former Collector tendered his resignation, and, acting on BEAST BUTLER'S suggestion, the President nominated SIMMONS to succeed him. When this became known in Boston, RUSSELL, in compliance with the request of the best men of the city, asked leave to withdraw his resignation, and the question now is: Shall he have leave? A similar case occurred in our State Legislature last year. COCHRAN, of Selma, a member from Dallas, was appointed postmaster of Selma and thereupon sent in his resignation of the office of Representative. The negroes of Dallas held a convention and nominated COCHRAN'S successor, who proved to be a man whom COCHRAN did not fancy. Thereupon COCHRAN withdrew his resignation, without let or hindrance, and kept his successor out of his seat during the whole of the session. BUTLER has cleaned out his opponents and SIMMONS will regulate matters in the Boston Custom-house.

A New Villainy.

The New York *Times*, as our readers are aware, has suddenly discovered that Congress has no right to interfere with the internal government of a State. But that is solely with respect to Louisiana. There is no guessing what ground it will assume respecting BEN BUTLER'S proposition to "redistrict the State of Alabama in such manner that six of the eight districts shall be steadfastly Republican." We have no idea that BUTLER'S bill will pass. The Radical majority has already more sins of that sort to answer for than its leaders find agreeable, and if it chooses to interfere in this matter it may do so. The Conservative party of Alabama can stand it if the Radicals can.

How They Manage It.

It has been said that New York and Pennsylvania levy a heavier tax, per cent., than Alabama. But Alabamians are not as well versed in the science of self-defense as the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians are. The taxable value of property in this State is $155,582,595; its real value is $201,855,841. The taxable value of property in New York is $1,967,001,185; its real value is $6,500,000,000. The taxable value of Pennsylvania property is, $1,318,236,042; its real value is $3,808,340,112. From these figures, which are said to be official, we derive, by arithmetic, the following conclusions:

(1) That at the same rate per cent. of *taxation*, it would require $8,040 in New York and $3,380 in Pennsylvania to yield the same revenue that $1,040 yields in Alabama!

(2) That if the rate per cent. of taxation in New York was *three times* what it is in Alabama, and the rate per cent. in Pennsylv

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, March 3, 1874

All Communications intended to promote personal interests must be paid for.

News Letters solicited.

No attention paid to Anonymous Letters, or letters written on both sides of the paper.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER, the oldest daily paper in Middle Alabama and with one exception in the State, is published every morning except Monday, at TEN DOLLARS a year; FIVE DOLLARS six months; TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF three months; ONE DOLLAR per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER (Wednesdays), a thirty-six column paper. TWO DOLLARS per year; ten copies SEVENTEEN DOLLARS AND A HALF; fifteen copies TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

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

Contracts for Advertising Space made upon liberal terms. Address

THE ADVERTISER,
Montgomery, Ala.

Mere Mention.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Union* publishes another instance of the manner in which the infamous SANBORN contract works. A bookkeeper in the employment of JOEL HAYDEN, of Haydenville, Mass., stimulated by the prospect of a handsome molety from the Government, made a complaint to the revenue officer of that district that the firm was in arrears of taxes. The revenue officer in turn informed Supervisor SIMMONS, the man whom BUTLER foisted upon Boston as Collector, expecting, of course, that SIMMONS would instruct him to collect the tax. SIMMONS, however, sent one of the SANBORN detectives, who collected it, and one-half the amount was given to SANBORN. Here was a clear case, not only of blackmail, but also of defrauding the Government, inasmuch as the regular revenue officer was aware of the fact, and it was his duty to collect what was due and pay the whole amount over to the Government.

WHEN they find a man in Washington who has no plan of his own for relieving the financial embarrassments of the country, they cut his leg off.—There are no cripples in Washington thus far.

IN a sermon delivered in Plymouth church last Sunday week Mr. BEECHER said that "next to the Methodist circuit rider there was no man whose work was followed by such marked results for good as was that of the home missionary."

CHICAGO speaks of regulating the social evil by a license system similar to that of St. Louis. The *Tribune* disapproves the movement and calls upon the people to squelch it.

THE man SIMMONS, just appointed collector of the port of Boston by President Grant is the same person whose removal, as an internal revenue officer was demanded by the last Republican State Convention of Massachusetts.—And there is great commotion in Boston!

THE Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New York has disclaimed all confidence in the Women's whisky war as being a sort of fanatical movement without any firm and lasting foundation.

LETTERS from Europe state that the Catholics of Manchester generally voted the Conservative ticket—defeating JOHN BRIGHT, the Liberal Candidate by more than 1,000 majority. Mr. J. H. PULESTON, late a Pensylvanian, is one of the newly elected Conservative "Commoners" for Devonport. He carpet-bagged it some distance.

THE great drought in India was at last advices about to destroy all manner of crops. Famine threatens all the poorer classes. At last accounts 5,280,000 were actually suffering and the number is increasing. It is believed that it will yet reach 30,000,000! Horrible!

NEW YORK city is moving in the matter of rapid transit between the Battery and Harlem River. Mayor EASTMAN, of Poughkeepsie, has introduced a bill in the Legislature looking to the building of an elevated railway between these points. He addressed a meeting at Cooper Institute on the evening of the 23d of February in advocacy of the measure.

THE Prohibitionists of Rhode Island have nominated a full State ticket, headed by HENRY HOWARD for Governor. Rhode Island can afford to prohibit. She might destroy all the whiskey in her borders and still not prevent her gallant sons from taking their regular three drinks a day. It is no trouble there to "step over the border"—or, if that be not convenient, the Connecticut bar-keepers could run sections of rubber hose to each Rhode Island customer's house, and thus supply the demand.

THE Women have carried their whiskey crusade to the very foot of the throne. It is stated that they have attacked Congress, but not in force. There is no place in America where prayers of any sort are more needed or where they are likely to effect less permanent good. The incense of a woman's prayer arising from the midst of the corruptions which reek and fester and rot beneath the dome of the National Capital would be like the perfume of the rose coming up from one of those horrid vaults render the dissecting room of the Philadelphia Medical University.

Useless Expenditures.

The Radical New York Legislature seems to be as lavish in employment of clerks and attachees as our Alabama Legislature. The other day a motion was made to appoint additional doorkeepers, and one of the members opposed it on the ground that the legislative doors were sufficiently guarded. Said he:

"I do not see the need of so many waiters in this House. I have slept three in a bed during my lifetime, but I never was so crowded as waiters are about this Capitol. They are so thick it is very difficult to transact business, and I can see no necessity for adding to their multiplicity. Is it the carrion or the money they are after? Where the carrion is, there will the crows be gathered together. I hope members will have some regard for the feelings of their constituents in spending their money, and, out of ordinary benevolence, at least leave a little of it. This may be deemed 'niggardly,' as has been charged in some quarters, but I do not see anything niggardly in observing economy in spending other people's money."

Some of our legislators might have risen in their seats and said the same thing with truth. There were nearly as many officers connected with the House of Representatives as there were members. Committee clerks, hall keepers, doorkeepers, pages, &c., swarmed all over the State Capitol, and drew their pay with great industry.

The two Houses can easily get along with one-half the number of employes on the roll for the last two sessions, and it is to be hoped that this extravagance, at least will be stopped.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

The Supreme Court, on yesterday, affirmed the judgment of the court below, in the matter of the application of Sheriff STROBACH, for *Mandamus*, requiring Auditor SMITH to issue his warrant to said Sheriff for fees claimed by him, for feeding midemeanor prisoners, held in confinement on mittimus. The court below granted the *Mandamus*. The Auditor appealed, and the Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the court below. This settles the responsibility of the Sheriff in such cases. He cannot release prisoners, thus held, on their own recognizance; it is the duty of the officer making the arrest, or the committing magistrate to do that. But if the magistrate neglects his duty and sends them on, the Sheriff is compelled to receive and hold them until they are released by due course of law.

In the matter of the application of Superintendent SPEED for mandamus the Court decided (1) that the act of April 19th, 1873, entitled "an act to keep in the several counties of the State a proportionate share of the public money" was constitutional; and (2) That the Funding Act of December, 1873, was not in conflict with any of the provisions of said act. The mandamus was therefore awarded. The Constitutionality of the Funding Act was not passed upon—such action not being material to the relief sought. The decision of the Court gives Superintendent SPEED the "mastery of the situation" as some $400,000 of taxes will now be absorbed by his department without ever reaching the State Treasury.

Justice Brickell read the opinion in this case which was quite lengthy. Justice Saffold filed the following opinion by which it will be seen he agreed with the court on the main point at issue, but would have preferred to pass upon the Constitutional objections to the Funding Act.

Smith, Auditor, vs. Speed, Sup't, 3d Div. 263.

SAFFOLD, J.

I agree with the majority of the Court that there is no necessary and unavoidable conflict between the Acts known as the "Funding Act" and the "School Act."

The objection made to the "School Act, that it infringes the State Constitution in providing other *depositories* for the public revenue than the Treasurer, and commits the investigation and passing of public accounts to other officers than the Auditor, seems to me to be not without merit. But, as the Court is of a different opinion, and the Act, for the first time, enforces a separation of the school money from the other revenues of the State, so as to subject it alone to the important purpose, for which the Constitution solemnly devoted it exclusively, I merely present the objection, as worthy of more extended consideration. I think to make such separation would be the duty of the Treasurer without legislation.

I would greatly prefer to pass upon the objection made to the Funding Act, that it authorizes the emission of Bills of Credit. I appreciate the responsibility of a decision either in favor of, or against, its validity. But, the Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiter in such cases, is within the reach of litigants, and no grave consequences need ensue, if we make a mistake in construing the law at this early stage of its operation.

Carpet Baggers and their Dupes.

A Texas correspondent of the *Tribune* describes the many devices resorted to by the carpet-baggers to swindle the blacks of that section of the country. One scoundrel has done a thriving business by selling them "Free Papers," at $10 each. Another speculator furnishes them with a stake-pin with cabalistic figures on it.—With this the purchaser is told that he can "pre-empt" forty acres of his master's land. It is estimated that a million of these stake-pins at $3 each have been sold in the South-Western States.—The buyer is told to keep his purchase a secret, for if the white man discovers it the charm will not work, and the "forty acres" will be nowhere. A little less serious swindler is the travelling tradesman who sells the "Hair-straightener" (colored water,) at $1 per bottle. This is funny, and the story of it a little relieves the doleful monotony of the reports.

The State Press.

The Birmingham *News* regards it as a matter of pride to every true Southron that our pulpits have never been desecrated with politics and thinks that ere long the Northern people will treat with the contempt they deserve the pulpit politicians of that section. We are disposed to agree with the *News* in the broad proposition that when the pulpit, the press and the school room, the three fountains of civilization and refinement, become polluted the downfall of public morals is a question of time. It seems to be a self evident proposition.

Speaking of Dr. Munsey's late lecture in Decatur the *News* says:

His eloquence was the genuine eloquence of earnestness. The most glittering tropes rolled forth from his lips in unstinted abundance, followed in rapid succession by the tenderest pathos and sublimest conceptions. Some of the grandest stretches of thought, and the most brilliant flights of imagination, at once charmed and dazzled the mind.

A correspondent of the Choctaw *Herald* has observed "that farmers are progressing well, and that a spirit of determination to live, to survive, is manifested by all, which promises much for the redemption of our bankrupt and down-trodden country, and speaks well too, for the many who have hitherto sought out easier, and what was considered by them, more prominent and respectable positions in life. The people of Choctaw, especially, have at last realized their condition and determined to remedy the evil."

The Greensboro *Beacon* says that "the true policy of the Democratic and Conservative party is to have, in the next political canvass, but few issues, and none calculated to cause dissension."

The *Beacon* opposes both the "race" and the "repudiation" issue. So far as the race issue is concerned, the Democratic and Conservative party has always repudiated it; but the Radicals have made it and pushed it in every campaign, thus consolidating black against white to the manifest disadvantage of the Democracy. If the Radical leaders will cease their false assertions of the enmity of the white man towards the black there will be no occasion for any further controversy on that subject. This man rests altogether in their hands.

The Jacksonville *Republican*; in a long and able editorial, takes decided ground in favor of the total exclusion of political matters from the Grange organizations.

In vindication of the part played by the Eufaula Rifles (Capt. S. H. DENT) in the late election fight, the *News* submits the following:

With commendable foresight, Captain Dent, who was responsible that the arms of his company should be used only for the purpose intended by the State, repaired promptly to the armory and by a beating of the drum assembled his company. He had got there none too soon. One negro, Peter Paullin, had actually reached the door of the armory and four or five others were passing up the hall-way leading to the armory after him. Capt. Dent ordered Peter Paullin to go back, which he did and the other negroes who were following him at once turned and went back also. One or two of the members of the Rifles undertook to pass out of the armory with guns in their hand. This the Captain instantly prevented, giving the order that they were forbidden to use the arms as individuals or to take them from the armory, and that the company should not go out unless ordered to do so by the constituted authorities of the city.—In the mean time the negroes were still making their hostile demonstrations and some were coming towards the polls with guns—two guns at least, were taken away from negroes at Fleming Andersons's shop on their way to the polls. At this moment the Mayor, Mr. Bray, appeared at the armory and told Capt. Dent that in his opinion it was necessary to preserve the peace and prevent blood shed that the company should be called out, and he ordered Captain Dent to bring out his company. This order of the Mayor, the Captain promptly obeyed. The company was quietly marched from the armory on to the pavement of the North side of Broad street and halted about sixty yards from the place where the firing had occurred. Every one knows that their appearance operated in an instant, in favor of peace and order. There was no further disturbance whatever, and at the command of the Mayor they withdrew as quietly as they had come forward.

We will copy the *News'* account of the riot, in full, to-morrow.

A correspondent of the Monroe *Journal* strongly seconds the nomination of Gen. E. W. MARTIN, of Conecuh county, for Lieutenant-Governor. He says:

When elected to the last Senate, he was illegally and unexpectedly ousted of his seat by the machinations of Radical partisans. It is due to him now that we should, in his person, visit a just retribution on the heads of these unscrupulous traitors to the Constitution, laws, and common honesty.

The Livingston *Journal*, commenting on the bonded debt of the State in connection with the subject of "repudiation," says that Alabama will never repudiate a dollar of her just debt, but that "the indebtedness created through enactments made by the Legislature convened under authority of the Constitution of 1868 (which Constitution was never ratified by the people of Alabama) is another thing; involving as it does, a question of moral as well as of legal responsibility. "But with all deference to those who hold a contrary opinion," the *Journal* does not think" the present a proper time for discussing it."

The South *Alabamian* of the 28th has the following:

The Democratic party, if it wishes to succeed in the approaching campaign, must give the people moderate, liberal men for their standard bearers. We hope there will not be an extreme man on our state ticket, and it will go through with a majority of 20,000.

But what is an "extreme man?" If a man is on the right track does it render him objectionable that he is more nearly right than his neighbors? If he is on the *wrong* track then we can understand why he should be as "moderate" as possible. Are we never to have done with offering rewards to those who will come nearest being neither fish, flesh nor fowl? There are two sides to that question of "moderation." For our part we prefer men of *decided* convictions, a wise Conservatism of thought and language, and prudence of action.

A Rising Power.

JOHN P. COOK, Democrat nominated by the Reform Party for State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. WM. STODDARD, Senator for Hillsdale the banner Radical county of Michigan, was elected over HENRY HUFF, Radical nominee by about 300 majority. This shows a Radical loss of 3,000 in that county since the fall of 1872. That our readers may understand what this Reform Party means we append the platform adopted by the late convention of the party in Iowa:

In order to define our position, we, in convention assembled, submit to a candid public as a basis of our political action, the following resolutions:

1st. That the primary object of a free Republican Government is the proper protection of persons and property, and that fewer and simpler laws faithfully administered will best secure this end.

2d. That we are in favor of political reform, and to that end we demand honesty, economy, and purity in official life.

3d. That we repudiate the doctrine that "To the victors belong the spoils," but instead thereof we are in favor of a true system of Civil-Service reform, making honesty and capacity the only valid claims for public employment.

4th. That in a protective tariff we recognize a monopoly, and we are therefore opposed to it, and that we demand free iron, steel, salt, lumber, and woolen fabrics, and that a tariff on importations is justifiable for revenue purposes only.

5th. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control of the State creating them; that while we recognize the value of railroads, and will in all proper ways encourage their construction, yet, while enjoying valuable franchises, they should bear their full burden of taxation, and receive on the capital invested no more than a just and lawful interest, and should charge only a just and equitable rate for transportation and travel.

6th. That we favor such modifications of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroy a monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

7th. That we are opposed to all grants of lands to railroads or other corporations, and believe that what is left of the public domain should be held sacred for the actual settler.

8th. That the pretended repeal of the Back Salary law, after the appropriation of the grab, both before and after services performed by many members of Congress, and the failure to apply to the President, is a gross fraud upon the public, and nothing short of an unqualified repeal will satisfy the just demands of the people.

9th. That we deny the alleged necessity of a State Printer and Binder, or a party organ supported by public patronage, and demand that all public work, both State and county, be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

10th. That the election of over sixty members of the General Assembly, with an incomplete organization, is a complete demonstration of the justice of our cause, and a promise of its early triumph in the State and nation.

11th. That in the Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary swindle, and official embezzlements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles by which the Democratic and Republican legislators, Congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite all men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by hearty and prolonged cheers, and at the close they were unanimously adopted.

The cost of Raising Cotton.

There is no problem in Southern agriculture more important than the cost of producing a bale of cotton in our cotton climate without detriment to the soil. A planter, writing over the signature of "King Cotton," who appears to understand what he is writing about in *his locality*, sends to the *Country Gentlemen* the following statements on this subject.

"The secret in growing a large crop of cotton is no other than putting the soil in thorough order before planting, and not have too much vegetable matter in it; for this is very detrimental to a large crop. On these two points depends the planter's success or failure, incidental causes excepted. A direct application of stable manure in any form is not suited to the cotton plant; but an occasional use of No. 1 Peruvian guano is beneficial, not only to the cotton plant, but where it is used you will have less quack grass to contend with. The practice of a majority of planters is to commence bedding up two months before the planting season, when the soil is in a miserable condition. Planting is hurried through with, and no other preparations made, which means constant work and a half a crop. The failure is attributed to every cause but the right one, which is the planter's own neglect.

"To answer the question as to the profit in growing cotton, I will give a statement of my last crop, raised previous to the war, on three hundred and seventy-five acres. The total expense of growing this crop, being the net cash paid out, was $3,185. The whole amount of capital invested was as follows:

Estimated value of plantation	$38,700
Estimated value of negroes	32,000
Estimated value of mules, machinery, implements, etc	5,700
Total capital	$76,400

The total product was 352 bales cotton, 1,600 bushels sweet potatoes, and 1,300 bushels corn. Nearly everything needed by the hands for food was raised on the plantation in abundance, excepting meat, which makes up a large item in cost. Clothing for hands was made from cotton grown on the plantation. Nothing was sold but cotton:

100 bales of this crop netted 9½c. per pound	$ 4,592 50
250 bales sold at 8c. per pound	9,676 80
Estimated value of sweet potatoes	600 00
Estimated value of corn	598 00
Gross receipts	$15,437 30
Deduct costs	3,185 00
Balance	$12,152 30

"The balance is a fraction over 16 per cent., and this is 4 per cent. less than I calculate three years out of eight. I usually estimate my planting to cost me $25 to $30 per acre, including interest, commissions for selling, etc.

"The difference in cost, under the present system of growing cotton with hired labor, ought not to be one farthing more than the wages paid out; I will admit that the same labor is not as productive as formerly, when we estimate a good hand as being able to cultivate ten acres of cotton, and raise food for himself and family, with the assistance of a half grown lad a part of the season. To approximate the present value of labor, I will reduce this estimate to eight acres, and assuming that each hand raises his own food as formerly, excepting meat, the cost of growing ten acres will be—

Wages to man, 12 months, at $8 per month	$96 00
Wages to boy, 6 months, at $5	30 00
Guano	30 00
Meat	30 00
Baling, wear and tear, &c	40 00
Total	$226 00

"In a favorable season, ten acres will produce eight to nine thousand pounds of lint cotton. I will hereafter those who think my figures too large, that a thousand pounds of cotton are as easily grown on an acre of good cotton soil as thirty bushels of wheat are on prime wheat land. It is not every farmer who can grow thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, but it is often surpassed by those who know how to do it. Well, average the crop at eight hundred pounds to the acre, and the market value at 8cts. per pound, which is very low for good cotton. The gross receipts of Ten acres will be $640 00
Deducting cost 226 00

Balance $414 00

which is the profit or interest on the capital invested. Whether it will pay, I leave it to Mr. Noel to decide, and to those strong advocates of small plantations and a mixed system of farming as suitable for this section of the South. They are in most cases ignorant of the wants of the planter and the miasmatic atmosphere of this section. It is true all the cereals can be grown here, but even if they were as profitable for us to raise as cotton, still there are vital considerations to prevent the adoption of this system by a planting community, which I will not attempt to explain, as it involves too lengthy a communication."

Chambers Council Organized.

From the LaFayette Clipper.

In pursuance of a former notice the representatives of the different granges in the county, met at the Court House in LaFayette, on Saturday, the 21st instant.

The meeting was called to order by Samuel Spence, Esq., and on motion L. L. TeBow was called to the chair, and Dr. H. E. Hurst requested to act as Secretary.

The following gentlemen were appointed temporary officers for the Council: B. Lumpkin, Chancellor; Dr. J. M. Love, Steward; S. M. Robertson and J. T. Copeland, Assistant Stewards.

The following Granges were represented:

LaFayette—Charles Etchison, Chamberlin—C. Newman, J. W. Gammell and Robert Bonds. Fredonia—H. E. Hurst, J. T. Copeland and H. H. Finley. Providence—J. Barrow, W. L. Stanley. Milltown—J. T. Woodall. State Line—L. G. Crowder. Cusseta—L. Smith, J. D. Trammell and J. A. Daniel. Antioch—T. S. Johnson, C. Dean and W. D. Levert. Chattahoochee—Robert Davis, W. J. Crawford, P. J. Wills and J. D. Glass. Independence—W. M. Rivers. Chappell Hill—James Blakely and J. B. Ramage. Dudleyville—E. B. Barnes and J. B. Moore. Grange No. 287—J. Sheasley, Thomas Greer and G. Brown. Hickory Flat—Crutchfield. The following Granges with their Masters, were represented: LaFayette Grange, No. 203, James E. Reese. Chambers Grange, No. —— A. P. Stewart. Providence Grange, No. 287, J. W. Cooper. Fredonia Grange, No. 201, S. A. Hill. Milltown Grange, No. 200, J. Boling. Cusseta Grange, No. 176, B. B. Lumpkin. Johnson Grange, No. 229, L. L. TeBow. Chattahoochee Grange, No. 178, Dr. J. M. Love. Independence Grange, No. 344, J. D. Trammell. Chappell Hill Grange, No. 294, R. H. Rodgers. Dudleyville Grange, No. 147, I. T. Morgan. Greer Grange, No.—A. Dawson. Hickory Flat Grange, No. —— A. J. Thompson.

At the organization of the County Council, the following permanent officers were duly elected for the current year: A. P. Stewart, President. W. M. Rivers, Overseer. G. W. Newman, Steward. H. H. Finley, Assistant Steward. Dr. J. D. Trammell, Secretary. Dr. H. E. Hurst, Treasuer. J. B. Ramage, Gate-Keeper. R. B. Lumpkin, J. T. Copeland and Dr. L. Smith, Executive Committee.

The Heathan Chinee.

Dr. Dod Crille (Ambrose Pierce) has published a book, from which the following California anecdote is taken:

One day in 1849, an honest miner up in Calaveras county bit himself with a small piece of the darter variety, and either as a possible antidote, or with the determination to enjoy the chief remnant of a lost life, applied a brimming jug of whiskey to his lips and kept it there until, like a repleted leech, it fell off.

He died about dark of likewise. The next day, while the body lay in state upon a pine slab, and the bereaved partner of the deceased was unbending in a game of Seven up with a friendly Chinaman, the game was interrupted by a familiar noise, which seemed to proceed from the jaws of the corpse.

"I say—Jim!"

"Bereaved partner!" played the king of spades, claimed "high," and then looking over his shoulder at the melancholy remains, replied:

"Well, what is it Dave? I'm busy."

"I say, Jim!" repeated the corpse in the same measured tone.

With a look of intense annoyance, muttering something about "people that could never stop dead more'n a minute," the bereaved partner stood over the body with his cards in his hand.

"Jim," continued the mighty dead, "how far's this thing gone?"

"I've paid the Chinaman $2.50 to dig the grave," responded the bereaved.

"Did he strike anything?"

The Chinaman looked up.

"Me strikee pay dirt; me no bury dead 'Melican man 'in 'em grave, me keep 'em claim."

The corpse sat up erect.

"Jim, get my revolver and chase that pigtail off. Jump his sepulcher and tax his camp $8 each for prospectin' on the public domain. These Mongolyun hordes hez got to be put under. And I sey, Jim! if any more serpents come foolin' round here, drive 'em off. Taint right to be bitin a feller, when whisky's two dollars a gallon. Darn all foreigners, anyhow!"

ALABAMA NEWS.

Coal, from the Montevallo mines, has been shipped in large quantities to Atlanta, and met with ready sale.

The amount of school fund for Shelby county, is $4,042 21, to be distributed among 4,850 scholars.

Julia Thornton, colored, was arrested near Tuskegee on Friday evening, on suspicion of murdering her step daughter, a small child. The body of the child was found burning on the hearth, and on examination showed that it had been badly bruised before the burning. The child's brother testified that the woman had severely beaten his sister and then sent him off and when he returned he found the body in the fire and the woman gone off. She was bailed.

The following school items are condensed by the Scottsboro *Herald* from Mr. Speed's report:

Jackson county has 6,495 white and 1,934 colored children, and receives $8,836.75.

DeKalb county has 3,648 white and 253 colored, and receives $4,388.56.

Marshall county has 3,878 white and 580 colored children, and receives $5,119.50.

Mobile county has 14,781 white and 10,089 colored children, and gets $27,978.65, which is the largest number of pupils and county fund in the State.

Washington county has 1,133 white and 632 colored children, the smallest aggregate in the State; she gets $1,985.56.

Marion county has 2,607 white and 133 colored, which is the smallest number of colored children in any county in the State.

There are 15 Counties in the State that have more colored than white children. We give the names of the respective counties and their respective majorities, viz:

Autauga,	colored majority	523
Barbour,	" "	335
Bullock,	" "	291
Choctaw,	" "	22
Dallas	" "	7,147
Green,	" "	3,325
Hale,	" "	3,070
Lowndes,	" "	4,270
Macon,	" "	1,717
Marengo,	" "	4,352
Montgomery	" "	3,853
Perry,	" "	4,066
Russell,	" "	2,673
Talladega,	" "	50
Wilcox,	" "	4,237
In the State,	White	235,600
" "	Colored	169,139
White majority		66,461

Total School fund $474,132 07 being about $1 17 per capita.

Rev. Dr. Munsey is lecturing to large audiences in North Alabama.

The Limestone *News* gives the following particulars of the murder of Mr. M. S. Craig a good citizen of that county.

Mr. Craig kept a grocery store a short distance from his dwelling, and hearing a noise in the night, as if some one was trying to break into his grocery, he took his rifle gun, and went down to the grocery, accompanied by a grown son. When within a few paces of the store, and still hearing the noise, he hailed, "Who is that?" He was immediately fired upon, the ball striking him in the forehead, killing him instantly. His sons saw two persons run off, in the darkness, and it is supposed that one good guard, while the other attempted the burglary, as the grocery door bears auger marks. They had not effected an entrance. We hope the perpetrators of this foul murder may be overtaken and receive the just vengeance of the outraged law.

In speaking of the late Col. McCord the Hayneville *Examiner* says:

The death of this venerable gentleman occurred at Oakland Escambia county, Florida, Feb. 12. He was about 69 years old. A South Carolinian by birth, he was a brother of Hon. David J. McCord, a lawyer of that State whose career is recorded in O'Neal's "Bench and Bar." Col McCord figured in the politics of his native State before he came to Lowndes, which was more than 40 years ago. He settled near Benton, and resided there until he removed to Florida 4 or 5 years ago, planting successfully and accumulating some property. In 1836 he was elected to the lower house of legislature, in company with Col. Cottrell and Col. Alfred Harrison. A year later he was again elected, with Col. Cottrell and Mr. John P. Cook. Col. McCord was a personal friend of Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, and of other eminent men of that day. He did not take so active a part in public affairs in latter years, but became a leading member of the Episcopal congregation at Trickem. But he did not lose his health or spirits, and it was only 3 or 4 years ago that we recorded his performance in a quadrille at a gathering in honor of one of his descendants—a great grandchild we believe. Col McCord had a number of children. One of his daughters is Mrs. Knox of Dallas, and another married Mr. R. C. Campbell of Pensacola, the ablest lawyer in Florida. Messrs David and George McCord, lately of this county, now of Florida are his sons. He was a gentleman of the old time, and doubtless met death as cheerfully as he went through life. Peace to his dust.

Married, in Lauderdale county on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Garrett, Mr. Ervin Ross and Miss Amanda Garrett.

Mr. Ross, born and reared in this county, never walked a step in his life. This is his second wife. At his former marriage, he was support at the side of his bride in a *huge basket*; but on the latter occasion, *basket weddings* not being fashionable, he was held up on the side of his bed. The old gentleman now has a *darling.—Florence Journal.*

HEAD NOTES OF DECISIONS

OF THE

Supreme Court of Alabama.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

Reported expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

2d Div. No. 156. Norris and Coleman *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Criminal Court of Dallas County.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. An indictment for burglary under R. C. 3695 which charges the defendant with breaking into and entering a house "in which there was stored at the time cotton in the seed," without averment that it was a thing of value is defective.

2. The terms "goods" and "merchandise" import value, but "cotton in the seed" does not necessarily.

Reversed and remanded.

2d Div. No. 170. *Ex parte* James Clements. Application for *Mandamus*. From the Circuit Court of Perry County.

PETERS, C. J.

1. *Mandamus* will not be granted in a criminal case, when the matter complained of is a good and sufficient defense at law. [1 Brickell's Dig. p. 240 ¶4,7.]

2. This Court will not interfere by *mandamus* to order the discharge of a party prosecuted by indictment for murder in the Circuit Court, when he can plead the matter of fact complained of, as a plea of former acquittal.

Application denied with *costs*.

1st Div. No. 118. Harralson & Co. *vs.* A. D. Stein. Appeal from the City Court of Mobile county.

PETERS, C. J.

1 A factor or commission merchant in the City of Mobile in this State is bound by a sale of goods, consigned to him for sale, when he directs such sale to be made by his clerk.

2. On a suit in his own name for the price of goods so sold, when only a portion of the goods so sold have been delivered, and the delivery of the balance is refused, without fault of the purchaser, the purchaser may *recoup* against the factor, who is the plaintiff, and damages inflicted on him by a failure to deliver the goods so sold to him.

3. The proper measure of damages in such a suit, in favor of the purchaser, is the difference between the price agreed to be given for the goods and the market price of the same at the time agreed upon for their delivery. [Sedg. Dam. 295, top 4; Ed. 1868 and cases there cited.]

Affirmed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

4th Div. No. 21. Wade Napier *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Criminal Court of Bullock county.

PETERS, C. J.

Affirmed on authority of Edward Ray *vs.* The State, at the present term.

2d Div. No. 157. James DuBoice *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Criminal Court of Dallas county.

PETERS, C. J.

1. An indictment under §3707 of the Revised Code is not vicious and demurrable, because it allegea the felonious taking of a pocket-book from the person of W. E. B., containing fractional currency of value unknown to the jury and "notes" on sundry persons for certain sums of money payable to the said W. E. B., the personal property of the said W. E. B., of the value of more than fifty dollars, which indictment is in the form prescribed in the Code.

2. It is not error on the trial to permit evidence to be given of the value of such "notes" to fix the grade of the larceny, and enable the Court to inflict proper punishment.

3. On such an indictment it is a sufficient verdict to find the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment, without finding the value of each article stolen. [13 Ala., 153.]

Affirmed.

6th Div. No. 137. John Gillian *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Fayette County.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. Instruction to the jury, requested, should not be given, though correct in itself, when the evidence will not authorize the finding of the facts upon which it is based; but refusal to do so, is not justified by any consideration of the credit to be given to conflicting testimony.

Reversed and remanded.

3d Div. No. 269. Jerry Johnson *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the City Court of Montgomery county.

BRICKELL, J.

1. A general verdict of guilty on an indictment charging in one count different forms or grades of the same offence, in the alternative under §4125, R. C. is sufficient, and not ground of error on motion in arrest of judgment.

2. Dying declarations are admissible evidence, only in cases of homicide, when death and its attendant circumstances, and the guilty agent in producing it, are the subjects of inquiry.

Reversed and remanded.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

Ex parte: William Holmes. Motion docket.

Per Curiam.

Leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, in the name of the State of Alabama at the relation of William Holmes against Hon. James S. Clark requiring him to answer and show by what authority he claims to hold, use and enjoy the office of Judge of Law and Equity of Morgan County. Granted.

MONDAY, March 2.

3d Div., No. 264—Robert T. Smith, Auditor, etc., *vs.* Paul Strobach, Sheriff. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county.

BRICKELL, J.

1. A Sheriff has not power, under the act of December 17, 1873, entitled an act "to regulate the confinement and discharge of persons charged with misdemeanors," to discharge a person so charged, not arrested by him or his deputy, but committed to his custody by mittimus from a Magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction.

Affirmed.

Ex parte The Planters and Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, of Mobile.

PETERS, C. J.

1. Upon any final or interlocutory decree which shall have the effect of dissolving an injunction and dismissing the bill, the Chancellor *shall* prescribe the *penalty* and *condition* of the bond to be given by the appellant, should such appellant thereafter appeal from such decree; and the appeal in such case, when taken before the Register, and the bond executed as prescribed by the Chancellor and approved by the Register, *shall operate to restore* the injunction until the same shall be reviewed in the Supreme Court. [Chancery Rules, 84; Rev. Code, p. 835.]

2. This rule is peremptory on the Chancellor, and if he refuses, on motion, to comply with its requirements, a Rule *nisi* will be granted, on application to this court, for *mandamus*, to compel him to a discharge of his duty.

Rule nisi granted.

1st Div. No. 150. Frank E. Spencer *vs.* The State of Alabama. Appeal from the City Court of Mobile county.

PETERS, C. J.

1. A charge to the jury in a criminal prosecution, that "the law looks upon the defense as an *act* of suspicion," is vicious; it is an invasion of the province of the jury and it is *unfair*, both of which the Constitution forbids. [Const. Ala. Art. 1, sec. 8; *ex parte* Chisse 43. Ala. 303; 47 Ala. 659.]

Reversed and remanded.

3d Div. No. 208. J. E. Bruner *vs.* L. J. Bryan. Appeal from the Chancery Court of Lowndes county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. When a surety on the official bond of the Sheriff makes proper application to be discharged from his liability, he is entitled to a prompt notice of, and hear and determine judicially any matter concerning it. He must give the officer personal notice in writing to appear before him, on, and at, a certain day and place, and give a new bond: and in this, he acts ministerially.

2. When the bond is not given, the Governor, in appointing to the office, does not ascertain a vacancy. The fact upon which he must appoint is found by the Probate Judge, and reported to him. If the information given is incorrect, the appointment confers no right to the office.

3. Such appointment, when there is no vacancy, does not oust the rightful incumbent.

4. Equity has jurisdiction in such case, at the suit of the rightful officer, to enjoin and restrain the appointed person from attempting to exercise the duties and enjoy the emoluments of the office.

5. There is no reason why it should not interpose, at the suit of either party, for their benefit and the interest of the public, to decide which of them shall exercise the office for the present, and until the law court, with its jury, shall finally determine the controversy.

Affirmed.

Brickell, J. dissenting.

1st. Div. No. 119. State of Alabama *ex rel* Jesse Carter *et al vs.* Caleb Price *et al.* Appeal from the Circuit Court of Mobile county.

B. F. SAFFOLD, J.

1. In a proceeding under the Revised Code for usurping an office, the averment of objection to the defendant's title that he was holding and exercising the office "without lawful authority" is not subject to demurrer.

2. When the personal plaintiff claims the office, his statement of right thereto is liable to demurrer if the right appears to be derived from an election, under a public law, which could not have been legally held at the time alleged.

3. A demurrer sustained to the plaintiff's allegation of right does not affect the objections specified to the defendant's title.

4. The Act of Nov. 28, 1868. "To ratify and confirm the election &c., (of commissioners of revenue of Mobile and certain other counties in February 1868) and providing for filling vacancies in said Board," prolonged the term of office four years after the general election for commissioners, as fixed by section 5 of the Act of Oct. 8, 1878 "To regulate elections in this State.

5. It is not unconstitutional because the prolongation of the term was not mentioned in the title. The term for which the confirmation should be made was relevant to the title, and necessary, in view of the charge made.

Reversed and remanded.

3rd Division, No. 263. Robert T. Smith Auditor &c., *vs.* Joseph H. Speed Superintendent of Public Instruction. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Montgomery County.

BRICKELL, J.

1. Statutes may be repealed by implication. The courts do not favor the principle, and if by a fair and reasonable construction of a later and a former statute, the two can be reconciled, that construction is adopted.

2. The statute of April 19th 1873, requiring a certain portion of the public moneys to be be kept in each county, is not in conflict with the provisions of the later statute of December 19th 1873; for the funding of the domestic debt of the State.

3. The statute of April 19th 1873, does not conflict with 3d section of the 4th article of the State Constitution. That section is conservative, not restrictive of the power of General Assembly over the public money. B. F. Saffold J. dissenting.

Affirmed.

Messrs. H. H. and J. H. Stimpson, of Boston, have recently bought plantations and settled in Choctaw county.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, March 3, 1874

The Columbus cotton mills have taken since August 31st, 4,868 bales of cotton; against 3,363 last season, showing an increase of 1,505 bales.

Alabama coal has been tested by naval officers at Pensacola, and is pronounced as good as any for steamships &c.

"Specks" writes to the Atlanta *Herald* that Isaac Heyman, of Opel

Advertiser and Mail.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

More Mention.

BEN BUTLER thinks that the Boston collectorship is diseased as to its liver, and he, therefore, proposes to treat it to a dose of "SIMMONS'."

EDWARD P. BREASTY, for fifteen or twenty years Radical Collector and Postmaster of Lawrence, Long Island, is alleged to be a defaulter in the amount of about $7,000. He has resigned. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

THE Democracy of the Ohio Legislature propose to re-district that State in such a manner as will give them a voice in Congress in proportion to their strength. As it now stands the Democrats have only five out of nineteen Congressmen, notwithstanding the State is about equally divided politically.

WE have not been informed as yet whether Secretary RICHARDSON has contracted with Mr. JOHN SANBORN for the collection of $25,000,000 of revenue at a commission of 25 cents on the dollar. Neither have we noticed a single Administration journal saying aught against the system of paying 50 per cent for collections. Why is this thus?

"DEAR! Dear! What can the matter be?" *Harper's Weekly*, the vilest paper on earth, opens a late leading editorial with a distinct admission that "the Republican party, although in complete possession of the government, and responsible for its administration, has no financial policy. Yet the most pressing and important of all practical public questions is that of the finances."

The Chicago *Tribune* says there is a case in the Minnesota courts in which the title to 450,000 acres of swamp lands depends on the definition of the single word "each." A land grant was made to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, and the question is whether seven sections per mile "on each side of said line" means on both sides in the aggregate, or seven sections on one side and seven on the other.

RICHMOND is about to be gobbled up by a gentleman in Mississippi. The Louisville (Miss.) *Banner* of the 14th instant says: "Our old friend, Col. W. S. BOLLING, informs us that he has received a letter from his attorney in which he states that there can be no doubt that the Colonel will recover the ownership to nearly one half of the city of Richmond, Va. If he wins the suit he will be worth more than ten millions of dollars." Col. WM. S. BOLLING is the mayor of the little town of Louisville, Miss.

A WASHINGTON telegram to the New York *Herald* says: "President GRANT in a recent conversation with Southern members of Congress, remarked that as far as it was in his power he should hereafter strictly follow the policy of conferring appointments in the South on those whose loyalty and character were such as to entitle them to his favorable consideration.—He was of the opinion that the so-called carpet-bag element had not contributed much to the good of the party in that section."

REV. TIMOTHY HARLEY, of Savannah, seems to be pugnaciously inclined. In a long communication in the Savannah *News*, he takes Bishop BECKWITH severely to task for assumption and religious heresy, his text being the late Pastoral Letter of that distinguished divine. He says the Bishop has no right to sign himself "Bishop of Georgia," and that such designations as "clergy and laity," and "Episcopal Church," are improper and "unscriptural." He protests against "Lent," declares it to be no "holy season," and warns his Baptist brethren generally against the evil influences of such as the "Pastoral Letter."

IT is considered past all doubt that the negroes of South Carolina will nominate their pet Congressman, ELLIOTT, for Governor. ELLIOTT'S pet ambition is to be Governor of South Carolina, and it is a favorite saying with him that if he ever gets control of the State he "will turn the cradle of the slave-holders' rebellion into the asylum of the slaves," meaning that he will render it impossible for any white man to live in South Carolina. The white people of the State are aware of this programme on the part of the negroes, and the Tax-payers' Convention of last week was their first move in self-defense. They believe that with Senator ROBERTSON at the head of their ticket, backed up by the avowed support of the Administration, the negro vote could be sufficiently demoralized and divided to defeat ELLIOTT.

THE Radical Saints in the Senate have a muchly-married Saint among them. His name is either HIPPLE or MITCHELL or both, but he is more familiarly known at this time as HIPPLE-MITCHELL. He represents Oregon in the Senate and the Oregonians have petitioned the Senate to investigate him. The Oregon Legislature will not meet until next September, and until then, Senator KELLEY thinks, nothing definite will be done in that body. He says, however, that there is no doubt as to what the action of the Legislature will be when it meets. One of its earliest acts will be to demand an investigation, and if the facts are found to be true it will ask to have MITCHELL expelled. HIPPLE-MITCHELL, is busy, cooking a defense. He will try to show that the first wife was older than he and beguiled him as Eve did Adam.—He will also try to prove that at the time of his Oregon marriage he had received information of the death of his first wife. Give him time, and he will make himself out clearly the injured one, and there is no knowing but what he may bring in a claim against the Government for damages.

THE stately court of justice in the Supreme Court of Mississippi, was interrupted the other day by an animated and almost bloody fight between the Chief-Justice and one of the Judges. The latter person having insinuated that the head of the court manifested a disposition to decide upon the questions without consultation with him an angry and unseemly controversy followed, ending in the Chief Justice so far forgetting himself as to draw a knife and rush upon the complaining Judge. The interference of one of the Justices, it is said, saved the life of the offender. It looks rather dark for Mississippi when her highest judicial tribunal is the theatre of such a disgraceful scene.

THE New York *World* contrasts the Democratic treatment of recreant officials with that extended by the Radicals to their defalters and the showing is as follows: The Ring plundered New York of $20,000,000. *Democrats* have expelled them from power and brought them to justice. TWEED is in jail, CONOLLY is an exile, and GENET a convicted fugitive felon. North Carolina has been plundered of $20,000,000, but no one has been punished. The Southern States have been plundered of $200,000,000 but no one is punished. The District of Columbia has been plundered of many millions, but no one has been punished. The Freedmen's Bureau thieves plundered the United States Treasury of ten to twenty millions, but no one is punished and what is much worse no one will be.

The State Executive Committee.

The meeting of this Committee which took place at 12 m. yesterday in this City was a very full one. With four exceptions every surviving member was in his seat. Since the last general meeting in 1872, Dr. G. T. DEASON, of Jefferson, one of the members for the sixth and Col. E. W. SMITH of Sumter, one of the members for the fourth district have died. There were therefore, seventeen members present, a fact which speaks volumes for the spirit and determination of the great party they so well and ably represent. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. There was scarcely any division of sentiment on any subject proposed for action.—It was, perhaps, the only meeting of the kind ever held in the State, wherein there were so many different sections and interests represented, in which there was such perfect unanimity on all subjects. It was decided to call the State Convention for Wednesday, July 29th. A committee of six, consisting of Col. ROBERT TYLER, Chairman of the Committee, and Messrs. T. B. BETHEA, R. H. POWELL, WM. B. MODAWELL, W. D. BULGER and JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, was appointed to prepare and publish an address, embodying the full proceedings of the meeting, which address, we understand, will be issued with as little delay as possible. We shall, therefore, not attempt to publish any regular report—preferring to await the action of the committee. But we cannot forbear extending our congratulations to the Conservative people of the State on the auspicious opening which their Executive Committee have given to the campaign. Now let every man who has the interests of Alabama at heart lay aside all former differences, forget all past antagonisms, place *self* upon the altar of his country, and address himself manfully to the work of redeeming his suffering State from the horrors of Radical rule.

"The Demoralization of Slavery?"

It is the habit of certain Northern orators and newspapers to charge all the faults of the negroes of the South to the "demoralization of a life of Slavery." Did it never occur to these wiseacres to inquire what the negro was, and what he would have continued to be, but for Slavery? If the negro in this country is one whit removed above the heathen man-eaters of Africa he owes that whit, whatever it may be, to his former Slavery. There was never enough philanthropy, even in New England, to bring him hither from Africa and Christianize and humanize him, without at least *some* prospect of fee or hope of reward.

The State Press.

The Birmingham Daily *News* divides the Radical party in Alabama "in three classes: 1. Those who are honest and conscientious in their belief. 2. Office seekers, who are ready at all times to be bought and sold. 3. The ignorant whites and negroes, who are ever ready to be led by any scheming politician who has a few dimes in his pocket to buy up votes. Of the first class, it says "there may be a few in Alabama, although, if like Sodom and Gomorrah, Alabama's salvation depended on finding a dozen, we would advise the *State Journal to fly to the mountains for safety.*" The second class is composed of Northern adventurers and Southern scalawags and the third of the poor deluded negroes.—This last class is the reliance of the white Radical for political supremacy and hence the foundation of the Radical edifice in this State is *ignorance.*—"This being the case, what man, who has Southern blood in his veins, and care at all for his character, can consent to join the ranks of a party whose leaders, with a few exceptions, are mere adventurers, and whose rank and file are composed of the most ignorant and depraved class, not only in our country but in the entire globe?"

A correspondent of the *Talladega Watchtower and Reporter* urges the claims of Gen. E. W. MARTIN to the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor and concludes his letter with the prediction that with "HOUSTON from the Tennessee Valley, and MARTIN, from the Wire Grass region, as our standard bearers, and Conservatism and honesty for our motto, we will be invincible."

The Union Springs *Herald and Times* raises to its mast-head the following ticket, subject to the action of the Convention:

For Governor, G. S. Houston, of Limestone; for Lieut. Governor, R. H. Powell, of Bullock; for Secretary of State, W. V. Chardevoyne, of Lawrence; for Treasurer, J. F. Grant, of Calhoun; for Attorney General, Wm. H. Chambers, of Russell; for Superintendent of Education, Otis D. Smith, of Lee; for Congress at Large, J. T. Morgan, of Dallas, and Joseph W. Taylor, of Tuskaloosa; and for Supreme Court Judges, Peter Hamilton, of Mobile; Wm. M. Byrd, of Dallas, and R. O. Pickett, of Lauderdale.

The *Herald and Times* propounds a terrible conundrum to the S. J., which we venture the S. J. will not deign to notice. Here it is:

Can the *Journal* mention one South ern State that has been benefitted by Radical supremacy? Surely, out of the whole, some ought to have been blessed. If any have been, which are they? If none, then, in the name of all that is just, humane and honest, let the good men of the party come out from among the wicked, and lend a helping hand in the effort to restore the peace, happiness and prosperity of former years.

A correspondent of the *Herald and Times* suggests the following State ticket:

For Governor, G. S. Houston, of Limestone; Lieutenant-Governor, R. H. Powell, of Bullock; Secretary of State, W. B. Wood, of Lauderdale; Treasurer, S. J. Bolling, of Butler; Attorney-General, W. T. Walthall, of Mobile; Superintendent of Education, Otis D. Smith, of Lee; Congress at Large, L. P. Walker, of Madison, and W. H. Forney, of Calhoun.

The Conecuh-Escambia *Star* opines that:

"Aspirants for political favor this summer will be as numerous as free negroes around a blackberry patch. Lengthy communications will come in upon newspaper men by the dozens, lauding to the heavens the wonderful merits of some particular favorite for office. We give notice in time, (and we hope our brethren of the press will do likewise) that all parties who have any dancing to do 'must pay the fiddler'—or more explicitly—the printer"

That is the universal rule, we believe and it is both eminently just and proper.

The Birmingham *Independent* is opposed to repudiation in any shape or form. In another article, in reply to the comparison instituted by the S. J. between the taxes paid by Penns vania and those paid by Alabama, the *Independent* makes the following good hit:

The people of Pennsylvaina are equally taxed, whereas in this State, the whites, who number a few thousand more than negroes, pay all the taxes. The negroes are the nation's wards, and the *Journal's* pets; they are untaxed, pampered and encouraged by that organ and its friends to vote men into office who know or care nothing for State interests, so they can insult and defraud the property owners.

The Troy *Messeeger*, commenting on the call published in the Evening *Ledger* of this city for a State Convention of the Justices and Constables of the State says that many useless and burdensome laws might be remedied by such a movement, and many much needed amendments in the Justice's Code be made. The Justice Courts, under the present system, are nuisances, and we hope the suggestions of the *Ledger* will meet with approval."

Hon. E. W. Smith, of Sumter.

This distinguished citizen of Alabama, died at his residence in Livingston on the 25th inst. He was a man of fine intellect and noble impulses, and had served the State, honorably and faithfully, in many important capacities. His last public service was as a member of the legislature of 1870-71. He was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee at the time of his death.

The Credit Mobilier.

Scribner's Monthly for March has an article giving the history of the Credit Mobilier. That portion which is of most interest just now, is that wherein the writer shows what it cost the Government to build the Union Pacific Road, and what it cost the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, which is as follows:

WHAT IT COST THE NATION.

Hoxie contract	$12,974,416 24
Boomer "	1,104,000 00
Ames "	77,140,102 94
Davis "	23,331,768 10
Total	$94,650,287 28

WHAT IT COST THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Hoxie contract	$7,806,183 33
Boomer "	0,000,000 00
Ames "	27,285,141 99
Davis "	15,629,633 62
Total	$50,720,958 95
Profit	$43,929,328 34

These figures, however, estimate stock and bond at par. Taking for an instant the figures of the trustees as correct—incorrect as we know them to be—we find the cash value of this profit to have been as follows:

From sale of bonds	$12,276,150 00
From " stock	8,744,469 81
Divided in cash	2,346,000 00
Total	$23,366,619 81

A cursory examination of these figures is sufficient to show that OAKES AMES could well afford to pay handsome dividends to secure Congressional aid, and stimulates curiosity to hear who got all the profit. That other prominent individuals, other than those implicated, were gainers by this business there can be no reasonable doubt, but who were they?

NOW is the time for getting up Clubs to the Weekly Advertiser; show the paper to your friends and neighbors and get them to join in. We want to roll up the biggest subscription list in the South, that was ever accomplished. Remember that this is the great election year, in which Alabamians are all deeply interested. All Democrats and Conservatives, friends of industry and progress, should do their utmost to increase the circulation, as it will prove of vast benefit to the cause. Every family who will read the ADVERTISER regularly will be wiser and happier at the end of each year; therefore, every one should be induced to subscribe. We want all our friends to work with a will.

TERMS:—For single copy, $2 00; clubs of ten, $17 50; clubs of fifteen, $22 50.

Show this to your neighbors. Send us one or more subscribers.

ALABAMA NEWS.

Mr. Robert Gardner, formerly of Selma, was killed near his home, in Louisiana, a few days ago, by a man with whom he had a difficulty. The telegram announcing the fact said he was assassinated.

Bishop Quinlan will be sufficiently restored to his health to return to Mobile in about ten days. He has been at Albany, New York, suffering from an injury to one of his legs.

Mr. J. Z. Riggs, son of the late Daniel Riggs, of Selma, died suddenly of heart disease last Sunday.

No prisoners are in the Dale county jail.

Mobile expects to have a grand Horticultural and Floral Exhibition in the spring.

The bark Mary Stuart arrived at Mobile, from Rio, on Tuesday last, with a cargo of coffee.

Corn planting has already commenced in Conecuh county.

In a difficulty at Pollard, last week, between Messrs. Ghent and McClelland, the latter was killed.

The Troy *Messenger* says: We regret to announce the sudden and unexpected death of Col. Hubbard, the father of our esteemed townsman, Hon. Jno. P. Hubbard, which occurred at the residence of his son, in Bullock county, on the 16th inst. He had lived a long and useful life, honored and respected by all who knew him.

A communication written to the Selma *Times*, headed "Is it a Swindle," and signed "A Granger," deserves a short notice, not for its intrinsic merit, but for its misrepresentations. The writer begins by saying, "I am a Granger, I have the good of the order at heart," &c. In the absence of testimony to the contrary we are bound to believe him when he says, "I am a Granger." But he certainly knows very little of the Order of which he claims to be a member, e. g., he says, "Every Grange that has been organized in the State has cost from $40 to $100." If he be "A Granger," he ought to know better, for the truth is, that no legal Grange has been organized at a cost of $100. Sixty-five dollars is the largest amount that can be paid into a Grange in organization, and they can be organized at a cost of $29.00. Suppose the minimum number reqired as charter members meet and organize, (which has been done often,) viz: 9 men and 4 women.

The 9 men pay $3 00 each,	$27 00
The 4 women pay 50cts each	2 00
Total,	$29 00

Here, then, is a Grange established at a cost of $29.00, of which amount the Deputy organizing retains $9 and sends $15 to the National Grange, and $5 to the State Grange—$29.

Suppose again, that the maximum number allowed, meet to organize, viz: 20 men and 10 women.

The 20 men pay, each $3	$60 00
The 10 women pay, each 50 cts,	$5 00
Total	$65 00

The same fees $15, and $5, are sent to the National and State Granges respectively.

The money received from twenty members as follows:

15 men $3 each	$45 00	
5 women, 50 cents each,	2 50	
	$47 50	
Less $15 and $5, to National & State Granges	20 00	
	$27 50	
Set apart for the Deputy, Half the balance, viz:		
5 men, $3 each,	$15 00	
5 women, 50c. each,	2 50	
	$17 50	$ 8 75
Is equally divided between the Deputy and the Grange organized.		
Total for Deputy		$36 25

The largest amount therefore that can be received by a Deputy is $36.25 to pay for his time, traveling expenses &c.

A "Granger" says "From $10 to $50 and in many instances, more than $50, are retained by those organizing Granges, which amounts go down into their pockets."

A "Granger" ought to get more information about the Patrons of Husbandry before he appears again in print.—*Union Springs Times & Herald.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Ed. Cooper, a daughter of the Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., died at her father's residence in Mobile, a few days ago. She lived many years in this city when her father was stationed here.

Some citizens of Pennsylvania have petitioned Congress not to restore the duties on tea and coffee. Their aversion to these taxes is based on the fact that they are paid into the Public Treasury. The kind of taxes they like are those which increase the price of goods they manufacture, and are thus paid into their private treasuries.

A correspondent of the *Vicksburger* writes to that paper and recommends that the Mississippi planters raise more hogs; whereupon the editor replies that it is useless to try to compete with the negroes in that respect, for while it takes a white man a whole year to raise a hog, it has been demonstrated that a negro can raise one very effectually in a single night.

The International Scheutzenfast at Baltimore, next August, will last nine days. The Baltimoreans have appropriated $10,000 for prizes, and other bunden will make it $40,000. Forty societies will take part, among them delegations from Bremen, Leipsic, Frankfort and Vienna. Will our Montgomery club take steps to be represented?

Guessing at the cotton crop will make some man's fortune yet. Here is Col. Ben. Morris, of Barbour county, who offers two fine plantations to the best estimate sent, in sealed envelopes, to Messrs. Clark, Hart & Co., warehousemen, Eufaula. But his advertisement will reveal all the particulars and we, therefore, refer the reader thereto for further particulars. We know Col. Morris to be a reliable and responsible gentleman, and the writer hereof also knows that the plantations, offered as prizes, are equal to any in that rich portion of the State. Now, send in you estimates.

The ladies will be delighted to learn that when the Water Works have been completed they can run their sewing machines by water, at an expense of four or five dollars per annum. The adaptation of the machine to the new power will cost but a very insignificant sum. The company is also making arrangements to supply light machinery with new motors, by which the present cost of running may be reduced to a merely nominal sum—say six dollars per month. By light machinery we mean such things as power presses, etc. This will be a great convenience to those who are now paying heavy prices for light service.

THE MONTGOMERY GRANGERS IN COUNCIL.—The different Granges through their delegates met in Convention, in Good Templar's Hall on Tuesday, in this city, to form a County Council. The following resolutions are the only proceedings that have been furnished for publication:

Judge Bibb of the Capital City Grange, was elected President of the Convention, Dr. J. C. Nicholson, of Pike Road Grange, Vice President, and H. T. Townsend of Pine Level Grange, was chosen Secretary.

Resolved, That we deem it of the highest importance—and necessary to the accomplishment of the good aimed at, and intended to be achieved by its establishment, to preserve and maintain the most perfect organization and working capacity of the Granges; and that we recommend to the different Granges of the county, and of the country, to discourage any effort of whatsoever character and from whatsoever quarter, that would operate in any way to weaken the efficiency or impair the harmonious action of the Order.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Montgomery ADVERTISER for the friendship it exhibits for our order, for its advocacy of our merits and for our success, and that we assure the editor that we feel in its columns for the use of the Patrons, and for the publication of such matter as promotes the interest of our cause.

Several citizens of Chicago, as we learn from the Mobile Graphic, have recently purchased thirty thousand acres of land, located about eight miles from the steamer landing at Point Clark, between the two forks of Irish River. They have resided there for some months, and were so well pleased with the locality that they now propose to erect a hotel there, at a cost of $40,000, which shall be open not only during the summer, but for a winter resort for people from the North or West.

TWO FINE PLANTATIONS

—FOR—

Ten Dollars.

What will be the Cotton Crop of the United States for the Year 1873-4?

COL. BEN. MORRIS, of Eufaula, Ala., has two large and fine plantations which he proposes to convert into cash. Both are in Southeast Alabama. One is in Barbour county, five miles from Eufaula, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Brunswick Railroad, and contains two thousand and sixty (2060) acres of land. The other is in Bullock county, two and a half miles from "Three Notch," on the Montgomery & Eufaula Railroad, and contains 660 acres. Both places are in a high state of cultivation and are admitted to be two of the best plantations in Southeast Alabama. They sold before the war for over $50,000. On one of the places are thirteen head of mules and two horses, and on the other ten mules and one horse, with full sets of farming implements, &c., on both places, all of which go with the lands, if disposed of on the following terms:

Col. Morris gives everybody, so disposed, a chance to guess what the cotton crop will be, in bales, for the present cotton year. Each guesser will pay ten dollars for this privilege, and all the guesses or estimates must be sent in by or before the first day of May next, as after that time no estimate will be allowed to enter the contest. Now, if as many estimates are sent in as will amount to 250,0 0, Col. Morris will, as soon as the crop is ascertained, and announced by The New York Cotton Exchange, on the first of September next, make a perfect title deed of sale of both plantations, stock, implements, &c., to the party who may have made the nearest estimate to the crop so announced. Col. Morris will retain nothing from either place, except the crops that may be raised upon them this year, and the property will be turned over on the first of December next to the best guesser. If estimates amounting to no more than $10,000 are received, the money in excess of $10,000 will take the Bullock county place. If estimates amounting to more than $10,000 and less than $25,000 are received, all money in excess of $10,000 will also go with the Bullock county place. If estimates amounting to more than $25,000 are received, all money over that amount will go with both the plantations to the best estimate. If less than $10,000 in estimates are received, then Col. Morris retains both plantations and the money sent in goes to the best estimate. So that somebody who can guess well will get a handsome pile of cash.

Messrs. Clark, Hart & Co., Cotton Warehousemen of Eufaula, will receive estimates and money, and receipt for the same. All estimates will be registered when received, and the money deposited for safe keeping until the question is decided.

Parties forwarding estimates by mail should give them both in words and in figures, plainly written, to prevent mistakes.

Refer to Hon. James Pugh, Hon. E. S. Shorter of Eufaula, Gen. H. D. Clayton of Clayton, Ala., or to any reliable and responsible man living in or acquainted with this section of Alabama.

CLARK, HART & CO.,
Eufaula, Ala.

Feb. 7th, 1874. feb25dawtst

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. C. Beard,

Oculist,

ORLEANS INFIRMARY, No. 142 Canal St. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. feb3dhm

N. S. Jones,

PROVISION BROKER,

No. 3 Pike's Opera House Building,

CINCINNATI.

Prompt attention given to orders. feb26eodawhy

Dr. T. G. Bracking,

THE well known GYNECOLOGIST and SURGEON, for two years past in Selma, has now established an INFIRMERY for the special treatment of FEMALE DISEASES, CANCERS, &c., in Nashville, Tenn. Where he is fully prepared to successfully treat all of the diseases in all of their forms and *phases.* Dr. BRACKING'S reputation is well known throughout this country for his distinguished success in his profession, and all who are afflicted, would do well to visit his institution. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

1m28wtf

$10 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars free. A. H. BLAIR & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER FOR 1874.

As many subscriptions to the ADVERTISER terminated with the year 1873, we take occasion to invite not only those whose time have thus expired, but all other persons not already subscribers to come forward and roll their names for the all-important campaign of 1874. The cash system, which has been adopted by all well-established papers, enables us to furnish the WEEKLY for a mere fraction above the cost of white paper, and of the ink used in printing it. We think we hazard nothing in saying that it contains more reading matter and a greater variety of useful and entertaining information, than any other Weekly in the State. At any rate we challenge comparison with any and all others without misgivings as to the verdict that any unprejudiced mind will render. We have made it so useful to the farmer, merchant, educator, mechanic, lawyer and laborer that we doubt whether there is a man who has read it for twelve months, who has not saved more than the price of it, through the instrumentality of mere bits of information contained in it.

It is unnecessary to say that the ADVERTISER will continue to uphold the cause of a wise conservatism in politics. Its consistent, undeviating record for nearly a half century, is the best guarantee that can be asked or given on this point. It will not oppose any progressive system which points to ultimate good; but in all such "progress" as that which, within the last fifteen years, has been inaugurated by "the party of progress", so called, the fewer steps taken by the Country the less it will be called upon to repent in sackcloth and ashes, if not in blood and ashes, hereafter. In all such schemes "of Progress" *festina-lente* is the safest and wisest maxim that a free people can be guided by. The ADVERTISER will hereafter as heretofore boldly confront and oppose all such, because experience has demonstrated that they result in leading the country from bad to worse at a rate which threatens the speedy subversion of the liberties of the people.

The most important State campaign that has taken place since the war, will be inaugurated within the next three or four months. In that campaign it is incumbent upon the people to do their whole duty to redeem the State from the misrule and ruin which corrupt and designing men have brought upon it. And in order that they may know how to work, effectively, it is all important that they should be and remain thoroughly posted. No man can do this without constantly reading at least one good political paper, published not in New York, or Memphis, or Nashville, but in *his own State.* And it is proper that he should take a paper published at the Capital of the State, because a watchful paper published at that point must necessarily be able to furnish more and fuller information of the dark deeds of the party in power than papers published elsewhere can hope to provide their readers. Such information is the weapon with which we must fight the approaching campaign, and the more men who take the ADVERTISER, just that many more soldiers will we have equipped for the fray and ready to do manly service for the RIGHT. In that campaign the ADVERTISER expects and intends to devote every energy to the overthrow of the corrupt and villainous party now in power, and therefore appeals with confidence to the oppressed to come forward to its assistance, and uphold its arm in its contest with these political Amalekites. With the new year a great reduction is made in the price of the Weekly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION CASH IN ADVANCE.

Daily per year	$10 00
Daily per six months	$ 5 00
Daily per three months	$ 2 50
WEEKLY.	
Single copies per year	$ 2 00
Single copy six months	$ 1 25
Clubs of ten one year	$17 50
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ADDRESS: ADVERTISER OFFICE,
Montgomery, Alabama.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

A MASONIC GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

10,000 PRIZES TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

AMOUNTING TO $250,000, ALL IN CURRENCY

THIS enterprise is conducted by the MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF NORFOLK, VA., under authority of the Virginia Legislature (act passed March 8, 1870), for the purpose of raising funds to complete the MASONIC TEMPLE now in course of erection in Norfolk. There are no individual benefits to be derived from this undertaking. It is wholly in the cause of Masonry. The Concert positively will take place on

TUESDAY, the 5th of MAY, 1874,

And no further postponement is guaranteed.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	12,500
One Grand Cash Gift	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
One Grand Cash Gift	2,500
24 Cash Gifts, $500 each	12,000
50 Cash Gifts, 250 each	12,500
50 Cash Gifts, 200 each	10,000
100 Cash Gifts, 150 each	15,000
150 Cash Gifts, 100 each	15,000
500 Cash Gifts, 50 each	25,000
9,000 Cash Gifts, 5 each	45,000
Grand Total, 10,038 Gifts, all Cash	$250,000

Whole tickets $5, half tickets $2.50. Club Rates—eleven tickets for $50, twenty-two tickets for $100.

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John L. Roper, President; John B. Corprew, Treasurer; James Y. Leigh, Walter H. Taylor, George Schofield, Jacob Tabb, Jr., Daniel Husted, William H. Wales, M. H. Stevens, S. Well, John T. Redmond.

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Address communications to

HENRY V. MOORE,
Sec'y Masonic Relief Association,
Norfolk, Va.

For further particulars apply at
OFFUTT'S NEWS DEPOT,
Montgomery, Ala.

feb27eod&w till may1

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of February, 1874, letters of administration on the estate of Perry Coker, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, by Hon. George Ely, Judge of the Probate Court of Montgomery county, State of Alabama.

All persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

Persons indebted to said estate will make payment to me.

JAMES U. OZIER,
feb27Wcw Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Under an order of sale granted by the honorable Probate Court of Montgomery county, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the Artesian Basin in the city of Montgomery, on

SATURDAY, THE 14TH DAY MARCH, 1874,

the following described personal property, belonging to the estate of S. B. Pleasant, deceased, to-wit: One fine Cream Mare, one Buggy, one Gold Watch, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wearing Apparel, etc.

JOHN N. BROWDER,
feb18td Administrator.

L. D. SINE'S

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country

$100,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS !!!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

43D SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE!!

TO BE DRAWN MONDAY, MAR. 30, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize,

$10,000 in Gold!

One Prize $5,000 in Silver!

FIVE PRIZES $1,000
FIVE PRIZES $ 500
TEN PRIZES $ 100 } GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.

Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $800 each.

Two Fine-tone Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all), worth from $20 to $300 each!

Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, etc., etc.

Number of Gifts 10,000! Tickets limited to 50,000!

Agents Wanted to sell tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-Five $40.

Circula s containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. FIFTH ST. CINCINNATI, O.

feb18tomar23

SUGAR CANE.

I have for sale 10,000 Stalks genuine Louisiana Ribbon Sugar Cane, for planting, which I will deliver on board cars in Greenville at 1½ cents each. Apply early.

J. M. SUTHERLIN,
feb17dhw Greenville, Ala.

IRVINE, WALLACE & CO.,

(Successors to BLOUNT, WEATHERLY & CO.,)

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(SIGN OF THE NEGRO AND MORTAR,)

NO. 2 COURT SQUARE, ... MONTGOMERY ALA

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&c., &c.,

TO PREVENT GRAY HAIR, THE

STANDS unequaled—having proved its virtues at sixteen different Expositions and Fairs. The clear as crystal; leaves no sediment or other bad smell on the hair, but fine perfume. Never changes the hair to ridiculous red or yellow, only natural light brown or black is the result in a few applications. Stains neither hands, scalp or clothing. Cures dandruff, stops the hair from falling out, and cures any headache within ten minutes.

J. P. Fugnal, Manufacturer and Proprietor, New York City and Sacramento, Cal. Ask your druggist, and give it a fair trial.

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MAIL ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY CITY REFERENCES From ity Filled.

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Carriages and Wagons, Jobbing Horses, Toys, etc. Trunks, Valises, Children's Buggy Mats, Improved Carpet Lamps, Clothes Horse Covers, Saddles, Harness Oil, Axle Grease, Horse Boots and Horse Blankets, Harness Soap, Buggy Spokes, Buggy Shafts, Carriage Springs, Hubs, Felloes, Spokes, Hickory, Leatherine, Collars, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Spurs, Bridles and Double Harness, Wagons and Harness, Bridles, Collars and Harness, Saddle Blankets, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Hames, Hope and Horse Shoes.

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BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, & STUDDOWNS.

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Nearly all diseases originate from Indigestion and Sluggishness of the Liver, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. Want of action in the Liver causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Chills, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, for which SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a strictly vegetable compound, can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for 40 years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its being the purest and best.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, or MEDICINE

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Is no drastic violent medicine.
Is sure to cure if taken regularly.
Is no intoxicating beverage.
Is a fashionable family medicine.
Is the cheapest medicine in the world.
It gives with safety and the happiest results to the most delicate infant.
Does not interfere with business.
Does not disarrange the system.
Takes the place of Quinine and Bitters of every kind.
Contains the simplest and best remedies.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.

50,000 Numbers.

Class B, to be Drawn Feb. 28th, 1874.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	15,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	200
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10, Half Tickets, $5, Quarters, $2.50

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent