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THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1874.

The Amende.

The *Journal*, in its issue of the 12th inst, said:

In looking over the Auditor's report for 1869, we find no statement of any "contingent liabilities." In the Auditor's Report for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1870, we still find no statement "contingent liabilities." But in the Auditor's Report, September 1871,—when Lindsay had been in office one year—we find contingent liabilities under acts of '67-70 to the amount of $15,420,000.

Not having a copy of the Auditor's Reports for 69-70 before us, and not believing that the *Journal* would go out of its way to misrepresent one of its party leaders, in order to sustain a false charge against LINDSAY'S Administration, we accepted the statement as true, and thereby did Auditor REYNOLD'S an injustice, for which we take the earliest opportunity to atone by setting him right. In his report for 1869, page 15, he made a statement of the amount at the time endorsed by the State for railroads. From his report for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1870, page 17, we take the following extract:

Under existing laws, giving the credit of the State to facilitate the construction of railroads in Alabama, the following corporations have received endorsements upon their bonds:

* * * * *

Name of R. R.	Miles.	Amount.
A. & C.	240	3.840.000
M. & E.	40	640.000
S., M. & M.	40	640.000
S. & G.	30	480.000
S. & N.	90	1.980.000
M. & M.		900.000
Total		$8,480,000

The Auditor on the same page reported the issue to the M. & E. Company of straight bonds to amount of $300,000.

The Auditor failed to report, however, the issue of $2.000.000, straight bonds to the A. & C. Road and the endorsement of $1,460,000 of bonds for said company (acknowledged by Gov. SMITH,) but we suppose that he either had no information on this subject or that they were endorsed between Sept. 30th and the time of LINDSAY'S inauguration. These sums added to the amount reported by the Auditor bring the sum total of railroad or "contingent liabilities," (including the $2,000,000) under SMITH'S administration up to $12,240,000, thus establishing by the *Journal's* own misquoted authority the correctness of our former estimate. It thus appears that of the $17,100,000 "contingent liabilities" reported by the Auditor at the close of Gov. LINDSAY'S administration two thirds originated with his predecessor and the rest was created by laws in existence at the time he went into office in 1870, which he was sworn to execute.

Is it a Negro Party?

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal*, writing from Jackson, Miss., furnishes that paper a "straw" showing the direction of the "race and color" winds in that State. BYRD, a white democrat, is the sitting member for Pearl and Hancock counties. A negro named COWAN is contesting his seat on the ground that the voting at one precinct was irregular. The Elections Committee, after investigating the facts, reported in favor of BYRD. CESSOR moved to amend the report by substituting COWAN'S name for that of BYRD. STREET moved to table the amendment and on that motion every white man, with one exception, voted aye, and every negro, with one exception, voted no! The white men had enough respect for common honesty to vote in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the majority of which was composed of Republicans; but the colored troops, under the inspiration of former false instructions, voted for the negro, because he was of their race and despite the facts as shown by the report of the Committee.

Now consider this "straw" in connection with another significant fact which occurred in the same body on the same day, and say if you can that there is no vital necessity for a change in the programme of parties in this and other Southern States. A bill was under consideration to lease the state-house lands lying back of the capitol, along Pearl river, for ninety-nine years, at fifty dollars an acre. An amendment was offered that they be leased to the highest bidder. CALDWELL, the colored Senator from Hinds county, opposing the amendment, said it was in the interest of the white man against the colored man, and warned the Senators that the time would come when the colored men would have a majority in the Legislature, and then they would make laws that would give them homes. To the white Senators elected by colored votes, he said: You are not working in the interests of the colored people. GLEED, the colored Senator from Lowndes county, followed CALDWELL in a threatening speech. He said that to lease the lands for ninety-nine years at fifty dollars an acre would give colored men a chance to get homes, but to lease them to the highest bidder would bring the white man in opposition to him, and, having more money than the negro, would give him the lands. He thought the State should give every colored man in it a home.

And this is the prevailing sentiment in the negro mind. He actually believes that the State should give him a home, and if he and his allies continue to hold the reins of power he will carry his belief into actual practice. If they cannot succeed in one way they will in another. If they cannot confiscate lands and houses by direct legislation they will accomplish the same result by indirect approaches—by laying heavy taxes. We all remember the vehement utterances of GREENE SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS, of Perry, on this subject. He said openly and boldly that heavy taxation was the best way to give the negro a chance to get a home and on that ground he favored it. And that his utterances are not condemned by his party friends is abundantly shown by the fact that he has since been appointed to an office of trust and emolument under the Federal Government. The negro is the "master of the situation" in Alabama, so far at least as his own party relations are concerned. His white co-laborers are as obedient as slaves to his slightest beck and call. They know that to affront him, or that any refusal to do his bidding, will result in their official decapitation and they govern themselves accordingly. A party thus controlled is essentially, a negro party, call it by what name you will, and above all others it is precisely the party that should *not* be allowed to govern anything—far less a young vigorous and promising State like Alabama.

Democratic Gains in New York.

The increase in the Democratic strength in New York since 1872 is very encouraging and gratifying. Out of thirty-four counties that are given by the Albany *Argus*, the Democrats in 1872 only carried six; in 1873 they carried thirteen and at the late elections for Supervisors, in 1874, 21. Taken by towns, the Democracy have gained two hundred and forty since 1872, seventy-four of which were gained since last year. In nineteen of the twenty-one counties carried in 1874, the Democrats were without the aid of the Liberal Republicans or any other dissatisfied element of the opposition. This decided increase of the Democratic strength shows that the Democracy will carry that State at the next general election by a large majority.

Something promising good to Alabama.

It is very clear that the resources of Alabama can never be developed without external aid. It is equally clear that such aid will never be extended by men inhabiting other States. If they see cause to invest their capital in Alabama they will come here with it and superintend its investment and subsequent operations. In other words they will *immigrate*. But this they will not do, unless Alabama offers a field for investment at least equal to that offered by those States to which the channel now runs. The stream will never quit its accustomed channel unless means are used to compel it. The stream of emigration has worn its own channel westward. It has flowed in that channel for years—wearing it yet deeper with each succeeding year. To turn it into other channels will require something more than to sit at home and shout pæans over "the mare's nest" we have found in our mountains and valleys. We must bestir ourselves (1) to convince the world that what we assert is literally true, and (2) to show the capitalist that his means will avail him better here than elsewhere.

There is no proof superior to that which comes of occular demonstration. What men see they will believe in spite of all argument to the contrary. Next to this, in class, comes that which is the effect of the disinterested testimony of men in whom we repose implicit confidence. If we could bring the capitalist hither and lead him through our mines he would be satisfied beyond all doubt of the truth of our apparently extravagant claims. But as we cannot do this the next best thing is to bring hither disinterested men, in whom he reposes confidence, to "testify of our abundance." This very abundance is such as to throw around unadorned truth an air of exaggeration. We are so situated that to tell our hidden wealth in its gold value, would be accepted by the monied world as a Munchausenism or a revamping of SINDBAD'S story of the valley of diamonds. Hence the great importance of having "witnesses to the truth" who have no interest in exaggerating any thing they may see. By this means we shall succeed in effecting the first prerequisite to a turn of the tide. That will be an important step—the *first*, without which, as a natural consequence, no others *can* be taken. We shall have a splendid opportunity to take this step in May next—the time appointed for the visit of the New York editors to Alabama. We have now before us a letter from Mr. BEACH, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, in behalf of the New York Editorial corps, from which we quote as follows:

"Please write me the date your convention will be held and also how long *you desire* us to remain at Birmingham and in that vicinity visiting mines, etc."

It will be observed that the thoroughness of the inspection to be made is within the control of the people interested, and if through any lukewarmness or indifference on their part it fails of good results, the fault will be their own. For our part we look upon this visit of our New York brethren, as promising more substantial good to the State than anything else that has transpired since the war, and we do hope that the press of Alabama will at least pay some attention to the matter—either *pro* or *con*. The second point stated in the first part of this article, we reserve for future discussion.

What the Sanborn Contracts are.

So much has lately been said and published about the Sanborn Contracts that it may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know what they are. It seems that when assistant Secretary of the Treasury, SAWYER, was in the Senate as a Southern C. B. he secured the adoption of an amendment to a bill which provided that contracts with not exceeding three persons should be made for the collection of certain revenues, upon terms to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. SAWYER then took charge of the machine and got SANBORN in to assist him. They became head contractors, with SANBORN in the nominal lead—but the beneficiaries are understood to include several prominent members of Congress, BEAST BUTLER *et id omne*.

One item of SANBORN'S collections was $600,000 of unpaid revenues in Boston. Of this sum Secretary RICHARDSON allowed him 50 per cent. for collection and all his expenses, so that Mr. SANBORN made the snug sum of $300,000 clear in the course of a few months. All the other contracts under the Sawyer section were made upon the basis of 50 per cent. commission and all expenses, so that the government only realized from thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar. As a matter of course the whole thing was a "swindling job," but it would have gone on, so long as there was "pay" in it, had it not been for the vigilance, of the Democracy. The first statements submitted by the Democratic press were, of course, denied. They were called "Democratic slanders of good and pure men." But the evidence adduced was too positive and reliable to be slightly treated. The consequence was that the House had, finally, to call for copies of the contracts. Mr. RICHARDSON dodged the call, however, and sent in other papers, not called for and not wanted. The call had the effect to call Mr. SANBORN to Washington to look after his interests and to pronounce for a "slight reduction."

In 1873, he found it impossible to collect the delinquent revenues for less than 50 per cent. commission and all incidental expenses. In 1874, he says that he is willing to undertake it for 25 per cent. Mr. SANBORN says that if the Treasury Department will give him this contract he will collect $25,000,000. This would net him $6,250,000, about $500,000 per month. "Loyalty" may be a good thing in its way, but it seems to us that a price like this for the services of one professor of that science partakes of the "steep." Is it any wonder that the monthly debt statements of Secretary RICHARDSON require doctoring?

Pecksniff Preacheth.

And now comes the virtuous PECKSNIFF, of Perry street, and arraigns the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party of the State of Alabama on the charge of uttering an address to the people which is "in many particulars disingenuous, false and slanderous!" This, from a paper but yesterday convicted of falsely reporting the contents of a State paper, is the most unblushing specimen of impudence that even Radicalism itself can boast. From such authority—so careless and inconsiderate to say the least—the people will expect something more to the point than bald assumptions of outraged sensibility or feeble denials of the powerful arraignment made by the Executive Committee. Neither will long arguments, to prove the groundlessness of charges *self-preferred* (by garbling extracts from the address) suffice. It must come square up to the indictment, as it stands of record, and answer, *if it can*. It will not do to *make* imaginary foes and run tilts with them, for the amusement of the public, when the party it pretends to represent is bleeding at every pore from the wounds inflicted by the THURIEL, Truth! Yet that is what our PECKSNIFFIAN contemporary seems to be doing as witness the following quotations:

First the world is informed (*i. e.* by the Address) that the Democratic and Conservative party represent the "*white* men," upon whom alone "the prosperity of every commonwealth depends."

* * *

Besides, Democracy does not embrace *all* the white men," neither does it represent all the intelligence and virtue.—*Journal March* 18.

The reader would be apt to infer from these extracts (1) that the committee had said that "the prosperity of every commonwealth depends upon white men," and (2) that the "Democracy embraces *all* the white men and represents *all* the intelligence and virtue." Let us see what the committee did say.

The Democratic and Conservative party represents more especially the intelligence, the integrity, the energies and the aspirations of *white men*, upon *which*, it has been shown, &c., that the prosperity of every commonwealth depends.—*Address*.

The distinction is not so slight as at first glance might appear. We do not *deny* that the prosperity of every commonwealth depends; in a general sense, on white men, but that is not what the *address* sets forth. The address makes "the intelligence, integrity and energy" of white men the foundation of a commonwealth's prosperity, the *Journal* says that it makes the men themselves that foundation. It could not deny the former proposition and therefore took swift advantage of the miserable existence of white men destitute of these virtues to build up a second proposition on which to offer battle. It is not impossible to select, even from our highly civilized Southern white society, certain white men so destitute of all worth that *nothing* could depend upon them. If we may trust the *Journal's* estimate of half of those within its own party, (as shown by its remarks concerning half the Radical newspapers in the State) and Mr. KNOX'S estimate of the other half, as shown by the charges weekly put forth by his *Republican*, it would be doing no violence to the proof to find the white wing of the radical party in Alabama made up of precisely that sort of men. It is, therefore, not the *men*, but their principles, upon which "depends the prosperity of the Commonwealth." The *Journal* is willing to meet the issue as to the "men," but, conscious of its weakness on the other point, it dodges the "principles."

It will be seen that there is nowhere any claim asserted by the address of a monopoly of the white men of the State by the Democratic and Conservative party. That was simply a little bait, thrown out by our worthy PECKSNIFF to the unreasoning prejudices of those of its readers who never see any other paper. It was just near enough the truth to deceive the unwary, and just pointed enough to sting the negro-hating Radicals of North Alabama into a renewed hatred of Democracy.

These apparently slight misrepresentations, abounding in art and dangerous in deceit, constitute the stock in trade of the Alabama *State Journal*. From the commencement to the end of the long editorial on which this comment is made, like misrepresentations and perversions are to be found. But they generally refer to matters which the people of Alabama fully understand and in which they cannot be misled. They know that all the charges of profligacy and corruption alleged of LINDSAY'S administration are *false*! They know that the embarrassments of LINDSAY'S administration grew out of the enormous burdens heaped upon the State during Gov. SMITH'S term, and that the present miserable and abject condition of Alabama is due to the same cause. It is, therefore, useless to go into any defense of LINDSAY'S administration. We are not trying Gov. LINDSAY. His administration is not the issue before the people. If the issue is the *extravagance* of the Past, it reaches *beyond* his term—and there the facts sustain every charge contained in the Committee's address. If the issue is the corruption of the Past it relates to the time when money was openly and shamelessly used in the purchase of votes in the Legislature to secure the passage of measures involving the State in almost hopeless complications, and when there were not exceeding a dozen Democratic Representatives in the Legislature. If these are the issues which the *Journal* would raise the Democratic and Conservative Party of the State will not be backward in accepting them. But these, it must be understood, are not issues of our making. They are thrust in our face a every turn. "What has heretofore been done to involve the State," is the chosen battle ground of those chiefly responsible for the outrage, and the tactics seems to be a sort of bullying process. If the results are disastrous to the Radicals, therefore, they must hold only their own chosen organ to account. The objective point of the *Journal's* argument is the impression that a herd of ignorant, unlettered negroes, controlled mainly by vicious prejudices against the white race, are safer conservators of the interests of white men than white men themselves are. The proposition is so ridiculous on its face that argument to disapprove it would be an insult to the most feeble understanding. It is equally absurd to pretend that the taxes out of which the State debt is to be paid and the State Government supported, are not paid by the white people of the State. It is in strict keeping however with the principles of a party whose chief end and aim seem to be to subordinate every interest to negro domination and every principle to the civil and political superiority of the man and brother.

The State Press.

The Southern *Star* (Dale county) is in favor of female teachers as far as practicable. It says:

In the matter of teaching in the Public Free School, where the pay is derived almost exclusively from the Public School fund, and where the elementary branches are principally taught, we think the position ought to be given to female teachers. A hale, stout, vigorous young man does not, somehow, show off to very good advantage wasting his sweetness upon a crowd of little children, most of whom are grappling for the first time with Webster's Elementary Spelling-book. These positions, we repeat, ought to be given to young ladies, provided they will qualify themselves to fill them.

The Huntsville *Democrat* asks why can we not induce immigration to Alabama, as well as the people of Virginia and South Carolina do to their respective States; for they, from all published accounts, are no less impoverished than we are? If the tide of immigration of thrifty European farmers were diverted to Alabama, her waste places would, soon, be made glad and blossom as the rose, her fertile fields would teem with plenty, and prosperity and comfort prevail where business is now languishing and poverty staring us in the face.

The Florence *Journal* urges planters to meet their indebtedness to merchants as far as possible, and says that the merchants have done all in their power in the past three years to aid the planting interest. The *Journal* raps the Probate Judge of Lauderdale county for publishing list of expenditures now, a thing he had heretofore refused to do. The Judge is now interested in a paper of his own; hence the change.

The Eufaula *Times* after a few week suspension is on our table again, looking bright and fresh. Friend Macon, we hope, will reap a rich reward from it. He is one of the truest Conservatives in the State and will do valiant service in the approaching campaign.

New Hampshire.

The vote on Governor stands, according to the last advices,

Weston, democrat	34,172
McCutchins, republican	32,895
Blackmer, prohibition	2,077

The remaining seventeen towns to hear from gave Weston last year 252 majority over all. If they do no better this year Weston's plurality will lack three or four hundred of the majority which he must receive in order to be elected by the people.

The Democrats have elected four Senators and the Republicans four. In four districts there is no choice, but as the vacancies are to be filled by the Legislature, they will be filled by Democrats, and the Senate will stand, eight Democrats and four Republicans.

The House now stands, Democrats 173; Republicans, 167. Eight towns remain to be heard from, which last year elected eight Democrats. These will give the Democrats 181 to 167 Republicans, which secures the entire control of the State in every branch of the government.

The change on the popular vote is marvelous, but the change in the vote for members of the Legislature is even greater than that for Governor. The following table speaks much more loudly than any mere words of ours of the revolt of the old Granite State from the Radical column.

LEGISLATURE, 1873.	Senate.	House.
Democrats	3	144
Radicals	9	204
Radical majority	6	60—66
LEGISLATURE, 1874.		
Democrats	8	181
Radicals	4	167
Democratic majority	4	14—18
Total change		84

This will do to begin the year 1874 with—a year which is destined to see the Republican party, as a popular power, utterly wiped out.

Sumner's Vacant Chair.

The intrigues for SUMNER'S vacant chair in the Senate are at high tide. The election is to come off next Tuesday. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* charges that the plots and counterplots began to assume form before the spirit of CHARLES SUMNER had departed from its earthly tabernacle. The tidings of his death had scarcely flashed over the wires to Boston before another message followed, bidding the new made Collector of that port gird on his armor and rally his following for the coming struggle. BUTLER, while coolly dictating a hypocritical letter for policy's sake on SUMNER'S death, quietly chuckled at the belief that he held the power to name his successor. He had already determined who the fortunate man should be, and had lost no time in letting his active and reliable lieutenant, SIMMONS, have the cue. The following dispatch did it:

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1873.—To W. A. Simmons, Customhouse, Boston, Mass.: The General is for Dawes. Give the boys the cue. MAC.

What they Say About It.

The *Washington Republican* of the 14th inst., contains a leader charging that the result in the New Hampshire election was brought about mainly through the influence of Mr. DAWES' recent speech. For this Mr. DAWES is roundly taken to task and held up as a man utterly unfit to be the leader of the Republican party, in the House of Representatives. The New York *Herald* is certain that the SIMMONS outrage killed the Republican party, but the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, a Republican journal, holds that the old weasel is not dead, only caught napping. The New York *Times*, another Republican journal, can't see through it all. The New York *Post* lays the blame on BUTLER, and thinks that the Republican party is rapidly going to the dogs on account of the unscrupulous character of its office-holders. The Boston *Globe*, a republican journal, wants a new and genuine reform party, though it remarks, rather hopelessly, that the Republican party might yet be saved if there was honesty and vigor enough in it to reform its members. The New York *Express* says the Redan of the Republican Sebastopol has fallen, and the fate of the fortress is sealed. The New York *Tribune* says the only effect of the election upon national politics will be to set people thinking. The Boston *Post* thinks the result a glorious victory over BUTLERISM and GRANTISM, and the New York *Sun* adds that the Republican party must rid itself of GRANTISM in all its phases before it can hope to be saved. New Hampshire, says the Boston *Advertiser* the old Massachusetts Republican organ, shows the waning power of once popular leaders. The New York *World* rejoices that the punishment of the Republican party, for its reckless course in the prostitution of public services to partisan ends, has now commenced. All of which is most encouraging, and proves that New Hampshire has set a good example for her sister States to follow.

A Fearful Exhibit.

The figures of the Treasury Department show that during the last six years the Radical Administration has spent $2,227,000,000. During the same time the taxes collected from the people amounted to $2,768,000,000. According to Mr. DAWES, $350,000,000, of this latter sum was used in part payment of the National debt. This, subtracted from the amount of taxes collected, leaves $2,418,000,000. Now take the aggregate of expenses from this sum and we have $191,000,000 not accounted for. Figures will not lie, and this is the story which they tell. This sum, thus squandered or stolen, runs up to within four millions of the expenses of the Government during the whole of the four years of TAYLOR'S and FILLMORE'S term. But there is no honest reason why the annual expenses of government should exceed the average *ante bellum* expenditures by more than 25 per cent. That they are from twice to three times as great, therefore, shows beyond all doubt that there is much stealage somewhere. If this is true, as it seems that it *must* be, the only hope of reform is in a change of administration. A thief cannot be converted to honesty with the sheep he has stolen on his back, and it is utter folly to expect it.

Old Henry in the Field.

The gallant Democrats and Conservatives of Henry County met in Mass Meeting in Abbeville last Monday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the approaching State Convention of the party. Mr. GEO. W. SEARCY presided and our confrere of the *Register*, Mr. M. A. SHREHAN, acted as Secretary. Col. W. C. OATES, the "war-horse" of the wire grass region, addressed the meeting, setting forth its objects, urging harmony, unity of purpose, concert of action, etc.

Mr. C. S. MCCARTHA thought it advisable to hold beat meetings, but yielded to the majority who seemed to favor instant action. A Committee consisting of Messrs. J. W. Foster, J. G. Holder, J. L. Wilson, John Melvin, W. W. McDaniel, F. M. Shelley, G. P. Pittman, Taylor Harrison, Henry M. White, S. S. Cawthon, and G. M. Jones, was then appointed to select and report suitable delegates. After a few minutes deliberation the committee reported as follows:

For delegates, Messrs Wm. C. Oates, A. McAllister, Wm. Wood, Wm. H. Wood, H. Purcell, James McCaully, John G. Holly, Jr., George W. Searcy, J. L. Wilson, T. F. Espy.

Alternates.—Messrs H. E. Owens, M. Holmes, Nat. Pace, E. Oates, M. Smith, R. I. Hardy, W. W. McDaniel, J. A. Corbitt, J. S. Spann, M. P. Shelly.

The nominations thus made were confirmed by the meeting, after which it adjourned. If the other counties of the State select material equal to this we shall have the best convention, perhaps, that ever assembled in this city.

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.

The Contingent Liabilities again.

COURTLAND, Ala., March 14th.

Editors Advertiser:—I have read with interest the controversy between yourselves and the "State *Journal*" in regard to the amount of "contingent liabilities" issued by Governor Lindsay during his term of office, and as usual, you have the best of the argument, being sustained by *truth*. "Contingent liabilities" are of course, known to be, *alone*, on account of the endorsement by the State of the 1st mortgage bonds of the different Railroads entitled to the same by virtue of Legislative enactments. The "*Journal*" charges and reiterates the charge that Governor Lindsay endorsed $17,100,000, of bonds for different Railroads. In its issue of the 12th, it says: "In looking over the Auditor's report for 1869, we find no statement of contingent liabilities," *but fails to say* that on Page 15 of "Report of the Auditor of State of Alabama for the Fiscal Year ending 30th September, 1869, *to the Governor*," [Printed by J. G. Stokes & Co.] about the middle of the page the following statement is given at the close of a very able paragraph on the "State Endorsment of Railroad Bonds" "Endorsement *by* the State has been obtained *under existing laws* by the following Companies (italics mine.)

A. & C. R. R.	$1,800,000
M. & E. R. R.	480,000
S. M. & M.	320,000
	$2,600,000

Up to the time of Lindsay's inauguration no record of endorsements had ever been kept either in the Auditor's or Executive office. How the Auditor could discover that the "contingent liabilities" under acts of 1869 and 1870 to the amount of $15,420,000, had been created—during the year 1871, when the *Record*, as will be shown by an examination of the "Railroad Journal" in the Executive office, (originated and kept by myself) gives, as the amount endorsed by Lindsay, as you correctly state, the sum of $2,850,000, (with the amount omitted for Selma and New Orleans Railroad) is beyond my comprehension. Gov. Smith acknowledges to endorsing of *about* $5,300,000 A. & C. R. R. bonds, to which add the $480,000 Montgomery & Eufaula and $320,000 Selma, Marion & Memphis, and we have $6,100,000 contingent liabilities in these items alone, which the Auditor should have reported at the beginning of Lindsay's term; to say nothing of the Mobile & Montgomery Railroad, A. & C. straights and the rest. But "it is useless to waste words on such a subject." The "*Journal's*" position is *not* sustained by the Auditor's reports.—The "Railroad Journal," before mentioned as being in the Executive office, will give the sum total of endorsements for 1871 and 1872 by Governor Lindsay, which taken in connection with the "Auditor's report" for 1869, and Ex-Gov. Smith in regard to amount of *his* endorsement of A. & C. R. R. bonds, will prove that the *Journal* has been misled.

The Auditor's report does not impeach the letter of the private Secretary.

Yours truly,
W. V. CHARDAVOYNE.

Mere Mention.

THE Legislature of Texas has instituted two new holidays—the second of March, which is the day of the declaration of Texan independence, and the twenty-first of April, the anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

THE State of West Virginia having up to this time refused to pay her share of the State indebtedness prior to the war, and having declined a proposition for arbitration, a measure has been offered in the Legislature at Richmond directing the Attorney General to bring suit against the State of West Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States for one third of the public debt standing in the name of Virginia on the 10th day of April, 1865, including interest to that date. The resolution has not yet been acted upon.

THE man who would invent a pair of spectacles that would enable Radical editors to see some other thief than TWEED, would no doubt earn the lasting gratitude of these short-sighted gentlemen. With all the SANBORNS and JAYNES, and HOWARDS and BUTLERS and SIMMONSES and DURELLS and CASEYS that surround them, they cannot properly make out their shape or proportions. Any man who could cure or improve the optical faculties of GRANT'S short-sighted editors, would reach the altitude of a national benefactor.

SECRETARY ROBESON is soon to deliver a commencement oration at Lafayette College in Easton, Penna. If he will only reveal on that occasion how a poor and briefless lawyer, while holding the office of Secretary of the Navy for five years, has in that time honestly saved $600,000 from his annual salary of $10,000, he will tell those college boys something worth hearing which will make them open their eyes and prick up their ears with wonder.

THE body of EVANS, the murderer, was sold to Dartmouth College for dissection. At the general assemblage for prayers in the chapel the morning after its arrival it was found sitting in one of the pews, where some of the frisky students had slyly put it. The President omitted the customary services, and the corpse was taken back to the dissecting room.

EVERY country in Europe imported wheat from America last season; and France and England, the largest importing countries, are still without supplies adequate to the demand between the present time and the next harvest. The amount the United States sent to England last year was 19,742,000 cwt., or 36,850,000 bushels, the value of which in gold was $64,500,000. The importations of France amounted to about forty-one millions.

Hitting the Nail on the Head.

The Boston *Advertiser*, one of the ablest papers in the country, and heretofore a strong supporter of the Republican party, thus hits the nail squarely on the head, in referring to the New Hampshire election. Speaking of the radical defeat it says:—

"And it was this—that the term Republicanism has lost its old-time significance, and instead of being a name to conjure by, has become,—it is scarcely too much to say,—a load to be carried."

Clear as Mud.

In that event they (the Executive Committee) would certainly be able to say precisely what they really mean, although it may well be doubted whether they mean what they say in many particulars.—*State Journal*.

Just so. You mean, of course, that the cap may fit the head while the head may not fit the cap, or that a thing may be "*precisely*" so and yet *not* so at one and the same time.

Meeting of the Cotton States Agricultural Congress.

At the session of the Cotton States Agricultural Congress, held last November, on motion of Mr. Berry, of Mississippi, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved that the convention, when it adjourns, will adjourn to meet under the call of the President on sixty days notice, through the newspapers of the Cotton States, at such time and place as he may designate. Delegates composing said meeting shall be appointed by the State Granges when in session or in vacation by the Masters. Each State shall be entitled to one delegate for each Representative and Senator they are entitled to in the United States Congress and the Masters of the State Granges, and that the State Agricultural Society of the Southern States be requested to send delegates to said convention.

Resolved, That in view of making our farms self-sustaining by sowing down one-third of the available lands in small grain and grasses, and plant less than two-third in cotton, we hereby recommend the Masters of the respective Cotton State Granges to submit this policy to the subordinate Granges for their adoption, and that the Masters of subordinate Granges be requested to urge the voluntary pledges thereto, and report result to the Masters of their State Granges who will then report to the President of this Convention the number of subordinate Granges in each State that have pledged themselves to this policy, and such information will be diffused through the public press by the President.

The representatives, designated in the above resolutions, are hereby notified to meet in the city of

ATLANTA, GA., JUNE 3d, 1874.

Each of the organizations named will see to it that their respective delegates are duly appointed.

It is expected that this meeting will result in much good to the farmer, and the agricultural interests of the South generally.

Important matters demand your attention. Many and serious evils are in existence, and the condition of numbers of our people presents a subject worthy of profound consideration.

By the time you assemble, the crops planted will be well in hand, and the information as to the acreage of each will be valuable to all. The barley, rye, oats and wheat will be nearly ready for the harvest, and reports of the probable yield will be of general interest.

The progress then made in the culture of corn and cotton will be not less important.

It is now demonstrated that the overproduction of cotton has ruined thousands of the people in these States. As in Hindoostan, this excess of cotton at the expense of provision crops, will, in a few years, produce a famine. Already by reason of the low price for the crop of 1873, the resources of many farmers have been exhausted, their credit destroyed, and bankruptcy is the inevitable result. This statement is believed to be true as to all the cotton States.

May not the hope be indulged, that this spring, before an acre is planted in cotton, every farmer will fill his fields with corn, and then the "patches" will be the extent of cotton culture. By the authority of general consent, in harmony with general necessity, let a partial embargo, and a blockade (slightly open) be laid on cotton—a questionable friend, at least, if not already a public enemy.

All newspapers in the cotton States, friendly to the proposed Congress, will please call attention to the subject, and give notice of the time and place of meeting.

D. E. BUTLER.
MADISON, GA., March 5, 1874.

Two Negroes Kill an Old Man and try to Kill his Wife.

The Murderers seek to Rob but get no Booty.

[From the Columbus Enquirer of the 15th.]

On Friday Mr. Larkin Allen, whose home is in Clay county Ala., distant from Columbus 70 miles came to this city with a wagon load of chickens, &c. He was proprietor of a small store in his country, and has visited this place every few months for a long period of years, in order to sell country produce, and was well known in the city. On this trip he was accompanied by his wife. He disposed of his stock in trade for some three hundred dollars.

LEAVES FOR HOME.

Having bought some $250 of goods from the Eagle and Phenix manufactory, he started for home. They encampted that night very near Mr Velati's place in Lee county a little over four miles from Columbus.

PERFECT SECURITY,

the aged pair thought, was around them. They were within call of several houses, and on the side of a public thoroughfare. No suspicion of danger lurked in their bosoms. They did not dream of this; so oxen were unyoked, fire built, and the good wife commenced preparing supper.

THE MURDERERS ON THE TRACK.

The pair had noticed in the afternoon a couple of armed negroes far in their rear, but paid no attention to them. They were observed by other parties. Now, since the tragedy, Mrs. Allen remembers the same negroes kept an eye on the movements of her husband in Columbus. They knew him, and what he came for, and supposed he would return home with considerable money. The plan to rob and murder was very simple, as Mr. Allen and wife were old and feeble.

THE DEED OF MURDER.

About 7 o'clock these negroes came to the camp fire—they said to get warm. Becoming troublesome Mr. Allen ordered them away. They retired very sullenly. Mr. Allen stepped into his wagon to get something, when the black villians returned hastily. One fired at Mr. Allen, emptying two loads of buck-shot from a double-barrel gun. The body fell across the tongue of the wagon, where it was found.

ATTEMPT TO KILL MRS. ALLEN.

Mrs. Allen commenced screaming. She was ordered to desist, but would not. A villian then fired a gun loaded with small shot at her. He missed his aim, but the weapon was so close that the powder burned her face badly, and set her bonnet on fire. This produced the impression at first that she had been shot in the face. Her bonnet was nearly burned up.

THE MURDERERS MISS THE BOOTY.

Mrs Allen continued screaming, and the neighborhood was aroused. Soon Mr. Velati, Hiram Gibson, and others arrived. Mr. Allen was lying senseless across the tongue of the wagon, bleeding and covered with blood, and his wife had well-nigh lost her reason. The wounded man was carried to the house of Mr. Geo. T. Lynch, near the Holland place, where he died in two hours. On examination it was found that his pocket-book, containing $40, was intact, and the goods were undisturbed.

CORONER'S INQUEST

was held yesterday. Verdict was that deceased came to his death from shot-gun wounds—shooters unknown. The remains were carried to Clay county by Mrs. Allen on last night's train.

LARGE REWARD.

Much excitement was manifested in Brownsville on the reception of the news of the murder. A meeting was called, and in fifteen minutes a sum of over $200 raised as a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Two negro men gave $15. One said give him time, and he would raise $200 from his own race. The Governor of Alabama will doubtless offer a large reward.

THE MURDERERS

are without doubt Columbus negroes, who availed themselves of the license allowed by Alabama laws and judges to commit the crime. They wouldn't dare such an act in Georgia. They were seen by several parties, and Mrs. Allen will recognize them at once. It is believed they were in Columbus last night. The force must be poor if they escape detection.

Will Farming Pay?

Editors Advertiser:—Many causes are assigned for the farm not paying since the change to free labor. Some attribute the cause to not raising our supplies, some to disasters more than usual, some to the want of effectual labor, all of which no doubt tend to increase the expense without increasing the value of the products. It is true that raising cotton alone is less remunerative than a diversified crop, but will a diversified crop pay? It makes no difference what we produce, it must be worth more when produced, than it cost to produce it or else it will not pay. We must get more than we give.

We cannot, with our lands as they are, and under the system of broad acres, make planting profitable, although we diversify the crop and raise our supplies, because the cost of production is more than we can get in the market.

If we give a laborer $120 hire and furnish him with rations for self and horse, we must produce enough to not only pay back such expenses, but also enough to pay tax and interest on the investment. This can only be done by increasing the value of the produce and decreasing the expense on all we produce. We can increase the value of produce by increasing the demand. 2,000,000 bales of cotton will bring as much as 5,000,000. We can decrease the expense by increasing the amount produced to the laborer, by the use of labor-saving machines and fertilizers, and by stopping leakage, stealage, commissionage, &c. We must increase the amount of produce raised to the hand by increasing the area cultivated, or fertilize what the hand cultivates so as to increase its production.

Now suppose we take 100 acres of average land, cultivate ½ in cotton, ¼ in corn, ¼ in oats, 1-10 in wheat, 1-30 in potatoes, and the balance in vegetables, the statistics show that it will not make per acre over 8 bushels of corn, 300 lbs seed cotton, 10 bushels of oats, 5 bushels wheat, 50 bushels potatoes. But with good cultivation let us make the average as follows:

33⅓ acres in corn, 333⅓ bushels	$333 33
33⅓ acres in cotton, 8 bales	600 00
20 acres in oats, 310 bushels	217 00
10 acres in wheat, 50 bushels	160 00
2 acres in potatoes, 150 bushels	150 00
	$1,460 33

To cultivate well 100 acres it will require 4 horses and 7 hands with the expense to feed horses 400 bu. corn	$ 400 00
To feed hands 105 bu. corn	105 00
To feed hands 1400 lbs bacon	175 00
Hire of seven hands	840 00
Wear and tear on tools &c	50 00
Rent of 100 acres of land	200 00
Interest on investment $880	70 40
	$2040,40.

It shows a loss of $580 in cost to produce.

Now take 25 acres of land and fertilize so as its production will be 4 times as great which is easily done. 8⅓ acres in corn, 333⅓ bu. $ 333 33
8⅓ acres in cotton 8 bales 600 00
5 acres in oats 310 bu 217 00
2½ acres in wheat 80 bu 160 00
2 acres in potatoes 400 bu 300 00
$1,610,33.

To cultivate 25 acres it will require two hands and one horse with the expenses of 140 bu, corn, feed for horse and hands	$130 00
Bacon for hand 400 lbs	50 00
Hire for two hands	240 00

Advertiser and Mail.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1874.

Mere Mention:

A STARNGE cat has appeared with a flock of chickens in New Bedford, Mass. She remains about the yard with them during the day, eating from a dish with them, and makes her bed in the coop with them at night, but will have nothing to do with the family in the house, although repeated attempts have been made to persuade her to change her course.

MORE than one thousand men were employed in the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.—many of them lately brought in, and employed to carry lumber from one point in the yard to another and then carry it back again. This sort of work has been kept up since January, and paid for by the people, so the laborers could vote the Radical ticket. But it didn't save 'em.

THE Protestant Episcopal communion in the United States comprises 41 dioceses and 9 missionary jurisdictions 52 Bishops, 3,095 priests and deacons, 2,700 parishes, and 260,000 communicants. The most populous diocese is that of New York, which has 26,282 communicants; next is Pennsylvania, 19,109. next Maryland, with 14,055 and the fourth in number is Connecticut, with 15,316. The contributions of all kinds for the year are reported at $7,316,159.

MR. CHARLES GAYARRE has issued a pamphlet showing that the debts of Louisiana—including the State debt, that of New Orleans, and the debts of the rural parishes—amount to about $60,000,000. The State owes $30,000,000, the city $25,000,000 and the rural parishes $5,000,000. Mr. GAYARRE assumes $40,000,000 to be the yearly result of production in Louisiana, all of which is required to support the inhabitants, and that $150,000,000 represents the market value of all the property in the State.

ONE reason why the railroad companies recently declined to haul postal cars for the sums paid for them, was the inordinate number of official deadheads who claim the right to ride free all over the country, as far and as often as they pleased. The list of "special agents of the Post-office Department" not only embraced all the big men in the Department, but all who hang round it, including Gen. A. E. BABCOCK, Gen. HORACE PORTER, J. T. ELY, R. M. DOUGLASS, of the personal staff of the President, and others who have no connection with the Postoffice Department.

CHICAGO, since 1860, has made very rapid strides in the establishment of manufactories within its bounds. In 1860 that city had 125 manufactories; it now has 750, employing a capital of over $50,000,000, and giving employment to 50,000 well paid artisans.—This is an increase of 500 per cent. in fourteen years. If this rate continues, the city in 1884 will have 3,375. Most of the heavy manufacturing is done on the "West Side," hence in a degree escaped the great fire. However, very many establishments suffered heavily, and their sudden recovery is one of the wonders of the anomalous city.

EVERY man his own lexicographer, is now the rule among newspaper writers. HAMLET only read "words, words;" but editors invent them. *Harper's Weekly*, which has all along been pretty well up in the part of inventing facts, now tries its hand on words, as follows:

An attempt in the White House to Johnsonize the Republican party failed, and an effort to Butlerize it will be equally useless.

It is suggested to the publishers of the illustrated Weekly that they Nast-y-ize their idea, including old BEN's sinister optic.

The reader has often heard of the assembled wisdom of the nation, as applied to Congress. The *Washington Chronicle* is authority for saying that the following endorsement appears on an account presented for payment to one of the departments, which will give the aforesaid reader an idea as to the calibre of some of the material which constitutes this assembled wisdom:

"I hereby surtify that I am personly acquanted with the circumstances in this case and am sadisfied that the servises was rendered and money expended as stated within and I am satifide that the claim is Just and right and I respectfuly recomend the payment.

——,"

"Member of Congress.

And the *Chronicle* above all others is the paper most responsible for getting such people into official positions.

THE death of BARCULO WHEATON, the eldest son of Judge CHARLES WHEATON, occurred at the Forty-second-street Educational Institute in the city of New York, where he has been for a year past. He died Wednesday morning of last week, of scarlet fever, after an illness of twenty days. He was a lad of fine promise, and the circumstances attending the event are so peculiar as to justify a word of description. Somewhere near New York a student of the same institution was ill mildly with the disease. BARCULO was immediately brought to his father's house without having been personally in contact with the disease. He remained there something over a fortnight, and the lad who was first taken having so far recovered as to be able to be removed, and no other cases having occurred in the school, BARCULO was taken back to the institution. Within two or three days afterward he was taken with the disease, which has at last proved fatal in defiance of all the skill and attendance which New York city and his friends could bestow or procure. It may be added that after the lad who was first taken, and who was only mildly ill, had been removed to his home, he was taken with a relapse and shortly died.

A FEW days ago the telegraph noticed the fact that the Bald Mountain, in North Carolina, was in the incipient throes of parturition. The Expositor, of Ashville, of the 12th, has the following in relation to the same matter.

Bald Mountain, in the edge of McDowell County, has for many weeks shown alarming signs of volcanic movements. The unsettling of the table ware, and jostling of houses for many miles around—the hasty melting of the snow and the hoarse mutterings from within, have startled the natives into alarm and consternation.

An old blockade whisky distiller, who had been making it in contempt of revenue officers for five or six years, heard the rumbling of the mountain, and supposing the day of judgment had come, came out of his "hole" and abandoned his distillery, and called in his neighbors to pray for him. For the last several days a grand prayer meeting and revival has been going on in the neighborhood of Bald mountain. These whisky sinners believe that the day of judgment is close at hand, and are praying fervently. The terrible noise in the mountain was heard distinctly at Marion and Old Fort.

New Hampshire.

There seems to be a good deal of plain talking in New Hampshire about this time. The Concord *Monitor*, the leading organ of the Republicans, says the defeat of its party was due to the shortcomings of the Administration.

"We were too heavily handicapped with Sanborn contracts, Jayne and Bingham blackmailings, western inflation schemes, the moiety system, and the failure of Congress to meet the wants of the masses by legislation, demanded by the hard times. This Simmons issue, and the disgraceful disclosures in connection with the revenue detective system, were brought forward to weight us down and create disgust among our best men."

If the *Monitor* had read the *State Journal* it would have known that the defeat in New Hampshire had no political significance whatever. It is surprising that papers published in New Hampshire should venture to state the causes of defeat in that State without consulting the oracle in Alabama.

But other papers in the United States are also telling "what ailed HANNAH" in that New Hampshire matter. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* (Rad.) says:

The result of the New Hampshire election is only part and parcel of the *general breaking up of the Republican party*, unless those prominent in the organization unload. The most disastrous thing to the country to-day is the delay of Congress to settle the financial question, and put an end to the feverish suspense, the general inactivity of business men.

That is good news. Heaven grant that it may continue. The Boston *Journal* (R) says that:

No disinterested man can be blind to the fact that the chief discouragement and paralyzation have come from Washington. The apparent successes of "Butlerism" in that quarter by the connivance of the National Administration have made hundreds and even thousands of New Hampshire Republicans hesitate and ponder whether it is their duty to sustain an organization that is in danger of being controlled by the master spirits of corruption."

The Boston *Globe* another high Radical authority thinks that the defeat of its party comes from a wide spread discontent and dissatisfaction with the present condition of things;" that "there is a loss of faith in many of the men of the party who assume to be its leaders;" that "the feeling which has produced this result in New Hampshire permeates the whole body politic, and that the people demand reform and will have it, "if not through the Republican party, then from some other source." All of which sounds extremely well if like HAMLET's reading it does not turn out to be "words! words! words!"

Now here comes the Boston *Advertiser*—the head-light of the Radical locomotive in New England and, because its experience enables it to know whereof it speaks, assures us that "The tree is known by its fruit, and parties are judged in like manner. The party which in high places professes economy and practices extravagance; which professes purity and fosters corruption; which professes to listen to the voice of the people, but turns a deaf ear to its suggestions; which professes to lift the Government above mere political intrigues and showers its favors upon those who have little regard for them except for the base uses to which they may be put—such a party, no matter by what name it may be called, will be known for what it is rather than for what it professes to be; it will be known by its fruit better than by its name."

So much for the Radical press now let us look for a moment into those of the other side:

Boston Post.

The great victory in New Hampshire is so largely the fruit of the exertions of the Democratic and Liberal press of that State that a grateful public will not fail to understand and appreciate the service thus rendered. On the part of the *New Hampshire Patriot*, the Manchester *Union*, the Portsmouth *Times*, the Concord *People*, and others which we might mention, the campaign has been conducted with a vigor and earnestness that cannot be too highly prized. They have boldly and untiringly sustained the people in the contest with corruption and misgovernment, have been led away by no side issues, and have fought the fight to the end with a glorious result that is in itself a sufficient compensation.

Bangor Me. Commercial.

The result of the New Hampshire election is a far greater triumph for the Democracy than could possibly have been anticipated. The great revolution which manifested itself in Connecticut last spring, and rolled on with ever-increasing force through the West and South last fall, has received no check in the Granite State."

Hartford Times.

Some of the Radicals journals affect indifference at the result in New-Hampshire. It is about the same as last year, they say with a toss of the head. A change of 3,000 in the popular vote, a Democratic and Liberal majority of twenty in the legislature against a radical majority of sixty-five last year—a gain of eighty-five members—it seems to us is not "about the same as last year."

Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette.

It is not a mild success of the Democrats; it is a solid victory, expressive of public sentiment beyond the limited confines of the Granite State.

Schenectady (N. Y.) Star.

New Hampshire protests—and the protest is an unbought expression of the popular will—against Grantism and its outgrowth of extravagance, fraud, financial distress, salary-grabbing, and universal political disaster. The victory is all the more complete when we come to know that the Democrats apparently put forth no effort whatever to achieve a victory.

Geneva (N. Y.) Gazette.

The "Old Granite State" has opened the campaign of State elections for 1874 most auspiciously and gloriously. The Democrats have achieved a substantial triumph, the more gratifying because unexpected.

Detroit Free Press.

The Chicago *Journal*, commenting upon the result of the New Hampshire election, says: "But for the folly of the so-called 'Temperance party,' who ran an independent ticket, which received only a little over a thousand votes, the Democrats would have been defeated overwhelmingly." As Mr. Weston came within a few hundred votes of having a clear majority over the combined Republican and Temperance vote, it is difficult to see how the *Journal* arrived at its conclusions.

World's Washington Correspondence.

The result of the New Hampshire election is confessed by all the public men from that State to have been an overwhelming defeat of the Republicans. The Democracy have obtained entire possession of the State, and prominent Republicans say that it will require a popular majority of from 3,000 to 5,000 votes to enable them to recover control of the Legislature, and elect a United States Senator when Mr. Cragin's term expires.

World's Concord (N. H.) Correspondent.

This result is gratifying in itself, but more so from the manner in which it was produced and the causes that contributed to it. As to the former it is enough to say that it was done very quietly; it was the spontaneous action of the people—the result of that "sober second thought which is seldom wrong and always effective."

World Editorial.

The Republican defeat derives its greatest significance from the dissatisfaction to which it testifies, in the strongest manner possible, as existing in New Hampshire against the Republican Congress and Administration at Washington.

Boston Post.

The rebuke is emphatic and unequivocal, and in it will be found the settlement of the gravest issues ever presented to the nation. The rapid vigorous march of corruption, the lengthening Federal grasp, the dangerous formation of rings, the unparalleled assaults upon commerce, and the contempt for the interest of laborers industry, all have combined to *arouse New Hampshire from the lethargy of partisanship*, and caused her voters to demand a change which shall become universal and permanent.

Is this not enough? Or do we require further testimony as to the cause of the defeat? If so here are a few more outgivings from Republican headquarters. Read carefully and ponder their meaning:

No one knows exactly when the break up will come, or how; whether it will be gradual and gentle at the last or sudden and violent. But it is certainly coming. The signs multiply, from day to day. * * * Enough to know that the people are everywhere in subdued but ominous agitation.—*Springfield Republican.*

The arrogant "leaders" thus have another example of the growing independence of voters. * * * This is the moral of the New Hampshire election, and it has an application as broad as our country, and to both parties.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The victory in New Hampshire is only the precursor * * * The people are awakening to the necessity of a "cleaning out" at Washington.—*Cleaveland Plaindealer.*

The importance of this victory can hardly be over-estimated. It strikes the keynote of the campaign of 1874. * * * * The people know for whose benefit the Salary-Steal was enacted. They know into whose pockets the lion's share of the Custom-House moieties flow. They remember whose brother-in-law was at the bottom of the Louisiana usurpation. They know who has used the patronage of office to feed his insatiable greed. They have not forgotten who stepped out of his way to praise the thieves of the Washington Ring in his annual message to Congress; or who urged Simon Cameron's Centennial job upon the National Legislature.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

Concord Correspondent Boston Journal.

The salary-grab matter, and the recent Simmons' affair, are among the causes which have lost the Republicans many votes in this election. The people have simply embraced this opportunity to rebuke the Republicans at the polls.

Boston Transcript.

The result is a political revolution, or something very like it, and, as such examples are exceedingly catching, "revolutions never going backward," the inducements for multiplying events of so disagreeable a nature should be immediately removed by a course of action calculated to fully restore public confidence in the Administration. The Republicans must throw off the political vampires, now gorged with plunder.

These are certainly ominous growls. They commit the Radical party to a confession of innate corruption which no denials on their part hereafter will be able to recall. Said we not truly that the "little cloud like a man's hand promised an abundance of rain?" The thing is clear as day to any man not wilfully blind. And now we predict that if the Democrats carry Connecticut the Radical party will fall in pieces before the next Presidential campaign. It cannot survive the body of death to which it is so indissolubly linked any more than one of the Siamese Twins could have survived the fate of the other. But we may rest assured that no effort will be spared by GRANT in the little "Wooden Nutmeg State." Like the boy who was digging for the gopher, he is *bound* to have it, for if he fails "dad's family will be outen meat". in short order.

The State Press.

The high water has had the effect to stop our mails and interdict the usual chat with our exchanges for several days. But a few of the welcome visitors "dropped in" yesterday and this is what they had to talk about.

The Cherokee *Advertiser* with characteristic gallantry upholds the crusading movement of the ladies of the North West. It says in the conclusion of its article:

If woman's presence, woman's tears, woman's entreaties have come the way, we say God speed their work. We don't want our friends to think we are going mad or crazy on temperance, but as a right we have, and a duty we owe to our readers to give our ideas on this subject, as it is one of the leading topics of the day. As it has pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to bring men to repentance, may it please Him by woman's tears, entreaties, presence and prayers to bring men from barrooms, gambling hells and other agencies of the devil to their families, sober, temperate and upright. We believe the end will justify the means.

We have not heard any objection made to the prayers of the women; the *publicity* of the prayers is the point to which exception is taken. It is contended that if the *prayers* are the effective means they would not fall of their effect in the closet.—But if the *bore* is the effective means that could be made as effective without degrading the most effective of all the means of grace.

In discussing the "motive power" of parties in this age the Gadsden *Times* after condemning "selfishness" on the one hand and "partyism right or wrong" on the other, reaches the conclusion that:

We need men devoted to the good of the country, who will hold in special integrity all her interests, upon whose hearts are fired with the love of right and who have sufficient magnanimity of soul to perceive greater honor and wealth in maintaining equity and just administration than in serving parties or individual interests.

But in States so circumstanced as Alabama, "no partyism" tends altogether to Radicalism, because in that party "the spoils!" is the watchword and "my party, right or wrong!" the banner cry. Hence the "no party" cry can be rendered hurtful to but one party and that is the Democratic and Conservative party, and whatever hurts that party *exnecessitate rei* builds up its enemies, to the ultimate ruin of the State. We do not mean to intimate that the Gadsden *Times* favors the "no party" dogma except on general principles. We have no idea that it intended its application to any State where in the nature of things, it would be compelled to result in the worst sort of "partyism," so far as the effect on government is concerned. The general principle is certainly correct; but it is to be regretted that the general principle cannot be applied without injury in this exceptional case.

On the much-vexed question of Repudiation the old staunch and reliable Eutaw *Whig and Observer* has this to say:

A State is but a community of individuals, and, as a *man* should preserve inviolate his integrity of character, so should a *commonwealth* of men regard its plighted faith as something too sacred to be trifled with. Rightly has it been said that as a matter of *policy* the escutcheon of our State should be preserved untarnished; to say nothing of the *moral obligation* to establish no precedent which should set the current of action in the direction of ignoring either State or individual indebtedness.

This is sound doctrine. A State *cannot* afford to trifle with its credit any more than a woman can afford to trifle with her fair fame. To do either is to take a dangerous risk, and in the case of the State it is simply to slip our own neck from the halter that our children may be hanged in our stead. It is hard to have to pay obligations created against our protests and in defiance of our rights, but it is harder to bear the brand of a dishonored Commonwealth among all the honorable nationalities of earth. We may not be conscious of dishonor. We may even feel persuaded that we have done a righteous deed. But the difficulty will be to persuade others that we have. But the refusal to pay an unjust and illegal demand is not repudiation in any sense of the word. The injustice or illegality of the demand, however, cannot be settled by the political department of the Government. The Judiciary must determine that question. The casting off of any obligation by the political department is *repudiation*, whether that obligation be legal or illegal in point of (unascertained) fact. If there are any State bonds fraudulent and void it is an easy matter to determine the fact. The Legislature can pass a law providing for the payment of interest on the legal obligations of the State, and authorizing suit to be brought in the Circuit Court of Montgomery county to test the question of fraud and illegality. This will bring the whole question in review before the tribunal authorized by the constitution to determine such matters, and we have no right to ask more. On this repudiation theme the Selma *Times* writes as follows:

We are not insolvent, and we pay our honest liabilities, but we will not pay claims we have never owed and be made insolvent thereby, in order to keep our credit from being damaged. Georgia handled the question with decision and repudiated some of her fraudulent claims, amounting to several millions, and her securities began to appreciate immediately in value.

Speaking of the various means proposed in aid of immigration, the Tuskaloosa *Blade* says:

The true policy and secret of success is individual liberality, made general by a patriotic and far-seeing desire for the development of the country, and natural shrewdness for aggrandizement. Our vision must not be shortened and circumscribed by the present, but must develop into enlarged views of success and prosperity in the future. History repeats itself; look at what those States have become which have followed the policy we indicate.

The Tuscaloosa *Times* believes that the Democrats and Conservatives can carry the fourth Congressional District next November and adduces some sound and cogent reasons for the faith that is in it. On the subject of the political situation at the North the *Times* says that light is breaking there and that "the people are just beginning to comprehend the situation at the South. They are awaking to the knowledge of the fact, that this beautiful clime has been even more wasted and wronged by the merciless policies of peace, than it was by the pillage and the havoc of war."

The St Clair *Ægis* tells the whole story of civil service reform as put in operation by the Radical party in pursuance of the profuse promises on which they last year so triumphantly rode into power.

When Civil Service reform was recommended by the President, we predicted that it would prove worse than a farce by creating other expensive machinery with its quota of paid rogues to catch rogues. It is now admitted on all hands to be just that and nothing more.

The Birmingham *Iron Age* speaking of "signs," says that there are signs in the political firmament which portend deliverance for the Southern people.

Corruption and rottenness in the Radical party have disgusted the American people, whose nausea is now being indicated by the elections all going one way. We think it is a cause of thankfulness to the Giver of all good, that at last, the Northern people are opening their eyes,

"The darkest hour is just before day." We have been oppressed, we have been humiliated; we have been "taxated" out of nearly everything but our record and our honor; and at last hope begins to beam upon us.—May the glorious day roll on, when hundreds of such men as Gordon and Stephens shall raise their voices in Congress for law and for liberty.

The virtuous indignation with which the Alabama S. J. repels all charges affecting the immaculate purity and intelligence of the colored troops is rebuked and its hollowness exposed by the Birmingham *Independent*. The *Independent* reminds the S. J. that a few months ago it accused "Col. J. R. POWELL of moving the county Court-House to Birmingham, by the votes of negroes *purchased* by free rides on the railroads and Pensacola fish dinners." The votes of negroes *purchased* by a free ride on the railroad, is good. But suppose it had been a Democratic paper that had preferred so grievous a charges What a flux of English adjective! would have ensued from the virtuous S. J.

Slanderers of the South.

The New York *Herald*, like some other papers which presume to speak of things whereof they are ignorant, has this to say about Northern men and Southern men in Congress before the war:

No public man from the North had ever entered the Senate Chamber without swearing allegiance to the royal power of slavery, without, we fear, being too willing to take the oath, or any oath, however dishonorable, to "preserve peace." *And the South meant that there should be no peace unless slavery was respected as a sacred institution above the Union and the constitution, as the very corner stone of the Republic.*

Now we see it is obvious that the *Herald* erred through pure ignorance; and that it may be better posted in future we append a copy of the oath taken by "public men of the North on entering the Senate Chamber:"

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will faithfully support and forever defend whatsoever measure the Royal power of slavery may propose and that I will endeavor, to eat at least one abolitionist on the half shell before breakfast every morning, so help me $5 per diem.

So far as the allusion so the South is concerned it is simply false. The South meant that slavery should be respected *not above*, but *under* the Constitution, because it was guaranteed under and by the Constitution. But above *all* the South meant that the *Constitution* itself should be respected, because it was the sole and only, guarantee of her rights in the Union. And it was not until she saw that Constitution broken and trampled under foot by men who pronounced it "a covenant with Death and a league with Hell" that she asserted her right to withdraw from a Union whose sole bond was the then broken ligament of the Constitution. In that view what was to hold her but force? The Siamese bond was broken by Northern fanaticism and it would certainly be a strange bond which could hold either party after it had been snapped asunder! But how could force be applied without a breach of the peace? And as force *was* applied the only question is: which was the party first to apply it? The South certainly was not. She had no need to do so. She was, or at any rate *thought* herself, free without it. She would not have gone to war to secure that which she thought hers without war. Neither could she be held responsible for the hostile appearance of the Star of the West in her waters! No gun would have been fired at Fort Sumter or the "old flag" if she had remained at her anchorage. There were commissioners then in Washington negotiating the terms of a peaceful separation. They were kept there, under first one pretence and then another, in the hope that the South could be dallied with until the North could find time in which to complete her preparations for subjugation. And it was not until this fact became plainly and painfully visible to the whole South that measures were taken to repel the invasion inaugurated by the Star of the West. Will the *Herald* deny this? The truth is, the Radical party leaders (not the rank and file) were, and *are* alone responsible for the war and for the blood of the countless victims and billions of treasure poured out at the Shrine of Battle. The *Herald* knows this as well as we do; and with that knowledge it is both false and cowardly to seek to impose the blame upon a helpless and outraged people. We have no patience with any such ridiculous and unworthy cant. The South is willing to shoulder whatever of blame may be justly imputed to her on that or any other account; but she will not submit patiently to an outrage upon truth and common decency which consigns her name to History branded with anything approaching dishonor. We are doing all that men may to forget and forgive the past, but if such imputations as this of the *Herald* are to continue, neither forgetfulness nor forgiveness can be cherished or inculcated here. If the past must needs be named at all, let it be with no arrogant assumption that all who fought on the one side, whether at the Council board or in the field, were wrong, and all on the other, right. If the North had given no cause the South would have manifested no effect. But so long as cause stands related to effect it is unwise, not to say criminal, in those who generated the cause to complain that, like all other causes, it produced a legitimate *effect*.

Looking one Way and Rowing Another.

It is the most refreshing of all sensations to *feel* the plastic impudence with which the Radical newspapers sugar-coat the extravagancies of their party. It is so thick that it is palpable and yet "too thin" to wash. They, and their followers, can prate like magpies of Reform, Retrenchment and other popular movements, but once let the *test* be applied and the world sees at once that while they *look* one way they *row* another.

Now here is an example in point.—On the 19th of November Senator COOPER introduced in the Senate a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to prepare and report Joint resolutions having for their object such reformation of the present Constitution as the exigencies of the State (for Retrenchment and Reform) might require. About the same time other resolutions were introduced looking to the same thing, viz, Retrenchment and Reform by cutting down expenses. On a subsequent day the Senate instructed the Judiciary Committee to prepare and report the joint resolutions contemplated by Senator COOPER'S resolution, and on the 6th of December the committee's report was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Carmichael, Cobb, Coleman, Cooper, Cunningham, *Dosier*, Driesbach, Edwards, Ervin, *Goodloe*, Grayson, Hamilton, Hewitt, Little, Martin, Parks, *Pennington*, Robinson, Snodgrass, Terrell, Walton.

Nays—Senators *Black, Curtis, Doreen, Glass, Hatch, Jones, Leftwich, Royal, Wilson.*

These resolutions then went to the House, where they encountered the most determined and even vindictive opposition on the part of the Radicals. It will be remembered that Mr. CLARKE, of Perry, one of the leaders, announced his willingness to hold the floor to the close of the session if that should be necessary to prevent the consideration of the resolutions until other important measures could be disposed of. Mr. LOVVORN (Rep.) of Randolph, who favored the resolutions, and who knew how necessary it was to the tax-payers that they should be adopted, asked that the vote should be taken by yeas and nays, so that he might get a copy to show his people who it was that so bitterly opposed these necessary measures looking to retrenchment and reform. The vote was accordingly taken, with the following result:

Those who voted aye, were Messrs. Anderson, Ashe, Barnett, Barrow, *Barton*, Boyd, Brewer, Broadnax, Brown of Jackson, Browne of Tuscaloosa, Clopton, Cowan, Crawford, Corsby, Donoho, Draxler, Elliott, Franklin, Gallaspie, Greene of Jefferson, Hamilton, *Hannon*, Howell, Jones of Lee, Kelly, *Laurence*, Lee, *Lomoran*, McCoy, McHugh, Mancill, Manning, *Masterson*, Murphree, Musgrove, Peddy, Purcell, Renfro, *Simpson*, Slater, Smith of Tallapoosa, Stallworth, Stone, Stribbling, Smith of Bibb, *Smith*, of Morgan, Taylor of Lauderdale, Vaughan, Whatley, Weatherford, White of Clay, Wilkinson.

Those who voted nay were Messrs. *Bruce, Carson, Clark, Clarke, Cloud, Coden, Cockrill*, Dotson, *Dowdell, Dustan, Ellsworth, Fantroy, Goldsby Greene*, of Hale, *Hawkins, Hunter, Johnson, Jones* of Madison, *Levy, Lewis, McAfee, McCaskie, Mathews, Mauldy Miles, Merriwether, Moss, Patterson* of Autauga, *Reed, Reese, Smith* of Dallas, *Speed, St. Clair, Steel*, of Madison, *Steel* of Montgomery, *Taylor* of Sumter, *Threat, Thomas, Treadwell, Walker, Williams* of Barbour, *Williams* of Montgomery.

Here, as before, we have indicated the Republicans by printing their names in italics. Can any man find the name of a single Conservative in the list of those who opposed these measures of Retrenchment and Reform? It must also be remembered that the vote in the House was not on the *adoption* of the Resolutions but on a motion to give them their first reading. The Radical tactics was to filibuster them over, so that the end of the session would ultimately defeat them. It was eminently successful, for when a motion was subsequently made to order them to a second reading the Radicals again opposed it and by parliamentary tactics finally got rid of them altogether under a ruling of Speaker PARSONS that the order of the House had simply contemplated a *reading* and that when that had been done they were *no longer before the House.*" Thus one of the most necessary Reform measures of the last Legislature was killed outright by those who pretend to be the champions of economy and retrenchment.

Another False Statement Refuted.

A short time since we were regaled with a comparison to show that whereas the taxes of Alabama averaged about one dollar for each man, woman and child within her borders, those of New York averaged twenty times that sum. Now here is an extract from the editorial columns of the New York *Times*, which necessarily sets that statement at rest. Says the *Times*:

"Did the debt of the State of New York bear the same relation to its assessed valuation as that of South Carolina, we should have, instead of the existing burden of twenty-one millions, an amount exceeding *two hundred and fifty millions* of dollars.

Now according to the last census of New York, the population of that State is 4,382,759. At $20 each the taxes of the State would, therefore, foot up $87,655,180 per annum, or four times the sum necessary to pay the entire State debt. So all that fine comparison, intended to convince Alabamians that they pay very low taxes, goes to wreck with a powerful crash.

Answering False Accusations.

In commenting on the Montgomery ADVERTISER'S obituary notice of the late Senator SUMNER the Norwich (Conn.) *Advertiser*, the leading Democratic paper of Eastern Connecticut, uses the following language which is its own best commentary:

In all the notices we have seen of the death of Mr. Sumner, we have seen nothing more manly in tone, or more beautifully expressed than the following from the Montgomery (Ala.) ADVERTISER one of the ablest democratic papers of the South. The article *will answer a thousand false accusations of the radical press* against the spirit of the Southern democracy.

BERLIN, March 20.

The Committee of the Reichstag has voted the second time against fixing the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000.

"Confiscate the Lands."

We neither know nor care where the *State Journal* stood when GREENE SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS of Perry, made a speech on the 5th day of December last, but the ADVERTISER'S report of the proceedings of the House on Thursday, December 4th, shows the following:

Greene Shadrach Washington Lewis, of Perry, opposed the amendment, and argued learnedly against it. HE *wanted* TAXES RAISED TO SUCH *a pitch* that the LARGE LANDHOLDERS WOULD be COMPELLED to SELL *their lands*, so that He, and others like him, could BUY. * * *

Several members, (from their seats.) "*That lets the cat out of the bag!*"

If GREENE SHADRACH WASHINGTON LEWIS' remarks were so mildly tempered as the S. J. would have us believe what meant that prompt response of "That lets the cat out of the bag?" What "cat" was "let out of the bag" with the remarks quoted by the S. J.? That we have not misquoted GREENE SHADRACK WASHINGTON LEWIS is evident from the fact that neither he, nor any one else, for him, undertook to impeach our report while the witnesses were on the ground by whose testimony it could and would have been sustained. Yet, if we cannot sustain our report by the testimony of good men and true, who heard the speech in question, we will withdraw the charge founded upon it. That is fair, to say the least.

Mere Mention.

The New York *Herald* utters its opinion of Mr. Sumner freely as follows: "He did not lead a party; he was not identified with any special policy; he was not a great writer, or a great orator, or a great statesman."

THE whiskey war in Ohio is damaging the whiskey trade of Cincinnati about $20,000 per day. The *Enquirer* says: "Distilleries in this city which formerly turned out four hundred barrels of whiskey per day are now running but sixty. Effect of the crusade."

THE official vote of New Hampshire at the late election was as follows: WESTON (Dem.) 35,610; MCTCHINS (Rep.) 34,138; BLAKMER (Temp) and scattering 2,135. WESTON'S plurality 1,492. The Legislature stands as heretofore reported.

THE indications are that the Centennial appropriation job is done for. The United States Senate flatly refused to vote the $3,000,000 asked for by the jobbers as an entering wedge, and the prospect for getting $1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania seems also doubtful.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that the pork and provision trade of that city has received serious injury by reason of the shipment of soured meats. Whether this has resulted from an imperfect system of inspection, or from an attempt to handle the entire hog crop of the Northwest with inadequate facilities, or from both combined, we do not undertake to decide."

THE New York *Post* (Republican), in an editorial styled "A Double Defeat," says that it is ridiculous to deny that the New Hampshire election is a signal defeat for the Administration. The failure of the Administration to enforce any financial or revenue policy, if it has any, and its errors of commission in the civil service have contributed enough alone to defeat the candidates who represent it.

THE King of Bavaria who, as is well known, is very fond of music and the ballet, and a constant attendant at the theatres, met a one armed soldier in Munich and entered into conversation with him. The soldier answered abruptly, but apologised when he found whom he was addressing. "How was it," asked the monarch, "that you did not know me?" "How could I?" asked the one armed hero; "you never come to the army, and I never go to the theatre."

AN exchange says: "Compare the publisher of a newspaper, who has to go all around the country to collect his pay, to a farmer who sells his wheat on credit, and not more than a bushel to any person. If any farmer will try the experiment of distributing the proceeds of his labor over two or three counties, with an additional one or two in distant States, for one year, we will guarantee that he will never, after that year's experience, ask a publisher to supply him with a newspaper a year or two without the pay for it.

THE London *Times* has completed a careful review of the census of 1871 of the British empire. There are 38 persons to a square mile in the Empire; 260 in the United Kingdom, 201 in India, and 141 in the colonies. It should be observed, however, that in some parts of India the density of population more than equals that of England. The Queen rules over 224,760,593 souls: her people dwell in 44,142,651 houses: the area of the land they inhabit is not less than 7,768,449, square miles.

The New York *South* reminds the people of the Southern States that the present is an opportune time for them to secure the most reliable laborers to be found in that city. The widespread and protracted destitution has convinced a very considerable number of really worthy men that the South offers a most desirable opening, and they are willing to accept such terms as the Southern people will be able and willing to make. The *South* invites correspondence from those desirous of securing labor.

Says the Baltimore *Sun*: Geneva BUTLER may affect to despise the press but no man and no party can long stand up against it when it echoes the voice of aroused public sentiment.—The most influential republican papers in the country are making themselves heard as to the observance of some regard for decency and fitness in appointments to office, and all should applaud every honest word and effort of republicans to make a better beginning by casting out the men who are abusing and degrading that powerful organization.

THE Baltimore *Sun* favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that no bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that that subject shall be fully indicated in the title. Such a rule would at least have the advantage of compelling the lobbyist and corruptionist to do much of their work openly which they now succeed in accomplishing quietly and by stealth. The *Sun's* idea is to put it beyond the power of Congress to tack "SANBORN contract" amendments to appropriation bills at the close of the session.

A STRIKING instance of the influence of the press in opening up new avenues for commerce is seen in the increase of the trade of Baltimore with Northern Europe. A report setting forth the commercial advantages of that port was not long since copied extensively in the Danish, Norwegian, Swedish and Russian papers, and the result is that there are now some thirty vessels at sea, mostly Swedish and Norwegian, bound for Baltimore.—Eight vessels of those nationalities are now in port at present. Many vessels hitherto trading to New York, are said to be now bestowing their favors upon Baltimore.

Washington News.

Special to the Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Judiciary Committee, after a great deal of debate and protracted conferences, have agreed by a party vote on a civil rights bill based upon that of Mr. SUMNER. It applies to hotels, conveyances, places of public amusement, juries, and schools, but i is certain that the bill is so drawn as to give legal effect to the purposes contemplated.

THE ALABAMA CONTEST.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections is said to be nearly equally divided on the question of SPENCER'S right to the Senatorship from Alabama. The report will probably be in SPENCER'S favor. The decision of the Senate can not be positively predicted.

MR. BOUTWELL'S ABSENCE.

Mr. BOUTWELL'S absence from the Senate is said to be occasioned not so much by sickness as by mortification and demoralization growing out of the development in respect to the SANBORN contracts, which were signed by him as Secretary of the Treasury. He is said to be ashamed to show his face in the Senate.

A Progressive Movement.

Mr. Editor:—I furnish an estimate of the cost of building a cotton factory and the profits therefrom, carefully compiled from comparison of the operations of factories in North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and New England. This statement is prepared particularly in the interest of the farmers in this section connected with the order known as "Patrons of Husbandry," who are desirous of establishing a Farmers' Cotton Factory at Newbern, N. C., or vicinity, before whom at the last session of Atlantic Council, Patrons of Husbandry, at Kingston, N. C., this subject was introduced. The advantages of Newbern, N. C., as a site in every way superior to any other locality for such business need no indorsement, for it is a well known fact that abundance of labor can be obtained at low rates, low rents, moderate prices of provisions and all necessaries of life, with consequent small cost of maintenance of operatives and their families, healthy climate, cheap land for mill site, and low price of building materials, fine harbor and facilities for shipping goods to northern and foreign markets by steamship, sailing vessels or railroad, and most important of all, abundance of raw material, which can be obtained at 2½ to 5¾ cents per pound less than at New England mills. It is proposed to purchase the bulk of the cotton required in this factory direct from the plantations, in the seed. By ginning at the mill it would be arranged to pass the lint direct from the lapper, thus saving the labor and expense of "scratching," which is required to put baled cotton in good order for the lapper preparatory to carding. The expense of "scratching" is about equal to the expense of ginning, therefore, the total cost of ginning could in this way be saved, which amounts to about 2½ cents on each pound of lint cotton, including ginner's profit.

It is deemed advisable to place the stock shares at five dollars so as to admit of a large proportion of public representation than has been heretofore allowed in such enterprises, admitting farmers, mechanics and operatives as stockholders. This is a feature not recognized or existing in any of the Southern factories, but is quite common in Northern cities. For the benefit and convenience of the operatives a factory store can be established, from which provisions &c., as a small advance on cost, can be furnished, and if desirable, this store may be also rendered a convenience to farmers in the exchange of produce for supplies, &c.

To further illustrate the pecuniary advantages of a cotton factory in our must, the subjoined estimate has been prepared. The calculations are based upon actual experience and carefully made for a cotton mill with a capital stock of $150,000, running one hundred and fifty (150) looms for a period of one month or twenty-six (26) working days; and ginning lint cotton from the seed. With a second or night set of operatives the net results as here given would be nearly doubled.

OFFICERS.	
1 President at $50	$ 50 00
1 Superintendent at $200	200 00
1 Cashier and Book-keeper at $125	125 00
1 Clerk at $75	75 00
2 Watchmen at $30	60 00
1 Office and yard hand at $25	25 00
1 Drayman and team of two horses	50 00
	$ 585 00
ENGINE ROOM.	
1 Engineer at $75	$ 75 00
1 Oiler at $40	40 00
1 Fireman at $35	35 00
	$ 150 00
CARD ROOM.	
1 head carder at $75	$ 75 00
1 second carder	50 00
2 workers and openers at $15	30 00
3 spreader tenders at $20	60 00
3 railway tenders, 12	36 00
6 drawing tenders, $10	60 00
6 speed tenders, $10	60 00
2 roving tenders, $15	30 00
1 card grinder, 30	30 00
1 sweeper, $10	10 00
	$ 441 00
SPINNING ROOM.	
2 head spinners, $50	$ 100 00
30 spinners

Advertiser and Mail.

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

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, March 24 1874.

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Montgomery, Ala.

Mere Mention.

EVEN under the shadow of the Capitol at Washington, the teachers of the public schools are defrauded of their money. It is in proof that since the 1st of September last, they have not received a dollar of their faithfully earned salaries, although it was alleged that $173,000 more had been disbursed for school purposes than had been collected by the special levy for the administration of the schools.

The negro Bill Thomas, charged with having murdered old Mr. Allen, in Lee county, Ala., has been sent to jail in Columbus to await a requisition from the Governor of Alabama.

THE priests who died of yellow fever in Memphis are to have a fine monument erected to their memory. Five of them lie side-by-side in Calvary Cemetery, and as yet there is nothing to show when or how these martyrs of humanity died. While living, they did not swerve from their duty, but nobly faced the danger, ministering to the wants of the sick and dying, until they had finally to succumb to the fell destroyer. It is eminently proper that their deeds should be kept green in the memory of their countrymen.

A bill, just passed by both houses of the Missouri Legislature, on the subject of selling liquor to minors and inebriates, deserves to be classed with the other severe anti-liquor enactments of this country, the features of which are stated by the St. Louis *Republican* as follows: "It provides that the selling or [giving intoxicating liquor to any minor or habitual drunkard, after warning from [the wife, parent, brother, sister or guardian, shall be an offense punishable with a fine of not less than $40, nor more than $200, and forfeiture of license. If the clerk or agent of a druggist, merchant or dram-shop keeper shall violate the law, it will be held a violation by his employer, and the penalty be inflicted on the latter. The effect of this law, and of the other similar acts in practice in Ohio and Illinois, is to throw the responsibility on the sellers of liquor instead of the drinkers. It gives to the immediate relations of minors and inebriates very large control over the subject."

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the important fact that the death of Mr. SUMNER throws into the hands of Mr. CARPENTER (President *pro tempore*) of the Senate, and a friend of the people of Louisiana as against the usurpers who are plundering the State,) the honor of fixing the complexion of the committee which has charge of the Louisiana question, and adds: "The Committee of Privileges and Elections has the Louisiana business under consideration, but there was a tie during Senator SUMNER'S lifetime, as he never met with the committee. Mr. CARPENTER'S appointment of his successor, it will be seen therefore, will be one of great importance. The suggestion that Mr. SCHURZ, the personal friend and political associate of Mr. SUMNER, is the natural successor to the vacant place will undoubtedly be received with very general favor." Mr. SCHURZ might have considerable influence, too, in the SYKES-SPENCER contest.

The rebuilding of the Vendome column is going on rapidly; it is now about half finished. Its inauguration is likely to be a very important event; it will certainly be a very embarrassing one to the government, for the Bonapartists are sure not to let slip such a favorable opportunity for a demonstration. The Gaulois informs us that the old statue of Napoleon I, with his traditionary coat and hat, is to be hoisted on the top again, but the Bonapartist paper is not a reliable authority in such a matter. Some months ago it was proposed, in order to prevent any more political vicissitudes occurring to the column, to surmount it with a figure of France, but we believe the government has not decided this delicate question.

In connection with the death of the late ex-President FILLMORE, mention is made of the late law firm of FILLMORE, HALL & HAVEN, of Court street, Buffalo. HAVEN died some years ago from professional overwork, yet a laughing, story-telling man, with fun enough in him to upset the dignity of his two partners. HALL died a week before the ex-President, holding the office of Circuit Judge of the United States Supreme Court. Of the three when they were still partners in many things one was President of the United States, the second Postmaster General, and the third the leader of the House of Representatives in the stormy times of the compromises.

State Obligations.

About the time the Supreme Court rendered the decision whereby the School funds were ordered kept in each county, the *State Journal* hurled a column or two of invective against the Courts. Its very soul was wrought up with horror at the bare thought that the Supreme Court did not emphatically declare that the "Funding Bill" was constitutional, although that was not necessary to the decision of the case then before the court. The *Journal*, after mourning over the decision and saying in effect that the Supreme Court had made a fool of itself, announced that the decision had virtually given the "funding bill" a black eye, and hinted at an extra session of the legislature to remedy the many evils occasioned by the obnoxious decision.

Now however, since the "funding bill has gotten on its legs, by virtue of another decision of the Supreme Court, we hear nothing from the *Journal*, at all in harmony with its former fierce zeal on the subject. What is the matter?

Although opposed to the passage of the "funding bill" we can see no reason, now that the obligations are out, for not doing all in our power to keep them as near par as possible. It is to the interest of the people to do this thing, because if loss now ensues it will bear hard upon them. We want them to receive dollar for dollar on the obligations as also on all other claims they may hold against the State.

Old Line Whigs.

A few days since the *State Journal* expressed great concern to know how any true old line whig "who remembered Democratic villification of the spotless FILLMORE, could consent to act with the Democratic party." The reason is plain. They followed the lead of the spotless FILLMORE, and *he led them* into the Democratic party in opposition to the venality and corruptions of Radicalism. But how about *Radical* villification of Mr. FILLMORE, even after the grave had closed over his remains? Did FILLMORE ever give Radicalism the same cause of hatred that SUMNER gave the South, or *equal* cause? Yet the South refuses to act the hyena-part which Northern Radicals have essayed with respect to Mr. FILLMORE, notwithstanding she had tenfold the cause to hate SUMNER in life that any man ever had to hate Mr. FILLMORE.

But will not this rule of the S. J. work two ways? We remember something of denunciation on the part of even the virtuous S. J. of men whom it is pleased to call "Rebels." Its political faith is founded on a perpetual denunciation of all Southern white men, whether whigs or democrats, who took part in the war. How then can any such whig or democrat get *his* consent to act with the Radical party? If it was an unpardonable offense to berate Mr. FILLMORE twenty years ago, while he was in the flush of vigorous manhood and able to meet and repel every charge, what must it be to accuse him of "crucifying Liberty between two thieves—Southern slavery and Northern mammon" since his death? If the former must deter old line whigs from acting with the Radical party, what must the latter do? But these virtuous saints go still further. They say that Mr. FILLMORE was the "assassin of Freedom," a "coward," etc., and they say it in their pulpits. If denunciations twenty years ago must be so long remembered what shall be said of Radicalism for indulging these vile epitheta concerning the dead? Can any "old line whig" so far degrade himself as to act with any such party? We hope not.

State Press.

The Birmingham *News*, speaking of Agriculture in its scientific aspects, regrets the refusal of the farmers to recognize their profession as a science, and their disposition to treat it as a matter which has nothing to do with books. It very truly remarks that a greater combination of talents is requisite to the formation of a complete, model farmer than is necessary to make a man either a lawyer, a doctor or any other sort of learned professional. It then proceeds to show that he must thoroughly understand political economy, and know something of chemistry, medicine and law, to meet, all the various requirements of his profession. The fact that many successful farmers know but little of these sciences proves nothing to the contrary of the *News* theory, because it fails to show that they would not be *more* successful if they had such knowledge. The difficulty is that the farmers of the South have heretofore been led into error by authors whose "science" was all theoretic and who had no practical knowledge of what they pretended to teach. Once deceived by a quack the farmers grew suspicious of "book farming" and have ever since felt disposed to depreciate it.

The Birmingham *Independent* agrees with the ADVERTISER that the approaching State Convention of the Editorial Association promises great benefit to Alabama, since the visit of the New York "Press Gang" on that occasion will be an event of great and vital importance to the development of her material resources. The New Yorkers will be "at the service" of our State Association while here—to go anywhere and see and write up any enterprise or industry that may indicate a wish to have them come.

We are by no means sanguine that the conjecture of the Athens *Post* will hold with respect to the election of Mr. SUMNER'S successor. A Whig legislature elected Mr. SUMNER as a free soil democrat, on just such a split-up of parties as we now see in that State, and it would be but "turn about" to elect a Republican Democrat, like Mr. ADAMS, to succeed SUMNER. The democratic nomination of Judge CURTIS leaves the door open for that sort of compromise, as a *dernier resort*.

The Decatur *News* favors inflation. It argues that when there is but little money in circulation those who can afford to do so hoard it—thus becoming active contractionists at the very time that contraction does most hurt; that when money is scarce labor is poorly rewarded because the employer cannot afford it; that when money is abundant enterprise is stimulated, because men then seek to put it where it will be a fixture, not to be depreciated by fluctuations of gold values, and that an expansion of the volume of currency will accelerate the restoration of the wealth lost by the war. These are sensible, and, as we believe, *sound* reasons.

A few days ago we noticed the complaint of a North Alabama exchange that the press was devoting too much space to political and too little to agricultural matters, and now comes another complaint, replied to by the Opelika *Observer and Locomotive*, to the effect that too much space is accorded to the agricultural and too little to the political interests of the State. It is thus seen that the editor who avoids Scylla falls on Charybdis, and *vice versa*. He cannot please everybody, and it therefore follows that the judicious and generous reader should not complain if he sometimes finds his paper differing with him in "the mint, anise and cummin" matters of the law, because reflection will teach him that the thing which displeases *him* will probably meet the hearty approval of some other subscriber who has an equal right to expect pleasure, and, as far as possible, a reflection of his peculiar thoughts and feelings in his favorite journal. In other words, he will not growl if every footstep of the newspaper fails to falls to fall in the tracks which he himself has mentally made.

Commenting on "Selden's" remarks about "Extreme Men," the Union Springs *Herald and Times* utters the following:

There is a class of time-serving, policy men, never adhering to principle, but always seeking to find out if this or that course will please the public. If a man contends for the right in small matters, where principle is involved, he is, in their eyes, an extremist, when in reality such a man is a true conservator of good in the family, in the community, in the Church, and in the State.

This is what the Jacksonville *Republican* has to say about the address of the State Executive Committee:

The fact cannot be denied that the address points plainly to two main considerations in the present canvass; *i. e.* The Race issue, and the necessity for unity of action among members of the Democratic and White Man's Party. It is needless to say that the Republican has advanced these views from the outset. We have but one absorbing overmastering wish, and that is, to defeat the Radical party in this State. Mere personal fortune in the canvass counts for nothing. With us it is White Man first, last and all the time.

But let it be understood that the "Race issue" was tendered by the Radical party years ago—as soon in fact as the negro was made a voter. He was taught that negroes must work and vote together, for the promotion and conservation of negro interests; and if any one of that race evinced the least inclination to vote with the Democratic party he was denounced as "a TRAITOR TO HIS RACE!" Why so, if there was no "*race* issue"? The white man did not join issue, and the result was that while the negroes were *all kept well in line* the white men were disorganized. The Radicals then got all the benefits they could reasonably expect from a straight race issue, and large collateral benefits from other sources too well known to require mention in detail.

Sound and Sensible Advice.

The Philadelphia *Age* commenting on HORACE GREELEY'S advice to young men to "Go West" says, with great truth that "Go South" is better counsel. It says that the South is "an old and yet a new country," rejuvenating in all its wide area and calling for labor and capital to aid in developing its vast agricultural, and mineral resources. And as an inducement to the men of the North to come South it tells them that the negroes are emigrating towards Texas daily. The *Age* proceeds with its argument as follows:

Lands can be had for from $5 to $10 an acre in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and in some other sections at a lower figure. Indeed some of the Southern newspapers prove that it would be more profitable for Southern land owners to give away large portions of their land to attract settlers, than to hold them. The kind of men wanted are farm laborers and small farmers—those who will stay. What those going from the North to the South should do, is to keep out of the cities and *out of politics* except so far as voting is concerned—at least to do the latter for a few years. *We* would not *submit* to strangers coming among *us*, and immediately attempting to "run the machine" political! It is not human nature. Northern men going South can vote as they please without molestation; they need not advertise their politics, and they should not seek office at once. Thousands who are out of work here and have no homes can find the former in the South, and have every prospect of acquiring the latter in a few years, and becoming men of competence, if not of wealth. "Go South," we say, but above all things keep out of the cities and politics.

If we could only get four or five dozen Northern papers to talk to their readers in this style we should soon have no complaint to make that our fields lie bare or that our mines remain undeveloped. The "fly in the ointment" heretofore, has been that the most influential Northern papers, prompted and incited thereto by the devilish falsehoods of white Radicals in the South, have described the South as a land of Thugs where no man's life was safe at any hour of the day or night. The Northern people were made to believe that they could see nothing in the South but masked men on the one hand and bleeding Radicals on the other. This kept immigration back, enabled them to retain power and did harm in a thousand different ways.—But that is passing away now, and we are told by gentlemen who have lately traveled in the Northwest that the Emigration fever is rising there and that the eyes of all who desire to better their condition are turned towards Georgia and Alabama. Let them come.—They shall be welcome. We have room and work for ten millions. Our fields with due cultivation will pay.—Our mines teem with riches. The manufacturer of iron in this State will need no tariff to protect him. He will be able to protect himself against all competition, come from whatsoever quarter it may. Therefore we "repeat it sir; let them come!"

ADDRESS

To the Democratic and Conservative People of Alabama.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee, in the city of Montgomery, on the 25th of February, 1874, some important business was transacted that it is proper to communicate in the form of an Address, for the information of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State. It was resolved, after due discussion:

First—That the next State Convention of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama should be held at the State Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, 1874.

Second—In compliance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the last State Convention, requiring an apportionment of delegates in the different counties of the State, on the basis of one delegate to two hundred Democratic and Conservative votes actually cast at the last preceding general election, a table of apportionment was arranged and ratified by the Committee, and is now submitted to the voters in their respective counties, for their guidance in selecting their several delegates to the approaching State Convention.

This table is as follows:

First District.—Baldwin, three delegates; Clark five, Conecuh five, Covington three, Dallas ten, Escambia three, Mobile thirteen, Monroe seven, Wilcox six, Washington two.

Second District.—Barbour, twelve delegates; Bullock six, Butler eight, Coffee four, Crenshaw five, Dale five, Geneva one, Henry ten, Lowndes five, Montgomery fifteen, Pike ten.

Third District.—Chambers, nine delegates; Clay five, Coosa five, Elmore seven, Lee eleven, Macon five, Randolph five, Russell nine, Talladega eight, Tallapoosa eleven.

Fourth District.—Autauga, three delegates; Bibb four, Chilton six, Choctaw six, Fayette three, Greene six, Hale four, Marengo nine, Perry seven, Pickens eight, Sanford three, Shelby six, Sumter nine, Tuskaloosa nine.

Fifth District.—Cherokee, six delegates; Cleburne three, Calhoun nine, DeKalb three, Etowah four, Jackson eight, Madison twelve; Marshall three, St. Clair four.

Sixth District.—Blount, three delegates; Colbert five, Franklin two, Jefferson six, Lauderdale seven, Lawrence six, Limestone four, Marion one, Morgan five, Walker two, Winston one.

These delegated representatives aggregate four hundred and eight in number, and the next Convention will therefore be composed of a body of delegates limited exclusively to this number. No other persons except such duly accredited representatives will be allowed to take seats in the Convention.

It is of course expected that the county organizations will proceed, at the proper time, to put this machinery into practical operation. We would therefore respectfully recommend that the County Committees hereafter assemble their County Conventions for the purpose of electing State delegates, on a ratio of uniform popular representation. And in order to accomplish a plan at once equitable in spirit and expedient in party practice we the various County Committees should, at as early a moment as it can be judiciously effected, apportion representatives among the several beats or election districts of their several counties, with a view to calling together County Conventions, one of the duties of which shall be to choose delegates to the State Convention. If no organization exists in any county, steps should be taken to establish one, by the usual method of proceeding, by whose agency a just apportionment of delegates to the County Convention from the different beats or election districts may be made. While the recognition of this subject must be left to the counties themselves, it has been thought not out of place in the State Committee to advise that the County Conventions be convened on the basis o one delegate for every twenty-five Democratic and Conservative votes cast at the last general election in each beat or district; but that no beat or election district shall be without one delegate in the County Convention.

By a system of this sort we shall be enabled to initiate for the approaching canvass our party tickets, both in the State and in the several counties, with perfect fairness and impartiality for the rights and interests of all, and at the same time introduce what is so absolutely needed for success, where the margin of difference between parties is comparatively small—an unvarying rule of representation and effective discipline—so much required in Alabama. A much larger body of citizens will be thus persuaded to actively participate in our party movements, and thousands of ballots will thus be added to our ordinary voting lists. It happens, however, that any counties shall fail to establish a representative basis in time for the July State Convention, the Committee recommends that such county or counties shall select the delegates to which they are entitled under the classification arranged by the committee, in the ncretofore accustomed manner.

Fellow-citizens of the Democratic and Conservative party of Alabama, we are now taking the first step towards the inauguration of a contest in this State between the healthful principles of Conservatism and the destructive influences of a vicious and lawless Radicalism, which is destined to be conclusive of the future character of our State and people. While obedient and patient under bad government and bad laws, and waiting for an opportunity to accomplish the removal of almost unbearable wrongs by peaceful remedies, and with intentions just and liberal toward the liberties and interests of all classes, the Democratic and Conservative party represents, more especially, the intelligence, the integrity, the energies and the aspirations of *white* men, upon which it has been shown, throughout the South, the past six or seven years, that the prosperity of every Commonwealth depends. It is the typical exponent of the White Man's Government, and the synonym of a Tax-payers Party. Radicalism, whatever it may be or may have been in the Northern States, has been in the Southern States, since the war, the embodiment of everything calculated not only to offend reason and decency, but to overthrow and prostitute all the higher moral standards of human conduct, thought and feeling by which private virtue is protected and the public safety is secured. It has run riot in the remorseless perpetration of every crime against freedom and popu ar rights. Or the false pretext of upholding republicanism, it has substituted the bayonet for the ballot, to indicate elective results. In several instances it has imposed governments by force on the people of States composing an intregal part of the Union, in utter burlesque of the principles of free institutions and the history and provisions of the Constitution. It has sought to perpetuate corrupt and tyrannical power by using, as governing instrumentalities, the most ignorant and degraded elements of Society. It has not, in its reckless and arrogant dominion, even paid a decent regard to the opinions of mankind. At this very moment it insists on governing three or four States of the American Union, with disorderly assemblies of irresponsible negroes and adventurers, farcically called legislatures. It has pertinaciously striven to reverse the natural social order, and it has bankrupted many of our noblest, once best governed and really most opulent Commonwealths. It has gradually brought the people of Central and Southern Alabama to the very doors of starvation and misery, and asserts no hope of a happier change, either for the present or the future. From the disastrous results of these grievous wrongs it is time to make a final, and we hope a successful effort to relieve Alabama, or our social and political organization must surely perish. Radicalism has ruled the State, almost without obstruction, for nearly eight years, and it has brought us indeed to a miserable plight. The partial success achieve ld by the Democratic and Conservative party in 1870, only had the palliative effect of arresting Radical schemes of further State spoliation, which had been concocted but not yet put into execution. The influences of the Democratic party, only in possession of one department of the State government, could present no positive barrier to the ruinous results of a policy fixed by corrupt adventurers. But we have now, in the mercy of Providence, an opportunity to repossess and to harmonize all the different departments of our state government under a wise, generous and temperate Conservative policy, from which a'one Alabama may hope for happiness and prosperity. Here in Alabama we cannot reach efficient remedies, either political or financial—for the situation of our state is lamentable beyond expres ion—under a Radical government, which has harrassed and degraded us so much at home and deservedly incurred the distrust and contempt of all intelligent men abroad. What good can a Republican administration do, next year, that it has so impotently failed to do for nearly two years past? That we can do nothing advantageous to the State with a government divided between the two parties, is obvious. Experience incontestably proves that the conflict of parties in the departments of the government only begets a meaningless neutrality in so-called measures of relief. On the contrary, it must be apparent to all men of common sense among us, that it will require thorough co-operation between the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary, on a common platform of conservative action, to allow any reasonable hope to the people of Alabama of an escape from their present distressed condition.

In the presence, therefore, of a vital emergency, we earnestly invite all men in our State with Conservative instincts and sentiments, to rally in one determined and gallant effort for our social and political salvation. We invite the fraternal co-operation of all men, no matter what their past opinions may have been. The honest party differences heretofore existing between the white men of Alabama have been artifi ly seized upon by our common adversaries to divide, conquer and plunder our tax-paying people. The Conservative party, desiring to receive the votes of all men entitled by the law to the ballot, is composed, both in its constituent body and its leadership, of white men. The Radical party is made up of a constituency chiefly of negroes, while the whites in its ranks, in seeking office from the negroes, represent *their* ideas, sentiments and wishes, and tend in their machinations to arouse the passions and to confirm the prejudices of their African patrons, for the purpose of effecting their unworthy and mercenary objects. The distinguishing difference between the two parties can be reduced, consequently, to a single proposition. Should the Conservative party succeed in the next election, we shall have in Alabama a government pledged to protect the interests of all, white and black. On the other hand, should the Radical party succeed, whether with presended white or mixed tickets, the primary inspirations of the government of the state will be derived, beyond dispute, from a controlling negro constituency. We must elect the destiny of Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia and Texas, or eventually meet the hideous fate of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. The issue is directly upon us and cannot be avoided, and we call upon the people to meet it firmly and triumphantly. Our best interest, our honor and our manhood demand that we shall now avert, as far as it may be practicable to accomplish it, the worst moral and political effects of the degrading and ruinous system of Radical reconstructive government, to which we have been so blindly and deplorably subjected.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT TYLER,
Chairman.

T. B. BETHEA, T. P. SAYRE, PRICE WILLIAMS, J. P. JOHNSTON, R. H. POWELL, OSCEOLA KYLE, W. H. ZULIGER, W. B. MODAWELL, WM. M. LOWE, R. MCFARLAND, THOS. H. WATTS, H. C. SEMPLE, E. W. MARTIN, THOS. J. JUDGE, H. D. CLAYTON, R. F. LIGON, H. M. SOMERVILLE, JAMES CROOK, R. K. BOYD, JOHN FREELAN.

JOHN G. WINTER, Acting Secy.

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.

The Stomach's Revenge.

The stomach cannot be maltreated with impunity. Overload it with food, irritate it with fiery liquors, impair its activity or vitiate its juices by any outrage on the laws of health, and it revenges itself through the liver, the bowels, the kidneys, the brain or the nervous system, and sometimes through all these organs simultaneously, or in succession. There is scarcely any variety of bodily or mental pain or discomfort which it does not inflict upon those who abuse and overtask its powers. Under these circumstances there is but one medicine to which the sufferer can resort with the certainty of obtaining immediate and certain relief. The most powerful and genial of all stomachics and correctives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, produces an immediate and most beneficent change in the condition of the patient. The whole digestive system is at once invigorated and regulated, the liver regulated and toned, the bowels cleared of all obstructions, the spirits cheered, the relaxed nerves strengthened and steadied. man19hw

Joy to the World! Woman is Free! Among the many modern discoveries looking to the happiness and amelioration of the human race, none is entitled to a higher consideration than the renowned remedy, Dr. J. Bradfield's Female Regulator, Woman's Best Friend. By it woman is emancipated from numberless ills peculiar to her sex. Before its magic power all irregularities of the womb vanish. It cures whites. It cures suppression of the menses. It removes uterine obstructions. It cures constipation and it strengthens the system. It braces the nerves and purifies the blood. It never fails, as thousands of women will testify. This valuable medicine is prepared and sold by L. H. Bradfield, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga. Price $1 50 per bottle. All respectable drug men keep it.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., 1873.

MR. L. H. BRADFIELD: SIR: Please forward immediately another supply of Bradfield's Female Regulator. We find it to be all that is claimed for it, and we have witnessed the most decided and happy effects produced by it. Very respectfully,

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

We the undersigned, druggists, take pleasure in commending BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR, believing it to be a good and reliable remedy for the diseases for which he recommends it.

W. A. LANSDELL, Atlanta, Ga.
PEMBERTON, WILS N, TAYLOR & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
RENWINE & FOX, Atlanta, Ga.
W. C. LAW, SEE, Atlanta, Ga.
W. ROOT & SON, Marietta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA—TROUP COUNTY:

This is to certify that I have examined the recipe of Dr. J. Bradfield, of this county, and as a medical man pronounce it to be a combination of medicines of great merit in the treatment of all the diseases of females for which he recommends it.

W. P. BEASLEY, M. D.

This December 21, 1868.

For sale by J. W. HALE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
mar8ditaw&wky] Montgomery, Ala.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. feb8ld&wsm

N. S. Jones,
PROVISION BROKER,
No. 3 Pike's Opera House Building,
CINCINNATI.
☞Prompt attention given to orders.
feb26eodawky

Advertiser and Mail.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, March 24, 1874.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD TIME CARD.

Giving arrivals and departures of all trains corrected and reported by Messrs. Hough & Benson, General Ticket Agents, office under Exchange Hotel, where any information, as to rates, distances and connections can be obtained. Calls for the Omnibus and Baggage Wagon in any part of the city, left at their office or the Exchange Hotel will receive prompt attention. Passengers stopping at hotels are notified that Omnibusses will leave one half hour before the time specified below.

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
1:00 A. M.	South & North	9:50 A. M.	
10:40 A. M.	S. & N. Birmingham Accommodation	3:00 P. M.	
6:45 A. M.	Western (Opelika Division)	9:25 A. M.	
*11:22 A. M.	West Point Accommodation	*2:50 P. M.	
7:10 A. M.	Western (Selma Division)	8:30 A. M.	
*1:21 P. M.	Western (Selma Accommodation)	*4:45 P. M.	
9:00 A. M.	Mobile & Montgomery	6:50 A. M.	
8:19 A. M.	Montgomery & Eufaula	3:55 P. M.	
†11:00 P. M.	Montgomery & Eufaula Freight and Accommodation	†4:00 A. M.	

*Does not Run on Sundays.

†Runs only Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains of the Tuskegee narrow-gauge Railroad meet all passenger trains of the Western Railroad at Chehaw.

The 4:50 P. M. West Point Accommodation makes connection at West Point with the Atlanta & West Point Railroad to Atlanta.

The 3:55 P. M., and 9 19 A. M., Eufaula train makes connection at Union Springs with the Mobile & Girard Rail Road to and from Troy.

Alabama Central Rail Road Mail Trains

Leave Selma	11 15 A. M.
Arrive at Meridian	6 10 P. M.
Leave Meridian	2 30 A. M.
Arrive at Selma	8 52 A. M.

Alabama & Chattanooga R. R. Going South

Leave Chattanooga	6 15 P. M.
Leave Birmingham	3 15 A. M.
Arrive at Meridian	8 30 P. M.

[Persons reaching Birmingham by this train make close connection with S. & N. Ala. accommodation train for Montgomery.]

Going North, leave Meridian | 2 45 A. M.
Leave Birmingham | 6 35 P. M.
Arrive at Chattanooga | 4 15 A. M.

[Passengers by this train make close connection with S. & N. Ala. Mail Train for Montgomery.]

Trains have resumed trips to and from Selma on schedule time. The first train for a week came in at 1:20 p. m., yesterday, and the first out for the same period left at 4:30 p. m.

The old rule is that the plant which survives Easter will incur no further danger from frost. But the winds and rain of last evening must have meant a chilly Easter for this year.

The river has fallen very slowly and crossing ferries, has not been resumed. Several citizens of Prattville were here yesterday, having come by the S. and N. Road from Coosawda which is 8 miles from Prattville.

The Iowa Legislature has enacted a law against baggage-smashers. The penalty for recklessly injuring baggage is a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred, and imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

A quarrelsome couple was discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

A train went down to Bolling's Mill, on the Mobile and Montgomery road, yesterday morning, and returned last night. Quite a number of passengers came up. It is thought that all breaks will be repaired and trains run to Mobile by Thursday morning.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the assembling of the State Labor Convention (colored) in this city, Curtis Senator from Perry, Greene, member from Hale, Turner of Elmore and other prominent colored politicians are here in attendance.

There is quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen from the North and West at the Exchange Hotel. Some ten or fifteen are from Boston. They are visiting the South, and have been detained here by the breaks on the Mobile road. We hope they will enjoy their stay in Montgomery.

Mr. John Frazier, who died in this city last Sunday, was the oldest subscriber on the books of the ADVERTISER, having been taking it since 1833. As showing his promptness and punctuality in business, we can state that he never but once failed to pay his subscription on the day it was due, and the single failure was due to the fact that he was sick in bed.

Persons from the country report that during the recent freshet all the creeks in this county were higher than they were ever known to be before. Considerable destruction of stock by drowning is reported on several plantations. Col. Robert Ligon had four fine mules drowned on his plantation on Catoma creek, nine miles south of the city. One mule on the Barnes estate place, adjoining Col. Ligon's, was also drowned the same day. Fencing, in many places, was entirely destroyed and washed away.

Montgomery will not allow country people to sell butter and chickens in that burg without first paying fifty dollars license.—*Selma Times.*

Insert "during market hours" after the word "chickens," and you will have it right. But even that is an outrage. It drives away trade, creates *intense* prejudice against the city, and brings no revenue. It was an act passed without due reflection, and will doubtless be repealed at the next meeting of the City Council. It is poor policy to arouse the prejudices of the people against any place that seeks their trade.

Webster's Dictionaries will be popular despite adverse criticism, and we know no other ground on which to base the fact than that of intrinsic merit. So far as circumstances are concerned they are, to say the least, *unfavorable*. "Plymouth, the land of the Pilgrim," is not so popular South as it once was. "Worcester" has assailed "Webster" with great bitterness, and found Jo! these many mare's nests. But all in vain. Webster "still lives," unhurt by accusation, undaunted by competition. See Advertisement published last week, with your friends names attached, Gov. Smith, of Georgia, Bishop Pierce, Rev. A. J. Battle, and others.

Mr. John Frazier, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, citizen of Montgomery, died at his residence in this city last Sunday. He was known for his strict integrity and unswerving devotion to what he believed to be right. For nearly a quarter of a century he was the City Treasurer, and never was there a discrepancy of one cent in any of his accounts. Mr. Frazier came to Montgomery when it was a mere village, and saw the beautiful city grow to its present proportions. As long as his health permitted he carried on large mechanical and machine works, his principal business being gin-making and repairing. For nearly a year past he has been confined to his bed, and has at last gone to rest, bearing with him the affection and respect of the people of Montgomery.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" which would yield to a mild remedy, but if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief.

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

Messrs. Zeilin & Co., Macon, Ga.:

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

Very respectfully,
REV. J. RUFUS FELDER.

THE WEE WANDERER!

A Strange Story.

Last Sunday morning we published an account of a little, deserted child, and before nine o'clock had tidings of its birth and history.

A woman, who called herself Mrs. E. M. COMER, came to this city about four months ago and stopped at a private boarding house. She said that her maiden name was COLEMAN, that she had a brother of that name in Texas and that she was then on her way to join him, to escape persecution from her husband whom she had left in Columbus, (Ga.) Her mother lived in Meridian, Miss., and she herself had lived there during the life of her first husband (THOMAS) and until after her marriage with her second husband, COMER. By her first husband she had had two children, named EDDIE and JIMMIE. COMER, she said, had been "a clerk in the Court House" in Meridian and it was while acting in that capacity that he met, courted and married her. From Meridian her second husband carried her to Columbus, Ga., where his parents lived.

After remaining in Montgomery several days, she left, avowedly for Texas, but when she reached Benton in Lowndes county she stopped again, remained there three days and returned to her former quarters in this city, Soon afterwards she gave birth to the child of which we now write. This was about the first of January last. When the child was but little more than a week old she committed it to the care of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. JONES of this city "because she did not wish her husband to know where it was" and once more left for Texas, promising to "write in a week." But two months rolled away, bringing in the month of March but not one line by way of letter from the strange mother. At the end of that time Mr. JONES, quite unexpectedly, met her on the streets of Montgomery and upbraided her for her neglect. She said she had gone to Texas, only to find that her husband had preceded her thither and got employment in the Post office in order to discover her whereabouts. She said that her brother, a wealthy lawyer, told her that her husband had enquired for her at his house and expressed his determination to have the child or kill anybody who might attempt to prevent him; that she had written to Mr. JONES according to promise; that finding her pathway beset in Texas she had thence returned to Columbus, accompanied by her brother, for the purpose of getting some clothing, &c., for her baby, and that she was now come to see it. During her long and unexplained absence Mr. JONES, who is a poor man, and who had meanwhile left off board, ing and gone to housekeeping, attempted to get the little waif into the orphan's home. But it was too young and he found himself compelled to keep it. To Mr. JONES' residence, therefore, the mother immediately went, where she remained until the next day, when she expressed her intention to take the child back with her to Columbus and surrender it up to her husband's mother for safe-keeping. She started as though she were going to the depot, but had not been long gone when a little negro, who lived with or near Mr. JONES, ran breathless into his presence exclaiming that the woman had "given away her baby!" At first Mr. JONES was disposed to discredit the story, because an excellent lady of this city had before offered to adopt the babe, and would have done so but for the positive refusal of the mother. But the negro persisted in his assertion, and added that she had given it to "a bad woman." Mr. JONES had had so much trouble with the baby and had become so much interested in it that he determined to investigate the matter, and, if the negro's story proved true, to take it back to his house. Following the negro's directions, therefore, he soon found the house and demanded admittance. At first he was refused, but after telling the inmates that he would send for an officer and have the whole "tea-party" carried to the lock-up, who should come to the door but the mother herself, with the babe in her arms! This shocked and enraged the benevolent young man, who used some rough language to her for taking her innocent child to a house of exceeding ill-fame. The mother declared that she knew not what to do; that the woman of the house had offered to keep the child for $10 and that she had accepted the offer. She went with Mr. JONES, however, and once more expressed a determination to take her child to Columbus if he would assist her to the train. This he kindly consented to do; and after fixing up the little one's crib, which he had purchased, then he first found himself in charge of the waif, and packing one or two trunks conveyed the whole party, bag and baggage, to the depot of the Western Road. There he offered to purchase the woman's ticket, but she put him off with a request to see to the checking of her trunks. When he returned he found that she had got her ticket and was ready to start. A few moments later the train moved off and he heard no more from his strange charge until the ADVERTISER of Sunday met his eye. He is satisfied that the child left in Auburn is the one he so long had charge of, and that the woman's request to him to "check her trunks" when he offered to get her a ticket, was dictated by a desire to conceal from him the real point of her destination. The time of the appearance of the child in the village of Auburn corresponds with the date on which it left this city, and the other coincidences of the name on the linen, the age and appearance of the woman, the neat little crib, etc., all indicate the identity of the "wee wanderer." The woman seemed to have plenty of money, and, therefore, in no want. But there is self-evident falsehood in her story. She may have resided in Meridian and, for aught we know, may have been married as she claims to have been, first to THOMAS and afterwards to COMER.—But there is a strange air of fiction about that Texas trip. Her husband was peculiarly fortunate to land in a Texas post-office with full superv

Advertiser and Mail.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

Mere Mention.

The Springfield *Republican* claims that the choice of Mr. SUMNER'S successor will lay between DAWES, BULLOCK, ADAMS, PIERCE and HOAR. It would be "poetic justice" to have Massachusetts represented in the Senate by the latter.

IT is stated that the Old Dominion is rapidly becoming a wine-producing country. Vineyards are being established in the vicinity of Richmond, and the profits are said to be very great, while the quality is reported to be very much like the imported claret, Madeira and white wines.

FROM a series of elaborate statistical articles in the New York *World*, originating in the interest exerted by the temperance crusade, we learn that there are 8,620 drinking places in the city of New York, which employ about 17,000 men, and elicit an annual expenditure of about $33,000,000 by the consumers of drinks at retail prices. The *World* gives strong proofs that a very large portion of the wines and liquors sold are adulterated, fusel oil, a rank poison that crazes the brain, being freely used.

THE Shreveport *Times* says Red river is higher than at any time before this season, and adds: "This is evidently another rise from higher up the river, as the water was falling two days before at Fulton, about one hundred miles this side by the course of the river. If this rise does not put the water out of the banks in Old river, then the opening of the raft is a success, without injury to any one, and the theory that the raft was the great cause of overflows, is pretty well substantiated. We shall see."

THE chaplain of the United States Senate, who assumes the *role* of guardian angel for four dollars a day, delivered himself of a prayer the other day for the benefit of the Chicago *Tribune* and *Times'* correspondents. He invoked Divine aid to "rebuke the gaunt demon of slander that stalks forth, casting upon all the earth a fearful shadow," and to have "the flaming spirit take vengeance on the false accuser, and consume this spirit of ruin from all the land." The same individual thus invoked Divine aid that the people of Boston might do the proper thing in the SUMNER obsequies: "We beseech Thee in Thy kind providence, let all the arrangements for his obsequies be fittingly made among that noble but now stricken people who await the arrival of the funeral train by the old Cradle of Liberty."

The degree of importance attached abroad to inventions designed to control the power of fire, may be estimated by the fact that among the prizes offered by the London Society of Arts for 1873–'74, about half a dozen refer to this specialty. One of these is for the best method of preventing destructive fires; another is for some means of speedily extinguishing fires when water is scarce; a third for some ready system of securing valuable property from the flames; fourth for preventing or diminishing the numerous fatal disasters from fashionable muslin dresses catching fire, whether by rendering such dresses less combustible, or having constantly in readiness a large cloak of incombustible fabric, composed of asbestos or amianthus, with which to instantly enwrap the whole body; also incombustible paper for preserving valuble documents and manuscripts; and finally, for the economical production of an uninflammable wood, that will render buildings in which it is employed less destructible by fire.

The Eureka Company.

We published a short time since a notice of a test of the iron of this company at the foundry of Messrs. MCDONOUGH & BALLENTYNE, at Savannah. A few days later we published a report of another test of the same iron at the foundry of Messrs. MONAHAN, PARRY & CO., of the same city. Both reports were copied from the Savannah *Morning News*, and were entirely correct, except as to the location of the works. Our contemporary was mistaken in locating the company at Birmingham. The principal office of the company is in this city. Col. D. S. TROY, President, A. J. NOBLE, Esq., Treasurer, and most of the Directors, reside here. The furnaces of the company are located on the South and North Alabama Railroad, six miles south of Birmingham. They were built by the Red Mountain Iron and Coal Company, and the property was transferred in December last to the Eureka Company, which is really the same organization under a more liberal and extended charter.

Since the financial panic in September, the company have kept only one of their furnaces in blast. We are gratified to learn that this furnace is now turning out sixteen and a half tons of superior iron per day, with a fair prospect of increasing the product to twenty tons per day.

The name or the post office at the furnaces of the Company, heretofore called "Pratt" has been changed to "Oxmoor" the original name of the place before the South & North road was built, and MR. H. F. FANCHER has been appointed postmaster. The Railroad station at the same place has been heretofore called "Ironton," but this duplication of names for the same place has been found very inconvenient, and we learn that the Railroad officials will shortly change the name of the station to "Oxmoor."

The financial pressure of the past six months has borne heavily on the iron interest throughout the country, and it has not yet recovered, but there is now a bright future for this enterprise, and we trust that its success will lead to large developments of the vast mineral resources along the line of the South & North Road.

What are Civil Rights?

One of the most plausible of all false theories is that so often quoted from Mr. JEFFERSON by the Radical Revolutionists of America, that "all men are created equal." It would be doing Mr. JEFFERSON a gross injustice to say that he intended all that his language in this instance can be construed to mean. He was a man with many aristocratic ideas wholly at variance with that of universal equality. But without going into this question at length, let us assume, for the sake of argument, that he *did* intend to assert the levelling doctrine which our Northern enemies attribute to him, and which many of them so cordially endorse. In that case we take issue with him, and for the following reasons:

In the first place, then, if a literal interpretation is to be accorded his language it must not stop *short* of a strict literal. But, literally construed, we see around us every day a thousand facts which successfully controvert the theory. We see one man born (created) to wealth and social position—another to poverty and even penury; one man born to health, another to bodily infirmity; one born to intellect, another to idiocy; one born to command, another to be commanded. So far is this proposition from true, even in a general sense, that we can nowhere find in the whole range of Nature any two things the precise counterpart of each other. The stars differ from each other in magnitude; the flowers wear different dyes and exhale different odors. As MR. BEECHER said less than two months ago, "the very leaves of the trees differ, each from the other, in form and feature, and those that are highest catch most of the sunshine." The oak rises superior to the myrtle by virtue of inherent strength, and the vine overshadows the clinging moss that clusters in its shade. Everywhere in nature the same general inequality appears, and everywhere the germ of future magnificence or coming lowliness is in the baby creation. The Word of God assures us that "one vessel is created to honor and another to dishonor," and that men are raised up for the specific purpose of showing forth the power of the Creator over "clay of the same lump. A common origin is thus shown to be not inconsistent with a dissimular creation; for while we all acknowledge the Divine impress in our being, we have the Divine word to prove that gradations exist in the impartation of that being. When we look on the negro, for instance, we see that he is dissimilar to every other race of men; and, without casting doubt on the wisdom and benevolence of God, we cannot do otherwise than conclude that he was so created for some wise and benevolent purpose. If the Creator had contemplated a perfect equality of the various races, He would have indicated His will to men in some more unmistakable manner than that of stamping each with some distinctive and dissimilar physical and mental feature. We have no right to presume that He proposed to demonstrate the original equality of mankind by a system of logic which would necessarily lead their minds in an exactly opposite direction. It cannot be consistent with His Divine character to deceive, in a matter affecting the inter-relationship of his human family. Yet it is precisely to this conclusion, and none other, that the reasoning of the levellers conducts us, and to which MR. JEFFERSON'S "glittering generality" tends, if we accept it all in the latitude of its literal signification.

This point settled, let us now pass to the consideration of the proposition in a more restricted sense. We will now suppose that MR. JEFFERSON simply meant to assert that, in a state of nature, the rights of men are equal. Against this we have nothing to say, because we believe it to be true. But from this arises the consideration of *personal* rights, the rights of property &c. The rights of persons, however, constitute the branch of the question into which our theme naturally turns; and while we have not the space to devote to that thorough discussion of the subject which its present importance demands, still we hope to outline the argument at least.

The natural rights of man are absolute, and comprise everything which he is entitled by natural laws to do, to be or to enjoy, whether in or out of society. This definition at once settles the question of their equality, because no inequality can exist between two series of identical, absolute rights. But when men enter society the absolute is exchanged for the relative. In other words they then surrender a part of their natural liberty in exchange for the benefits conferred by a mutuality of social obligations and privileges. Natural rights, thus abridged, become what are known among men as civil rights, which it will thus be seen are not the inherent rights of *all* men, but only of those upon whom society, once formed and crystalized, many think proper to bestow them. Society, in the sense in which we here use the word, is not a universal system—applicable alike to all climes, conditions and nationalities. On the contrary it varies in every and and in all different nationalities of earth. The civil rights of Englishmen are different from the civil rights of Frenchmen; the civil rights of Frenchmen are more extensive perhaps than the civil rights of the Russian, and so on throughout the globe. This is because of the various constitutions of society and the various restrictions which, in different counties, it imposes on the natural liberties of the original savage. Civil liberty (rights) therefore amounts to nothing more than natural liberty (rights) so far abridged by laws as the safety and well being of the *public* demand. The Archbishop of York one hundred years ago, defined civil liberty to be 'that which consists in a freedom from all restraints except those imposed by established law for the *good* of the community and to which the partial good of the mere individual is *obliged* to give place.' MR. PALEY in his "Moral Philosophy" says that "civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law but what conduces in a greater degree to the *public good*." It will be observed that both of these able and distinguished authors place the "public good" at the foundation of "civil liberty," out of which grow civil rights. From impartial authority therefore, as well as from sound reason, we reach the conclusion that civil rights are subservient to the good of society, which utterly excludes the contrary (Radical) hypothesis that the good of society is either subordinate or subservient to Civil Rights. This reasonable and well grounded construction places the determination of the grant of Civil Rights not with those who *claim* them nor yet with those who are not of the society proposed to be affected, but with society itself. It is not for strangers to judge what may or may not be for the public good in a distant commonwealth. The repugnance of society to a grant of that sort is evidence that it would be hurtful and therefore subversive of the very results which such liberties are intended to establish. "Society," in the sense in which it is here used, means a homogeneous whole, in which there is no actual or supposed native inferiority of parts. The etymology of the word (*socius*, a companion; an equal) goes far to support the correctness of this definition. Whether this "whole" comprises a state or an empire the principle is the same and must necessarily govern, in the nature of things. *Nothing* can be homogeneous in which *two* different constituent elements enter, and it must therefore follow that society cannot be made up of two different kinds of men. Two societies may be forced into abnormal alliance in one state, as we see around us in all our southern commonwealths, but the relative rights of the two refer, each to its several kind. The negro has his civil rights with his kind—we have ours with ours; and all attempts to subvert this natural order must end in ruin because they begin in tyranny. It is not necessary that laws be oppressive in order to breathe forth all the spirit of tyranny. If they impose wanton and causeless restraints on the will it is sufficient, even though those restraints apply only to indifferent matters. Thus the statute of EDWARD IV, which prescribed the length of certain ornaments which gentlemen should wear on their boots and shoes, was regarded as tyrannical because it was an exercise of power unwarranted by any consideration of public good. This "public good" is the recognized test or touch-stone of Civil Rights. The rule is as old as that common law in which civil rights, as applicable to societies thereby governed, had their birth. It follows, then, that no civil rights can exist inconsistent with the public good, because, in that event, the civil *right* of one man would become the civil *wrong* of another. A right implies a corresponding duty. What it is one man's right to claim it is another's duty to concede. But it is no man's duty to concede, as it is no man's right to claim, anything inconsistent with the public good. This brings us to the question as to whether or not the negro would benefit the public morals or the public manners by admission to the dress circle of our theatres, the parlors of our hotels, the sleeping cars on our railroads, and the "amen corners" of our churches. If he would not, then, as shown before, he has no right to it, and no right to claim it. The mere fact that there may be nothing in such admission, perchance inconsistent with the public good, would, if established, confer no civil right of the character indicated. The negative proposition is not sufficient to establish the right. It must be shown that the negro, as a class, would confer upon society positive advantages and benefits, equal to those which society would in turn confer upon him Otherwise, as before stated, the right granted would inure to the public injury—or the public *wrong* if that phrase meets the case better. But will any one contend that in his present semi-civilized condition the negro is capable of conferring any such benefit? If not then the so called "Civil Rights of the negro are demonstrated to be no "rights" at all, in the strict sense and meaning of the term, because they contemplate the grant of privileges to him which would prove to be a detriment to society.

Grant that the State constitutes society, in the sense of the law books. We have then to look to the constitution of the States—to those who *made* he States—to ascertain what that Society is which must grant these privileges. This leaves the question where it properly belongs and determines he absolute want of all right on the part of Congress to deal with the question. The question is one of law and not of inherent right, and independent of all constitutional bearings, belongs where the common law has placed it—in the immediate custody and control of the States.

A Strange Oversight!

Without gainsaying MR. CHARDAVOYNE'S ability to speak in his own behalf and defend himself against the *State Journal's* unwarranted assault, it may not be improper to remind the Editor that there is some difference between "keeping a record" and "making a report." Mr. C. did not deny that the Auditor made a report. He only stated that that officer kept no *record* of the endorsed bonds, until the commencement of Governor LINDSAY'S term. The two statements are not inconsistent, because *both* may be, and doubtless are, strictly true. If the Auditor had kept a record he would not have omitted to report the $2,000,000 of straight bonds issued by Gov. SMITH to the A. & C. R. R. from the first of April 1870 to the 10th of May 1870 and which said bonds were received in New York by the firm of A. GOETTEL & Co. in installments as follows:

Date.	Number.	Amount.
April 21, 1870...	1 to 100..	$ 100,000
April 23, 1870...	101 to 300...	200,000
April 26, 1870...	301 to 600...	300,000
April 30, 1870...	601 to 1,000...	400,000
May 6, 1870...	1,001 to 1,200...	200,000
May 7, 1870...	1,201 to 1,400...	200,000
May 10, 1870...	1,401 to 1,500...	100,000
May 13, 1870...	1,500 to 1,550...	50,000
May 14, 1870...	1,551 to 1,850...	300,000
May 17, 1870...	1,851 to 1,950...	100,000
May 19, 1870...	1,951 to 2,000...	50,000
Total.....		$2,000,000

These bonds were received by GOETTEL in New York four months before the Auditor submitted his report for 1870. Yet he seems to have known nothing of the transaction, which could not have been the case had he kept a record. Again: the figures, facts and dates given above prove that the Auditor's report for 1870 did *not* show that LINDSAY'S endorsements were $8,480,000?" The only escape for the *State Journal*, therefore, is the plea of ignorance, because one of two propositions is clearly true: It either knows nothing of the matter concerning which it has assumed to enlighten the people or it has wilfully misrepresented the facts. The quotations heretofore made by that paper prove that it was *not* unacquainted with the body of the Auditor's report, because one of those quotations was made, *verbatim et literatim, from* the body of the report. How it could quote from the *body* of a report without being apprised of the contents of it, especially when we consider the circumstances under which the report was appealed to, is something that we find it difficult to explain. The body of the report contains but 18 pages—all fold—and each subject treated is ranged under an appropriate heading, printed in capital letters. One of these headings is

"STATE ENDORSEMENT OF RAILROAD BONDS,"

printed just as we have here reproduced it. The whole number of such hearings is 19—not a *large* number, in the midst of which any given heading, and that too the very one being sought after, might be overlooked. Add to this the well known fact that the ostensible editor of the *State Journal* was State Treasurer at the time the bonds in question were issued, and had personal knowledge of their issue, the case "looks bad" on the plea of "oversight." Still, it is possible that the editor did overlook the item he was searching for in that cumbrous mass of 18 pages, and we give him the benefit of the doubt—but he must not make a habit of indulging such inexcusable oversights.

"The true woman," says a late writer, "needs to be sought. She does not parade herself as show goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich. If you gain her love, your two thousand are a million. She'll not ask you for a carriage or a first-class house. She'll wear simple dresses, and turn them when necessary. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky-parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you'll think your parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with the new thought, how very little happiness depends on money. Now do not say any more, I can't afford to marry." Go, find the true woman, and you can afford it. Throw away that cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way."

What large chickens these are," Landlady: "Yes, chickens are larger than they used to be. Ten years ago we couldn't pretend to get chickens as large as these." Boarder, with an innocent air: "No, I suppose not, these must have grown a good deal in that time." Landlady looks as though she had been misunderstood.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE Iowa Senate, by a vote of 27 to 1, adopted the House joint resolution for a constitutional amendment giving women the right of suffrage.

"A Friend to the Afflicted" sends a recipe for asthma, as follows: Iodide of potash one ounce, and dissolve it in half a pint of water. Take one or two teaspoonfuls a day.

The wife of an Arkansas farmer has made herself famous by her proficiency in modeling in butter. The bust of a sleeping girl, made of this material, was recently on exhibition in Cincinnati, and has been much praised for its artistic execution.

An East Bridgeport landlady thinking to pleasantly surprise one of her boarders, embedded a gold ring, which he had lost and she had found, in a pan-cake, and placed the production on his plate at breakfast. His teeth did not happen to get entangled in the ornament, and now it is lost again:

A Nebraska journal invitingly says: "Who says farmers cannot get rich in this State? Fifteen years ago a young man came to this State without a dollar in the world. Last week he went out of the State, carrying with him the sum of one dollar and thirty-eight cents, the savings of fifteen years of frugal life. Come West, young man, come West."

Sixteen lady medical students graduated in Philadelphia on the 13th inst. Including those who passed through other colleges in the West and elsewhere in the United States this spring, the number of women who have entered the medical profession this year will not probably fall below one hundred.

There is a Danbury legend to the effect that a party desiring to transact some private business with another, was invited by the other to step with him into a neighboring store. "But we will be disturbed here," said the first party. "Oh no," said the second party; "they don't advertise."

OXMOOR.—This name (pronounced "Oxmore"), recently adopted by the Post Office Department for the post office heretofore called "Pratt," on the South & North road, is taken from Tristram Shandy. It was the name of the estate, in North Carolina, where our friend Col. D. S. Troy, was born, and he insists that it has a more perfect Anglo-Saxon ring, and more music in it also, than any other word in the language. It is certainly a good, homespun word, and will wear well.

Yesterday the Auditor and Treasurer were busily engaged in paying out the State "obligations" to needy creditors. It was the first time in many a day that any thing having the resemblance of greenbacks had passed over the counter of the treasury. We understand that at least twenty thousand dollars was paid out, in these "obligations" and that this rate of disbursement will continue until some $100,000 is paid out, and after this, the ordinary expenses and salaries (where "Barkis is willing") will be issued monthly at a rate not exceeding—at a rough estimate—$40,000 per month in "obligations." The interest on these certificates is payable semi-annually at the office of the Treasurer, and also in Huntsville, Mobile, Selma, Tuskaloosa, Eufaula, Talladega, Birmingham, Opelika, and in this city. As the obligations bear 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and are receivable in payment of all "dues, taxes, and imposts levied for the use of the State, and for all fine and forfeitures assessed against defendants, in any of the courts of the State," they should readily circulate, and we hope every one, who can, will lend a helping hand to make them a circulating medium. It is known that we opposed the "funding bill," but now that it is a law, and that the State can derive no benefit from anything tending to depreciate its currency, we will do all in our power to promote its circulation.

The decision of the Supreme Court in *Smith vs. Jones* practically sets at rest all doubt as to the constitutionality of the act, for in that case, the court commanded a State officer to enforce the provisions of the "funding bill." And even if this were not so, the State, having gotten value received, could never defraud its own citizens.

The obligations issued yesterday bear interest from April 1st 1874.

The following is a copy of the face of the new "obligations."

A. No. 38. $10. The State of Alabama. On the first day of January, A. D. 18[illegible] or sooner at the pleasure of the State, the State of Alabama will pay at the Treasury of the State to F. M. Shouse or bearer ten dollars with interest at eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on 1st of January and July.

Montgomery, Ala., January 1, 1874.

D. P. LEWIS, Governor.

R. T. SMITH, Auditor.

Across the face of the one from which we have copied is stamped in red ink "Issued April 1st 1874."

Commencing at the lower left hand corner and running thence along the margin around both ends and the top of the bill is the following legend "Receivable at par value for all dues taxes and imposts assessed or levied for the use of the State and for all fines and forfeitures assessed against defendants in any of the courts of the State." Along the bottom margin is the following: "Interest payable semi-annually at Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Selma, Tuskaloosa, Eufaula, Talladega, Birmingham and Opelika." In the lower left-hand corner is a—something—intended for a cotton-limb, with open bolls, bloom, etc.—in the opposite corner a woman's head—whose, from the favor, we have not the faintest idea.

On the back of the "Ob" the first things that arrest the attention are two horse-shoes, arranged heel to heel, at opposite ends of an oval, and cut into ten equal segments each. These segments are labelled as follows: "Interest July, 1874"; "Interest January, 1875"; "Interest July, 1875," and so on, each segment bearing a different date, up to "January 1st, 1884." The horse-shoes aforesaid enclose, each, the number "10" in large, illuminated, figures. Between these horse-shoes and in the center of the bill is an oval, after the style of the greenback, in which appears the following: "This certificate of indebtedness is issued under the authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, entitled an act to provide for the funding of the domestic debt of the State, approved December 19, 1873, and the faith and credit of the State of Alabama are pledged for the payment of the same, principal and interest." The segments of the horse-shoe, before referred to, are the coupons through which a hole is punched on payment. In view of this and other facts, therefore, as also because "obligation" is an unhandy name for the mouth, we shall christen the new issue "Horse-shoe." Ten dollars "horse-shoe" ought to be good as ten dollars "green-backs!" Who says neigh?

MR. Tom Simpson, the champion Irish potato grower, dines on new potatoes every day, and will commence the sale at market this morning. Can Cork, Ireland, beat this?

J. Q. Smith, Esq., Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, of Montgomery, Ala., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*N. Y. South.*

We guess the Judge is having some fun out of those Gothamites.

We are still without mails from any quarter, except those brought by the S. & N. Road. It is probable that arrangements will be made for running of trains on the other roads by Sunday morning.

The four negroes charged with stealing cotton from the Grangers' Warehouse were committed to jail yesterday in default of a thousand dollars bond. The Messrs. Strassburger deserve much credit for their vigilance and success in ferreting out and breaking up a ring of cotton thieves.

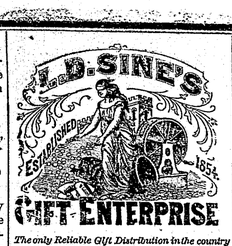
We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. H. Daniels, which sad event occurred yesterday. Mr. Daniels had for many years been the master car builder at the Western Railroad work shops, and was perhaps as proficient in his business as any man in the country. For some months past he has been in feeble health, and tho' a fatal result has for some time been apprehended, still the announcement creates profound sorrow with all his numerous friends and acquaintances. A just and generous man, he possessed those sterling qualities which drew around him devoted friends. Possessed of fine intelligence and indomitable industry, he stood high in his profession and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his employers and of those who worked under his direction. Montgomery can illy afford the loss of such a man, and at such a time.

"Horse shoe" don't seem to take well. The bankers and monied men fight shy of it. There is no reason for that. The interest on it is secured by funds already locked up in the Treasury which cannot be applied in any other way. The constitutionality of the law authorizing its issue was virtually affirmed in the case of *Smith vs. Jones* (Head Notes page 39) where the Supreme Court ordered Auditor Smith to execute it. This law puts it in the attitude of a preferred claim, because it consecrates a sinking fund to its ultimate redemption. Twenty thousand dollars must be laid by annually to redeem it at maturity. No other claim against the State is thus provided for and it is doubtful whether any other ever will be. The amount of issue is limited to one million, but claims against the State which the law proposed to convert, will never call forth one fourth of that sum. The $20,000 per annum for ten years will therefore absorb the whole of it at maturity. Its redemption is consequently a fixed fact and the interest on it, at the end of every six months, something which the officials cannot "dodge" without laying their bondsmen liable. Why, then, coquette "horse shoe" so coyly? Let it pass; it has the countersign.

From all we can hear and learn the Grand Jury of the City Court is making the most thorough investigation of the management of the county affairs we have ever had. The Judge in his charge especially called their attention to the state of the county finances, and urged a comprehensive report on that subject. The Grand Jury appointed, of its own members, two committees, which sit when the entire jury is not needed. These committees are composed of about ten members in the aggregate and each has an expert in figures employed. Let it be remembered that it has been years since there was any detailed statement made of the amount of money collected and appropriated for county purposes, that thousands of vouchers have to be compared and thousands of pages of records examined, and the task can be imagined but not realized without actual experience. Under these circumstances a lengthened session of the Grand Jury may well be expected and no matter how long it may be, every citizen of the county is deeply interested in its remaining in session until the task assigned it is completed. The Jury is not in session all the time, and consequently does not receive pay for each day since the Court organized. The Committee which are examining the County and City books are in session and when they complete their labors they will be submitted to the entire jury, and set forth in the presentments. But what is the expense of a committee of this sort compared with the results to be attained? At the most it cannot exceed $25 per day. The county can well afford to pay that sum rather than take the risk of allowing her financial matters to become complicated and go on for years without investigation. The people insist that this investigation go on. They have nothing to lose and all to gain by it. If the city and county affairs are all right, then nobody will be hurt by the investigation. If any thing is wrong it is the right of the people, once in a decade to know something about it.

As nearly all cotton planters are more or less interested in the bill for refunding the cotton tax, the following synopsis is published for their information.

The bill provides for refunding the tax levied on raw cotton after June 24, 1865, for a commission of three persons to examine, all claims and to direct all payments, and for the rules of evidence. The fifth section, which is the most important one, declares that in all cases taxes shall be refunded to the parties who actually sustained the burden of the tax, as follows: First, the producer or owner in such cases as he may prove the payment of the tax; and secondly, to the merchants or factors, who in all cases where they have paid such taxes as agents in their own name may collect the same for the benefit of their principals and hold it subject to reasonable settlement of their respective accounts. Provided that in such cases the producer or principal may come into court at any time before the hearing of the case, and may file written objection to the money being paid over to the agent or factor. The court is then to hear and determine all questions in controversy between the parties litigant as to the just disposition of the amount upon the principles of equity held in the highest courts of chancery, and the amounts so awarded shall be paid over to the parties so adjudged to be entitled to the same. No claim is to be paid until after three months' notice of the organization of the commission shall have been published for ninety days, as often as once a week, in one paper published in each Congressional District of the cotton growing States. All cotton monies unclaimed at the expiration of three years are to be paid over to the States in which it was collected, to be used for educational purposes. A good deal of care has been taken by the authors of the measure as they confidently assert that such a bill can be passed in the present session of Congress.



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

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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

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50,000 Numbers.

Class C, to be Drawn March 31st, 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	250
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 stated, 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 to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.

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December 4, 1873.

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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, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$250,000

Whole tickets $5, half tickets $2.50. Club Rates—Five tickets for $20, twenty-two tickets for $100.

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ON MARCH 31ST NEXT.

60,000 Tickets-12,000 Gifts

List of Gifts.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS	50	each	550,000

TOTAL, 12,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

The chances for a gift are as one to five.

The Concert and Distribution of Gifts will Positively and Unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, whether all the Tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 Gifts all paid in proportion to the number of Tickets sold.

Price of Tickets,

Whole tickets $50.00; Halves $25.00; Tenths or each coupon $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 23½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 237 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.000 worth of Tickets.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Publ. Lib. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville Ky.

feb20-d&Whm

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN CHANCERY AT MONTGOMERY.—James R. Powell, U. L. Jones, *et al.*, *vs.* The State of Alabama.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment of the claims of all Agents, Commissioners and other persons claiming compensation for services rendered in selecting and securing title to the swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Alabama," approved December 17th, 1873, the bill of complaint therein authorized having this day been filed in this Court; and it being further provided, in Section 2 of said act, "That when said bill is filed the Register of said Court shall give notice thereof, by publication in some newspaper in the city of Montgomery for three weeks, notifying all persons claiming an interest in said fund of the pendency of said suit, and that they are required to propound their interest by petition, under this act, within forty (40) days after the first publication, and failing to do so their claims are declared to be barred."

Now, therefore, I, the Register of said Court, do hereby give notice in the Montgomery ADVERTISER & MAIL, for three weeks, to all Agents, Commissioners and all other persons claiming compensation under said act, to propound their claims within the time in said act prescribed.

JOHN W. HUGHES, Register.

Montgomery, Ala., March 17, 1874.

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